



ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN

Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)

And

Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG)

**Environmental and Social Management Framework
(ESMF)**

For the

Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project (CCAP)

August 2016

Table of Contents

Abbreviations.....	4
Executive Summary	5
1. Background & Project Context	9
1.1 Project Background	9
1.2 Project Objective	9
1.3 Need for an ESMF	10
1.4 General Environmental and Social Baseline of Afghanistan	10
2. Project Description	12
2.1 Project Components	12
2.2 Project Area	13
2.3 Implementation Approach	13
3. Policy Legal & Regulatory Framework	15
3.1 Key National Laws and Regulation	15
3.2 WB Safeguards Policies triggered by the CCAP	17
4. Potential Environmental and Social Impact, and Mitigation Measures	20
4.1.1. Potential Environmental Impacts	20
4.1.2. Potential Social Impacts	20
4.1.3. Mitigation Measures	21
4.2 Incorporating Lessons Learned in Safeguards Compliance	22
5. ESMF Objectives & Process.....	23
5.1. Objective and Scope	23
5.2. ESMF Process Flowchart at subproject level:.....	25
5.3. Citizen Engagement.....	26
5.3.1. Stakeholder consultation and participation.....	26
5.3.2. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	27
5.3.3 Third Party Monitoring and Independent Technical Audits	29
6. ESMF Implementation Arrangements	30
6.1. Institutional Responsibilities	30
6.2. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) Preparation.....	32

6.3.	Capacity Building	32
6.4.	Monitoring and Evaluation	33
6.4.1	Internal Environmental monitoring and reporting	37
6.5.	Disclosure	38
Annex 1:	Negative Menu of Subproject Attributes	39
Annex 2:	Protection of Cultural Property and national heritage	42
Annex 3:	Procedure for Mine Risk	44
Annex 4:	Subproject Environmental Screening Checklists and mitigation measures	45
	Environmental Screening Checklist for WatSan Sub-projects	45
	Environmental Screening Checklist for Solar Water Pump	47
	Environmental Screening Checklist for Irrigation Sub-projects.....	48
	Environmental Screening Checklist for Road Sub-projects	50
	Environmental Screening Checklist for Power Sub-projects	52
	Environmental Screening Checklist for Bridge Sub-projects	54
	Matrix for Mitigation Measures (typical):.....	55
Annex 5:	Social Checklist for Screening of Sub-projects	58
Annex 6:	Typical Environmental and Social Management Plan	60
Annex 7:	Occupational Health and Safety:.....	64
Annex 8:	Sub-project Site Selection Criteria & Evaluation Checklist.....	69
Annex 9:	Monitoring Checklist for Environmental & Social Safeguards	72
Annex 10:	Environmental & Social Safeguards Quarterly Report Format	78
Annex 11:	Basic guidelines on Consultations	80
Annex 12(i):	Sample Grievance Registration Form.....	81
Annex 12(ii):	Grievance Redress Committee.....	82
Annex 13:	Minutes of the ESMF Stakeholder Consultation 29 th June 2016.....	83
	Participants List of CC ESMF Consultation Meeting (June 29, 2016 MRRD conference room).....	90

Abbreviations

CCAP	Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project
CCNPP	Citizens' Charter National Priority Program
CDC	Community Development Council
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
EHS	Environmental Health & Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EC	Environmental Clearance
ESMF	Environmental Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental & Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards
ESSD	Environmental and Social Safeguards Department
FP	Facilitating Partner
GC	Gozar Council
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ICR	Implementation Completion Report
IDLG	Independent Directorate of Local Governance
IP	Implementation Partner
MACA	Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan
MRRD	Ministry of Rural and Rehabilitation and Development
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Agency
NSP	National Solidarity Program
OP/BP	Operation Procedures/Bank Policy
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PAP	Project Affected Person
PIU	Program/Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Program/Project Management Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right of Way
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
TA	Technical Assistance
ToR	Terms of References
WB	World Bank

Executive Summary

The Citizens' Charter (CC) is a promise of partnership between the state and the communities. It is a foundation stone for realising the Government's development vision. The program is a whole-of-government effort to build state legitimacy and end fragmentation. The Charter is a commitment to provide all citizens in Afghanistan with basic services, based on community prioritisation. For the first time, Afghanistan's urban and rural community development programs will be joined under the same umbrella. The Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project (CCAP) is one part of the larger Citizens' Charter National Priority Program, to be supported through the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) and the World Bank.

Project Objective

The proposed Project Development Objective of the CCAP is to improve service delivery through strengthened Community Development Councils and Clusters.

Project Components

1. Block grants for service delivery in urban and rural areas (including green spaces, water and sanitation, tertiary roads & renewable energy)
2. Institution building
3. Monitoring and knowledge learning
4. Project implementation and management

Implementation Arrangements

The Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development and the Independent Directorate of Local Governance are the main Implementing Agencies (IAs) for the CCAP in rural and urban areas respectively.

Potential Environmental & Social Impacts

Sub-project activities envisaged under CCAP for rural and urban Afghanistan are expected to have no significant and negative environmental and social impacts. The CCAP sub-projects are placed in category B and relevant World Bank Policies, National Environmental Law and regulations are triggered for Safeguards.

The project is not expected to involve relocation and resettlement, since the Project intends to fund only small-scale rural and urban infrastructure. No activities will be supported that require involuntary land acquisition or the acquisition of land requiring the resettlement or compensation of more than 200 people.

The design for the proposed project defines a strategy, which will ensure that all social groups are included as beneficiaries directly and indirectly, and that their concerns are addressed in compliance with the requirements of World Bank relevant Safeguards Policies.

Policy and Legal Regulatory Environment

World Bank Operation Policies triggered in the CCAP

Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project	Yes	No
Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Natural Habitats (OP 4.04)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pest Management (OP 4.09)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Forests (OP 4.36)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Safety of Dams (OP 4.37)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sub-projects in Disputed Areas (OP 7.60)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sub-projects on International Waterways (OP 7.50)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The primary relevant national laws and legislations framing social and environmental issues which need to be considered in relation to the CCAP are:

- The Environment Law of Afghanistan (2007)
- The National Environmental Impact Assessment Policy (2007)
- The Law on Land Expropriation (2009)
- The Law on Managing Land Affairs (2008)
- The Land Policy (2007)
- The Law on the Preservation of Afghanistan's Historical and Cultural Heritages (2004)
- The Constitution of Afghanistan (2004)
- The Water Law (2009)

Incorporating lessons learned in Safeguards Compliance

The National Solidarity Program (NSP) has financed over 80,000 infrastructure sub-projects throughout Afghanistan during phases I, II, and III for over a decade. Due to the importance of safeguards, NSP paid special attention during the implementation of sub-projects, including the preparation of safeguards tools, capacity building, site supervision, and community monitoring. Grievance redress mechanisms and reporting mechanisms etc. were always in place. Several technical audits of NSP subprojects over the years found no problems with safeguards compliance. The CCAP will build on the safeguards arrangements and experiences of the NSP.

ESMF Objectives and Process

The ESMF framework approach provides for early identification of potential adverse impacts and also provides broad guidance for their effective mitigation.

The objective of the Framework is to help ensure that activities under the project will:

- Protect human health and safety;
- Prevent or compensate any loss of livelihood;
- Prevent environmental degradation as a result of either individual sub-projects or their cumulative effects;
- Enhance positive environmental and social outcomes; and,
- Ensure compliance with World Bank safeguard policies and Afghanistan Environmental Law and Regulations.

All proposed sub-projects prior to the design stage will go for a transect walk and site selection procedure to assure the feasibility of the expected sub-projects. The selected site will be properly studied from both environmental and social aspects. The findings will be shared with the communities during public consultation.

All proposed sub-projects will be screened to ensure that the potential environmental and social risks can be adequately addressed through the application of a typical Environmental and Social Management Plan if needed.

The implementing agencies will ensure that all occupants of land and owners of assets located in a proposed subproject area are consulted. There will be gender-separate community meetings for each affected mantaqa/Gozar (urban infrastructure) or village (other sub-projects), to inform the local population about their rights to compensation and options available in accordance with attached guidelines for land acquisition and chance finds of archaeological sites. The CCP ESMP will establish a proper GRM mechanism for handling all grievances.

The ESMF was presented to stakeholders, including representatives from the Government of Afghanistan (MRRD, IDLG, MoE, MoPH, MAIL, NEPA & ANSA), civil society and members of urban and rural CDCs from Kabul and the surrounding provinces, at a consultation meeting held on 29th June 2016. There were no identified areas for disagreement within the ESMF, but all participants acknowledged the need for specific training for all stakeholders to understand the commitments and implementation of the ESMF, through the individual ESMPs, throughout the duration of the CCAP.

ESMF Institutional Arrangements

The overall responsibility of the project implementation rests with the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) in rural areas and the Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG) in urban areas.

At the national level, MRRD will have an Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit (ESSU) with two staff (male or female); a Senior Environmental Officer and a Senior Social Officer. This unit will be responsible for all ESS issues within the overall ESMF and for ensuring the ESMF is operationalized at the field level through proper ESMPs.

At the regional level there will be one dedicated Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer (male or female) in each of the 6 regions. This staff person will be responsible to cascade the training received by the National ESSU to the ESS Focal Points/Senior Engineers in the PMUs. This person will also check a sample of the ESMPs received from the Senior Engineer in the PMU and will monitor a sample of the sub-projects for the implementation of the ESMP.

At the provincial level, one senior engineer (likely to be male) from the PMU will be nominated as the ESS focal point and assigned all ESS responsibilities. The senior engineer will approve all of the ESMPs and send a sample to the ESSU. He/She will also monitor sub-project implementation, based on the ESMP. The key decision making with regard to the ESMP will take place at the provincial level, with any queries affecting decisions referred to the National Unit.

At the district level, there will be one engineer (likely to be male) responsible to cover 20 CDCs. The district engineer will be responsible to conduct the transect walk and for the discussion with the community on the findings. The district engineer will then consolidate the ESMP with the inclusion of the social component provided by the Social Organisers. The engineer will monitor the implementation of the ESMP and submit quarterly reports.

Also at the district level, the FP will have 2 social organisers (1 male and 1 female) for every 20 CDCs. A key role of the 2 social organisers will be to work with the CDCs to ensure that the views and voices of the most vulnerable groups, especially female headed households and landless, are reflected in the selection and implementation of sub-projects.

At the national level, IDLG will have one Environmental and Social Safeguards Manager. She or he will be responsible for developing the training manuals and training the urban ESS staff. She or he will also receive and review all reports from the urban staff and address all queries that are received from the provinces.

In the 4 cities implementing the Citizens' Charter in Cities component, a Senior Engineer/ESS Focal Point (likely to be male) from the FP will be assigned the responsibility for the implementation of the ESMP.

In each city, there will be one engineer for 10 CDCs, responsible for the environmental part of the ESMP. The engineer will develop the environmental component of the ESMP, consolidate the ESMP with the inclusion of the social component provided by the Social Organisers, monitor its implementation and submit quarterly reports.

The FP will also have 2 social organisers (1 male and 1 female) for every 10 CDCs. These social organisers will be responsible to develop the social component of the ESMP, monitoring the social aspect of the ESMF and will also submit quarterly reports to the Senior Engineer.

As part of the social and environmental capacity building that will be provided for implementation of WB financed operations in Afghanistan, the Environmental Social Safeguards Unit at MRRD Headquarter and responsible staff at field level (MRRD, IDLG) will receive training in the application of the ESMF.

The overall responsibility for the enforcement of this ESMF rests with MRRD in rural areas and IDLG for urban areas. In order to ensure compliance, MRRD/IDLG or the FPs will be tasked to regularly monitor the implementation of the Environmental and Social Safeguards during construction phase. Monitoring of the implementation of mitigation measures related to significant impacts during the operation of sub-sub-projects shall be mainly the responsibility of CDCs/GC and communities. The community participatory monitoring shall be extensively used in this regard, together with third party monitoring.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The overall responsibility for the enforcement of this ESMF rests with MRRD in rural areas and IDLG for urban areas. In order to ensure compliance, MRRD/IDLG or the IDLG FPs will be tasked to regularly monitor the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan during construction phase. Monitoring of the implementation of mitigation measures related to significant impacts during the operation of sub-sub-projects shall be mainly the responsibility of CDCs/GC and communities. The community participatory monitoring shall be extensively used in this regard.

The PIU ESS officer will also monitor sub-projects for ESMP compliance and supervising the work of district ESS Focal Points. Similarly, the ESS Unit at CCAP HQ of both offices will also periodically conduct monitoring of sub-projects as an overall overseeing institution.

At provincial level, CCAP safeguards officers, together with CDC/GC, will continue to be responsible for monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures, set out in Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

1. Background & Project Context

1.1 Project Background

The Citizens' Charter (CC) is a promise of partnership between the state and the communities. It is a foundation stone for realising the Government's development vision. The program is a whole-of-government effort to build state legitimacy and end fragmentation.

In December 2014, H.E. President Ashraf Ghani presented the Realizing Self-Reliance strategy paper to the London Conference, committing the incoming government to a reform agenda that would move Afghanistan towards peace, recovery, productivity and growth. This paper stated, 'Afghanistan's underserved poor need to receive a basic level of economic services in order to participate productively in the arenas of economic growth'. The Government committed to develop a Citizens' Charter, which would 'set a threshold of core services to be provided to all communities' to 'help poor communities get a minimum level of services'.¹

The Citizens' Charter National Priority Program (CCNPP) will contribute to the Government's goals of regaining the trust of the population, reducing poverty and empowering women, by developing the next generation of healthy, educated, and productive Afghans. By focusing on a limited number of vital services and basic infrastructure that can be provided over the entire country, the Charter gives focus, drive, and coherence to a powerful national, whole-of-Government effort that overcomes the fragmentation of the past.

The Charter is a commitment to provide all citizens in Afghanistan with basic services, based on community prioritisation. For the first time, Afghanistan's urban and rural community development programs will be joined under the same umbrella.

The Citizens' Charter National Priority Program is an evolution of the National Solidarity Program (NSP), aiming to work more closely with other ministries to deliver services more effectively to citizens. It builds upon the community platform already developed, with the democratic election of Community Development Councils (CDCs) throughout the country to improve service delivery and monitoring. The Charter is not only about the delivery of services but the standards of service delivery citizens can expect. CDCs will be the means by which citizens can demand services, hold line agencies accountable and ensure the poorest and most vulnerable can access services. The Charter will promote inclusive development and accountability at all levels.

The Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project (CCAP) is one part of the larger Citizens' Charter National Priority Program, to be supported through the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) and the World Bank. This ESMF is for the Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project. The CCAP includes both urban and rural components.

1.2 Project Objective

The proposed Project Development Objective of the CCAP is to improve service delivery through strengthened Community Development Councils and Clusters. This objective will contribute to the Government's long-term goals of reducing poverty, breaking the cycle of fragility and violence, and deepening the legitimacy of the Afghan state. The Citizens' Charter will work through CDCs to promote inclusive development and the rights of vulnerable persons such as women and the poor.

¹ Realizing Self-Reliance Commitments to Reforms and New Partnership, Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, December 2014

1.3 Need for an ESMF

To comply with WB's safeguard policy, as all the subprojects under component 1, could not be identified by appraisal, preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is required to ensure that the program avoids, minimises, and/or mitigates adverse environmental and social impacts of proposed sub project activities and interventions. This ESMF takes into account implementation experience to date of the National Solidarity Program. The ESMF is a legally binding document to be included in the financial agreement of the Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project.

1.4 General Environmental and Social Baseline of Afghanistan²

Environmental

Afghanistan is a semi-arid land-locked country in the centre of Asia, covering an area of about 652,000 square kilometres. The country's climate is continental, with big differences in temperature from day to night, from one season or region to the next, ranging from 20–45°C in summer in the lowlands to minus 20–40°C in winter in the highlands. The overall average annual rainfall of about 250 millimetres conceals stark variations between different parts of the country, from 1,200 millimetres in the higher altitudes of the northeast to only 60 millimetres in the southwest. Due to its mountainous relief and the convergence of several climate systems, Afghanistan boasts an impressive diversity of ecosystems, land cover and water sources.

Today almost 80 per cent of the country's population (19 million people) live in rural areas. That portion of the population relies heavily on productive natural resources, which makes it extremely vulnerable to the impacts of local and global phenomena (such as droughts, natural disasters, climate change and desertification) and the degradation of natural resources through erosion and pollution of soil and water.

Since the country is located in a zone of high-seismic activity, earthquakes are common. Flooding and mudslides are real dangers in the mountains and valleys, particularly in spring and summer when snow starts melting or glacier lakes suddenly burst causing destructive flash floods. Prolonged drought and dust storms can also wreak extensive damage, with nationwide impacts. Extreme winter conditions bring high losses in agriculture and infrastructure. These factors add to the burden of environmental degradation and place stress on ecosystems.

Social

Afghanistan remains one of the poorest countries in the world. In 2013, Afghanistan ranked 169th out of 185 countries in the UNDP Human Development Index, a summary measure that is based on development dimensions of health, education and living standards (UNDP 2014). Despite significant achievements in the first decade of this century, Afghanistan remains among the most poorly developed countries in the world according to almost all development indicators covered by the Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey 2013-14.

The share of the population living below the poverty line has increased from 36.5 percent in 2011-12 to 39.1 in the present survey. The results also indicate that the poorer segments of the population suffered more from per-capita consumption decline than the better-off population, which suggests an increase in inequality. Around one third of the Afghan population is estimated to suffer from food insecurity, with 9.3 million people facing chronic or transitory food insecurity and some 3.4 million

² In the absence of a comprehensive country-wide environmental and social baseline for the Citizens' Charter NPP, this baseline is informed by previous studies, including the *Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey 2013-2104*, *National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment*, CSO 2016, *Afghanistan's Environment 2008*, NEPA & UNEP, and *Afghanistan, Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment*, UNEP, 2002.

severely food insecure. Both quantitative and qualitative food indicators suggest better conditions in urban areas than in rural areas.

According to ALCS 2013-14, the health sector is the one that shows the most consistent improvement. The most impressive improvements are observed for maternal health indicators. Afghanistan has achieved its MDG target for ante-natal care coverage (50 percent in 2020) far ahead of schedule. The general trend in skilled birth attendance suggests that the MDG 2015 target of 50 percent is within reach. Physical access to health facilities and costs involved in obtaining health services remain major obstacles for many people to obtain the care they need.

According to the ALCS, the net attendance ratio for primary education showed a decline to 55 percent, after a peak of 57 percent in 2011-12. The school attendance information suggests that 2.3 million primary school age children and 2 million secondary school age children miss out on education and on the opportunity to learn basic life skills. Transition rates indicate that the problem of Afghanistan's education system is not so much retention and drop out, but first and foremost starting school. An Afghan child of 6 years old can expect to spend on average 7.7 years of his or her life in education, a very short period in international perspective.

The age structure of Afghanistan's population shows that population growth remains a critical element in Afghanistan's development process. The proportion of persons under age 15 (47.5 percent) is one of the highest in the world. In the next five years close to 4 million young people will reach working age in a labour market that is already characterised by high levels of unemployment and underemployment. Afghanistan's labour market is under considerable stress, with 39 percent not-gainfully employed and a youth unemployment rate of 30 percent. Around 90 percent of the working population is employed in low-skilled occupations. The average household size in Afghanistan is around 7.4 persons. The households are almost exclusively headed by men. Female-headed households make up only one percent of the total number.

Achieving gender equality remains one of the major challenges in Afghan society. Within an overall poor development context, women and girls face especially deprived conditions. Various indicators signify a subordinate and dependent position in the household, leaving little negotiating power in terms of household decisions, sexuality and fertility. Three quarters of women do not leave the dwelling without the company of another person and about half leave the house four times or less per month. Female decision making on spending money is quite restricted: only 34 percent could independently decide how to spend money they earned themselves.

2. Project Description

The Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project is a compact between the population and the government. The CCAP will set a threshold of core infrastructure and services that the government will provide to all communities over the next ten years and includes the following components:

2.1 Project Components

Component 1: Block Grants - CDCs/Clusters are the linchpin of the Citizens' Charter strategy. This component will support two types of block grants to CDCs:

(i) **Rural Areas Service Delivery Grants** - Funds are set aside for MRRD to provide water supply, and a choice of basic road access, basic electricity (only in areas that cannot be reached by the grid) and small-scale irrigation. In addition, this window will include service delivery grants which will be transferred from line ministries for CDCs to implement community-level or cluster-level infrastructure projects, as agreed upon through MOUs. For example, should the Ministries of Education or Health wish to provide funds to CDCs to build schools or clinics, they will transfer funds to these accounts. The average size of these investments is expected to be approximately \$20,000.

(ii) **Urban Areas Service Delivery Grants** – Through NSP and other programs, approximately 1,800 peri-urban and urban CDCs have been formed. To be phased in over time, this sub-component supports grants to several urban CDCs in a select number of major cities (Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif, Kandahar, and Jalalabad.) to fund small infrastructure works in urban settings. These include: green space parks, street lighting, water and sanitation; road upgrading and waste management. This urban sub-component, to be implemented through the Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG) will support service delivery linkages between the CDC, Cluster/Gozar, urban district and municipal levels. Rural-urban linkages for local economic development will also be explored.

Component 2: Institution Building – This component will support capacity building and facilitation of CDCs & CCDCs; the out-sourcing of private sector/ facilitating partner contracts; and support to the local government structure in rural and urban areas to monitor and support CDCs.

Component 3: Monitoring and Knowledge Learning – This component includes learning activities from village to national levels and will support thematic studies and evaluations. For example, the program will work on the basis of continuous learning and fund learning pilots, gender analyses, community report cards for service delivery, studies on social inclusion and social accountability, and technical quality audits. The Project will also explore the possibility of an evaluation to examine the nexus between quality of service delivery and social cohesion, an under-researched area in the global conflict literature. Lastly, this component will support ways to strengthen a coordinated approach across line ministries' monitoring and evaluation mechanisms including at the community level, within government and with third party monitors.

Component 4: Project Implementation and Management - This component will support the management and oversight structure of CCAP at the central, provincial and district levels. The management structure will carry out the following functions: policy and operational planning; operations manual development; capacity building; management information and reporting systems; grievance redress mechanisms, human resource management; communications; donor and field coordination, quality assurance on financial management; procurement and safeguards; as well as engineering support.

Since the CCAP is a community-driven development project, the infrastructure provided as part of the service delivery will be prioritised by the communities themselves as part of the project's implementation process. It is therefore not possible to identify sub-projects in advance of the project's start and the community prioritisation process. According to the minimum service standards agreed by the Government of Afghanistan to be delivered to the communities, the menu of sub-projects on offer includes water points/networks, tertiary roads, renewable energy schemes and small scale irrigation in rural areas. In urban areas, the sub-projects could include road upgrading, waste management, water and sanitation, street lighting and green parks.

2.2 Project Area

The CCNPP currently has a ten year duration, with a four year first phase, the current timeframe for the CCAP. The first phase aims to cover all provinces, and approximately one-third of all district in each province.

Criteria for district selection is as follows:

1. **Security and accessibility:** There should be a minimum level of peace and stability in the district to allow for safe implementation and supervision of the project; and a minimum level of logistical access to and within the district. Civil servants and facilitators must be able to access the site to supervise and monitor activities.
2. **The absence of external funding for similar activities:** If secure and accessible, communities that have the lowest levels of funding under rural development programs, such as the National Solidarity Program.
3. **Limited access to basic services:** Priority to districts that are known to have less access to basic services such as education and health.

2.3 Implementation Approach

The CCNPP is a whole-of-government NPP, with the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development and the Independent Directorate of Local Governance the main Implementing Agencies (IAs) for the CCAP.

The CCNPP (and thus the CCAP) will have five levels of implementation management. At the macro-level, the Afghanistan Ministry of Finance (MoF) will have the overall oversight and reporting responsibility given that actual implementation under the CCAP will involve multiple agencies. The MoF will report upwards to both the donor community and the proposed Governance Development Council, responsible to oversee the management and coordination of the CCNPP, and the CC National Management Committee. The National Management Committee will comprise of all the line ministries that will be providing some part of the minimum services package to the communities under the CC. The Committee will be responsible to review and approve policy and procedural framework(s), MIS/M&E system(s) etc. that are cross-cutting across the line ministries of the CCNPP.

At the national-level, the primary implementing agencies of the CCAP will include the Afghanistan Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) for rural communities and Afghanistan's Independent Directorate for Local Governance (IDLG) for urban communities and municipalities. (Note: The CCNPP will also include other line ministries responsible for education, public health, agriculture and irrigation etc.).

At the provincial level, the MRRD will have 1 Provincial Management Unit (PMU) per province (in all 34 provinces of the country) for the whole of the CCAP, including the current programs that will

continue as independent programs into the CCAP-I period. The PMU will primarily be responsible for oversight, monitoring and data entry for all subproject activities under both the investment window and regular fiscal transfer windows of the Program, and also be the primary unit for monitoring of FP performance on the ground.

At the district level, the MRRD will have 1 office for 2 to 3 districts, in both the core prioritized districts under the CCAP-I and also the remaining two-third districts of the country to be covered by the regular fiscal transfer window. The direct technical assistance in terms of engineering support to the CDCs/ CCDCs and their subcommittees will be provided by these offices.

Sub- district level, communities prioritize and implement subprojects through CDCs. The CDCs ensure a high level of accountability and transparency to the ultimate beneficiaries. They will continue to be the primary units responsible for the planning and execution of the subprojects under the technical guidance of the FPs. The CDC is a community-based decision making body that includes as office bearers a chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary, and treasurer. A project management committee and a procurement committee are also often established to support the CDC.

Facilitating Partners - The MRRD will contract up to 14 firms to serve as the CCNPP Facilitating Partners (FPs). Each FP will facilitate between 800 to 1,400 communities, and a total of 12,000 communities are expected to be covered in one-third of the country with facilitation support.

Citizens' Charter in the Cities – IDLG, the Deputy Ministry of Municipalities will lead the urban component at the national level. A Citizens' Charter Management Committee will be established at the municipal level, with the support and oversight of the district or provincial Governor. This committee will be responsible to resolve disputes and manage grievances. The municipalities will implement at the local level, under the oversight of the Deputy Ministry for Municipalities.

Based on the experience of the NSP, specific staff will be assigned the responsibility for implementing the ESMF provisions at the central and provincial levels.

3. Policy Legal & Regulatory Framework

3.1 Key National Laws and Regulation

The primary relevant laws and legislations framing social and environmental issues for the Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project are:

- The Environment Law of Afghanistan (2007)
- The National Environmental Impact Assessment Policy (2007)
- The Law on Land Expropriation (2009)
- The Law on Managing Land Affairs (2008)
- The Land Policy (2007)
- The Law on the Preservation of Afghanistan's Historical and Cultural Heritages (2004)
- The Constitution of Afghanistan (2004)
- The Water Law (2009)

The Environmental Law (2007): The Environment Law is based on international standards that recognise the current state of Afghanistan's environment, while laying a framework for the progress of governance leading to effective environmental management. It stipulates for sustainable use, rehabilitation and conservation of biological diversity, forests, land, and other natural resources; the prevention and control of pollution; conservation and rehabilitation of the environment; and the active involvement of local communities in decision-making processes, including a clearly stated opportunity for affected persons to participate in each phase of the project.

The law requires the proponent of any development project, plan, policy or activity to apply for an environmental permit (Certificate of Compliance [CoC]) before the implementation of the project, by submitting an initial environmental impact assessment to the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) to determine the associated potential adverse effects and possible impacts. The law also establishes a Board of Experts that reviews, assesses and considers the applications and documents before NEPA could issue or not issue the permit. The EIA Board is appointed by the General Director of the NEPA and is composed of not more than 8 members. The EIA Board of Expert's decision can be appealed.

The EIA Policy (2008): This policy document defines how the administration of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedures should be undertaken and provides the policy basis for the implementation of Chapter 3 of the Environment Law. It provides a list of projects expected to create adverse impacts (Category 1) and those that may create significant negative impacts (Category 2). It describes specific processes and procedures, and the required documents, for each category. Once the application form and other relevant documents are submitted to NEPA according to the requirements, NEPA would: (i) issue a CoC, with or without conditions, (ii) advise the applicant in writing to review the technical reports and address the concern of NEPA, or (iii) refuse the CoC with written reasons. Once permission is granted the proponent needs to implement the project within three years, otherwise the permit expires. Implementation constraints include (i) effective application of EIA procedures by private and public proponents; (ii) monitoring of the implementation of the ESMP; (iii) the expertise and means for quality analysis necessary to determine compliance reports; (iv) the ownership of the EIA process by line ministries; (v) limited knowledge, experience, and capacity of staff; and (vi) the coordination, monitoring, and harmonization of various requirements by international agencies involved in technical and financial supports.

It is important to note that the road access area of service delivery under the CCAP involves the rehabilitation of small-scale rural roads, and do not involve the construction or upgrading of major national roads. Since these projects do not fall within the EIA Policy's Category 1 or 2 projects, NEPA's requirement for an EIA and certificate of compliance is not required. However, in the event of possible construction for new community access roads, and/or the rehabilitation of roads in environmentally sensitive areas, which would be defined by the authority during the implementation stage, NEPA's provisions related to the EIA Regulations will be applicable.

The NSP and NEPA reached an agreement (Annex 15) on the need for water supply, irrigation and power projects that are considered Category 2. Since, these sub-projects are small scale and small budget community implemented projects, it was agreed that a small sample per province would be submitted to NEPA for consideration, in order not to delay the implementation of many thousands of community sub-projects. It is anticipated that a similar agreement will be reached with NEPA for the CCAP.

The Law on Land Expropriation (2009) provides the legal basis for land acquisition and compensation. The law is under amendment, which will address the major gaps to protect the rights of the affected people.

The Law on Managing Land Affairs (2008) aims to create a legislated unified, reliable land management system. This law also aims to provide a standard system for land titling; land segregation and registration; the prevention of illegal land acquisition and distribution; access to land; and conditions for the appropriation of land. The Law on Managing Land Affairs provides that, *inter alia*, the management of land ownership and related land management affairs is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (MAIL) (Article 4). However, in June 2013, the Afghan Independent Land Authority (Arazi) was established as a separate agency, and the mandate for land administration and management transferred from MAIL to Arazi. If no title deeds are possessed, a land settler may claim land ownership providing conditions are met, which include the following: there are signs of agricultural constructions; land owners bordering the said plot can confirm settlement of the land user for at least 35 years; the land is not under Government projects and is up to a maximum 100 Jeribs (Article 8). The law is currently under revision with amendments being reviewed by the Ministry of Justice. If approved, amendments may have implications for compensation in terms of expanded recognisable claims.

The Land Policy was approved by the cabinet in 2007 but is yet to be operationalized. Important relevant provisions include Land Tenure/Land Acquisition. The Land Policy provides that compensation for the expropriation of ownership, or of rights over land, as enshrined in the Constitution be strictly enforced by law. Property rights may only be expropriated under defined legal procedures and for defined legal purposes. It also provides that no law may permit arbitrary deprivation of property rights. In the event that the government decides to implement a development project in the interest of the public, the value of the land prior to the announcement of the expropriation will form the basis for the amount of monetary compensation to the owners of the property.

Protection of Property Rights is included within the Land Policy. It states that it is a national policy for the national and provincial governments to take measures to protect citizens, including residents of informal settlements, from arbitrary and forcible eviction. Eviction and relocation of unplanned settlement residents shall be undertaken with community involvement only for necessary spatial

rearrangement that should take effect in accordance with the public’s interest. Compensation for expropriation of rights over land must be provided equitably in accordance with the law.

The Law on the Preservation of Afghanistan’s Cultural and Historical Artefacts (2004) states that an operation which causes destruction or harm to the recorded historical and cultural sites, or artefacts, is prohibited. The law further states that no one can build or perform construction on the recorded historical and cultural site, unless approval, permission or agreement is issued from the Archaeology Institute (Article 7). If a construction project harms a historical or cultural artefact, the project will be stopped until proper measures are taken to preclude such harm (Article 11). Digging wells, ditches, rock blasting, driving over and any other operations which cause destruction of the recorded historical and cultural sites is prohibited without coordination and permission from Archaeology Institute (Article 16).

The Constitution of Afghanistan (2004) contains some articles that relate specifically to compensation and resettlement issues. These include Article 40, ‘No one’s property shall be confiscated without the order of the law and decision of an authoritative court. Acquisition of private property shall be legally permitted only for the sake of public interests and in exchange for prior and just compensation’.

The Water Law (2009) enshrines the conservation, equitable distribution and the efficient and sustainable use of water resources to strengthen the national economy and secure the rights of the water users. The law states that the priority for use of water resources is drinking water and livelihoods. The provision of drinking water supplies in the villages and the construction of small water infrastructure is the responsibility of MRRD, in cooperation with other relevant ministries. The rights of way for water resources and water infrastructure are protected from encroachment.

3.2 WB Safeguards Policies triggered by the CCAP

Safeguard policies

Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project	Yes	No
Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Natural Habitats (OP 4.04)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pest Management (OP 4.09)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Forests (OP 4.36)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Safety of Dams (OP 4.37)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sub-projects in Disputed Areas (OP 7.60)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sub-projects on International Waterways (OP 7.50)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Note:

WB OP 4.01 is triggered under CCAP project due to natural environment (air, water, and land); human health and safety to ensure adequate mechanisms are built into project design to address identified risks. Even though activities in cultural site are listed under the negative menu WB OP 4.11 is triggered when cultural properties and heritages are found or affected.

WB OP 4.04, OP 4.36 is not triggered under CCAP sub-projects activities due to ineligibility for grant funding.

WB OP 4.10 is not triggered in Afghanistan because there are no indigenous people recorded but there should be proper mechanisms to ensure all social groups (esp. vulnerable and minorities) receive equal services.

WB OP 4.11 is triggered in the event of archaeological, cultural and other ‘chance finds’ during sub project implementation in urban and rural areas.

WB OP 4.12 is triggered because project activities may involve some small land acquisition due to small-scale community infrastructure investments.

WB OP 4.09 is not triggered because CCAP activities are not in this area.

WB OP 4.37 is not triggered; because in CCAP activities on irrigation systems are not big in scale (dam height should not be more than 3m). The OP is only triggered if the scale increases.

WB OP 7.60 and OP 7.50 is not triggered, as WB sub-projects are not allowed in disputed areas.

Table 1: World Bank Safeguard Policies applicable

S.N.	World Bank Policy	Applicable due to	Addressed by ESMF/RPF
1.	Environmental Assessment OP 4.01	Activities under CCAP sub-projects are likely to have impacts on environmental and social components as on water bodies, air and land, human health and safety,	Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)
2.	Physical and Cultural Resources OP.4.ub 11	In the possible event that a sub project may encounter archaeological/historic and other ‘chance finds’ during implementation	Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP)
2.	Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	The CCAP activities may involve some small land acquisition due to community infrastructure investments, In some sub-projects, communities may agree to voluntarily provide land in exchange for desired community benefits. However, donation is only permissible in case of limited impact (less than 10 percent of an individual’s holdings)	RPF or Abbreviated RAP (where needed)

Recent safeguard policies also require compliance with the WB group’s environmental health and safety guideline (EHS) while technical assistance program/activities will also be reviewed as part of safeguard and actions carried out according to the interim guideline for technical assistance support by WB.

Table 2: Safeguards Management Approach Component by Component

Components (with summary description of civil works)	Activities to be financed by the Project	Safeguards Documents	Timing for Preparation and Implementation of Safeguards Documents
Overall Project level	Components 1-4	ESMF & RPF	ESMF and RPF prepared during project preparation, implemented in project.
Component 1: Block Grants Provision of water supply, road access & renewable energy in rural areas & drainage, public parks & water & sanitation in urban areas	Technical Assistance services and Civil Works	ESMP Abbreviated RAP (where needed)	ESMPs, Abbreviated RAPs (where needed) and Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) (if required) prepared and implemented during the project.
Component 2: Institution Building Capacity building and facilitation of CDCs & support to local government structures	Technical Assistance services	None	N/A
Component 3: Monitoring & Knowledge Learning Learning activities from village to national levels, thematic studies & evaluations	Technical Assistance services	None	N/A
Component 4: Project Implementation & Management Management & oversight of the CCAP at the central, provincial & district levels	Technical Assistance services	None	N/A

4. Potential Environmental and Social Impact, and Mitigation Measures

4.1.1. Potential Environmental Impacts

Subproject activities envisaged under CCAP for rural and urban Afghanistan are expected to have minor significant environmental and social impacts. The identified potential adverse impacts due to depletion or degradation of natural resources, such as stone, earth, water etc. used for construction of small-scale infrastructure would be localized in spatial extent and short in duration, and would be manageable by implementing proper mitigation measures.

The project activities are expected to contribute to improved environmental and social conditions in rural and urban Afghanistan. The project is national in scope, with a focus on equitable development and a safe environment in both rural and urban areas, and this will equally enable different ethnic groups including minorities to benefit from the project. The project involves the improvement of existing infrastructure and the construction of new infrastructure proposed by the communities in urban and rural areas, such as water supply and sanitation, irrigation, tertiary roads, drainage, public parks and renewable energy.

The CCAP sub-projects are placed in category B and relevant World Bank Policies including OP/BP 4.01 and OP/BP 4.12 are triggered while a number of prevailing laws and regulations are also applicable.

Investments with negative environmental or social impacts cannot be undertaken and are included in a negative menu of prohibited investments. The negative menu is provided in Annex 1.

The countrywide proposed upgrading of infrastructure works will have minimal impact on the environment and its settings. An assessment of the negative impacts can be classified into pre-construction, construction and post-construction phases. Some of the potential minor environmental impacts are as follows, but not limited to:

- Soil and land degradation;
- Air quality impacts;
- Water log
- Vehicular traffic implications;
- Disruption of utility services (water pipe, power cable, and etc.);
- Noise level increase and ground vibration;
- Construction debris

In compliance with World Bank's Safeguards policies, Afghanistan Environmental Law and Evaluating Environmental Impact regulation, sub-projects with significant adverse impact should go for Environmental Clearance (EC) by NEPA. CCAP sub-projects are multiple small scale, community based and expected to have very limited adverse impacts. As a result, it is anticipated that EC will be taken for a sample of sub-projects from NEPA per province, as was the agreement for the NSP (Annex 15).

4.1.2. Potential Social Impacts

Sub-projects activities under component 1 of the CCAP for rural and urban areas will not have major adverse social impacts. Systematic involvement of local people throughout the planning and implementation of sub projects will underpin the identification and implementation of any mitigation measures to be included in ESMPs. The sub-project activities are expected to contribute to improve

living standards, including social services, access farm to markets, employment opportunities and rising incomes).

The project is not expected to involve relocation or resettlement, since the investments consist of the provision or rehabilitation of small-scale infrastructure. CCAP sub-projects in rural and urban areas, including roads, drainage improvement, green areas and parks, canal lining, reservoirs, protection walls and bridges would only require land acquisition if there is no land already allocated for these facilities. Similarly sub-projects such as water supply networks, wells, baths and power houses might potentially require minor pieces of land. In such cases, land will only be obtained through either private voluntary donations, compensation paid by the community (i.e. transaction between willing buyer-willing seller), or from available government land. Private voluntary donations and community purchases would be documented as required by the Framework and for government land, documentation would be needed that the land is free of encroachments, squatters or other encumbrances, and has been transferred to the project by the authorities. The Abbreviated RAP with Land and Assets Acquisition guidelines are provided in Annex 2(iv), with the Land Acquisition Form to be used for CCAP sub-projects is provided in annex 2(ii) and 2(iii).

The identification of areas for upgrading will be based upon transparent and clearly defined selection criteria, based upon technical eligibility and vulnerability of the population, to minimize risk of ethnic inequity.

The CCAP aims to be as inclusive as possible, allowing citizens to have a voice in the development process. The key elements of the project's inclusion strategy are (i) One third of the country's districts will be covered under this project and consequently reaches all the country's different social groups; (ii) the facilitated participatory planning process at the community level includes an approach for election of Community Development Councils, which will provide for representation of all sub-groups in the community; (iii) both internal monitoring and external independent evaluation will assess the inclusiveness of Community Development Councils and thus provide information that would constitute the basis for corrective actions, if necessary; and (iv) independent monitoring by civil society (NGOs and the press) will provide another mechanism to identify cases where a certain social group would have been bypassed or marginalized.

4.1.3. Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures include avoidance, mitigate, minimisation and compensation by alternative sites/alignment, actions during design/construction and last resort negotiation with impacted people (land for land/money or other agreements). Quality engineering design has a positive impact on the environmental and social conditions in the project area.

The objectives of mitigation are as follows:

- Enhancing the environmental and social benefits of a proposal
- Avoiding, minimizing or remedying adverse impacts; and
- Ensuring that residual adverse impacts are kept within an aCCAPtable level

The proposed upgrading of infrastructure works will have a minimal impact on social considerations. An assessment of the negative impacts can be classified into pre-construction, construction and post-construction phases. Some of the potential minor social impacts are as follows, but not limited to:

- Land acquisition
- Waste material generated by workers;
- Noise pollution from construction work,
- Restricted access to source of livelihood and other assets,

- Minor land/asset acquisition impacts
- Delays in compensation payment and provision of alternative mean of livelihood;
- Community disputes and conflicts,

The measures envisaged under the ESMF are implemented by MRRD and ILDG.

4.2 Incorporating Lessons Learned in Safeguards Compliance

The National Solidarity Program (NSP) has financed over 80,000 infrastructure sub-projects throughout Afghanistan during phases I, II, and III for over a decade. Due to the importance of safeguards, NSP paid special attention during the implementation of sub-projects, including the preparation of safeguards tools, capacity building, site supervision, and community monitoring. Grievance redress mechanisms and reporting mechanisms etc. were always in place. Several technical audits of NSP subprojects over the years found no problems with safeguards compliance. The CCAP will build on the safeguards arrangements and experiences of the NSP. The rating for safeguards stays satisfactory.

Key lessons learned from NSP programs are as follows, but not limited to:

- Public consultation is the key mitigation measure for participatory problem-solving and decision making,
- Public awareness is an effective tool to guarantee the sustainability of the outcome of the sub-projects,
- Sharing of findings during transect walks with communities for their input and feedback before finalization of design, will ensure the better understanding and inclusion of community opinions,
- Female staff and their participation, enables the inclusion of the needs of female community members, their decision and their views during the development of the community development plan, survey, design and implementation of sited activities,
- Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) – the number of grievances shows the understanding of communities and their expectation with their claims for their rights (Annex 13),
- All land acquisition must be categorised (Voluntary donation, available Government land and involuntary acquisition of private land) documented, recorded and available for review,
- Compensation payments must be recorded,
- Voluntary donations of land must be accompanied by a written confirmation that the land being donated is within 10 percent of the donor’s overall land ownership,
- Voluntary donations of land must be made with the approval of all co-owners,
- Consistent monitoring is required to ensure the compensation agreed is received by the concerned individuals,
- The number of PAPs needs to be specified and recorded, not PAFs,
- All RAPs/Abbreviated RAPs must be closely monitored,
- The process of compensating affected communities and individual PAPs for community properties and individual incomes destroyed by project activities will be further improved and strengthened in line with the abbreviated RAP for CCAP.

5. ESMF Objectives & Process

5.1. Objective and Scope

The main purpose of the ESMF is to ensure that the investments and activities (technical assistance) to be financed under the CCAP will not create adverse impacts on the local environment and local communities and that any residual and/or unavoidable impacts will be adequately mitigated in line with the WB's safeguard policies. Consistent with existing national legislation, the ESMF prescribes policies, guidelines, procedures, and codes of practice to be considered during the project implementation including a list of attributes that cannot be affected by eligible investments.

The objective of the Framework is to help ensure that activities under the project will:

- Protect human health and safety;
- Prevent or compensate any loss of livelihood;
- Prevent environmental degradation as a result of either individual sub-projects or their cumulative effects;
- Enhance positive environmental and social outcomes; and,
- Ensure compliance with World Bank safeguard policies and Afghanistan Environmental Law and Regulations.

A Transect Walk is a key element of the Environmental Assessment and the site selection procedure which will be carried out for all proposed sub-projects prior to the design stage, to assure the feasibility of the expected sub-projects. The selected site (Annex 9) will be properly studied from both environmental and social aspects prior to the next phase. The findings of the sub-projects will be shared with the communities during public consultation.

Based on the experiences and lessons learned from NSP and to adequately address the potential environmental and social impacts of infrastructure sub-projects under CCAP, the following are the general principles of this Framework:

1. The design of the CCAP will support multiple sub-projects, the detailed designs of which are not known at appraisal. To ensure the effective application of the World Bank's safeguard policies and Afghanistan Environmental Law and Regulations, the Framework provides guidance on the approach to be taken during implementation for the selection and design of sub-projects, and the planning of mitigation measures.
2. All proposed sub-projects will be screened (using the environmental checklists in Annex 5) to ensure that the potential environmental and social risks can be adequately addressed through the application of a typical Environmental and Social Management Plan (Annex 7, which includes typical environmental and social mitigation measures for various types of infrastructure sub-projects). It is to be noted, however, that in case an environmental or social impact is identified as per Annex 5, MRRD in rural areas and IDLG FPs in urban areas are required to apply relevant and applicable safeguards instruments.
3. The design of the CCAP aims at ensuring regional balance in terms of coverage of various social groups, as well as gender equity with regard to decision making on subproject selection and project benefits. Employment opportunities within the sub-projects will be available on an equal basis to all, on the basis of professional competence, irrespective of affiliation with any social group. In all sub-projects which require consultations with local communities or beneficiaries, gender-separated consultations will be conducted to elicit the views of the female population, along with that of the male population.

4. All activities under this ESMF follow the Do No Harm principles. All stakeholders should play their active role for a better and sustainable outcome.
5. This Environmental and Social Management Framework will be disclosed in Afghanistan in Dari and Pashto after approval by World Bank Board.

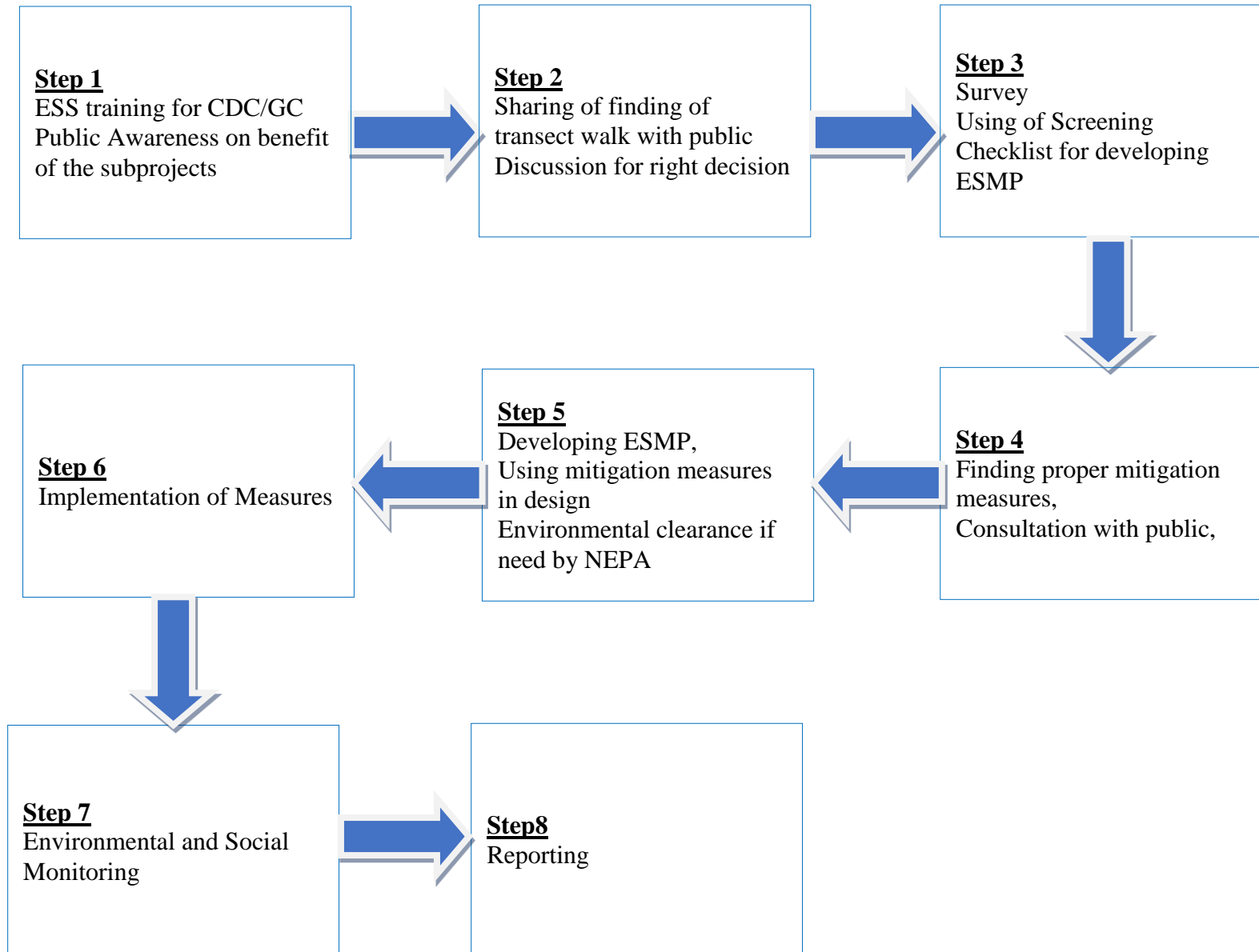
Additionally, the selection, design, contracting and monitoring and evaluation of sub-projects will be consistent with the following guidelines set out in annexes 1 -14 which will in effect constitute a safeguards operational manual

1. A negative menu of characteristics that would make a proposed subproject ineligible for support (Annex 1)
2. Guidelines for land and asset acquisition, entitlements and compensation (Annex 2)
3. Procedures for the protection of cultural property and national heritage, (Annex 3)
4. Procedures for Mine Risk Management in World Bank-Funded Sub-projects in Afghanistan(Annex 4)
5. Sub-projects Environmental/Social Impact Screening Checklists and mitigation measures (Annex 5)
6. Social checklist for screening sub-projects (Annex 6)
7. Typical Environment and Social Management Plan (Annex 7)
8. Occupational Health and Safety for the project site (Annex 8)
9. Sub-project Site Selection and Evaluation Criteria (Annex 9)
10. Monitoring Checklist for Environmental and Social Safeguards (Annex 10)
11. Environmental and Social Safeguards Quarterly Monitoring (Annex 11)
12. Basic guidelines on consultation (Annex 12)
13. Grievance registration (Annex 13)

The ESMF also includes:

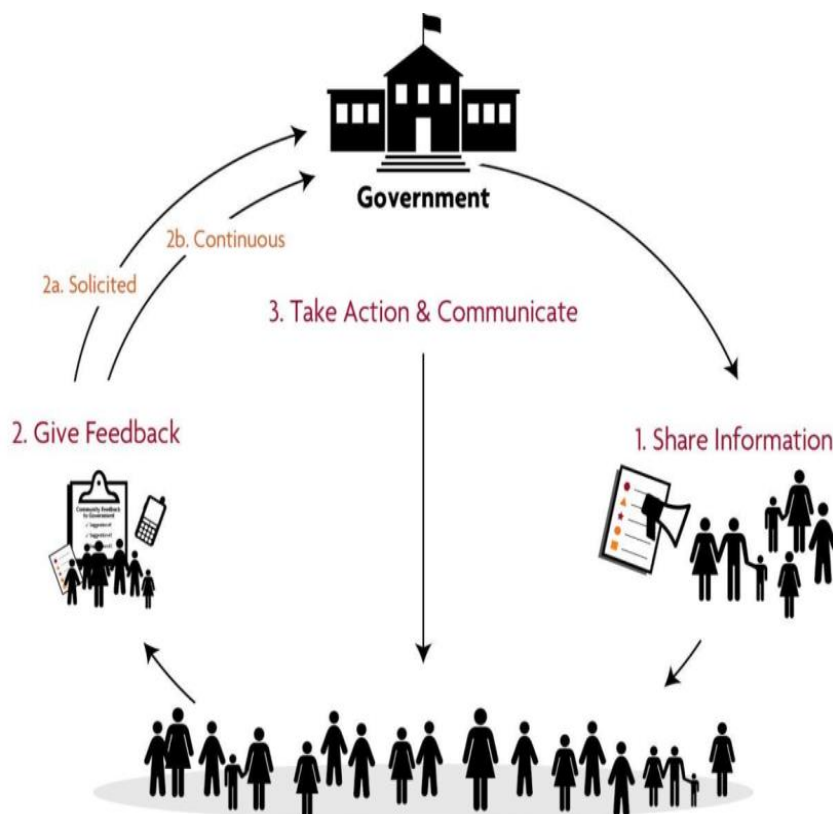
14. Minutes of the stakeholder consultation and list of participants (Annex 14)
15. Agreement between MRRD and NEPA for the environmental screening of NSP sub-projects (Annex 15 – separate document)

5.2. ESMF Process Flowchart at subproject level:



5.3. Citizen Engagement

Citizen engagement values the right of citizens to have an informed say in the decisions that affect their lives. Citizen engagement is based on a two way interaction and dialogue with government and emphasizes the sharing of power, information, and a mutual respect between government and citizens. Key elements of citizen engagement within the CCAP include, stakeholder consultations and participation, the effective implementation of a Grievance Redress Mechanism, systematic Third Party Monitoring, Community feedback mechanisms, Social Audit etc.)



5.3.1. Stakeholder consultation and participation

The CCAP will prioritise consultations with different groups of direct and indirect stakeholders in proposed sub project areas. Raising public awareness of proposed activities will form part of the wider consultation process. Separate meetings will be held with women and men for each affected mantaqa/Gozar (urban infrastructure) or village (other sub-projects). Every effort will be made to seek the views of vulnerable groups including women, especially female-headed households, and the landless about proposed sub projects and their likely impacts.

Consultations related to activities which may involve some land or asset loss will inform the local population about their rights to compensation and options available in accordance with attached guidelines for land acquisition and grievance redress mechanisms (Annexes 2). The minutes of the community meetings will reflect the discussions held, agreements reached and include details of the agreement. This will be part of subproject proposal.

The implementing agency shall provide a copy of the minutes to affected persons and confirm in discussions with each of them their requests and preferences for compensation, agreements reached, and any eventual complaint. Copies will be recorded in the posted project documentation and be available for inspection during supervision.

A dynamic participatory approach that seeks to involve the various stakeholders in the management of social and environmental issues will be encouraged throughout the course of a sub project. Stakeholder representatives will be invited to participate in workshops at the middle and end of the project to review and evaluate progress. The participatory approach will also be kept under continuous review by PMU's at provincial level, MRRD's facilitating partners and the National Management Committee. Principles of consultation are included as Annex 12. Summaries of consultations on draft CCAP ESMF will also be included under this annex.

Stakeholder Consultation: The ESMF was presented to stakeholders, including representatives from the Government of Afghanistan (MRRD, IDLG, MoE, MoPH, MAIL, NEPA & ANSA), civil society and members of urban and rural CDCs from Kabul and the surrounding provinces, at a consultation meeting held on 29th June 2016 (see Annex 14 for full minutes and list of participants). The Executive Summary of the draft ESMF was translated into Dari and Pashto and circulated to the stakeholders in advance of the consultation. A number of complete drafts of the ESMF were available at the meeting.

The stakeholders received a presentation on the overall Citizens' Charter NPP and the provisions of the ESMF, in particular how ESMPs would be developed and the involvement of the communities. Community representatives and other stakeholders highlighted a number of key issues, which would all be considered as part of the legal and regulatory framework guiding the ESMF, or within the ESMPs – e.g. site regulation, environmental degradation, preservation of cultural heritage etc. The issues raised by the CDCs reinforced the importance of the training for CDCs on environmental and social safeguards, which is a provision in this ESMF, together with the necessary monitoring of adherence to the ESMP during sub-project implementation.

NEPA agreed to receive a summary of program activities to review, due to the anticipated expected large volume of activities for the Citizens' Charter and to prioritise its involvement to areas where it would be most needed to review environmental considerations.

The legal status of Community Development Councils was raised as an issue hindering the recognition of the role of the CDCs as the elected representatives of the people at the village level. Under the NSP, there was a CDC by-law and the Government will now have to consider the introduction of a new by-law, or other measures, to provide more recognition for the role of the CDCs in the implementation of the Citizens' Charter.

Community representatives also requested support to get the cooperation from the District Governors. The Provincial and District Governors have clear roles in the Citizens' Charter, with the Provincial Governors already involved in discussions with the President.

The one area raised regarding follow-up is for IDLG to consider the standardisation and location of septic tanks in urban areas. IDLG is now considering the feasibility and financial implications of this recommendation, but is fully committed to give this area particular attention. IDLG has now included improvements to the construction of septic tanks in the technical manual that has been prepared to guide the implementation of the Citizens' Charter service delivery.

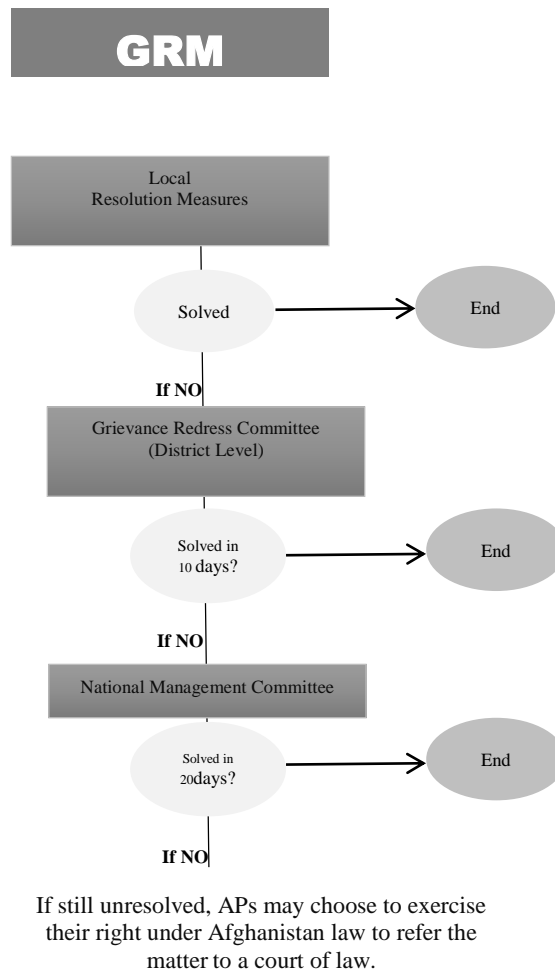
There were no identified areas for disagreement within the ESMF, but all participants acknowledged the need for specific training for all stakeholders to understand the commitments and implementation of the ESMF, through the individual ESMPs, throughout the duration of the CCAP.

5.3.2. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

In initial meetings CCAP staff in both the MRRD and IDLG, together with local government representatives, must inform community representatives about the GRM and explain the various ways of accessing it. CCAP staff should explain that a range of mitigation measures to reduce potential

negative environmental and social impacts of project activities on communities will be discussed and agreed with community representatives as an integral part of sub project development. These will be included within the project’s ESMPs and should reduce the number of potential grievances.

The CCAP will establish an effective multi-level GRM to handle all grievances, related to sub project activities. The GRM will function at 3 levels: at community level where every effort will be made to resolve the issue; at district and municipal level where Grievance Redress Committee (GRCs – Annex 13(ii)) will be established and as an appeal mechanism at National Level.



If intermediation at local level is unsuccessful, the individual or Affected Person (AP) can take his or her complaint to a formal Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at District level which will record the grievance and try and resolve issues relating specifically to the implementation of the CCAP. A GRC will include the Affected Person (AP), MRRD’s representative at Provincial Level, IDLG representative, a representative from local government, a representative from the AP’s community CDC/which may be a representative from a women’s CDC, a local NGO representative and the contractor(s).

The AP (or his/her representative) may submit his/her complaint in a number of ways e.g. by written letter, phone, sms messages and email to the GRC or, alternatively, raise his/her voice in a public or individual meeting with project staff. The GRC will meet to try and resolve the matter at community level and make a recommendation within 7-10 working days from receipt of complaint. If there is no decision after 10 days the AP can refer the complaint to CCAP’s National Management Committee

(NCO) in Kabul. The NCO will then examine the complaint and address the complaint within 20 days.

In urban areas, the PIU will conduct a separate session at each neighbourhood level elected for upgrading, to inform the affected communities about the mechanism. PIU will maintain a complaint record database to enable complaint tracking and review and establish a complaint handling committee and involve GCs members in grievance handling processes.

All submitted complaints and grievances will be added to a database/project files which will be updated regularly by designated IDLG and MRRD staff. Each complaint and grievance should be ranked, analysed and monitored according to type, accessibility and degree of priority. The status of grievances submitted and grievance redress will be reported to DABS management through the monthly report.

5.3.3 Third Party Monitoring and Independent Technical Audits

A third party monitoring agent will produce regular reports on selected sub projects and will assess safeguards compliance using site specific ESMPs. The agency's reports will be informed by field observation visits and discussions with community representatives and various members of the project team. The role of the Third Party Monitor is increasingly important as security considerations make it difficult for World Bank staff to visit most sub projects. Safeguards staff from both MRRD, IDLG and relevant line ministries will meet regularly with the Third Party Monitor to review their safeguards findings and recommendations. Lastly, as with NSP, there will be technical audits of CCAP subprojects to be undertaken by an independent firm to review infrastructure quality, safeguards compliance and cost effectiveness.

6. ESMF Implementation Arrangements

6.1. Institutional Responsibilities

The overall responsibility of the project implementation rests with the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) in rural areas and the Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG) in urban areas.

MRRD

National: At the national level, MRRD will have an Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit (ESSU) with two staff (male or female); a Senior Environmental Officer and a Senior Social Officer. This unit will be responsible for all ESS issues within the overall ESMF and for ensuring the ESMF is operationalized at the field level through proper ESMPs. The ESS Unit will develop the TORs for the ESS focal points at the sub-national level, develop the training manuals and provide the training to the regional ESS staff. It will also provide a generic ESMP to the Provincial Management Units (PMU) for their guidance. This unit will also receive and review all quarterly ESS reports from the Citizens' Charter PMUs and address all queries that are received from the provinces and the field. This unit will review a sample of the ESMPs received from the PMUs to ensure the correct procedures are followed and the plan includes all necessary information. The Unit will also coordinate with all other Citizens' Charter stakeholders at the national level.

Regional: At the regional level there will be one dedicated Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer (male or female) in each of the 6 regions. This staff person will be responsible to cascade the training received by the National ESSU to the ESS Focal Points/Senior Engineers in the PMUs. This person will also check a sample of the ESMPs received from the Senior Engineer in the PMU and will monitor a sample of the sub-projects for the implementation of the ESMP. The ESS Officer will also provide technical support to the PMUs and will support the coordination with the Provincial NEPA office and other line ministries. The ESS Officer will provide reports back to the ESS Unit at the national level.

Provincial: At the provincial level, one senior engineer (likely to be male) from the PMU will be nominated as the ESS focal point and assigned all ESS responsibilities. This engineer/ESS focal point will be responsible for training the district level engineers and for consolidating the quarterly ESS reports received from the districts. The senior engineer will approve all of the ESMPs and send a sample to the ESSU. He/She will also monitor sub-project implementation, based on the ESMP and the review of the sub-project ESS checklist. The Senior Engineer/ESS focal point will lead the discussion at the community level to present the findings of the transect walk. The key decision making with regard to the ESMP will take place at the provincial level, with any queries affecting decisions referred to the National Unit.

District: At the district level, there will be one engineer (likely to be male) responsible to cover 20 CDCs. The district engineer will be responsible to conduct the transect walk and for the discussion with the community on the findings. The engineer will also be responsible for sub-project site selection, completing the ESS checklist, identifying potential adverse impacts and mitigation measures and developing the environmental component of the ESMP. The district engineer will then consolidate the ESMP with the inclusion of the social component provided by the Social Organisers. The engineer will monitor the implementation of the ESMP and submit quarterly reports (Annex 11) to the Senior Engineer in the PMU.

Also at the district level, the FP will have 2 social organisers (1 male and 1 female) for every 20 CDCs. A key role of the 2 social organisers will be to work with the CDCs to ensure that the views

and voices of the most vulnerable groups, especially female headed households and landless, are reflected in the selection and implementation of sub-projects. The social organisers will be responsible to develop the social component of the ESMP and monitoring implementation. The social organisers will also submit quarterly reports to the PMU. The social organisers will receive ESMF training from their FP training staff.

Community: CDCs will be responsible at the community level for the ESMF and the ESMP. They will receive training from the FPs on this responsibility. CDCs will support the district engineer to complete the ESS checklist and will be responsible for the implementation of the ESMP based on the findings from the transect walk.

IDLG

National: At the national level, IDLG will have one Environmental and Social Safeguards Manager. She or he will be responsible for developing the training manuals and training the urban ESS staff. She or he will also receive and review all reports from the urban staff and address all queries that are received from the provinces.

City: In the 4 cities implementing the Citizens' Charter in Cities component, a Senior Engineer/ESS Focal Point (likely to be male) from the FP will be assigned the responsibility for the implementation of the ESMP. This person will be responsible to review and consolidate the quarterly reports and submit these to the Safeguards Manager at the national level. The Senior Engineer/ESS Focal Point will also approve the ESMPs received from the district engineer and social organisers.

In each city, there will be one engineer for 10 CDCs, responsible for the environmental part of the ESMP. The engineer will develop the environmental component of the ESMP, consolidate the ESMP with the inclusion of the social component provided by the Social Organisers, monitor its implementation and submit quarterly reports (Annex 11) to the Senior Engineer.

The borrowers (MRRD and IDLG) will contract up to 14 Facilitating Partners (FPs) in rural areas and up to 4 FPs in urban areas. Each rural FP will facilitate between 800 to 1,400 communities, and a total of 12,000 communities are expected to be covered in one-third of the country with facilitation support. The FP's role will include: community and cluster of communities' mobilization; CDC and Cluster CDC (CCDC) elections and office bearer elections; Community Participatory Monitoring (CPM) team selection; capacity building of CDC, CCDC, CPM members and communities in a variety of areas; participatory community empowerment; social audits; grievance handling; linkages; participatory community and cluster development planning, etc. Unlike in the NSP, FPs will not be involved in subproject design, preparation or implementation, or related technical assistance for the same. For the urban areas, up to four Facilitating Partners will be recruited across the country to work at the sub-district level with CDCs and GAs to mobilize them, oversee election, build their capacity and train CDC sub-committees. The Facilitating Partner (FP) will also be responsible for the training and awareness raising of the CDCs on the ESMP and the completion of the documentation necessary for land acquisition. The FP will be responsible for the training of the Senior Engineer, the engineers supporting the CDCs and the social organisers.

The FP will also have 2 social organisers (1 male and 1 female) for every 10 CDCs. A key role of the 2 social organisers will be to work with the CDCs to ensure that the views and voices of the most vulnerable groups, especially female headed households and landless, are reflected in the selection and implementation of sub-projects. These social organisers will be responsible to develop the social component of the ESMP, monitoring the social aspect of the ESMF and will also submit quarterly reports to the Senior Engineer.

Community: CDCs/Gozar Councils will be responsible at the community level for the ESMF. CDCs will support the district engineer to complete the ESS checklist and will be responsible for the implementation of the ESMP based on the findings from the transect walk. CDCs will receive training from the FPs on these responsibilities.

6.2.Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) Preparation

The ESMP contains all action plan to mitigate/minimize negative impacts of proposed projects and recommend mitigation measures, with monitoring and reporting details. Site specific ESMPs shall be prepared by MRRD in rural areas, in consultation with the CDC and by FPs in urban areas in consultation with the Gozar Council. The ESMPs will be approved by the ESS Focal Point/Senior Engineer at the provincial level for MRRD and at the city level for IDLG.

The district/city engineer and the social organisers will be responsible for the preparation of the ESMP. The district/city engineer will be responsible to conduct the transect walk and for the discussion with the community on the findings. The engineer will also be responsible for sub-project site selection, completing the ESS checklist, identifying potential adverse impacts and mitigation measures and developing the environmental component of the ESMP. The social organisers will be responsible to develop the social component of the ESMP, which will then be consolidated by the district engineer, similar to the process under the NSP.

The site specific ESMPs will be part of bidding documents and the implementation will be properly monitored by MRRD, IDLG and its FPs, CDCs and stakeholders.

The typical ESMP is in (Annex 7) and mitigation measure is in (Annex 5).

6.3. Capacity Building

The program will allocate specific capacity building provisions for Safeguards Unit at MRRD Headquarter and responsible staff at field level (MRRD, IDLG) throughout the project lifecycle. In order to build the capacity of the relevant staff to effectively implement this ESMF, further progress shall be made on the work already undertaken under NSP. This will include finalizing the ESS training manual, holding training workshops for ESS officers and Focal Points at CCAP Provincial Management Units (PMU/PIUs) and FPs/IPs.

Training modules will be prepared for CDCs, communities and contractors. ESS trainings will be conducted for CDC/GC and communities. It is also proposed to nominate ESS Focal Points at the community level. As part of the capacity building efforts, exposure visits abroad could also be organized in order to learn and benefit from the experiences and achievements made by other programs.

All ESS training materials will be available into Pashto and Dari languages in order to increase its readability by the target audience at various levels.

During supervision of the proposed project, WB will assess the implementation of the Framework, and if required will recommend additional strengthening.

Various topics to be covered in ESS trainings include but are not limited to the following:

Table 3: Key Trainings

Key trainings for safeguards team and other staff		
Selected Environmental and Social Topics		Key elements
1	Citizen Engagement	
1.2	Environment and Social Management Framework	policies, guidelines, procedures, and codes of practice,
1.3	World Bank Safeguards Policies Afghanistan Environment Law Environmental Evaluations Regulations	Relevant Afghan laws and regulations and World Bank safeguard policies and their application to the CCAP. The role of NEPA in ensuring safeguards compliance
1.4	EIA and SIA techniques	Purpose of Transect Walk. Screening, Scoping and Mitigations, Developing Abbreviated RAPs and strip plans. Principles and Procedures, compensation criteria, potential impacts, communications with local communities
1.5	Development and Implementation Environmental and Social Mitigation Measures (ESMP),	Consultation with/ feedback to local communities on potential problems and their impacts – short term and cumulative, identification of appropriate mitigation measures. Identification of appropriate indicators, incorporating ESMPs into project document.
1.6	Environmental Monitoring and Evaluation	Identification of relevant environmental and social indicators. Monitoring responsibilities. Preparing monitoring reports
1.7	Trainings on social safeguards including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land acquisition/land management - Conflict management - Public consultation - Participatory consultative techniques - Physical Cultural Resources (PCR) 	Policies, guidelines, procedures, and codes of practice

At the field level, CCAP Safeguards Officers will pass the Safeguards training to the CDC/GC. For increased understanding, the ESSD will publish pictorial training material, booklets and cartoons. Training will also seek to build the skills of local people to participate actively in identifying appropriate mitigation measures, to avoid or reduce potential negative impacts of project activities. It will also include training on basic technical concepts as well as principles of fair and equitable social organization.

6.4. Monitoring and Evaluation

The overall responsibility for the enforcement of this ESMF rests with MRRD in rural areas and IDLG for urban areas. In order to ensure compliance, MRRD/IDLG or the IDLG FPs will be tasked

to regularly monitor the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan during construction phase (Annex 10). Monitoring of the implementation of mitigation measures related to significant impacts during the operation of sub-sub-projects shall be mainly the responsibility of CDCs/GC and communities. The community participatory monitoring shall be extensively used in this regard.

The PIU ESS officer will also monitor sub-projects for ESMP compliance and supervising the work of the ESS Focal Points. Similarly, the ESS Unit at CCAP HQ of both offices will also periodically conduct monitoring of sub-projects as an overall overseeing institution.

Typical examples of monitoring plans are given in the table below:

Table 4: Typical Examples of Monitoring Plan for the Operation of Different Sub-projects

Sub-project	Monitoring Indicators based on developed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Frequency
Roads rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating drainage Channels No visible negative impacts on surrounding habitat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors/MRRD/IDLG in close coordination with local community and appropriate municipality 	Semi-annual assessment
Improvement to Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution network without leaks chlorination No leakage or overflows of Manholes or drains Water Quality Monitoring Water body pollutant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors/MRRD/IDLG in close coordination with local community Ministry of Health and Ministry of Energy and Water 	Semi-annual assessment Semi-annual assessment
Irrigation and drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigation network without leaks Water logging, Erosion Drainage channels clean And properly maintained Water quality parameters (pH, COD, BOD, SS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors/MRRD/IDLG in close coordination with local community Testing by ministry of health & Ministry of energy and water 	Semi annual assessment Semi-annual assessment
Renewable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power safety Safety around forebay Water flow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors/MRRD in close coordination with local community and appropriator municipality 	Semi-annual assessment

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land acquisition 		
Collection and disposal of solid waste, human waste and drainage cleaning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe collection and transportation of the waste material to the dumping area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors/IDLG in close coordination with HHs, CDC and GC 	Monthly assessment

Examples of Monitoring for Social Impact

Potential Impacts	Generic Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibility
Private land acquisition Use of public lands Loss of access to livelihoods Impacts to non-title holders Loss of structures Damage to standing crops and plantations	Minimization of land by identifying vacant public lands Consultation and participation during preparation of mitigation plan Compensation for loss of assets Special measures to protect the interests of vulnerable groups and ethnic minorities Mine clearance documents	Loss of assets Loss of livelihoods, especially to vulnerable groups	CDC/ Community
Common properties and infrastructures	The community structures and properties have to be rehabilitated before damaging the existing structures and supervised	Contractors/MRRD/IDLG in close coordination with local community and appropriate municipality	CDC
Quarry used for construction may become a health hazard	Discuss with local community the usefulness of using pits as water collection pits for cattle, irrigation Highlight issues of disease transmission and the need to prohibit its use for drinking, bathing, and clothes washing	Occurrence of disease or illness	Community
Impact of road noise on village	Plant 30 meter tree buffer strips between road and village	Number of community complaints to local authorities about noise	CDC
Dust due to traffic	Implement agreed dust control measures such as wetting dirt roads, truck washing for	Number of community complaints to local authorities about dust	CDC

	trucks exiting site, and monitoring dust emissions		
Loss of vegetative cover, decrease in soil fertility	Avoid infringing on protected areas, critical habitats or areas with significant biodiversity (e.g. wetlands)	Decreased productivity	Community/ CDC
Reduction in soil and groundwater quality, declines in plant growth and reduced harvests	Use the right fertilizers at correct time (e.g. before field crops are planted), and in correct amounts for the specific crop and soil type	Decreased productivity	Community/ CDC
Fertilizer runoff leading to degradation of aquatic environments in nearby ponds, streams and other water bodies	Use manure to help fertilize crops and build soil quality Do not apply agro-chemicals too close to streams, ponds and drinking water sources Do no wash fertilizer bags in streams or ponds	Quality of liquid effluent and receiving waters Decreased productivity	Community/ CDC
Illness or disease due to pollution of water sources from food processing wastes	Ensure thorough training in safe storage, handling, use and disposal of agro- chemicals Do not apply agro-chemicals too close to streams, ponds and drinking water sources Do no wash fertilizer bags in streams or ponds	Occurrence of human (or livestock) illness or disease	CDC
Health effects on workers	Ensure thorough training in safe storage, handling, use and disposal of pesticides Wear protective clothing Consider training and use of integrated pest management (IPM)	Incidence of worker disease or illness	CDC
Degradation of groundwater, streams, and rivers from solid and liquid wastes, and consequent	Locate waste disposal sites away from surface and groundwater sources, watercourses, housing and town centers	Occurrence of illness in livestock or community	CDC
	Install grease traps and skim tanks	Surface water flows	
	Ensure receiving waters for liquid wastes are able to	Ground table levels in project area	

	absorb and naturally decompose the effluent		
Upsetting existing social and economic community management relationships, land tenure systems, security of livelihoods, and gender division labour	Avoid sites that require:		CDC
	Resettlement	Number of people displaced and compensated	
	Displacement of other important land uses	Encroachment onto historical, cultural or protected areas	
	Encroachment on historical, cultural, or traditional use areas	Involve community in local planning	
Conflicting demands on surface or groundwater supplies	Locate and size irrigation schemes	Involve community in local planning	CDC
	Where water supplies are adequate and the scheme will not conflict with existing human, livestock, wildlife or aquatic water uses, especially during dry seasons	Complaints from community about water use	
	Withdrawals should not exceed "safe yield" from groundwater resources	Involve community in local planning	

6.4.1 Internal Environmental monitoring and reporting

At provincial level, CCAP safeguards officers, together with CDC/GC, will continue to be responsible for monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures, set out in Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Relevant practical indicators to enable effective monitoring will be identified by safeguards staff, in close liaison with community representatives, during consultations on possible impacts of sub-project activities and the preparation of ESMP.

Environmental monitoring information, together with observations of project activities based on the ESMP, will be reported quarterly to the safeguards department headquarters in Kabul using standard reporting forms (Annex 7).

Quarterly monitoring reports from provincial ESS officers will include:

- Safeguards implemented issues (land acquisition, ESMP),
- Number of ESS Trainings conducted with Gender separation,
- Record of grievance applications and grievance redress dealt with
- Monitoring data on environmental and social measures detailed in ESMPs

HQ ESS Office will prepare the quarterly report based on reports received from the field.

6.5. Disclosure

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was developed by the MRRD and IDLG following a review of the ESMF in the NSP and the specific requirements of the planned CCAP project.

Prior to approval of the project by the World Bank, it was disclosed by MRRD and IDLG in Afghanistan in both Dari and Pashto in relevant places in the country and the English version of the ESMF at the World Bank's Info Shop. The ESMF will be re-disclosed once finalized and approved by the World Bank. The ESMF will also be posted on the CCAP website.

Annex 1: Negative Menu of Subproject Attributes

Sub-projects with any of the attributes listed below will be ineligible for Block Grant Funding under the proposed CCAP.

Attributes of Ineligible Sub-projects
<p>Involves significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats including, but not limited to, any activity within:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ab-i-Estada Waterfowl Sanctuary; • Ajar Valley (Proposed) Wildlife Reserve; • Dashte-Nawar Waterfowl Sanctuary; • Pamir-Buzurg (Proposed) Wildlife Sanctuary; • Bande Amir National Park; • Kole Hashmat Khan (Proposed) Waterfowl Sanctuary.
<p>Will significantly damage non-replicable cultural property, including but not limited to any activities that affect the following sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monuments of Herat (including the Friday Mosque, ceramic tile workshop, Musallah complex, Fifth Minaret, Gawhar Shah mausoleum, mausoleum of Ali Sher Navaii, and the Shah Zadehah mausoleum complex); • monuments of Bamiyan Valley (including Fuladi, Kakrak, Shar-I Ghulghular and Shahr-i Zuhak); • archaeological site of Ai Khanum; • site and monuments of Ghazni; • minaret of Jam; • mosque of Haji Piynda/Nu Gunbad, Balkh province; • stupa and monastery of Guldarra; • site and monuments of Lashkar-i Bazar, Bost; • archaeological site of Surkh Kotal.
<p>Requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • equipment or materials that are included in the annual implementation plans by other agencies (e.g. by other government or NGO sub-projects that are operating in the area); • political campaign materials or donations in any form; • weapons including (but not limited to), mines, guns and ammunition; • chainsaws; • pesticides, herbicides and other chemicals;³ • investments detrimental to the environment; • motorized extraction of groundwater;⁴ • construction, rehabilitation, or maintenance of any government office buildings; • payments of salaries to government servants or the salaries of the staff of government subsidized organizations; • any activity on land that is considered dangerous due to security hazards or the presence of unexploded mines or bombs; • any activity on land or affecting land that has disputed ownership, tenure or user rights.⁵

³ Exceptions may be considered based on an assessment by the CC (with specialized consultant assistance, if required, and after no objection from IDA) in special situations such as eradication of infestations of locusts or sen pest.

⁴ Indiscriminate installation of irrigation wells using motorized extraction of ground water have in some areas contributed to lower the ground water table, and constitute a threat to the traditional sustainable irrigation by *karez*. Until water resource assessments of a particular catchment area or basin has been undertaken and has established that irrigation is feasible, investments in motorized irrigation wells is not permitted.

⁵ Thus, investments involving an expansion of the command area of an irrigation system can only take place with agreement from the owners (or users in case of tribal common land) of the land brought under new irrigation.

Attributes of Ineligible Sub-projects
--

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• any activity that will support drug crop production or processing of such crops. |
|--|

Annex 2: Protection of Cultural Property and national heritage,

Physical culture includes monuments, structures, works of art, or sites of "outstanding universal value" from the historical, aesthetic, scientific, ethnological, or anthropological point of view, including unrecorded graveyards and burial sites. Within this broader definition, cultural property is defined as sites and structures having archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, or religious significance, and natural sites with cultural values.

The proposed emergency reconstruction operations are unlikely to pose a risk of damaging cultural property, as the sub-projects will largely consist of small investments in community infrastructure and income generating activities, reconstruction of existing structures, and minor urban public works. Further, the negative list of attributes, which would make a subproject ineligible for support (Attachment 1), includes any activity that would significantly damage non-replicable cultural property. Nevertheless, the following procedures for identification, protection from theft, and treatment of chance finds should be followed and included in standard bid documents.

Chance Find Procedures

Chance find procedures are defined in the law on Maintenance of Historical and Cultural Monuments (Official Gazette, December 21, 1980), specifying the authorities and responsibilities of cultural heritage agencies if sites or materials are discovered in the course of project implementation. This law establishes that all moveable and immovable historical and cultural artefacts are state property, and further:

1. The responsibility for preservation, maintenance and assessment of historical and cultural monuments rests with the Archaeological Committee under the Ministry of Information and Culture, which has representation at provincial level.
2. Whenever chance finds of cultural or historical artefacts (moveable and immovable) are made the Archaeological Committee should be informed. Should the continuation of work endanger the historical and cultural artefacts, the project work should be suspended until a solution is found for the preservation of these artefacts.
3. If a moveable or immovable historical or cultural artefact is found in the countryside of a province, the provincial governor (*wali*) or district-in-charge (*woluswal*) should be informed within two weeks, and they should inform the Archaeological Committee. In case the immovable historical or cultural artefact is found in a city, the provincial branch of the Department of Maintenance of Historical Values of the Ministry of Information and Culture should be informed within two weeks (art. 18). If the find is made within the centre, the Archaeological Committee must be informed directly within one week (art. 25).
4. Failure to report a chance find within the stipulated time limit will be punished with a fine or imprisonment for a period of one week or up to one month (art. 72).
5. If someone intentionally damages a historical or cultural artefact, the culprit shall pay compensation in accordance with the value of the artefact plus be imprisoned for a period of one month to ten years depending on the gravity of the crime (art. 71).

In case of a chance find of moveable or immovable historical or cultural artefact, the implementing agency is responsible for securing the artefact from theft, pilferage and damage until the responsibility has been taken over by the relevant authorities as specified above.

These procedures must be referred to as standard provisions in construction contracts, when applicable. During project supervision, the Site Engineer shall monitor that the above regulations relating to the treatment of any chance find encountered are observed.

Relevant findings will be recorded in World Bank Project Supervision Reports (PSRs), and Implementation Completion Reports (ICRs) will assess the overall effectiveness of the project's cultural resources mitigation, management, and capacity building activities, as appropriate.

Annex 3: Procedure for Mine Risk

**Verification
of Mine Risk Safety / Clearance**

Province: _____
 District/Nahiya: _____
 Community/Gozar: _____

 Community Code: _____
 Subproject Code: _____

Date of this Report: _____ **Sub-Project Title:** _____

Please check your answers to the following questions:

1. Was there fighting in the area where the sub-project is to be implemented? Yes No
2. Was this area a permanent checkpoint of Military? Yes No
3. Have there been any accidents of mine explosion during the last 10 years? Yes No
4. Was the area used for any of the following? Ammunition dump Suspected minefield
 Current ambush area Confrontation area None of the Above
5. Is this area considered a danger of mine or UXO (Unidentified Explosive Objects) Yes
 No
6. Has the area been cleared of mines in the past? Yes No
7. Is the sub-project area considered at risk for mines? Yes No

8. If the subproject area is considered at risk for mines, please respond also to the following questions:
 - a) what is the source of information about mines in the area?
 Civilians Incident involving animals Incident report
 Military person Minefield record
 - b) Does the area for the sub-project contain markers, flags, fencing, rocks, etc. showing that mine-clearing operations have taken place? Yes No.
 - c) Indicate the type of area where the sub-project is to be implemented:
 City Field Forest Roadside Road for vehicles Path
 Government building Military installation Residential building
 Riverbank Unknown Other _____

9. Does the CDC declare that to the best of their knowledge the area for the proposed project is safe from the risk of mines or UXO? Yes No
10. Does the CDC aCCAPt liability in the case of a mine-related accident? Yes No
 If no, does the CDC request the UNMACA to conduct a mine clearance action for the area?
 Yes No

Signature: _____ Verified by: _____
 Name: _____ Name: _____
 Head of the Community Development Council MRRD District Engineer

Signed and endorsed by:
 Name: _____
 Representative of AMAC

Annex 4: Subproject Environmental Screening Checklists and mitigation measures:

Environmental Screening Checklist for WatSan Sub-projects

Province:

Project ID

#:

District/Nahea.....

Community/Gozar.....

Issue	Yes/No	If yes, suggest mitigation measures	Responsibility
Will there be loss of natural areas/important habitats/biodiversity due to construction of sub-sub-projects?			
Will there be damage of valuable historic, religious, cultural and archaeological resources due to sub-sub-projects?			
Is the selected site in a wetland or flood plain?			
Will there be loss of vegetative cover, decrease in soil fertility?			
Will there be fertilizer runoff leading pollution of ground and surface water?			
Will there be fertilizer runoff leading to degradation of aquatic environments in nearby ponds, streams and other water bodies?			
Will there be illness or disease due to pollution of water sources from food processing wastes?			
Will there be degradation of groundwater, streams, and rivers from solid and liquid wastes?			
Will there be conflicting demands on surface or ground water supplies?			
Will it create habitats in canals and ditches for disease carriers such as mosquitoes etc.?			
Will it spread infection and disease through the inappropriate use of irrigation canals for water supply, bathing or human waste disposal?			
Will it have health effects from improper storage, handling, use or disposal of agro-chemicals such as pesticides etc.?			
Will it cause water-logging and salinization?			
Will it have negative social and economic effects on existing community water management practices and relationships?			
Will it have cross-contamination sewage and water lines due to pressure differentials and leaks?			
Will the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in			

substantial erosion, siltation, or flooding on- or off-site?			
Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?			
Will the people or structures be exposed to significant risks of loss, injury or death due to flooding?			
Will there be littering of debris and contamination of surrounding due to runoff from construction site?			
Will it contaminate soils from disposal of inadequately decomposed wastewaters?			
Will there be contamination of ground water, surface water as well as water source supply?			
Is there a possibility of landmines or unexploded devices near the proposed site?			
Is there any private/public land acquisition?			
Is there any loss of access to livelihoods, especially of women and vulnerable groups?			
Is there any loss of structures or damage to standing crops and plantations?			
Is the subproject prohibited by the negative list of sub-projects as per CCAP ESMF list?			

Name of the MRRD Engineer/CDC filled the checklist:

Name of MRRD Engineer:Signature:Dated:.....

Approving Authority from Provincial CCAP/PMU

Name of CCAP Engineer:Signature:Dated:.....

Environmental Screening Checklist for Solar Water Pump

Province:
 #:
 District/Nahea.....
 Community/Guzar.....

Project ID

Issue	Yes/No	If yes, suggest mitigation measures	Responsibility
Is there enough sun available all year around for running the system (solar water pump)?			
Is the water source expose to any contamination or pollution risk?			
Is the selected site in an expose of natural disasters?			
Is the selected site is far away from dust, smoke, dirt?			
Is the system used for extraction of groundwater for irrigation purpose?			
Is the Operation and Maintenance of the system acquired enormous cost due to geographical attributes?			
Is the system runs with generator beside the solar? If yes			
Is the system having any adverse impact on the community concern to use of generator?			
Does the facility contain a waterproof basin to collect diesel due to a leakage or over spilled tank?			
Will the diesel generator be installed in sound-proof housing so that it does not create any significant noise pollution in the locality?			
Are the batteries or accumulators secured against polluting the soil or groundwater?			

Name of the MRRD Engineer/CDC filled the checklist:

Name of MRRD Engineer:Signature:Dated:.....

Approving Authority from Provincial CCAP/PMU

Name of CCAP Engineer:Signature:Dated:.....

Environmental Screening Checklist for Irrigation Sub-projects

Province:

Project ID

#:

District/Nahea.....

Community/Guzar.....

Issue	Yes/No	If yes, suggest mitigation measures	Responsibility
Will there be loss of natural areas/important habitats/biodiversity due to construction of sub-sub-projects?			
Will there be damage of valuable historic, religious, cultural and archaeological resources due to sub-sub-projects?			
Is the selected site in a wetland or flood plain?			
Will there be loss of vegetative cover, decrease in soil fertility?			
Will there be reduction in soil & ground water quality, declines in plant growth and reduced harvests?			
Will there be fertilizer runoff leading to degradation of aquatic environments in nearby ponds, streams and other water bodies?			
Will there be illness or disease due to pollution of water sources from food processing wastes?			
Will there be degradation of groundwater, streams, and rivers from solid and liquid wastes?			
Will there be conflicting demands on surface or ground water supplies (down and upper stream)?			
Will it create habitats in canals and ditches for disease carriers such as mosquitoes etc.?			
Will it spread infection and disease through the inappropriate use of irrigation canals for water supply, bathing or human waste disposal?			
Will it have health effects from improper storage, handling, use or disposal of agro-chemicals such as pesticides etc.?			
Will it cause water-logging and salinization?			
Will it have negative social and economic effects on existing community water management practices and relationships?			
Will it have cross-contamination sewage and water lines due to pressure differentials and leaks?			
Will the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in			

substantial erosion, siltation, or flooding on- or off-site?			
Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?			
Will the people or structures be exposed to significant risks of loss, injury or death due to flooding?			
Will there be littering of debris and contamination of surrounding due to runoff from construction site?			
Will it contaminate soils from disposal of inadequately decomposed wastewaters?			
Will there be contamination of ground water, surface water as well as water source supply?			
Is there a possibility of landmines or unexploded devices near the proposed site?			
Is there any private/public land acquisition?			
Is there any loss of access to livelihoods, especially of women and vulnerable groups?			
Is there any loss of structures or damage to standing crops and plantations?			
Is the subproject prohibited by the negative list of sub-projects as per CCAP ESMF list?			

Name of the MRRD Engineer/CDC filled the checklist:

Name of MRRD Engineer:Signature:Dated:.....

Approving Authority from Provincial CCAP/PMU

Name of CCAP Engineer:Signature:Dated:.....

Environmental Screening Checklist for Road Sub-projects

Province:
 #:
 District/Nahea.....
 Community/Guzar.....

Project ID

Issue	Yes/No	If yes, suggest mitigation measures	Responsibility
Will there be loss of natural areas/important habitats/biodiversity due to construction of sub-sub-projects?			
Will there be damage of valuable historic, religious, cultural and archaeological resources due to sub-sub-projects?			
Is the selected site in a wetland or flood plain?			
Will there be loss of vegetative cover, decrease in soil fertility?			
Will there be reduction in soil & ground water quality, declines in plant growth and reduced harvests?			
Will there be landslides, slumps and slips due to construction?			
Will there be increased soil erosion leading to sediment in runoff and gully formation from solid and liquid wastes?			
Will there be stagnant water in construction borrow pits and quarries that breed disease carriers?			
Will there be induced population movements and natural resources exploitation activities?			
Will machinery used for construction likely cause pollution at settlements and natural habitats?			
Will Pollution be caused due to material extraction from borrow and quarry areas to surrounding environment?			
Will pollution be caused in location close to settlements, water bodies & other sensitive areas due to construction?			
Will there be dismantling of existing culverts and structures, generating debris create any unsightly conditions?			
Will there be flooding due to interception to drainage paths?			
Will there be trampling of vegetation along traffic diversions detours during construction?			
Will there be formation of stagnant water pools due to borrowing/quarrying?			
Will there be dust rising causing increase in particulate concentration in ambient air?			

Will there be leaching of bituminous materials causing contamination of water sources?			
Will it contaminate soils from disposal of inadequately decomposed wastewaters?			
Will there be contamination of ground water, surface water as well as water source supply?			
Is there a possibility of landmines or unexploded devices near the proposed site?			
Is there any private/public land acquisition?			
Is there any loss of access to livelihoods, especially of women and vulnerable groups?			
Is there any loss of structures or damage to standing crops and plantations?			
Is the subproject prohibited by the negative list of sub-projects as per CCAP ESMF list?			

Name of the MRRD Engineer/CDC filled the checklist:

Name of MRRD Engineer:Signature:Dated:.....

Approving Authority from Provincial CCAP/PMU

Name of CCAP Engineer: Signature:Dated:.....

Environmental Screening Checklist for Power Sub-projects

Province:

Project ID

#:

District/Nahea.....

FP:.....

Community/Guzar.....

Issue	Yes/No	If yes, suggest mitigation measures	Responsibility
General			
Will there be loss of natural areas/important habitats/biodiversity due to construction of sub-sub-projects?			
Will there be damage of valuable historic, religious, cultural and archaeological resources due to sub-sub-projects?			
Is the selected site in a wetland or flood plain?			
Will there be loss of vegetative cover, decrease in soil fertility?			
Will there be reduction in soil & ground water quality, declines in plant growth and reduced harvests?			
Will there be degradation of ground water, streams, and rivers from solid and liquid wastes?			
Will hazardous materials such as asbestos, mercury light bulbs or switches, tanks with chemical or fuel residue, CFC refrigerant coolants, lead-based paint, PCBs, radioactive, etc. be disposed of due to demolition of existing facilities?			
Is there a possibility of landmines or unexploded devices near the proposed site?			
Is the subproject prohibited by the negative list of sub-projects as per CCAP ESMF list?			
Hydro Power Systems			
Does the project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death due to flooding or landslide caused by failure of hydraulic components such as canal, penstock, forebay etc.?			
Is there enough water available all year around for running the hydropower system?			
In case of diversion of water towards the head race canal, will there be any significant reduction in flow downstream adversely affecting the environment?			
Is the subproject going to change the stream morphology and regime?			

Is the subproject diverting water from the stream that could decrease the water share of the downstream communities?			
Diesel Generators			
Does the facility contain a waterproof basin to collect diesel due to a leakage or over spilled tank?			
Will the diesel generator be installed in sound-proof housing so that it does not create any significant noise pollution in the locality?			
Solar Sub-projects			
Are the batteries or accumulators secured against polluting the soil or groundwater?			
Electric Lines			
Are electric lines designed to be at safe height from the ground?			
Is enough protection available against high voltage transmission lines which pass through inhabited areas?			

Name of the MRRD Engineer/CDC filled the checklist:

Name of MRRD Engineer:Signature:Dated:.....

Approving Authority from Provincial CCAP/PMU

Name of CCAP Engineer:Signature:Dated:.....

Environmental Screening Checklist for Bridge Sub-projects

Province:

Project ID #:

.....

District/Nahiya.....

Community/Guzar.....

Potential Impact	Yes/No	If yes, suggest mitigation measures	Responsibility
Will there be loss of natural areas/important habitats/biodiversity due to construction of sub-sub-projects?			
Will there be damage of valuable historic, religious, cultural and archaeological resources due to sub-sub-projects?			
Is the selected site in a wetland or flood plain?			
Will there be loss of vegetative cover, decrease in soil fertility?			
Will there be reduction in soil & ground water quality, declines in plant growth and reduced harvests?			
Will there be degradation of ground water, streams, and rivers from solid and liquid wastes?			
Is the bridge adequately designed to allow the passage of maximum flood water?			
Will the bridge substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion, siltation or flooding on- or off-site?			
Will there be littering of debris and contamination of surroundings due to runoff from construction site?			
Will there be operation of construction equipments and machinery that will cause air and noise pollution?			
Will there be damage to flora & natural habitats due to movement of machinery?			
Will excavation increase likelihood of landslide, lateral spreading or cause any other instability?			
Will sewage and solid wastes produced need to be managed adequately to prevent contamination of surface/groundwater?			
Is there a possibility of landmines or unexploded devices near the proposed site?			
Is there any private/public land acquisition?			
Is there any loss of access to livelihoods, especially of women and vulnerable groups?			
Is there any loss of structures or damage to standing crops and plantations?			
Is the subproject prohibited by the negative list of sub-projects as per CCAP ESMF list?			

Name of the MRRD Engineer/CDC filled the checklist:

Name of MRRD Engineer:Signature:Dated:.....

Approving Authority from Provincial CCAP/PMU

Name of CCAP Engineer:Signature:Dated:.....

Matrix for Mitigation Measures (typical):

Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s) Identified	Implementation Arrangements	
		Execution	Supervision
Downstream water availability	Maintain flow required for downstream uses (drinking, other domestic, industry, hydropower, etc.) Appropriate operation of dams	Community/Contractor WUA or Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Flood regime	Appropriate operation of dams	Community/Contractor WUA or Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Water logging	Construct improved lining of canals Increase efficiency of operation of the system Match supply with requirement of water users	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Increased Salinity	Meticulous provision of drainage as per design or directions of FPs, CDCs, CCAP Safeguards Officer	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Local erosion, dust	Ensure sufficient channel section is available for flow during construction Spray water on exposed surfaces (material piles, freshly cut slopes, etc.) Cover the material during transportation	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Stream morphology and regime change	Careful construction with a view to limit change to stream morphology and regime change to the minimum	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Disposal of sediment accumulated in channels/structures	No disposal of spoils on fertile lands Secure written permission of the owner before disposal can begin Use of some material from dredging for liming of nearby acidic soils Alternatively, consider use of sediment as part of rehabilitated embankment	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Less dilution of discharges from settlements	Maintain minimum flow as required	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Pesticide / Toxic compounds	Encourage alternative cropping techniques to avoid monocultures which are more dependent on pesticides for high yields	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Excess nutrient concentration / Eutrophication	Disseminate good practices for efficient utilization of fertilizers	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Increased Salinity	Management techniques that can be employed include: leaching, altering irrigation methods and schedules, installing sub-surface drainage, changing tillage techniques, adjusting cropping patterns, and adding soil ameliorates (costly)	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)

Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s) Identified	Implementation Arrangements	
		Execution	Supervision
Changes in Structure of soil	Liming or spread of Gypsum for reversing the solid conditions	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Saline drainage	Avoid salt concentration increase by providing 10-20% extra water, if available	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Stream morphology and regime change	Systematic operation of sediment exclusion structures, if any.	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Drainage of water bodies	Protect water bodies acting as habitat	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Use of water canals as wastewater drains	Allow partial use, if risks are not very high	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Incidence of diseases such as Dengue, Malaria, etc.	Maintain proper drainage of the area Periodic flushing of the canals Liaison with health authorities on early warning sign communication	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Resettlement	Compensate as per the Entitlement framework for the project	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Safety (especially of children and vulnerable groups)	Maintain provided signages and barriers such as fencing	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Pests / Weeds	Use integrated pest management techniques to prevent harm by pests/weeds	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Less dilution of discharges from settlements	Maintain minimum flow as required	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Pesticide / Toxic compounds	Encourage alternative cropping techniques to avoid monocultures which are more dependent on pesticides for high yields	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Excess nutrient concentration / Eutrophication	Disseminate good practices for efficient utilization of fertilizers	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Increased Salinity	Management techniques that can be employed include: leaching, altering irrigation methods and schedules, installing sub-surface drainage, changing tillage techniques, adjusting cropping patterns, and adding soil ameliorates (costly)	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Changes in Structure of soil	Liming or spread of Gypsum for reversing the solid conditions	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Saline drainage	Avoid salt concentration increase by providing 10-20% extra water, if available	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)

Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s) Identified	Implementation Arrangements	
		Execution	Supervision
Stream morphology and regime change	Systematic operation of sediment exclusion structures, if any.	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Drainage of water bodies	Protect water bodies acting as habitat	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Use of water canals as wastewater drains	Allow partial use, if risks are not very high	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Incidence of diseases such as Dengue, Malaria, etc.	Maintain proper drainage of the area Periodic flushing of the canals Liaison with health authorities on early warning sign communication	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Drainage of water bodies	Minimize drainage of water bodies acting as habitat	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Incidence of diseases such as Dengue, Malaria, etc.	Proper drainage of the area	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Possible problems caused by increased water use without	Adequate provision in design for waste water disposal	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Ground water pollution	Sufficient distance from water point and proper design of the latrine to check possible ground water pollution	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Cultural Property	Provincial and District governors are reported to inform Archaeological Committee	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Land and/or property acquisition	Voluntary donation, willing buyer-willing seller, or government land without encumbrances only or procedure to be followed as per Attachment 1 to Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Landmine Risk	Appropriate Mine Risk Management measures are considered	Community/Contractor ANDMA/Mine Clearance	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Increased Noise due to construction activities	Avoid noise generating activities during particular periods – times of prayers, school hours, etc. Discontinue all operations during night except if concreting requires work to continue during the night. Provide ear plugs to construction workers manning noisy equipment. Consider provision of noise barriers by landscaping, tree plantation or even double-glazing.	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)

Annex 5: Social Checklist for Screening of Sub-projects

چک لیست بررسی محیط زیستی و اجتماعی برای پروژه های سرک و پل

Project ID/title:		Village:			
Type of project:		District:			
Involved CDC name:		Province:			
Population:		Male:	Female:	Total:	
Start date of project:		End date of project:			
Nature of Subprojects		Does the project fall in the below category این پروژه در کدام یک از کتگوری های ذیل شامل میگردد			Remarksملاحظات
1	Does the activity have human health and safety risks, during construction or later? آیا فعالیت های این پروژه سبب به خطر انداختن صحت مردم در جریان کار ساختمانی و یا بعد از تکمیل کار میگردد؟				
2	Will the activity create the conflict among the people? آیا فعالیت های این پروژه سبب ایجاد اختلافات میان مردم میگردد؟				
3	Will the activity cause loss of livelihood? آیا فعالیت های این پروژه سبب از دست دادن معیشت مردم میگردد؟				
4	Are there unexploded mines are in the area? آیا در ساحه پروژه، مواد منفجرناشده موجود است؟				
5	Are there any Important cultural or archeological nearby? آیا ساحات مهم تاریخی و باستانی نزدیک پروژه واقع شده است؟				
6	Will the project require the acquisition of land (public or private, temporarily or permanently) for its development? آیا این پروژه به اکتساب زمین اضافی از مالکیت عامه یا شخصی، به شکل موقتی و یا دائمی ضرورت دارد؟				
7	Will anyone be prevented from using economic resources (e.g. pasture, fishing locations, forests) to which they have had regular access? آیا مردم جهت استفاده از منابع اقتصادی مانند استفاده از ساحات ماهی گیری، استفاده مواشی از چراگاه ممانعت خواهد گردید؟				
8	Will the project result in the involuntary resettlement of individuals or families? آیا این پروژه سبب بیجا شدن اجباری مردم به شکل انفرادی و یا فامیلی میگردد؟				
9	Might the project adversely affect communities or vulnerable people living in the area?				

	آیا این پروژه تاثیر جدی بالای اجتماعات و یا زندگی مردم آسیب پذیر خواهد گذاشت؟					
10	Will the project negatively affect more than 200 PAPs? آیا این پروژه باعث افزایش افراد متاثر شده بالاتر از 200 نفر میگردد؟					
11	Are there members of community/PAPs located along/ close to project who could benefit from this project? آیا افراد متضرر شده از فواید پروژه مستفید میگرددند؟					

Note:
Circle one of the following screening conclusions for Part A: یکی از جوابات ذیل را مطابق ارزیابی چک لست نشانی کنید
A1. If all answers to the checklist questions are “No” and significant impacts were not identified then there is no need for further action. If Yes to question 21, then the subproject will be rejected

A2. For any issues indicated by “Yes” and significant adverse impacts were identified then there is need for adequate mitigation measures through developing Environment and Social Management Plan ESMP and should be part of project design. No further planning action is required. Implementation of the mitigation measures will require supervision by the applicant and the appropriate local authority.

Establishing Extent of Loss:

Extent of loss shall be determined primarily in terms of the portion of the land and / or structure coming within the road project. In order to establish extent of loss, the following category of losses will be considered:

Minor impacts: Less than 10% of the total area

Adverse impacts: Between 10 to 25% of the total area

Severe impacts: More than 25% of the total area

(1) N and P impacts: Mark (N) for No impacts and (P) for positive impacts

(2) Low Impacts: Mark (X) for Low impact. Low impact refers to activities with manageable impact to environment by the community/contractors.

(3) Medium Impacts: Mark (X) for medium impacts. Medium impacts refer to activities that involve additional support and planning, implementation and monitoring of mitigation measures and ESMP in order to decrease the potential impact.

(4) High Impacts: Mark (X) for High impact. The significant adverse impacts that refer to activities that involves additional support and planning, full EIA, implementation and monitoring of mitigation measures. NEPA approval.

Checklist Filled Out by the Provincial/Municipal safeguards officer and verified by

Environment and Social Management Officer..... Signature:

Date:

Annex 6: Typical Environmental and Social Management Plan
Environmental and Social Management Plan
Sub-project site description;

1. Profile of the sub-project			
Province		District	
Village Name/CDC/CCAPDC		Region (ناحيه)	
Total length of project (m)		Name of the project	
Number of villages/CDCs benefited		Road width (m)	
Total ESMP Cost (AFs)		Total beneficiary	
2.Land description:			
No	Particulars (Details of Impacts)	Extent of Impacts	
1	Amount of land to be acquired (Square Meter)		
2	Other asset/property to be acquired		
3	Type of land acquired for the project		
4	Number of Project Affected People/not more than 200		
5	Families losing more than 10% property/Asset/land		
6	Encroachers and Squatters		
7	Number of trees		
3. description of the project alignment (right and left side)			
Chainage	location	Description of Features observed	
		Right bank	Left bank
9+300			
9+340			
9+395			
9+390 – 9+400			
9+880			
10+100			
4.Project Mapping (Properties, topographical/physical features, PAP/s ...)*			
5.Public Consultation with community and individual affected people**			
Issues discussed		Peoples' views and Suggestions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • 	
6.Institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for grievance redress ***			

*strip plan of the project and explanation of the area,

**Attach copies of Minutes of community meetings/consultations, list of participants and reached agreement,

***Recorded grievance, reported, advantage and disadvantage of the subproject,

7. Environmental and Social Management Plan Template

	Activities	Likely Potential Impact	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Indicators	Cost	Project phase	Implementation Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility

**** in case, subproject contracted, ESMP should be part of bidding document based on CCAP ESMF

List of Project Affected People (PAP) *****

No	Name of the Head of the Households	Area of lost land (m²)	% of Affected land	Lose of other assets	Type of compensation paid/received with documentation
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

***** required document is part of subproject proposal and should be available in case of needs.

Monitoring Plan Matrix

Phase	What indicator	Where location	How method	When frequency	Cost BoQ	Who responsibility	Remarks
During activity preparation							
During activity implementation							
During activity supervision							

ESMP Prepared by:

Name of MRRD Engineer: Signature: Date:.....

ESMP Approved by Provincial CCAP Office

Name of CCAP in charge Signature: Date:.....
 CCAP Stamp

Annex 7: Occupational Health and Safety:

Today's health and safety is one of the main requirements of human beings life and in fact it is the main factor of life in urban and rural areas. What is certain is sensed non-compliance with health and safety on the job, it will create a lot of problems and troubles. Knowing the safety measures and focus on those areas of concern would be very effective and functional. Collection of articles and tips on safety and security in the working areas will be one of the principles of good practice and improvement.

With sensitive tradition and customs condition in Afghanistan, using of manpower out of the village due to specific task of the project, construction of camp as a temporary shelter for the workers is one of the main issues which will cover most of social aspects from the selection of site till the using of village recourse. So it is important to consider this issue perfectly and avoid of any unexpected conflicts and its negative effect as prior. In case of construction camp is required for the project, installation of it is responsibility of Community Development Councils (CDC), and if the sub sub-projects are contracted, installation of construction camp is contractor's responsibility. The decision for installation of construction camp should be taken during the project selection and site investigation. Construction camp could be a tent or a basic and sample shelter.

Installation of construction camp is part of CDC volunteer work and individual responsibility of contractors, and never the budget of program and share of CDC use for this purpose.

Health and safety Guide in Construction Site:

In the past there was different accidents like, falling, sliding from heights, tipping and injuries with basic construction tools, loco due to polluted hand or chemical contamination in construction site, which today with significant progress in different affairs particularly construction work and possibilities of using equipment, power and exposure with chemicals, the labors are exposed with quite lots of incidents.

Incidents due to work are those incidents which occur to labor during work time. The working time is the entire time when the labor is busy on physical work at workplace or with the instruction of the supervisor takes out of the workplace. So the incidents are directly or indirectly happens which is very important due to humanity, social and economic prospects.

Today the health and safety is one the basic part of human beings life, which is the one of the most powerful factor of life in rural and urban areas. It is the fact with not compliance of safety during work; it will create lot of problems and difficulties. Understanding and focus on safety tips could be very efficient on the issue. Collecting of information and tips on health and safety issue will be one of good behavior on improvement of work at work place.

Labor should identify and specify the reason of the accidents in a workplace and respect any guidelines, rules which end to decrease of risk. Reduction of number and grade of accidents at workplace would reduce the problems and cost with saving of time for during work hours (amount of time of that a helper or nurse use for an injured person).

Safety and its impacts:

Accidents and happenings are divided in two types:

1. Accidents which is impossible to prevent from its occurrence,
2. Foreseen accidents which needs to use cost for prevention of occurrences or risk reduction,

"Construction Site" means a place where construction work is undertaken and also any area in the immediate vicinity of any such place which is used for the storage of materials or plant used or intended to be used for the purpose of the construction work.

Construction work can be particularly hazardous. Personal protective equipment, fire safety, electrical safety, and other precautions are essential for safe construction work.

- a. The construction, erection, installation, reconstruction, repair, maintenance (including redecoration and external cleaning), renewal, removal, alteration, improvement, dismantling, or demolition of any structure or works specified in the Third Schedule;
- b. Any work involved in preparing for any operation referred to in paragraph (a), including the laying of foundations and the excavation of earth and rock prior to the laying of foundations;
- c. The use of machinery, plant, tools, gear, and materials in connection with any operation referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).

Barriers and Guards

Barriers, guards, and warning signs are required to ensure safety against existing hazards.

Standard types of barriers and guards include the following:

- Guardrails and handholds
- Saw horses
- Tape
- Cones
- Other physical barriers and solid separators (dust barriers, hazard barriers, temporary walkways, etc.)

NOTE: Signs that state DANGER, WARNING, or CAUTION are also important when barriers or guards are necessary. Remember to make signs legible, visible, and brief.

Areas that Need Barriers or Guards

Any area that poses a physical threat to workers and/or pedestrians requires barriers or guards. Areas that typically require permanent or temporary protection include the following:

- Stairways
- Hatches
- Chutes
- Open Manholes
- Elevated platforms
- Areas with moving machinery
- Excavation sites
- Construction sites
- Temporary wall or floor openings

- Doors opening into construction sites
- Land and stone sliding from vacillate places or mountain,

Using Barriers and Guards

The following list provides guidelines for using barriers and guards:

- It should be avoid with hanging cloths (scarf, and etc...) during the work,
- In case of need safeguards belt is necessary,
- When necessary, reroute pedestrian and vehicular traffic to completely avoid a construction site.
- Guard any permanent ground opening into which a person could fall with a guardrail, load-bearing cover, or other physical barrier.
- Ensure that temporary floor openings, such as pits and open manholes, are guarded by secure, removable guardrails. If guardrails are not available, have someone guard the opening.
- Ensure that all stairways, ladder ways, hatchways, or chute floor openings have handrails or hinged covers.
- Ensure that enclosed stairways with four or more steps have at least one railing, and that open stairways with four or more steps have two railings.
- Ensure that all platforms and walkways that are elevated or located next to moving machinery are equipped with handrails, guardrails, or toe boards.
- Barricade any wall openings through which a person or tools could fall. Use gates, doors, guardrails, or other physical barriers to block the opening.
- Mark and /or guard any excavation that is deeper than 30cm, potholes and sidewalk damage.

Hoists

Only authorized employees may use hoists to move heavy objects and equipment. When using hoists remember the safety points:

- Never walk, stand, or work beneath a hoist.
- Isolate hoisting area with barriers, guards, and signs, as appropriate.
- Never exceed the capacity limits of your hoist.
- Wear gloves and other personal protective equipment, as appropriate, when working with hoists and cables.
- Always hold tension on the cable when reeling it in or out.
- When the work is complete, always rig the hoist down and secure it.
- Be prepared to stop operations immediately if signaled by the safety watch or another person.

Scaffolds:

When employees must conduct construction work above the ground and away from solid platforms, scaffolds may be appropriate. The following list provides guidelines for using small scaffolds. Larger scaffolds must be designed and erected in accordance with applicable standards.

- Ensure that scaffold anchors are sound, rigid, and capable of supporting the maximum intended load without shifting. Scaffolds and their components should be capable of supporting at least four times their maximum load.
- For freestanding, mobile scaffolds, the height should not exceed four times the minimum base dimension. If workers are riding the scaffolding, however, the base dimension should be at least one half the heights.
- Do not use unstable objects such as barrels, boxes, bricks, or blocks to support scaffolds or planks.
- Keep floors free of debris where mobile scaffolds are used.
- Lock scaffolds with wheels into position.
- Either overlap multiple planking and platforms by 30cm or secure them to ensure stability. Thickness of the board should not be less than 5cm.
- Secure scaffolds to permanent structures with anchor bolts or other means.
- Repair damaged scaffolds immediately.
- Do not work on scaffolds in high winds or during storms.
- Remove ice or snow from scaffolds and apply sand to the wood before conducting work in winter weather.
- Do not allow tools, equipment, or other debris to accumulate on scaffolds.
- Dismantle and remove scaffolds when they are no longer needed. Do not use temporary scaffolding as a permanent installation.

Safety during Concrete Casting:

Concrete casting is often done by a group of people. Different places, needs its own safety conditions which include Personnel Protection Tools, skills in work and its equipment, good coordination and cooperation amongst the task team and their Job description based on their physical manner.

During Concrete casting followings points should be taken into consideration:

- During concrete cast the labors should be clothed with plastic boots and gloves,
- Appropriate working tool should be selected; in case of not using it should be kept away in a specific area,
- Damaged tools should be kept in a specific area for repairing,
- Throwing of tools should be avoided,
- During concrete casting it should be alert that the labor feet not clumped in bars,
- Using of plunks as a pathway will be most useful,
- Use appropriately of the work tools and tack care of them,

- Wash hands before food and take bath after daily work to take away the cement dust,
- Good condition work and good ventilation should be prepared,
- A good supervisor should led the team and their learning's,
- The wire for fasten the bars should be cut in small pieces and kept near the work area,
- Avoid of throwing wires everywhere,
- The mash should be fasten properly,
- Using of mashes in the slopes,

The following tools are must in sub-projects and should be hints in CCAP Operation Manual for budget allocation and ownership at the end of the project:

- First Aid kit to workers,
- Safety signs and traffic signals,
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for labor,
- Labor camp

Annex 8: Sub-project Site Selection Criteria & Evaluation Checklist

Province: -----
 District: -----
 Community: -----

Project ID #: -----

 project input: -----

Description شرح	Yes بلی	No خیر	Potential Problem مشکلات عمده
Site access* دسترسی به ساحه*			
Centrally located with regard to population density? با توجه به تکاتف نفوس در ساحه، آیا پروژه در مرکزیت قرار گرفته است؟			
Is there a safe walking area for children and females? آیا مسیر مطمئن رفت و آمد برای اطفال و زنان در ساحه احداث پروژه وجود دارد؟			
Located on or near the main road? آیا پروژه نزدیک و یا در مسیر سرک عمومی قرار گرفته است؟			
Is there adequate open play/recreational area? آیا فضای مناسب برای انجام بازی/تفریح در ساحه پروژه وجود دارد؟			
Located at high snow, rainfall area? آیا پروژه در ساحه قرار گرفته که بارندگی و برف زیاد دارد؟			
Is there an obstacle to access (such as intersections, trees, garden, wall)? آیا مانع (درخت، باغ، دیوار، دو راهی) برای دسترسی به پروژه است؟			
Is there a natural obstacle (flood plain grades or gullies)? آیا مانع طبیعی (دره، راه سیلاب، پتی) در ساحه پروژه است؟			
Easily accessed/evacuated for vehicles etc. during emergency? آیا پروژه امکانات ساده برای ایجاد فضا برای وسایط نقلیه در مواقع اضطراری را دارد؟			
Site characteristics and size وسعت و خصوصیات ساحه			
Enough adequate area to meet the plan? آیا ساحه کافی برای احداث پروژه موجود است؟			
Potential for expansion for future plan? آیا برای وسعت دادن پروژه در آینده امکانات وجود دارد؟			
Prone to environmental natural hazards (air pollution, water pollution, toxins, storm, earthquakes, trees)? آیا امکانات خطرات طبیعی و محیطی (آلودگی هوا، آب، زهریات، طوفان، زلزله، قطع درختان) وجود دارد؟			
Disputed land? Or conflict between communities? آیا زمین برای احداث پروژه منازعه ای است؟ یا منازعه میان کمیونیتی ها بالای زمین وجود دارد؟			
Potential of loss of access or negative impact on livelihoods? آیا امکان کاهش دسترسی یا تاثیر منفی بر معیشت زندگی در پروژه وجود دارد؟			
Ecologically sensitive environment (landscape, wildlife), آیا محیط حساس ایکولوژیکی در ساحه پروژه موجود است؟			
Historically or archaeologically valuable, آیا ساحه پروژه از لحاظ مسائل باستان شناسی و تاریخی داری ارزش است؟			
Is the subproject planned site is prone to flood/avalanches? آیا ساحه پلان شده برای پروژه در مسیر سیلاب/برفکوب قرار دارد؟			
Topographically suitable for construction, آیا ساحه انتخاب شده از لحاظ عوارض طبیعی مناسب برای احداث پروژه است؟			
Environmental and Safety issues مسایل محیطی و ایمنی			
Adjacent to or near to highway road ways,			

Description شرح	Yes بلی	No خیر	Potential Problem مشکلات عمده
آیا پروژه نزدیک یا در مجاورت شاهراه یا سرک قرار دارد؟			
Close to sewer or community water/power lines, آیا پروژه در نزدیک به مسیر آب، برق و یا فاضلاب کمیونیتی قرار دارد؟			
Close to high noise sources, آیا پروژه نزدیک منبع تولید صدای بلند قرار دارد؟			
Soil or groundwater contaminants (such as from landfills, dumps, fuel tanks, pesticides, fertilizer and etc.) آیا خاک یا آب زیر زمینی ساحه پروژه آلوده است با (مواد پرکاری شده، انبار شده، مواد سوخت، حشره کش ها، کود ویاچیزهای دیگر)؟			
Are any major waterborne diseases (diarrhea, skin disease, typhoid,) are recorded for the project site? آیا ساحه پروژه ملوث با امراض ناشی از آب است مانند (اسهال امراض پوستی، محرقه)؟ آیا این امراض ثبت شده در ساحه پروژه؟			
Is the subproject located near to the municipality trash and garbage disposal/dumping site? آیا پروژه نزدیک ذباله دانی و انبار کثافات شاروالی است؟			
Is there any source of drinking water, electricity and other basic infrastructure in place? آیا در ساحه پروژه منبع آب، برق و یا دیگر زیربنا های اولیه است؟			
Is there any conflict or tension over right of way/water rights? آیا منازعه و یا کشیدگی در مورد حقابه و حق راه در ساحه پروژه وجود دارد؟			
Soils خاک			
Is the soil surface stable for ordinary engineering design? آیا مقاومت خاک ساحه مناسب احداث پروژه دیزاین شده است؟			
Is the selected site prone to landslides or stone slide from the hill? آیا ساحه احداث پروژه مستعد لغزش زمین و یا سنگ است؟			
Is the water table is very high and need special sewage system? آیا سطح آب در ساحه پروژه انقدر بلند است که ضرورت به سیستم فاضلاب مشخص دارد؟			
Easy accessible water table for drinking and sanitation آیا سطح آب در ساحه احداث پروژه قابل دسترسی برای مسایل شرب و حفظ الصحه است؟			
Existing land fill, آیا امکان لغزش زمین در ساحه احداث پروژه موجود است؟			
Cost قیمت			
Reasonable costs for site preparation, آیا فراهم کردن ساحه هزینه مناسب را ضرورت دارد؟			
Reasonable maintenance costs, آیا پروژه از لحاظ مسایل حفظ و مراقبت هزینه مناسب را ضرورت دارد؟			
Public ACCAPtance تائید عامه			
Public aCCAPtance of the proposed site (male & female), آیا ساحه پروژه مورد تائید عامه (زن و مرد) قرار گرفته است؟			
Any negative environmental/social impact description, آیا در ساحه احداث پروژه تاثیرات منفی اجتماعی و محیطی وجود دارد؟			
Comments and aCCAPtance reason** اظهار نظریات و دلیل تائید ساحه برای احداث پروژه **			

Description شرح	Yes بلی	No خیر	Potential Problem مشکلات عمده

Note: * Environmental Screening must be conducted for the selected site. ** Any comments and recommendations for improving of selected site and agreement of CDC.

یادداشت: * ارزیابی محیط باید برای ساحت انتخاب شده صورت گیرد. ** نظریه و پیشنهاد جهت بهبود ساحت انتخاب شده برای احداث پروژه و توافق شورای انکشافی محل

تکمیل شده توسط: Checklist filled by:

Name of Engineer: ----- Signature: ----- Date: -----

تصویب شده توسط دفتر ولایتی: Approved by Provincial PMU:

Name of NSP Engineer: ----- Signature: ----- Date: -----

Annex 9: Monitoring Checklist for Environmental & Social Safeguards

Monitoring Checklist for Environmental and Social Safeguards

چکلیست نظارت تحفظ محیطی و اجتماعی

Province:

.....

District:

.....

Project ID #:

MRRD Engineer:

ACTIVITY فعالیت	PARAMETER محدوده ها یا شاخص	YES/NO بلی / خیر	If No, What is the reason, در صورتیکه خیر باشد، دلیل اش چیست؟
Site Selection انتخاب ساحه	(a) Has the transect walk done through the project alignments? آیا قدم زدن در مسیر پروژه توسط اشخاص مربوطه (انجنیر دفتر همکار با همکاری مردم محل) صورت گرفته است؟		
	(b) Have the key points of Technical, Economical, Environmental, Social and Operation & Maintenance factors of the site selection criteria shared with CDCs and its documents exist? آیا موارد اساسی معیارات انتخاب ساحه هم از لحاظ تخنیکی، اقتصادی، محیطی، اجتماعی و حفظ و مراقبت با شورای انکشافی محل شریک ساخته شده و اسناد آن موجود است؟		
	(c) Has their ideas and views taken into consideration during the Site Selection process? آیا ایده ها و نظریات شورای انکشافی در جریان انتخاب ساحه پروژه مد نظر گرفته شده است؟		
	(d) Is there a team of locals, engineer (FP) selected for site selection? آیا برای تثبیت ساحه تیم از مردم محل و انجنیر (دفتر همکار) انتخاب شده است؟		
	(e) Is there a list or criteria set for site selection? آیا برای تثبیت ساحه لیست از معیارات انتخاب مشخص شده است؟		
	(f) Is Site Selection Criteria Checklist is available in the proposal? آیا چکلیست معیارات انتخاب ساحه در پیشنهادیه پروژه موجود است؟		

ACTIVITY فعالیت	PARAMETER محدوده ها یا شاخص	YES/NO بلی / خیر	If No, What is the reason, در صورتیکه خیر باشد، دلیل اش چیست؟
	(g) Is the Project Affected People (PAP) identified/consulted and the minute of the meeting is in hand? آیا اشخاص متأثر شده از پروژه شناسایی/مشوره شده اند، و یادداشت جلسات آن موجود است؟		
	(h) Will the project cause disproportionate impact to women or other disadvantaged or vulnerable groups? آیا پروژه دارای تأثیرات نامتناسب و نامساعد بالای زنان و گروه های آسیب پذیر خواهد بود؟		
Impact Identification شناسایی تأثیرات	(a) Has the Impact Identification Checklist done? آیا چکلیست شناسایی تأثیرات اجرا شده؟		
	(b) Is there any impacts identified? آیا کدام تأثیر شناسایی شده است؟		
Impact Mitigation راه حل های کاهش تأثیرات	(a) Is the Environmental Impact Checklist for the subprojects available? آیا چکلیست مشاهدات محیطی در پیشنهادیه پروژه فرعی موجود میباشد؟		
	(b) Has the significant impacts discussed with CDC? آیا تأثیرات چشمگیر مخرب با شورای انکشافی قریه در میان گذاشته شده است؟		
	(c) Is there any agreement in place with CDC? آیا توافق در این زمینه با مردم صورت گرفته است؟		
ESMP development تهیه پلان تنظیم محیطی و اجتماعی	(a) Has ESMP developed for the project? آیا پلان تنظیم محیطی و اجتماعی برای پروژه تهیه شده؟		
	(b) Has the ESMP covered all identified adverse impact? آیا پلان تنظیم محیطی و اجتماعی تمام تأثیرات مخرب شناسایی شده را احتوا نموده است؟		
	(c) Has the ESMP been part of bidding document? آیا پلان تنظیم محیطی و اجتماعی جز اسناد داوطلبی پروژه بوده؟		
	(d) Has the ESMP implemented properly? آیا پلان تنظیم محیطی و اجتماعی بصورت درست انجام شده است؟		
	(e) Has there any unforeseen impacts not mentioned in the ESMP? If Yes, What are they? آیا تأثیرات پیشبینی نشده که در پلان تنظیم محیطی و اجتماعی از آن نامبرده نشده موجود است؟ در صورت بلی، آنها چی استند؟ (در چوکات روبرو شرح دهید)		

ACTIVITY فعالیت	PARAMETER محدوده ها یا شاخص	YES/NO بلی / خیر	If No, What is the reason, در صورتیکه خیر باشد، دلیل اش چیست؟
Acquisition of land کسب زمین	(a) How much squared meter land required for the project? چند متر مربع زمین برای پروژه لازم بوده است؟		
	(b) Land provided through donation, purchase by CDC or governmental land? ایا کسب زمین برای پروژه از طریق وقف، خریداری توسط شورای انکشافی یا از زمین دولتی صورت گرفته است؟		
	(c) Is the document of transaction done properly? ایا سند انتقال زمین بصورت درست طی مراحل گردیده است؟		
	(d) Is the Project Affected People (PAP) identified/consulted? And has the minutes of the meeting recorded? ایا اشخاص متاثر شده از پروژه شناسایی/مشوره شده اند، و یادداشت جلسات آن موجود است؟		
	(e) Does it affect more than 10% of land donor livelihood? ایا مقدار گرفته شده بیشتر از 10% معیشت وقف کننده است؟		
	(f) Has PAPs informed about possibilities for compensation? ایا اشخاص متضرر از پروژه از موجودیت امکان پرداخت جبران خساره با خبر بوده اند،		
Notification and Worker Safety اطلاعیه و ایمنی کارگران	(a) Does the project include measures to ensure a safe and healthy working environment for workers employed as part of the project? If Yes, What are those measures? ایا پروژه اقدامات مناسب برای مطمئن شدن از محیط ایمن و صحتی برای کارگران استخدام شده دارد؟ در صورتیکه بلی باشد، آن اقدامات چی استند؟ (در چوکات روبرو شرح دهید)		
	(b) Has the community been notified of upcoming activities by ESS Focal Points? ایا شورا توسط اشخاص ارتباطی تحفظ محیط زیست و اجتماع از فعالیت های آینده آگاهی داده شده است؟		
	(c) Has the public been notified of the works through appropriate notification (including the site of the works)? ایا مردم محل از جریان کار در ساحه مورد نظر با استفاده از اطلاعیه های مناسب آگاه شده اند؟		
	(d) Does the Contractor formally agree that all work will be carry out in a safe and disciplined manner designed to minimize impacts on neighboring residents and environment? ایا قراردادی بصورت رسمی توافق نموده که کار های پروژه را با توجه به نرساندن ضرر به شورا های همجوار و محیط منطقه اجرا نماید؟		
	(e) Have Workers' PPE had been complied with good practice (hardhats, as needed masks and safety glasses and safety boots)? ایا کارگران ملبس با تجهیزات محافظوی فردی (کلاه، ماسک، عینک و بوت) اند؟		

ACTIVITY فعالیت	PARAMETER محدوده ها یا شاخص	YES/NO بلی / خیر	If No, What is the reason, در صورتیکه خیر باشد، دلیل اش چیست؟
	<p>(f) Has worker informed with appropriate signposting of the sites with key rules and regulations to follow? آیا کارگران در ساحه با استفاده از علایم و رهنمود های وقوانین از اجرای و ادامه کار آگاهی یافته اند؟</p> <p>(g) Is the construction site properly secured In compliance with NSP Camp Construction safety and health guideline, this includes but is not limited to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Is Signposting, warning signs, barriers and traffic diversions in place: ▪ Are the site clearly visible and the public warned of all potential hazards? ▪ Is working hours set well in the community and public warned about? آیا ساحه احداث پروژه با توجه به رهنمود احداث کمپ کاری و صحت برنامه همبستگی ملی صورت گرفته است، که این مورد مقید نمیشود به: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • آیا لوحه ها، اخطاریه ها، موانع و راه های انحرافی موجود است؟ • آیا ساحه به صورت واضح قابل دید بوده و مردم از خطرات احتمالی آگاهی یافته اند؟ • آیا ساعات کاری تثبیت و مردم محل از موضوع اطلاع یافته اند؟ </p>		
General Conditions and Waste Management موضوعات عمومی و مدیریت ذباله	<p>(a) Is the site cleaned from exist construction debris? آیا ساحه از وجود ذباله های ساختمانی پاک شده است؟</p>		
	<p>(b) Is demolished/construction debris moved and kept in controlled area? آیا ذباله های ساختمانی به یک مکان امن و کنترل شده انتقال یافته است؟</p>		
	<p>(c) Has water sprayed used to reduce or minimize dust debris? آیا به منظور کم کردن ذباله ها و خاکباد آبیاشی صورت گرفته است؟</p>		
	<p>(d) Has the sidewalks, roads kept free of construction debris? آیا ساحات رفت و آمد (سرک های و پیاده رو ها) از وجود ذباله های ساختمانی پاک شده؟</p>		
	<p>(e) Is the dispose area selected well and located in a safe place? آیا ساحه طرد ذباله در یک مکان مناسب انتخاب و قرار گرفته است؟</p>		
	<p>(f) Is construction noise limited to restricted times agreed to in the permit? آیا سروصدا های ناشی از کار ساختمانی به ساعت توافق شده محدود شده است؟</p>		
	<p>(g) Does the project include measures to avoid corruption? آیا اقدامات لازم به منظور جلوگیری از فساد و رشوه در پروژه موجود است؟</p>		
	<p>(h) Does the project include measures to avoid forced labor and/or child labor? آیا در پروژه اقدامات به منظور جلوگیری از کار به جبر و استفاده از نیروی کاری اطفال موجود است؟</p>		
	<p>(i) Is the project changed the morphology and regime the stream? آیا پروژه شکل ظاهری جوی و جریان آب را تغییر میدهد؟</p>		
	<p>(j) Are PAPs consulted separately? آیا اشخاص متضرر از پروژه بصورت جداگانه مورد مشوره قرار گرفته اند؟</p>		

ACTIVITY فعالیت	PARAMETER محدوده ها یا شاخص	YES/NO بلی / خیر	If No, What is the reason, در صورتیکه خیر باشد، دلیل اش چیست؟
	(k) Are PAP Consulted Comments/and their agreements with minute of the meeting in proposal? آیا مشوره ها، نظریات و تفاهمات و یادداشت جلسات اشخاص متضرر در پروپوزل موجود است؟		
	(l) Are there any safeguards training conducted for CDC? آیا آموزش تحفظ محیط زیستی و اجتماعی برای شورا های انکشافی دایر گردیده است؟		
	(m) What were the main topics of Safeguards training for the CDC? عناوین عمده این آموزش ها برای شورا های چی بوده است؟ در چوکات		
	(n) Have PMU ESS Focal Points had any comments and inputs in the training sessions? ایا شخص ارتباطی تحفظ محیط زیستی و اجتماعی در جلسات آموزشی شورا ها ذیدخل بوده است؟		
	(o) Have ESS Focal Points had monitored FPs ESS works? ایا شخص ارتباطی تحفظ محیطی و اجتماعی کار های فوکل پاینت های دفاتر همکار را نظارت نموده اند؟		
	(p) Has FP ESS Focal Points discussed with Local Community On installation of Construction Camp, collecting water, construction material, working time and restoration of site to prior stage of projects? آیا شخص ارتباطی تحفظ محیطی و اجتماعی در مورد احداث کمپ کاری، استفاده از آب، مواد ساختمانی، ساعت کاری و احیای ساحه اطراف پروژه که صدمه دیده به حالت قبل از کار پروژه صحبت نموده است؟		
	(q) Has any divert route constructed for transportation of construction material? آیا در مسیر پروژه راه های انحرافی کمکی برای انتقال مواد ساختمانی ساخته شده است؟		
	(r) Has any safety on the job training given to CDC? آیا برای شورا های انکشافی آموزش ایمنی و تحفظ داده شده است؟		
Water Quality کیفیت آب	(a) Have the project activities brought any pollution to the water sources? آیا فعالیت های پروژه باعث آلودگی منابع آبی گردیده است؟		
	(b) Is there any appropriate mechanism in place to prevent from such impacts (erosion and sediment control measures such as e.g. hay bales and / or silt fences to prevent sediment from moving off site in nearby streams and rivers)? If yes; what are those? آیا راهکار های مناسب برای جلوگیری از تاثیرات (اقدامات پیشگیرانه برای جلوگیری از فرسایش و استفاده از قوده علف / یا دیواره های گلی برای کنترل ترسوبات از جریانات آب دریا یا جوی ها) در ساحه وجود دارد؟ اگر وجود دارد، پس این اقدامات چی است؟ (در چوکات روبرو شرح دهید)		
Cultural Heritage آثار فرهنگی	(a) Is the project located nearby archeological and cultural site? آیا پروژه نزدیک ساحه فرهنگی و باستانی قرار گرفته است؟		
	(b) Is there by chance any cultural heritage discovered? آیا در ساحه پروژه کدام کشف تصادفی آثار فرهنگی صورت گرفته است؟		
	(c) What mitigations are taken into consideration for protecting cultural heritage?		

ACTIVITY فعالیت	PARAMETER محدوده ها یا شاخص	YES/NO بلی / خیر	If No, What is the reason, در صورتیکه خیر باشد، دلیل اش چیست؟
	برای حفاظت آثار فرهنگی کدام اقدامات در پروژه مد نظر گرفته شده است؟		

Prepared by PMU ESS Focal Point:

.....

Date:

Annex 10: Environmental & Social Safeguards Quarterly Report Format

Environmental and Social Safeguards Quarterly Report

Province/district Quarter

Safeguard implemented issues					
Land transfer documents to CDC,	Project ID Number	Donation	Purchase	Government	m²
Project Affected People Consulted,	Project ID Number	Consultation theme and documented result			
Site Specific EMP for NCB contracted project,	Project ID Number	Document available with Contractor and CDC			
# of ESS training conducted,	Project ID Number	# of Male participants	# of Female participants	Minutes/Picture documented in SPP	
Do the ESS Focal Points have any input in the project initial survey, site selection and project design stage?	Yes	No	Project ID	Details	
Has the safeguard Focal Point discussed with the local community about locations, borrow pit area, construction waste/debris disposal, transportation route, cutting trees, plantation etc.?					
# of grievance recorded at field level,					
Project ID	Verbally	Written	Type	Main theme	
Collaboration with Government line agencies and NGOs?					
Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>					
If yes, answer the following					
Government line agencies /NGO	Project ID		Details		

Do they follow up the CCAP ESMF?
 Yes No
 If No, please explain which procedures they followed up.

Sub projects monitored ESS Focal Points (especially NCB projects).	Project ID	indicators

Suggestion for better implementation of ESMF in subproject:

Attachments available by requests:
 Land Document Minutes of the meeting Pictures Environmental Assessment Checklists/EMP

ESS Focal Point

Annex 11: Basic guidelines on Consultations

Wide-ranging consultations help to; (i) ensure that people are made aware of a project and have the opportunity to comment on it (ii) improve responsiveness, accountability and transparency on the part of project management (iii) promote better decision-making and (iv) increase cooperation of community and government partners during project implementation and local ownership after handover. Initial meetings with stakeholders provide a forum not just for dissemination of information about a sub project and its potential impacts, but also constitute an important opportunity to hear people's concerns and take on board their recommendations to the extent possible in project design. These meetings also will lay the foundations for systematic consultation and participation of the community in all subsequent stages of a sub project's development.

It is a basic requirement of the World Bank OP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment) to have adequate consultation and participation from the stakeholders, records of which will need to be part of the EA documentation.

As a first step stakeholders need to be identified. These will fall into two categories: (i) Direct stakeholders who will be directly affected by the project, i.e. different groups within communities, especially vulnerable groups including women and landless and (ii) Indirect stakeholders who have an interest in the project, or who could influence its outcome, e.g. national and local government agencies, donors and NGOs.

Following stakeholder identification, participatory methods such as focus group discussions and semi-structured interviews will be used (by CCAP's safeguards staff /facilitating partners/ line agencies safeguards staff) to conduct meetings with representatives from each group both to inform the development of safeguards instruments and to consult stakeholders through the lifetime of the project. A written record of main points discussed in all meetings must be made and filed for easy retrieval at the district centre. Meetings will be arranged at times to ensure the maximum participation of stakeholders. Separate meetings will be held with women through women' CDCs and/or other relevant mechanisms. To the extent possible, women will be encouraged to take part in Transect walks. The prevailing security context is likely to determine the location of most meetings.

Consultation with indirect stakeholders will be conducted in parallel to those with communities. These will include meetings with representatives from relevant line government departments and agencies etc. Meetings will also be held with NGOs working in sub project localities to inform them about the project and explore opportunities for cooperation to lever the impact of the CCAP activities

Annex 12(i): Sample Grievance Registration Form

This annex applies to all investment schemes to be financed by ARAP-AF.

(Refer to ESMF Section 6.4 for information relating to the components and functioning of the GRM)

Grievance Number: _____
LOCATION : District: _____ Village: _____
CDC Name: _____
NAME OF COMPLAINANT: _____ Tazkira number: _____
ADDRESS: _____ Telephone #: _____
DATE RECEIVED: _____
Classification of the grievance (Check boxes)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Use <input type="checkbox"/> Dispute with contractors
<input type="checkbox"/> CDC formation <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-community dispute
<input type="checkbox"/> Land acquisition and Compensation <input type="checkbox"/> Technical/operational coordination
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial <input type="checkbox"/> Process delays
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Quality <input type="checkbox"/> Noise
<input type="checkbox"/> Sanitation <input type="checkbox"/> Water Use
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____
Brief description of the grievance:
What is the perceived cause?
Suggested action (by complainant) to address grievance:

Annex 12(ii): Grievance Redress Committee

Grievance Redress Committee کمیته حل منازعات

Project ID:	District:
Village:	Province:
Start date:	End date:

در نشست امروزی مورخ / / هجری شمسی مطابق / / میلادی که در محل) به اشتراک تعداد از نمایندگان، متنفذین و بزرگان محل تدویر گردیده بود روی تشکیل و ایجاد کمیته حل منازعات بحث و گفتگو صورت پذیرفت که در نتیجه اشخاص ذیل به تایید اکثر آرا مجلس، اعضای کمیته GRC تعیین گردید.

1. محترم ولد..... تلفون:
2. محترم ولد..... تلفون:
3. محترم ولد..... تلفون:
4. محترم ولد..... تلفون:
5. محترم ولد..... تلفون:

مایان اعضای کمیته اجتماعی فوق مسولیت داریم تا در اثنای شروع کار پروژه، کار را نظارت و در صورت بروز کدام مشکل اجتماعی (بشمول حل منازعات زمین مورد نیاز که جهت عریض سازی پروژه سرک ضرورت است) در قسمت حل و فصل آن اقدامات عندالموقع نموده و با مسولین پروژه جهت تطبیق بهتر کار پروژه همکاری همه جانبه نموده و همچنان بعد از تکمیل پروژه در قسمت حفظ و مراقبت آن توجه لازم نمایم.

وسلام

محترم امضاء

محترم امضاء

محترم امضاء

تاییدی شورای انکشافی

مسوول محیط زیستی و اجتماعی: امضاء

Annex 13: Minutes of the ESMF Stakeholder Consultation 29th June 2016

Time	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Facilitator</i>	<i>Minutes</i>	<i>Agreement & Action points</i>
09:00 – 09:15	1 Welcome; Brief introduction on Citizen Charter	Najib Amiri	<p>The Session inaugurated by Mohammad Najib Amiri, Advisor to the Deputy Minister for Programs (MRRD). At first he welcomed all participants to this important consultation session about Environmental and Social Safeguards then he encouraged the participants for active participation.</p> <p>Brief introduction on CC: - Much of Afghanistan’s current turbulence can be traced to the lack of an effective national state that can provide security and basic services to the population. Without effective state, alternative providers of justice, protection, and dispute resolution proliferate. Non-state actors can use violence with impunity. And where the state is weak, even state representatives can themselves become predatory, furthering a downward cycle of loss of state legitimacy, and a transfer of loyalty by the population to others.</p> <p>The Citizens’ Charter is a new compact between the state and citizens. To show the country that the new government is genuinely committed to reducing poverty and ensuring the development rights of all citizens, the “Realizing Self Reliance” strategy committed the National Unity Government to develop a Citizens’ Charter that would represent a compact between the state and the citizenry. The purpose of the Charter is to set a threshold of core services, to be equitably provided to all communities, which will support the underserved poor to receive a basic level of services in order to participate productively in the arenas of economic growth.</p>	

		<p>The Charter's package of services will help all Afghans to improve their productivity, secure their livelihoods and improve the welfare of their families. The Citizens' Charter is one of the Government's National Priority Programs. The Government has committed to service provision to all Afghans.</p> <p>The objectives of the Citizens' Charter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Contribute to the Unity Government's efforts to break the cycle of fragility and violence, by deepening the legitimacy of the Afghan state; ✓ Reduce poverty by providing universal access to a core set of basic services. <p>The Citizens Charter intends to improve service delivery, provide greater responsiveness by the Government to the people and increase the level of public satisfaction with services.</p> <p>The Citizens' Charter will provide the following Minimum Service Standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Universal access to clean drinking water ✓ Quality education in government schools ✓ Delivery of Basic Package of Health Services <p>Communities will have at least one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Basic electricity from renewable sources ✓ Basic road access ✓ Small-scale irrigation infrastructure 	
--	--	--	--

09:15-09:30	2. Present the project Citizens' Charter and General information on ESMF	Ali Abbas	Mr. Abbas briefly recapped the Citizens' Charter and presented the slides about ESMF The participants raised a question about differences between NSP and CC and finally they understood that it is Government decision and CC is wider than NSP.	
09:30 – 09:45	3. Discussion on ESMF and implementation	Ali Abbas	After the presentation the participants raised a suggestion about the description “primary evaluation” in the context of the transect walk. It was proposed to consider the term “preparatory measures”, since the transect walk is not an evaluation. However, in the actual ESMF document, the transect walk is not referred to as a primary evaluation. There also raised a question about “Is there possibility for not including NEPA staff during survey of the projects? – NEPA representative mentioned that: NEPA staff cannot engage in all programs’ activities thus they would take action while and when mostly it is desired. NEPA suggested that in each case it is better to consult with NEPA and if it was mostly wanted then they would take action. NEPA also mentioned that they are always working as a facilitator and do not want to bring any annoyances to the project implementers. NEPA confirmed that from all subprojects which are implementing in a district the project stakeholder can bring a summary of those projects reports in regards of protection and being hazard to the environmental to NEPA office and no need to bring individually each project report to them. ANSA highlighted the service standards it has for construction quality and requested for these standards to be followed, where applicable, in CC sub-project implementation.	No action required. - NEPA agreed to receiving a summary of project activities for review
09:45 - 10:00	4. Role of CDC/GC in ESMF	Ali Abbas	The Participants raised the following question;	- Each Ministry will use its own logo on their respective

			According to the Projects sector which Ministries logo is mandated to be used in ESMF forms such as (land acquisition, checklists and ESMPs ...) as each Ministry has their own budget expenditures.	forms, together with the GoIRA logo for the Citizens' Charter.
10:00 – 10:30	5. Discussion on role of stake holders MRRD, IDLG, line ministries, ANSA and NEPA	Ali Abbas	<p>The Participants suggested following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Community Development Councils do not have any legal recognition. It has no any stamp and face much difficulties while reaching to any Ministry. They have suggested to increase their validity and Government should consider for them some monthly tuitions too. ✓ Community awareness of the ESMP and its implications must be raised in a timely manner, so the community is fully aware. <p>The participants highlighted the importance of the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Installation of the work site in areas far enough from water points, houses and sensitive areas. Location of the work site shall be suitable and chosen in consultation with local community/CDCs as well as local authorities. ✓ Provision of sanitary equipment, and installations as appropriate 	<p>- Although this point is not specifically related to the ESMF, under the NSP, there was a CDC by-law. The Government will need to consider the legal recognition of the CDCs for the Citizens' Charter.</p> <p>- The ESMF contains provisions for the awareness raising of communities – e.g. the consultation and feedback process through the transect walk.</p> <p>These issues will be included within the ESMPs and will form part of the agreements with contractors. Some</p>

- | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Site regulation (Identification of what is allowed and what is not allowed on work sites) ✓ Compliance with laws, regulations and other permits in vogue. ✓ Hygiene and security on work sites ✓ Protect neighbouring properties ✗ Ensure continuous traffic flow and accessibility of neighbouring populations to roads during construction activities through a traffic management plan. ✓ Protect staff working on work sites through the implementation of a safety plan. ✓ Degradation/demolition of private properties: Inform and raise the awareness of the populations before any activity causing degradation of natural vegetation and resources. Compensate beneficiaries before any work. ✓ Use a quarry of materials according to the mining code requirements: The contractor will have to obtain pollution control permits from NEPA as per requirements of the Afghanistan Environmental Act and EIA regulations and also a permit from Ministry of Mines. ✓ Compensation planting in case of deforestation or tree felling. Complete environmental and social assessment will be needed if the proposed project is located in forest area e.g. provision or expansion of access road in forest area. Under such circumstances, both WB applicable policies and national laws and legislation must be considered. ✓ Signalling of works ✓ Respect of cultural sites. ✓ Law on preservation of Afghanistan Cultural Heritage ✓ Dispose safely of asbestos ✓ As much as possible, use locally available materials of construction for increased sustainability. | <p>issues, such as NEPA permits and cultural heritage are included in the ESMF as part of the Legal and Regulatory framework to be followed.</p> |
|--|--|--|---|--|

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would be good if Paghman district clean drinking water could arrange to bring it for Kabul Residences. • MRRD is requested to send a formal letter to District governor office for knowing CDCs as a legal Government institution and cooperate with CDCs as much as they can. • All the private companies whom they are distributing clean drinking water should fully controlled as some of them do not distribute hygiene water. 	<p>This is a request more than a safeguards issue.</p> <p>The Provincial Governors have already been involved in discussions with the President on the Citizens' Charter. Clear roles have been defined for the Provincial & District Governors in the implementation of the program, so they will be clear on the role of CDCs.</p> <p>This would be monitored during project implementation.</p>
	<p>Specific points to be considered in ESMF in urban area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of ground water to prevent contamination. • During the implementation of the project the departments of power and electricity, telecommunication and water supply should be informed regarding the project and its effects on the related sector. • Weak and old constructed houses should be considered during compaction process. 	<p>- This is already included in IDLG's water activities.</p> <p>- IDLG will inform all relevant departments during project activities.</p> <p>-This is included in the ESMP.</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety officers are required in the city • Lower and upper water flow should be considered in the drainage construction as the people of lower part should not be affected by speedy water flow of the upper side. • Septic tanks should be standardized and they should be removed from streets for safety and health purposes. 	<p>- It is not clear exactly what was meant by the term 'safety officers', but the ESMF includes the provision for government staff with the responsibility for ensuring safeguards in the context of CC service delivery.</p> <p>- This would be considered during the transect walk and included as part of the ESMP.</p> <p>- IDLG to consider & incorporate construction standards into CC technical manual.</p>
--	--	--	--	--

Participants List of CC ESMF Consultation Meeting (June 29, 2016 MRRD conference room)

S.no	Name	Organization	Position	# Phone
1	Ateequllah Monib	IDLG DMM	Trainer	791611015
2	Dr. Sayed Habib	MoPH	Head of Zone 6	700605071
3	Mamoon Khawer	MRRD NSP	Head of FPMD	781669700
4	Abdul Qadier Shakeri	UN-Habitat	Training Coordinator	791611101
5	Ghulam Rabi	MRRD NSP Kabul PMU	PMU Eng	799856185
6	M. Sadeeq Mojadidi	MoE	Planning Specialist	774705476
7	Abdul Karim Afzali	MoE	FP Coordinator	799301938
8	Haji M. Asif	Community representative	Head of Shura, Cashir	772023146
9	Haji Abdul Alim	Community representative	Head of Shura, Nahia 11, Guzar 7	781949550
10	Haji Abdul Qodus	Community representative	Wokil Guzar, Guzar 11	700383822
11	Haji Mir Hafiz	Community representative	Head of Shura, Guzar 4	700197917
12	Abdul Fatah	Community representative	Head of Shura, Kabul City Nahia 11, Guzar 2	744444422
13	Abdullah Parwani	Community representative	Head of Shura, Kabul City Nahia 11, Guzar 4	700209270
14	Mir Rahmat Ziar mal	MAIL	Chief of Protected Areas	799576722
15	Eng. Shafiqullah Aman	MAIL	Head of Survey	785121735
16	M. Yahya	Community representative	Head of CDC, Paghman	774410680
17	Sharafudin	Community representative	Wakil Guzar, Kabul City Nahia 11	797448160
18	Haji Saye Yahya	Community representative	Head of CDC, Kabul City Nahia 6	799423640

19	Mir Hamid	Community representative	CDC Member, Kabul City Nahia 6	795621284
20	M. Wazir	Community representative	Head of CDC, Shakardara district	799480787
21	Abdul Wahid	Community representative	Head of CDC, Kabul City Nahia 7	797053899
22	M. Rahman	Community representative	CDC Member, Kabul City Nahia 7	799300863
23	Haji Abdul Nabi	Community representative	Head of Guzar -1, Kabul City Nahia 7	799216709
24	Abdul Tafa	Community representative	Head of Guzar -2, Kabul City Nahia 7	778828290
25	Sweeta	Community representative	Head of Women CDC, Kabul City Nahia 7	789831608
26	Sahar	Sanayee Development Organisation (FP)	Admin	790272318
27	Bi Bi Gul	Sanayee Development Organisation (FP)	Social Organizer	705475486
28	Eng Ghulam Sarwar	ANSA	Chief of Standards and Codes	700673299
29	Haji Abdul Rafi	NEPA	Social Impact Specialist	700053422

