

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN

Ministry of Mines and Petroleum (MoMP)

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

For the

Afghanistan Gas Project (AGASP)

September 2019

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	7
Chapter 1: Introduction.....	19
1.2 Project Descriptions	20
1.2.1 Project Development Objective	21
1.2.2 Project Components.....	21
Chapter 2: Environmental and Social Management Framework.....	26
Chapter 3: Socio-Economic and Bio-Physical Baseline.....	28
3.1 Employment and Gender	28
3.2 Economy.....	29
3.3 Infrastructure	29
3.4 Health and Safety	29
Chapter 4: Legal and Regulatory Framework.....	33
4.2 Afghanistan Hydrocarbon Law (2017).....	33
4.3 Afghanistan's Environmental Law (912 of 2007).....	33
4.3.1 National Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Regulations.....	34
4.4 Strategic Environmental & Social Assessment for the Extractives Industry Sector	34
4.5 Areas of Ecological Significance (Protected Areas)	35
4.6 The Land Laws	35
4.6.1 Land Acquisition Law (2018)	36
4.6.2. Land Management Law (2018).....	36
4.7 Law on Preservation of Afghanistan's Historical and Cultural Heritages (2004).....	36
4.8 The Labor Law (2007)	37
4.9 Institutional Arrangements Surrounding Extractive Industry of Afghanistan.....	38
4.9.1 Afghanistan Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority.....	38
4.9.2 Afghan Gas Enterprises (AGE)	38
4.9.3 Afghanistan Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (A-EITI)	39
4.10 International Conventions.....	39
4.11 The World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and the applied Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs).....	39
4.11.1 ESS 1. Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts,	43
4.11.2 ESS 2. Labor and Working Conditions	44

4.11.3	ESS 3. Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	45
4.11.4	ESS 4. Community Health and Safety	45
4.11.5	ESS 5. Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	46
4.11.6	ESS 6. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources 47	
4.11.7	ESS 10. Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	47
4.12	Citizen Engagement.....	47
4.12.1	Citizen Engagement Indicators.....	48
4.12.2	Women Engagement:.....	48
4.13	Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).....	49
4.13.1	MoMP Staff Grievance	50
4.13.2	Recording and Processing of Grievances.....	51
4.13.3	World Bank Grievance Redress Services (GRS)	51
4.14	Labor Influx Risk Assessment	52
4.15	Climate Change and the Extractive Industry	52
Chapter 5:	Potential Social & Environmental Impacts	56
5.1	Potential Environmental Adverse Impacts.....	56
5.2	Potential Social Adverse Impacts and Risks	57
5.3	Potential Positive Impacts	66
Chapter 6:	ESMF Implementation Arrangements.....	67
6.1	Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit (ESSU).....	68
6.2	The Environmental and Social Advisory Board	69
6.3	National Environmental Protection Agency.....	70
6.4	Stakeholders' Role & Responsibilities in the ESMF Implementation	70
6.5	Environmental and Social Monitoring and Evaluation.....	73
6.6	Communication and Disclosure:.....	75
6.7	Capacity Building and Technical Assistance	76
Annexes:	79
Annex I (a):	Negative List (Ineligible) Due to the Nature of Activities	79
Annex I (b):	Ineligible Activities Due to Violation of Afghanistan's Legislation	79
Annex II:	Environmental and Social Safeguards Screening Checklist	82
Annex III:	Format for the Review of Environmental and Social Checklists	84

Annex IV:	Terms of Reference for Environmental Expert	86
Annex V:	Terms of Reference for Social Safeguards Expert.....	88
Annex VI:	Terms of Reference for Social & Environmental Advisory Board.....	89
Annex VII:	Terms of Reference for Environmental Impact Assessment	93
Annex VIII:	Terms of References for Social Impact Assessment.....	95
Annex IX (a):	Format for Registration of Grievances Concerning AGASP Supported Activities	103
Annex IX (b):	Format for Grievances Reporting Database	104
Annex IX (c):	Format for MoMP's Staff Grievances as a Result of Institutional Reform	105
Annex X:	Terms of Reference for the Grievances Redress Committee	106
Annex XI:	TOR for Labor Influx Risk Assessment with Labor Influx Risk Mitigation Plan	108
Annex XII:	Labor Influx Management Plan (LIMP).....	112
Annex XIII:	Consultation Workshop.....	113

List of Tables:

Table 1: Overview of the Afghanistan's Mineral Product per Region (2017)..	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 2: Protected Areas in Afghanistan	35
Table 3 : The World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies Triggered in AGASP Project	40
Table 4: Potential Climate Change Impacts Associated with the Extractive Industry.....	52
Table 5: Potential Environmental & Social Impacts of Extractive Industry and Suggested Mitigation Measures	58
Table 6: Stakeholder's Role and Responsibilities in the ESMF Implementation	70
Table 7: Proposed Budget for the ESMF and RPF Implementation	Error! Bookmark not defined.

List of Figure:

Figure 1: Extractive Activities across Afghanistan - Areas of Interest (2018)	20
Figure 2: AGASP Project Components (2018)	22
Figure 3: Proposed Project Management Structure in the PAD (2018)	26
Figure 4 : Schematic overview of the GRM procedures within AGASP Project	51
Figure 5: ESMF and RF Implementation Arrangements.....	67

ACRONYMS

AGASP	Afghanistan Extractives Sector Development Project
AEITI	Afghanistan Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
AGE	Afghanistan Gas Enterprise
AGS	Afghanistan Geological Survey
AMA	Afghanistan Mining Authority
AMD	Acid Mine Drainages
AMPI	Afghanistan Mining and Petroleum Institute
ARD	Acid Rock Drainage
ANDMA	Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority
ANSA	Afghanistan National Standards Authority
AOGRA	Afghanistan Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority
AOI	Areas of Interest
APA	Afghanistan Petroleum Authority
AREU	Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit
ASM	Artisanal and Small-scale Mining
CESMP	Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan
CHI	Cultural Heritage Assessment
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
CoC	Certificate of Compliance
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAFA	Délégation Archéologique Française en Afghanistan
DM	Deputy Minister
EHI	Environment, Health and Safety
EHSG	Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (World Bank)
AEITI	Afghanistan Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	External Monitoring Agent
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESSs	Environmental and Social Standards (World Bank)
ESSU	Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
FM	Financial Management
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDP	General Directorate of Petroleum
GGCS	Green Growth Consultancy Services
GoIRA	Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Service

IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee
LOTO	Lock-Out Tag-Out
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
MEW	Ministry of Energy and Water
ML	Metal Leaching
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoIC	Ministry of Information and Culture
MoLSAMD	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled
MoMP	Ministry of Mines and Petroleum
MoUDL	Ministry of Urban Development and land
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NCE	Northern Coal Enterprise
NCS	National Communication Strategy
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
OESMP	Operational Environmental and Social Management Plan
OHSP	Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHSP)
OP/BP	Operation Policy/ Bank Policy
PAP	Project Affected People
PCR	Physical Cultural Resource
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment
RP	Resettlement Plan
RAPIC	Resettlement Plan Implementation Commission
REM	Rare-Earth Minerals
RF	Resettlement Framework
SDNRP	Sustainable Development of Natural Resources Project
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SOEs	State Owned Enterprises
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
TAPI	Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India
TCF	Trillion Cubic Feet
TFBSO	Taskforce for Business Stability and Operation
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNCRD	United Nations Center for Regional Development
UNESCO	United Nation Education, Science and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UXO	Unexploded Ordinance
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WSS	Water Sector Strategy

Executive Summary

Without accelerated reform and an improved security situation, growth in Afghanistan is likely to remain slow with limited progress in reducing poverty from the currently high levels. Reforms are required immediately to both improve general investment confidence and mobilize existing economic potential. Aside from agriculture, extractives and energy are the only areas that harbor significant economic growth potential for Afghanistan.

Accelerated development of extractives and energy sectors is needed for the following reasons: (i) by diversifying sources of electricity supply, more Afghans can be provided with access to the electric grid. This will enable Afghans to lift themselves out of poverty, by allowing them to engage in more productive uses; (ii) diversifying electricity sources will also provide for more stable supply for those who already have access to the electric grid; (iii) increasing the supply of gas-fired power will help technically stabilize the electricity grid as the Government is advancing a 2,000 MW solar energy program (compared to 522 MW domestic power currently installed) as part of a wider green growth agenda; and importantly (iv) over the next 15 years, extractives is the only sector that has the potential to generate exports and revenues at scale, and is able to generate foreign exchange thus providing for greater fiscal stability.

It is well recognized that gas power plants by independent power producers (IPPs) with medium to long term power purchase agreements (PPAs) can serve as an anchor for gas sector development. IPPs also serve as an effective on-the job capacity building opportunity in support of the expansion of gas-based power generation. However, Afghanistan has yet to demonstrate a fully integrated “proof of concept” investment to develop and deliver natural gas. Against this background, the Government of Afghanistan has requested the World Bank Group’s support on a dedicated gas-to-power development program, which includes three inter-related initiatives aimed at jump-starting the extractives sector through a combined push-pull strategy.

The “push” for the development of the gas sector is provided for by a targeted project helping develop specific gas supply infrastructure and improve the governance of the gas sector, the Afghanistan Gas Project (AGASP). Simply put, this project ensures that enough gas can be supplied. It is to be financed by an IDA (grant). The “pull” is being provided by two small-size gas-fired power plants which will create the cornerstone market for the gas from Sheberghan: (i) a 40 MW gas-fired independent power producer (IPP) at Sheberghan to operate in the short term and sited near the existing gas fields (the Sheberghan Gas-to-Power Project); and (ii) a 58.6 MW gas-fired IPP to operate over a 20 year timeframe located at Mazar-e-Sharif (the Mazar Gas-to-Power Project).

The World Bank Group will support the first project with an IDA guarantee. The second project will be supported by IDA and MIGA guarantees, an IFC loan, and IDA PSW and other risk-mitigating instruments. The gas demand of these two projects requires the optimization of gas field facilities, including adequate dehydration, compression and desulfurization capacity, and the completion of construction of the Sheberghan – Mazar Pipeline (SMPL). These pieces of infrastructure are being funded under AGASP.

Notwithstanding the substantial risks, the proposed course of action is robust under the prevailing conditions of uncertainty. The approach has been tested using “robust decision making”, in which one does not attempt to specify the probability of uncertain future events but uses statistical techniques to examine patterns and factors of vulnerability of choices in a wide range of futures. Using a scenario discovery method, Gencer et. al. (2018) demonstrate that the decision to proceed with a gas-fired power plant for use of the Sheberghan gas is robust with respect to the main uncertainties over a very wide range of futures.

Project Description

The objective of the World Bank supported Afghanistan Gas Project (AGASP) is to facilitate a sustainable supply of gas through targeted investments in gas infrastructure and enhanced gas sector governance, which entails social and environmental impacts at various levels. The project has three components as follows:

- **COMPONENT A: SUSTAINING GAS SUPPLY.** The objective of this component is to support the sustained supply of commercial quality natural gas for Sheberghan and Mazar IPP power generation and industrial uses through (a) targeted technical assistance and transaction support to hydrocarbons related investments in the near and mid-term, and (b) support to the construction and installation of natural gas infrastructure, including a pipeline and gas processing facility.
- **COMPONENT B: STRENGTHENING GAS SECTOR GOVERNANCE.** The objective of this component is to address the institutional, contractual and regulatory gaps that persist in the management of Afghanistan’s mineral and hydrocarbon resources, thereby improving predictability, transparency and functionality of the sectors. Emphasis will be given to the MoMP upstream role as policy-maker, in accordance with the Mining Sector Roadmap, as well as establishment of sector regulatory bodies such as the AOGRA (created 2018). Geographic focus will include field offices responsible for licensing, regulatory monitoring including occupational health, safety and environment.

COMPONENT C: PROJECT MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION. This component will provide support at implementation to the undertake project management, in accordance with the World Bank's fiduciary and other guidelines, including incremental operating costs, equipment, training on fiduciary and project management issues, project audits, and engagement of technical advisers to provide technical expertise on project performance monitoring and planning. This component will also finance the cost of recruiting a project management firm to support the MoMP in the effective management and implementation of the project. The firm is expected to focus on the job training and capacity building to project staff. The staff are all assigned to work on the AGASP project by the MoMP.

Rationale and Objectives of ESMF

The AGASP project comprises various regional sub-projects in the gas sector, ranging from transaction support to hydrocarbons related investments in the near and mid-term, and support to the construction and installation of natural gas infrastructure, including a pipeline and gas processing facility to sustained supply of commercial quality natural gas for the Sheberghan and Mazar IPPs. The details and exact physical location of all activities are not known in advance, which prevents an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and an associated Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to be developed at this stage. Instead, this Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed. The ESMF is a standard instrument used to define principles, rules, and procedures to screen, assess, manage and monitor the mitigation measures of environmental and social impacts in cases where the impacts and physical location of a project-related activity are not known in advance. In the case of AGASP, final alignment of the Sheberghan-Mazar-e-Sharif Gas pipeline has yet to be selected and will only be determined during the detailed design and engineering work supported through sub-component A(b) of this project. In addition to this, the downstream impact associated with technical assistance activities are not yet known.

The overall environmental and social risk rating for this project is substantial at this stage. The key social risks and impacts include; the downstream TA activities will cause limited impacts associated with land acquisition and resettlement. Other social impacts and risks include, labor influx risks-the gas infrastructure and the downstream TA activities will involve some skilled and unskilled labors- unskilled labor will be locally recruited, GBV related risks- this AGASP is determined to be moderate risk at this stage, including capacity constraint. The key environmental impacts include pollution from gas activities (air, surface and ground water and land pollution, Acid Rock Drainage (ARD) and Metal Leaching (ML), use of explosives, noise and vibration, explosions, land subsidence, terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity risks, high occupational, health and safety (OHS) risks and high community health and safety risks, and HIV/Aids. The World Bank ESF applies also to all Technical Assistance (TA) activities leading to outcomes or operations that may have significant environmental and social implications going forward, such as feasibility studies, technical designs or other activities directly in support of the preparation of future investment projects.

The ESMF examines the potential environmental and social issues and impacts of a project and/or series of subprojects, when the environmental and social impacts cannot be determined until the program or subproject details have been identified and prescribes procedures for the development of subproject level screening, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs), and Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs). ESMF ensures that timely measures are taken to:

- Avoid or minimize any harm to human health;
- Avoid, reduce, mitigate or compensate any loss of livelihood;
- Avoid, minimize, mitigate or compensate for any environmental degradation as a result of the interventions by projects;
- Enhance positive environmental and social outcomes;
- Ensure compliance with Afghanistan's legislations as well as with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and the World Bank Group General Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGL), Onshore Oil and Gas Development and Gas Distribution Systems and potentially others depending on the future activities.

When the details and locations of individual sub-projects have been clarified, each will be subject of ESIA's and ESMP's and the related plans as per the prescriptions of the ESMF.

The proposed AGASP project has been classified by the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) as a substantial Risk Project from an environmental and social perspective. This means that it is expected that adverse impacts might arise from the activities pertaining to Project components. Key factors considered include substantial Environmental and Social (E&S) risks and impacts and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) risks, low regulatory and institutional capacity, and low technical capacity of the ministry to manage social and environmental risks and impacts. The project activities will apply the following Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs): ESS 1. Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts, ESS 2. Labor and Working Conditions, ESS 3. Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management, ESS 4. Community Health and Safety, ESS 5. Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, ESS 6. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources, ESS 8. Cultural Heritage, ESS 10. Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. ESS 7. Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities and ESS 9. Financial Intermediaries don't apply. Furthermore, a standalone Resettlement Framework (RF) is developed for AGASP activities.

Regulatory Framework

The Hydrocarbon Law (2017) is the primary law that regulates the development and appropriate use of the oil and gas resources of Afghanistan. The Law includes clauses relating to consideration of health and safety measures in the workplace, human rights, use of water, environmental protection and the safeguarding of affected communities. The law also insists on cultural heritage protection or other natural values, welfare of vulnerable communities. Other pertinent laws to the project are Environmental Law (2007), Land Acquisition Law (2018), Land Management Law (2018), National Land Policy (2018), the Law on Preservation of Afghanistan's Historical and Cultural Heritage (2004), the Labor Law (2007) and nineteen international conventions on forced labor, child labor, and health and safety, to which Afghanistan is signatory.

Citizens Engagement (CE)

Citizen engagement is an important pillar of the AGASP project as it relates to gas sector development. It accounts for transparency, effectiveness and accountability of the public institutions. CE for this project will include stakeholder consultations, beneficiaries' feedback regarding potential resource development and benefit sharing in gas sector opportunities, and a multi-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). Consultation with affected people will take place during all stages of project implementation and beyond. Emphasis will be placed on seeking the views of vulnerable groups, especially women and other marginalized groups. There is a stand-alone Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) prepared, which includes Communications Strategy to inform key stakeholders, including the affected communities, to effectively understand, engage in and support the development of hydrocarbons resources as a source of economic

growth and to increase access to energy in the country. In order to gauge the citizen engagement in the AGASP project, the following indicators are suggested;

- 70% of the project related grievances are timely addressed
- In the project-related consultation meetings, 50% of participation is from non-governmental entities such as communities, private sector, Civil Society Organization etc.
- Community Development Agreement (CDA) on benefit-sharing with local community satisfactory implemented at least in one site.

Summary of Potential Environmental and Social Impacts and Risks

The project has potential to strengthen the existing social and environmental safeguards policies and capacity of the Ministry, and to bring improvements to the local infrastructure such as electricity and create employment opportunities for local communities. Component A (b) (construction and installation of natural gas infrastructure) of the AGASP project may result in potential adverse environmental and social impacts and risks that will be largely localized spatially, short in duration and can be managed through implementation of appropriate mitigation measures. However, some of the impacts particularly related to environmental and land acquisition could be significant and long-term in nature. The Resettlement Framework (RF) specifically addresses the mitigation and compensation of adverse impacts on project affected peoples and their livelihood.

Some of the downstream impacts associated with TA for the development of the gas fields and possibly as a result of the construction of the gas pipeline could include the following:

Soil erosion may be caused due to exposure of soil surface to rain and wind during site cleaning, earth moving and excavation activities. Improper grading of land may also cause drainage and erosion problems. Similarly, air pollution associated with the release of dust generated from land clearing, excavation and movement of earth materials, cut and fill operations, contact of construction machinery with bare soil and exposure of bare soil and soil piles to wind. The use of construction equipment and power generators is expected to release noise pollution and exhaust related pollutants such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur oxides (SO_x), particulate matter (PM) and hydrocarbons (HCs) which will have direct impact on the health of nearby residents, workers and natural habitats and also, flare gas can add to GHG effect.

Noise pollution and vibration may be caused by the operation of pile drivers and demolition machines, explosions, earth moving and excavation equipment, generators, concrete mixers, cranes, heavy vehicles crossing villages as well as fuel oil tank erection and pipe laying works. The increased noise level will have adverse impact on construction and other workers and nearby residential areas. Solid and liquid wastes will be generated during construction and operation of extractive activities, non-toxic wastes can be disposed in nearby landfills, and hazardous wastes, such as used oils need to be disposed in an environmentally sound manner.

Acid Rock Drainage and Metal Leaching can cause groundwater and surface water pollution causing health risks to nearby communities. Surface water pollution may result from uncontrolled discharges into

freshwater or brackish water rivers and, polluted runoff from polluted areas and sediment transport. The latter impact is particularly significant when construction activities occur within or in close proximity to surface water. Polluted water flowing into surface water bodies could impact the aquatic life and affect the quality of water for the downstream water users. Aquatic life may also be adversely affected by a reduction in photosynthesis due to high turbidity.

Occupational health and safety as well as Community Health and Safety issues are major concern in all forms of hydrocarbon and gas exploitation activities, and are connected to respiratory diseases, contamination, and physical safety. The MoMP and its relevant departments will ensure there are needed Safety Regulation in place and properly implemented. Contractors will be responsible for health and safety measures of worker at the construction sites, as described in the Health and Safety Guidelines for the project. The preparation and implementation of Occupational Health and Safety Plans (OHS Plans) by the contractors and mining companies, will be supervised by the environmental and social safeguards unit of the AGASP project, as well as by the Supervising Engineers. The MoMP and its relevant Department/Gas Companies will establish institutional and implementation arrangements for the construction and operational stages of the overall gas sector as well as for individual facilities and pipelines and associated facilities such as power transmission lines and etc, will prepare and update regularly as needed Safety Plans for ensuring OHS as well as community health and Safety in Gas Projects and facilities, implement the National OHS Regulation and the IFC/WBG EHS Guidelines including the OHS Guidelines, the Good International Industry Practices (GIIP) and the Sector specific Guidelines, the relevant Department/Gas Companies operating the facilities will be having trained Focal Points with ToR and line of reporting.

The Safety Plan should ensure to regularly identify potential leakages, vulnerable parts of the relevant gas facilities and weather corrosion problems via regular surveys and inventories and making corrective actions when needed. The relevant Department to have proper Regulation and oversee its implementation and the Gas Companies to apply the regulation and plans for undertaking the above-mentioned regular inventories and surveys, keep record of all reports of surveys, identified problems in the gas facilities, pipelines, plants, distribution system, minutes of meetings, decisions, corrective actions and etc. The use of the IFC/WBG EHS Guidelines is mandatory in the project and here a link is provided to the website:

https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/policies-standards/ehs-guidelines

Activities involving civil works under the project, such as installation of gas infrastructure may generate a number temporary and permanent job opportunities for the local people. However, if adequate measures are not put in place, there will also be some potential negative socio-economic impacts for local communities, especially related to loss of land and involuntary resettlement. There is also a potential risk relating to influx of external workers, including foreign workers, and increased risk of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), as well as transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, such as HIV/Aids.

Overall the social risk factors and challenges of the AGASP project will be: (i) land acquisition and resettlement impacts; (ii) labor influx risk under component A(a & b), where the proposed activities may require labor from outside the project's area of influence - GBV, WSH and SEA risks; (iii) work conflicts and disputes for work between local people and people from other parts of the country and/or outside the country; (iv) security challenges, as some of the areas are insecure.

While the project will not be providing direct support to gas activities (exploration or production), the large-scale gas sector can potentially interfere with sites of cultural, religious or historic importance (e.g. family and community cemeteries and other sacred places). Upon discovery of graves, cemeteries, cultural sites of any kind, including ancient heritage, relics or anything that might or are believed to be of archeological or historical importance during any stage of project development, such findings must be immediately reported to the MoMP in order to ascertain the measures to be taken to protect such historical or archaeological resources

Environmental and Social Screening of Sub-Projects

The following steps will be applied to conduct preliminary social and environmental screening of sub-project activities:

Step 1: Screening of sub-project activities and identification of potential social and environmental impacts and risks, as per screening lists in Annex II;

Step 2: Determine appropriate Social and Environmental Instruments, including stakeholder consultation on draft TORs of the proposed safeguards studies;

Step 3: Preparation of the required Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs), Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs); and

Step 4: Stakeholder consultation on draft studies (ESIA, RAP, ESMP and the related plans);

Step 5: Relevant Occupational Health and Safety as well as Community Health and Safety Regulations and updated needed plans of surveys and inventories are in place, properly owned and implemented by the trained staff of the relevant MoMP Department/Gas Companies and keep record of all documents.

Step 6: Clearance of the safeguard documents by National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), World Bank and other institutions as relevant. These studies will be also be subject to disclosure in the relevant sites.

Environmental and Social Management Plan, and Monitoring Requirements

Detailed site-specific C-ESMPs, OESMPs and DESMPs will be prepared and implemented by the Contractors. In an ESMP, various mitigation measures are organized into a well-formulated plan to guide the planning, design, construction and operation of the planned interventions, considering the context of

Afghanistan. An effective ESMP will precisely set out measures that need to be taken to ensure that impacts are dealt with in the following hierarchical order;

- **Avoidance:** avoiding activities that could result in adverse impacts. Avoiding resources or areas considered as sensitive;
- **Prevention:** preventing the occurrence of negative environmental and social impacts and/or preventing such an occurrence from having negative environmental and social impacts;
- **Preservation:** preventing any future actions that might adversely affect an environmental and social resource. Typically achieved by extending legal protection to selected resources beyond the immediate needs of the project;
- **Mitigate:** limiting or reducing the degree, extent, magnitude or duration of adverse impacts. This can be achieved by scaling down, relocating, redesigning elements of the project;
- **Rehabilitation:** repairing or enhancing affected resources, such as natural habitats or water sources, particularly when previous development has resulted in significant resource degradation;
- **Restoration:** restoring affected resources to an earlier (and possibly more stable and productive) state, typically 'background / pristine' condition;
- **Compensation:** creation, enhancement or protection of the same type of resource at another suitable and acceptable location, compensating for lost resources.

The Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit within the AGASP Project Management Team at the MoMP will have the overall responsibility for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the ESMF and all other assessment and management instruments prepared in the context of the project. The roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders involved in the project's implementation are detailed in the ESMF implementation arrangements (Chapter 6). They will have to conduct sensitization programs to inform stakeholders about the framework, how it works and what will be expected of them. They will also have to closely coordinate with other line ministries and organizations such as National Environmental Protection Agency etc. for effective implementation of the Resettlement Plan whose implementation will be supported under AGASP project.

Training and Capacity Building Requirements

Training and capacity building is necessary for the key stakeholders to ensure that they have the appropriate knowledge and skills to implement the environmental and social management framework. A systematic needs assessment to identify specific institutional and human capacity-building program for environmental and social management will have to be conducted. Beneficiary institutions will be the MoMP, and relevant line ministries such as agriculture, public works, energy and water, health, education, Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA). A detailed capacity-building program will

be developed during implementation, with a focus on strengthening the local entities responsible for environmental and social management, as well as health and safety.

To deal with the various and complex issues related to communication, coordination, capacity building and institutional strengthening, qualified Environmental and Social Safeguard and Health and Safety (H&S) Specialists and Communication Officers will be appointed/recruited into the Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit.

Afghanistan Gas Project

Table 1 : Safeguard requirements by component

Component	Sub-component	Scope of the sub-component	Specific activities	ESF Instrument	Proposed timing
Overall Project Level	All Components	All Sub Components	All Project activities	ESMF, RF, SEP, LMP, ESCP	Prepared, consulted, cleared and disclosed by appraisal
Component A: SUSTAINING GAS SUPPLY	Subcomponents A(a). targeted technical assistance and transaction support to hydrocarbons related investments in the near and mid-term	Transaction and technical advisory support to the GoA on preparation of the tender process and award of contracts for the development of the Totimaidan gas block	Technical assistance and capacity building	Gas companies will establish an ESMS for construction and operation, prepare ESIA's and ESMPs, RPs including related plans such as Labor Management plan, GRMs, Labor influx risk mitigation plan, GBV action plan, Emergency preparedness and response plan, occupational health and safety plan, Security plan, community benefit sharing plan.	prior to individual gas Field development
	A(b). support to the construction and installation of natural gas infrastructure, including a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance and equipment for the construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of equipment • Engineering survey and detailed design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard instruments for completed segment (44km) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and approve by Board • 3 months prior to construction of the

	pipeline and gas processing facilities.	<p>of New SMGP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment, TA, and Capacity Building for the Operations and Maintenance of Gas Processing Field Facilities. • Technical Assistance and Capacity Building to AGE on Yatimtaq Gas Fields, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supervision engineer • TA & Capacity building to MoMP, AGE and other relevant stakeholder on E&S, OHS • Procurement, installation, and commissioning of the new Amine Plant in Yatimtaq gas field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Env & Soc Audit (ESA) and Ex-post social and environmental audit (EPSA) • Safeguard instruments for the remaining segment (45km): • Consolidated ESIA for Amine Plant and Gas Pipeline, RAP, ESMPs with related plans such as, OHS, LMP, Labor Influx risk mitigation plan, work place sexual harassment prevention plan etc. 	remaining part of the gas pipeline
COMPONENT B: STRENGTHENING SECTOR GOVERNANCE	Subcomponent Strengthening institutional, contractual and regulatory gaps that persist in the management of Afghanistan's mineral and hydrocarbon resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building capacity for the environmental and social management of the sector • Implementing transparency and accountability initiatives <p>Technical assistance and capacity building to AOGRA and MoMP to regulate the</p>	Technical Assistance and Capacity Building	Specific safeguard instruments are not applicable but there is need to develop capacity development plan for E & S and OHS Management.	

		hydrocarbons sector.			
Component C:	Project Management, monitoring and evaluation	Firm to be hired to conduct to focus on the job training and capacity building to project staff. The staff are all assigned to work on the AGASP project by the MoMP	Project management, in accordance with the World Bank's fiduciary and other guidelines, including incremental operating costs, equipment, training on fiduciary and project management issues, project audits, and engagement of technical advisers to provide technical expertise on project performance monitoring and planning	N/A	N/A

Estimated Implementation Budget

The itemized budget (refer to table below) for implementing the ESMF, RF and respective ESIA's, ESMPs (with the associated plans, such as LMP, labor influx risk mitigation plan, the employee code of conduct), RAP, as well as monitoring, evaluation, auditing and capacity building is estimated to be US \$1.05 million.

Description	Cost -USD
Afghanistan National Environmental, social, health and safety Guidelines, basic concept surrounding environmental & social impact assessment, Labor management, regulations, policies etc.	40,000
World Bank Safeguards Awareness Training of Environmental and Social Standards	40,000
Citizen Engagement Component (Events and workshops for community awareness in the Project areas)	40,000
Set up functional Grievance Redress Mechanism in the sector	20,000
Monitoring Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Leadership Management Safety performance assessment Hazard Analysis and	50,000

Description	Cost -USD
Control Hazard Communication Program Effective Accident Investigation Conducting Health and Safety Audits Job Hazard Analysis Occupational Health Risk Assessment Work Stress Risk Assessment Electrical Safety Fire Safety Fall Protection Plan Fleet Safety Management	
General Technical Assistance for ESF documents	400,000
Monitoring and Inspection (External Monitoring)	400,000
Training and Capacity Building in contract management and quality assurance of consultant deliverables	400,000
SEP implementation for Sheberghan Mazar e Sharif Gas Pipeline (for details, please refer to SEP)	19,900
Total	1,409,400
1,409,400	

Stakeholder consultations on the project took place on October 30, 2018 at MoMP, with participants from NGOs, academias, research institutes, international donors, private sector and local communities, as well as Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, National Environmental Protection Agency and similar government agencies. The discussion provided valuable inputs and suggestions, which are incorporated in this version of the ESMF and in the RF. The details of the consultations are provided in Annex XVIII.

Chapter 1: Introduction

In the absence of accelerated reform and an improved security situation, growth in Afghanistan is likely to remain slow with limited progress in reducing poverty from the currently high levels. Reforms are required immediately to both improve general investment confidence and mobilize existing economic potential. Aside from agriculture, extractives and energy are the only areas that harbor significant economic growth potential for Afghanistan.

Accelerated development of gas and downstream power sectors is needed for the following reasons: (i) by diversifying sources of electricity supply, more Afghans can be provided with access to the electric grid. This will enable Afghans to lift themselves out of poverty, by allowing them to engage in more productive uses; (ii) diversifying electricity sources will also provide for more stable supply for those who already have access to the electric grid; (iii) increasing the supply of gas-fired power will help technically stabilize the electricity grid as the Government is advancing a 2,000 MW solar energy program (compared to 522 MW domestic power currently installed) as part of a wider green growth agenda; and importantly (iv) over the next 15 years, extractives is the only sector that has the potential to generate exports and revenues at scale, and is able to generate foreign exchange thus providing for greater fiscal stability.

It is well recognized that gas power plants by independent power producers (IPPs) with medium to long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs) can serve as an anchor for gas sector development. IPPs also serve as an effective on-the-job capacity building opportunity in support of the expansion of gas-based power generation. However, Afghanistan has yet to demonstrate a fully integrated “proof of concept” investment to develop and deliver natural gas. Against this background, the Government of Afghanistan has requested the World Bank Group’s support on a dedicated gas-to-power development program, which includes three inter-related initiatives aimed at jump-starting the extractives sector through a combined push-pull strategy.

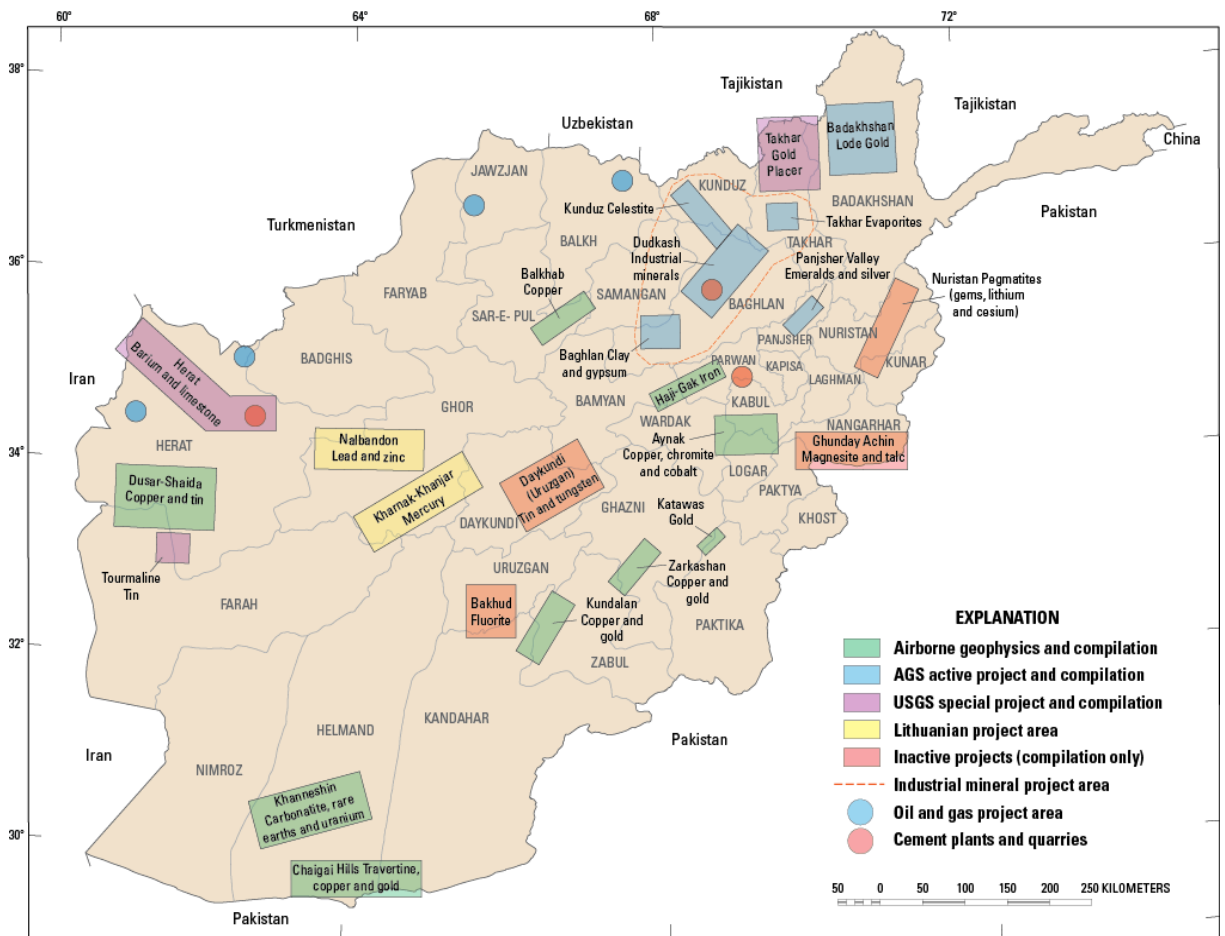
The “push” for the development of the gas sector is provided for by a targeted project helping develop specific gas supply infrastructure and improve the governance of the gas sector, the proposed Afghanistan Gas Project (AGASP, P172019) is a USD 49.55 million (SDR equivalent) IDA grant to the Government of Afghanistan. Simply put, this project ensures that enough gas can be supplied to the IPPs discussed below. The “pull” is being provided by two small-size gas-fired power plants which will create the cornerstone market for the gas : (i) a 40 MW gas-fired independent power producer (IPP) at Sheberghan to operate in the short term and sited near the existing gas fields (the Sheberghan Gas-to-Power Project, P166405); and (ii) a 58.6 MW gas-fired IPP to operate over a 20 year timeframe located at Mazar-e-Sharif (the Mazar Gas-to-Power Project, P157827).

The development of Afghanistan’s hydrocarbon resources has been identified as a critical link for long-term energy security and diversification of fuel supply, economic diversification, growth and stability for the country. Over the short-term, indigenous gas resources offer opportunities for increased energy access and energy security, and create the space for the deployment of variable, intermittent renewable energy.

Hydrocarbons development has the potential to meet a longer-term goal - to increase Afghanistan's integration into regional (Central/South Asia) development initiatives, including projects such as the TAPI (Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India) Pipeline and, eventually, through exports to neighboring markets.

Since 2002, the MoMP has been strengthening the enabling environment for private/commercial sector investments, targeting further development of currently producing and discovered fields in northern Afghanistan and exploration untapped potential in other prospective basins. Internationally competitive hydrocarbon tender rounds have confirmed investor interest, but unaddressed impediments to investment across the gas value-chain remain an obstacle to continued sector development.

Figure 1: Extractive Activities across Afghanistan - Areas of Interest (2018)



Source: USGS, 2018

1.2 Project Descriptions

The proposed AGASP project is fundamentally designed to support the to facilitate a sustainable supply of gas through targeted investments in gas infrastructure and enhanced gas sector governance. The project incorporates the priorities set in the Roadmap which facilitate institutional strengthening and regulatory restructuring and building technical skills for resource development. The project design relies heavily upon citizen engagement and investor input. Key outcomes expected from the project are;

- Increase in supply capacity from Yatimtaq Gas Field;
- Construction and installation of gas infrastructure, including the Sheberghan Mazar Gas Pipeline (SMGP) and a new amine plant; and
- Strengthening the regulatory functions of the Afghanistan Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (AOGRA).

1.2.1 Project Development Objective

The project objective as stated in the project document is:

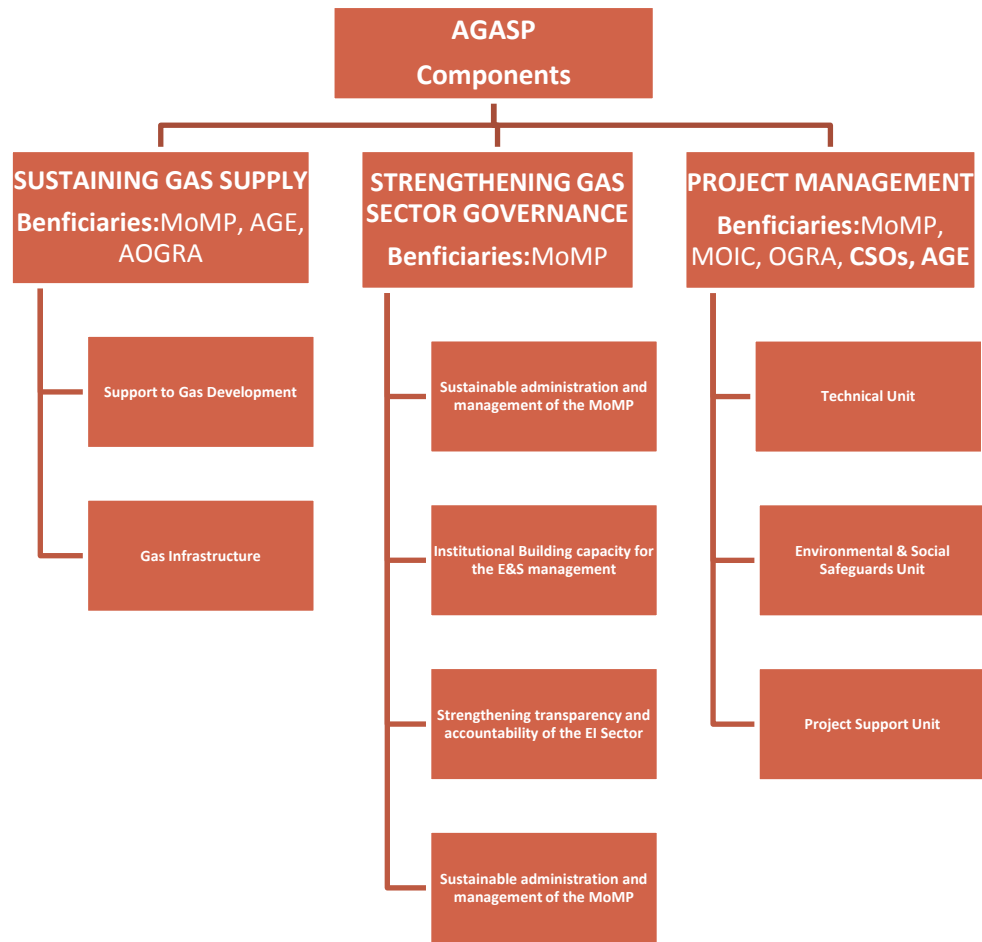
“to facilitate a sustainable supply of gas through targeted investments in gas infrastructure and enhanced gas sector governance”.

The project is part of the commitment of the World Bank's continued support to the hydrocarbons sector development of Afghanistan.

1.2.2 Project Components

43. The project has three components as follows: Component A – Sustaining Gas Supply; Component B - Strengthening Gas Sector Governance; and Component C - Project Management. A detailed summary of each of the components is provided below.

Figure 2: AGASP Project Components (2018)



COMPONENT A: SUSTAINING GAS SUPPLY The objective of this component is to support the sustained supply of commercial quality natural gas for Sheberghan and Mazar IPP power generation and industrial uses through (a) targeted technical assistance and transaction support to hydrocarbons related investments in the near and mid-term, and (b) support to the construction and installation of natural gas infrastructure, including a pipeline and gas processing facility. The IPPs are not part of the AGASP. **Subcomponent A1. Operationalizing private sector gas development opportunities.** The Bank is not investing in upstream field development, rather this subcomponent will provide transaction and technical advisory support to the GoA on preparation of the tender process and award of contracts for the development of the Totimaidan gas block. This sub-component will support the following activity: (i) Provide technical, legal, financial, environmental and social, and transaction support on contractual issues related to private investment in gas sector development, including support for the international tender of the Totimaidan gas block; (ii) support the MoMP and AOGRA build capacity to monitor the contractual and regulatory compliance associated with Totimaidan gas blocks; and (iii) support the MoMP and other relevant stakeholders to building their capacity to monitor and report on the implementation of environmental and social management plans associated with gas development activities at Totimaidan. It is expected that most capacity building efforts under this activity will focus on practical on the job training, which may have broader applications across the sector.

Subcomponent A2. Gas Infrastructure. The objective of this subcomponent it to provide technical support to MoMP and AGE to ensure sustainable natural gas deliverability including the development and optimization of upstream field facilities, midstream transport and downstream distribution value chain, initially in compliance with supply commitments assumed by the government with the Sheberghan and Mazar IPPs and, eventually, for the use of domestic natural gas for industrial, commercial, residential and transport use. The IPPs are not part of the AGASP. The activities of this component must comply with the Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs) for Onshore Oil and Gas development. Specific activities under this sub-component will include:

A2.1. Technical assistance and equipment for the construction of New SMGP , will finance the following activities: i) Procurement of equipment necessary for the construction of the pipeline based on an assessment carried out by the supervision engineer during project preparation; (ii) Engineering survey and detailed design in accordance with international standards and engineering practices; (iii) Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC) and supervision engineer in the construction and maintenance of the gas line; and (iv) Capacity building to MoMP, AGE and other relevant stakeholder on environmental and social management and monitoring associated with the gas-line. The civil works aspects of the gas line construction will be undertaken by Afghan Gas Enterprise who have been assessed to have the skills and the resources to carry-out this role. As such this proposed project will not finance civil works for the construction of the gas line. Rather, this subcomponent will focus on providing technical assistance, capacity building, and equipment to ensure that the SMGP is built and maintained in compliance with quality and safety assurance standards.

A2.2. Equipment, TA, and Capacity Building for the Operations and Maintenance of Gas Processing Field Facilities. This activity will finance the following sub-activities: i) Procurement,

installation, and commissioning of the new Amine Plant in Yatimtaq gas field; ii) Technical assistance to AGE, through international experts, to optimize existing field facilities, including gathering, dehydration, compression, processing (existing amine plant); iii) Trainings and capacity building to AGE, including assessment of technical skills gaps in field facility and pipeline construction, operations, maintenance and control, and gas metering and processing systems; iv) Procurement and installation of metering equipment, Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) Systems. This activity will finance procurement of consultants (for technical assistance and capacity building), equipment, civil works, and training.

A2.3. Technical Assistance and Capacity Building to AGE on Yatimtaq Gas Fields, to supply Shebergan and Mazar IPPs. This activity provides capacity building and technical assistance to AGE to prepare and assess field development plans, focusing on the Yatimtaq gas field, where AGE already has a program to drill wells to sustain existing gas supply, but is doing so without proper data and planning. Support will also address environmental and social issues associated with field development planning, including the preparation of an ESIA or environmental audit of existing impacts if necessary. Field development planning will allow AGE to optimize the use of government funds.

COMPONENT B: STRENGTHENING GAS SECTOR GOVERNANCE. The objective of this component is to address the institutional, contractual and regulatory gaps that persist in the management of Afghanistan’s hydrocarbon resources, thereby improving predictability, transparency and functionality of the sectors. Emphasis will be given to the MoMP upstream role as policy-maker, as well as establishment of sector regulatory bodies such as the AOGRA (created 2018). Geographic focus will include field offices responsible for licensing, regulatory monitoring including occupational health, safety and environment.

Subcomponent B1 Strengthening the MoMP in the management of the gas sector. Building on support provided under SDNRP2 and its lesson learned, this subcomponent will provide advisors to the MoMP, support capacity building of staff, improve licensing processes, sharpen technical skills, build IT infrastructure including systemization of contracts management, revenue collection and administration. This component will provide ongoing support to MoMP as needs are further identified. Specific activities financed through Subcomponent B1 include the following:

B1.1. Sustainable administration and management of the MoMP, leveraging to the Ministry in its participation of the Tackling Afghanistan’s Government HRM and Institutional Reforms (P166978, TAGHIR) program this activity will provide i) limited human resource capacity building initiatives aimed at facilitating the development and sustainability of staff and skills, including through initiatives such as the establishment of a gender-balanced young professional’s program within the MoMP; iv) capacity building to the Gender Unit of the MoMP to develop a gender policy for the ministry that aims to ensure gender equity in the recruitment and management of its staff; and iii) ad hoc requirement of specialized advisors with in the Ministry as necessary.

B1.2 Building capacity for the environmental and social management of the sector, to ensure that sector development is guided by (a) good international industry practices and applicable performance standards, and (b) technical capacities to implement, review, and monitor E&S instruments under the ESF. Activities may include i) establishment, functioning and staffing of an Environmental and Social Unit within the MoMP; ii) design and implementation of an Environmental and Social Management system (with a long-term objective to link to the Transparency Portal), iv) support to the Gender unit of the MoMP to develop code of conduct for resource developers to implement gender-based violence prevention in the extractives sector; v) (Re)-Establishment and implementation of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for broader implementation of the AGASP, including capacity building, training and social mobilization activities for GRM Committee members, relevant communities, and the relevant ministries; and vi) development and implementation of Citizen Engagement and Social Accountability Initiatives to ensure that all stakeholders effectively understand sector development issues.

C1.3 Implementing a transparency and accountability initiatives, including director support to AEITI.,

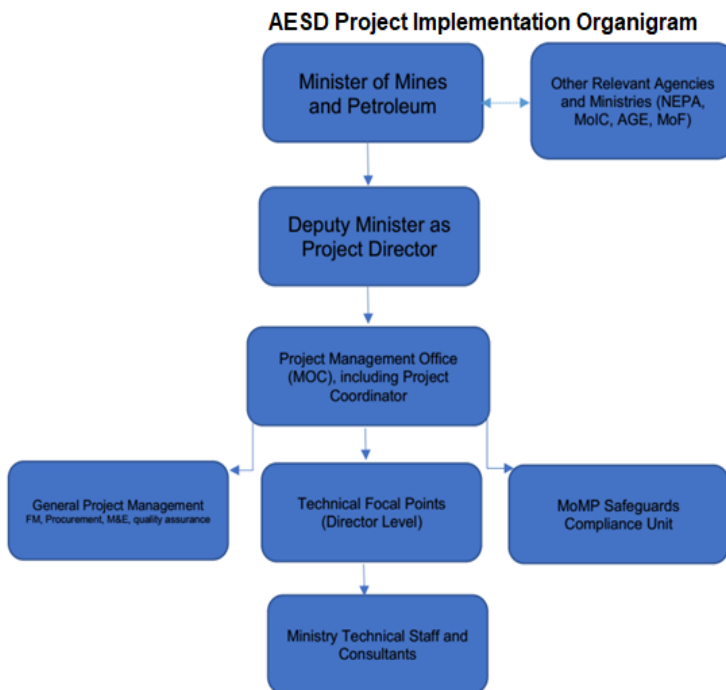
Subcomponent (C2). Strengthening regulatory and monitoring institutions governing sector activities.

As set out in the Government Mining Sector Roadmap, the regulatory functions of the MoMP in the hydrocarbons sector have been devolved to the newly established Afghan Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority. AOGRA is new and require significant technical assistance and capacity building for effective implementation. This subcomponent will support the following:

B2.1. Technical assistance and capacity building to AOGRA and MoMP to regulate the hydrocarbons sector. This subcomponent will provide support to: i) preparation and finalization of regulations for the hydrocarbons sector according to the new Hydrocarbons Law (2018); ii) design of a private-sector-enabling regulatory and contractual framework that progressively leads to an integrated sector development approach; and iii) operationalization of AOGRA, with clear staffing criteria and regulatory parameters, (vi) monitoring of gas investments, contractual compliance, and sustaining gas infrastructure. This activity may finance consulting services and advisors as necessary, small equipment supporting establishment of the office, and training.

COMPONENT C: PROJECT MANAGEMENT. This component will provide support at implementation to the MoMP undertake project management, in accordance with the World Bank's fiduciary and other guidelines, including incremental operating costs, equipment, training on fiduciary and project management issues, project audits, and engagement of technical advisers to provide technical expertise on project performance monitoring and planning. This component will also finance the cost of recruiting a project management firm to support the MoMP in the effective management and implementation of the project. The firm is expected to focus on the job training and capacity building to project staff/ The staff are all assigned to work on the AGASP project by the MoMP.

Figure 3: Proposed Project Management Structure



Chapter 2: Environmental and Social Management Framework

The AGASP project comprises various regional sub-projects in the gas sector, ranging from transaction support for the Totimiadan gas block, to support to sustained supply of commercial quality natural gas for the Sheberghan and Mazar IPP, plus support to strengthened sector governance. The details and exact physical location of these diverse project-related activities are not known in advance, which prevents an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and an associated Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to be developed at this stage. Instead, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed, since the ESMF is a standard instrument used to define principles, rules, and procedures to screen, assess, manage and monitor the mitigation measures of environmental and social impacts in cases where the impacts and physical location of a project-related activity are not known in advance.

The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) prescribes policies, guidelines, procedures, and codes of practice for the management of environmental and social issues that might arise due to project interventions, and as such constitutes a set of measures for the development of subproject level Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs). The Environmental and Social Management Framework also aims to ensure compliance with the National legal framework and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). It is a legally binding document that stipulates procedures and formats that will be used in the identification, management and monitoring of the environmental as well as social and occupational, health and safety (OHS) as well as Community Health and Safety issues associated with the AGASP's interventions.

In October 2013, an ESMF was prepared for the Sustainable Development of Natural Resources Project- II (SDNRP-II) however with changing scope of the work in the AGASP project; there is need for an updated ESMF that is aligned with new project activities, in particular activities in the gas sector. The aim of developing an updated ESMF for the AGASP is to better mainstream environmental and social aspects in the decision-making process through early identification of potential adverse social and environmental impacts and to provide guidance on avoiding, mitigating or compensating for impacts, where applicable. An aim of the ESMF will also be to layout guidance mechanisms for project beneficiaries so that the triggered operational policies are duly complied with in their respective businesses/extractive industries. Also, the mitigation and management of social and environmental impacts is important for sound and sustainable development of the extractive industries. Hence, a framework approach is adopted which recognizes the existing management capacity and permits the necessary flexibility to take account of demand-led investments unknown at the time of project appraisal. This approach provides for the early identification of potential adverse impacts, without requiring a rigorous analysis through quantification, and also provides broad guidance for their effective mitigation.

In accordance with the relevant Afghanistan's legislations and the applied World Bank's ESF and applicable Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs), the ESMF will ensure that the AGASP's intervention will:

- Avoid or minimize any harm to human health;
- Avoid, reduce, mitigate or compensate any loss of livelihood;
- Avoid, minimize, mitigate or compensate for any environmental degradation as a result of the interventions by project;
- Enhance positive environmental and social outcomes; and
- Ensure compliance with Afghanistan's legislations as well as with the World Bank's ESSs and EHSGs.

More specific objectives of the ESMF are to:

- Make available tools and other guidelines for assessing potential environmental and social risks and impacts that might arise from extractive industry that are funded under this project;
- Provide a set of measures that will help in avoiding or mitigating the identified risks and adverse impacts caused by project interventions;
- Outline reporting procedures for managing and monitoring environmental and social risks and impacts caused by project interventions, and specify appropriate roles and responsibilities; and
- Propose capacity building training and funding for the effective implementation of this ESMF.

The proposed AGASP project has been classified by the World Bank ESF as a Substantial Risk Project due to the complexity of some potential environmental issues that might arise during subprojects preparation and implementation. Due to resettlement issues associated with the pipeline, the AGASP project has developed a standalone Resettlement Policy Framework.

The proposed project activities are expected to have significant positive environmental and social impacts through improvement of overall understanding of environmental and social management risks and impacts in extractive sectors; promotion of modern and environmentally and socially sustainable

exploration and production methods, enhancement of environmental and social management, as well as health and safety capacity in the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum. However, there are serious concerns about potential negative impacts from the project activities, particularly the downstream impact of the potential future subsequent projects could be significant, large scale, irreversible and their mitigation will require greater capacity in the relevant government agencies. It is obvious that without proper institutional arrangements, capacity building and training programs for sufficient time these agencies will not be able to manage and mitigate these impacts.

Chapter 3: Socio-Economic and Bio-Physical Baseline

The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, with an area of 652,000 km² is located between Central and South Asia. As per 2016-2017 Statistical Year Book, the estimated population of Afghanistan is around 29.2 million, of which 51 % were male and 49 % female. About 46.2% of the population is under the age of 15 years, which is highest in the world and about 1.5 million live as pastoral nomads/*Kuchis*. Large scale repatriation of Afghan migrants from neighboring countries is changing the demographics of major provinces. About 16 % have repatriated to Kabul, 12 % to Nangarhar, 14 % to Kunduz and 8% to Paktya province. A considerable portion (about 2.7 million) of Afghan population is still residing in neighboring Pakistan and Iran.

Afghanistan remains among the most poorly developed countries in the world according to almost all development indicators covered by the ALCS 2013–2014. 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 severely food insecure. The net attendance ratio for primary education showed a decline to 55 percent, after a peak of 57 percent in 2011–2012. 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 1 percent of the total number.

Social and Environmental baseline data will be covered under relevant ESIA's; for the resettlement sites for the Aynak PAPS, for the gas pipeline and Amine plant on going ESIA, and for other project sites related ESIA's.

3.1 Employment and Gender

The most recent Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey (ALCS) showed only 1 percent decrease in the overall employment over the last two years. In 2013-2014 the unemployment rate stood at 22.6 percent, with female unemployment rate two and half times higher than the male rate. Globally, only 5-10% of employees in extractives industry are women. While in other countries, women can be employed for work in the mines, in Afghanistan there are restrictions for women to work in the actual mines (Women Business and Law Report, 2016). This restriction leaves space for improving female participation in the industry only through formal employment in MoMP and other relevant institutions including the private sector.

According to data from the national central statistics organization as of 2017, only 12% employees in the MoMP are women (4.8% contracted employees and 7.2% government officials).

3.2 Economy

According to the World Bank's Doing Business, Afghanistan was ranked 167th out of 189 in the 2018, down from 183 in 2017). Economic growth in Afghanistan remains the slowest in the region with the annual growth estimated to be only two percent in 2014. This was a decrease by 3.7 % compared to 2013. This decrease in growth is mainly attributed to political uncertainty and the poor security situation that has led to low confidence among investors and consumers. The AREU 2015 survey reveals five main obstacles for doing business in Afghanistan, i) lack of power/electricity, ii) lack of access to land, iii) corruption, iv) lack of access to finance/loans, v) absence or manipulation of competitive practices.

Having said this, the revenue collection in Afghanistan has substantially improved; the total budget for the 2015-2016 financial years was 434.3 billion Afghanis, of which 28.9 % was gained through revenue and the other 71.1% through foreign aid¹. The Mining sector contribution to the GDP was .07% in 2016, and according to the Central Statistics Office of Afghanistan, the revenue collected from the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum in year 2016-2017 is around US\$14.5 million.

3.3 Infrastructure

One of the main hindering factors in the development of mining and hydrocarbons sector is the lack of appropriate infrastructure. After 2002 infrastructure development started at great speed, now 39.4 % of rural and 70.9 % of urban households have access to safe drinking water, about 38% of the population has access to reliable power. Major roads connecting provinces to the capital have been constructed and rehabilitated.

3.4 Health and Safety

According to the Human Development Index, Afghanistan is the 15th least developed country in the world. The average life expectancy is estimated to be around 60 years for both sexes. The Guardian (2017)² places Afghanistan among Somalia and Chad with 800-1200 maternal death for every 100,000 live birth. Data from 2010 suggest that one in ten children die before reaching five years of age. One of the main reasons is the lack of health workers; the WHO (2014) data suggests only 2.3 qualified doctors and 5 nurses available per 10,000 people.

Health and safety concerns of the employees working in the extractive industries are high. The Labor Law of Afghanistan, however, explicitly refers to the health and safety conditions at work places and instructs for age limit and utmost safety (use of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)) at works that may include exposure of workers to hazardous materials. All construction and mining activities need to comply to

¹ Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2016-17 - Financial Development Chapter

² https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2017/jan/30/maternal-death-rates-in-afghanistan-may-be-worse-than-previously-thought?CMP=tw_t_gu (accessed in May 2018)

occupational health and safety requirements of the government of Afghanistan as well as the ESS2 and international standards OHSAS 18001: 2007, NEBOSH or similar to (ISO 45001).

The actual practices on the ground are that compliance with the above-mentioned standards is required on the paper but it is not enforced. Neither Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MoLSAMD) nor Ministry of Mines and Petroleum (MoMP) have the capacity to monitor and enforce the above standards. Such capacity needs to be built in both ministries. OHS requirements need to be included in all Extractive contracts.

3.5 Bio-Physical Baseline

Afghanistan is a landlocked country of 652,864 sq.km. Over three-quarters of the land is mountainous, and more than one-quarter of the national territory lies above 2,500 meters. It is strategically located at the cross-roads of three main regions: the Indian sub-continent to the east, Central Asia to the north and Middle East to the west. About 10 % of Afghanistan's total land is arable, with less than 2% under forest cover and about 82% rangelands (Favre & Kamal 2004).

Climate & Ecology

Afghanistan has a continental climate, with big temperature differences between the day and night, and from one season or region to the next, ranging from 20–45°C in summer in the lowlands to minus 20 to minus 40°C in winter in the highlands. The average annual rainfall of about 250 millimeters conceals the stark variation between different parts of the country, from 1000 millimeters in the higher altitudes of the northeast to only 60 millimeters in the southwest. Annual evaporation varies from relatively low in the Hindu-Kush Mountains (900–1 200 mm) to high (1 400–1 800 mm) in the hot arid plains of the north and south.

Development of extractive industries would have significant impacts on the ecology; MoMP has taken necessary steps to address those challenges by preparing Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) under the World Bank funded Sustainable Development of Natural Resource Project (SDNRP). Human health is threatened by poor waste management, lack of sanitation and safe drinking water, and air pollution.

Hydrogeology & Geology

The complex geology in this country includes active tectonics and mountain ranges. Afghanistan is subdivided into three distinct hydrogeological areas: the Central Highlands, the Northern Plain, and the Great Southern Plain. Most groundwater is in the Central Highlands, available primarily by digging wells into unconsolidated alluvial aquifers located in mountain valleys.

Geological rock composition and geological faults have influenced the course of rivers and water catchment areas of Afghanistan. The Hari Rod fault traverses the country and extends in two branches –

the Zebak fault up to the border and to the Wakhan in Ishakashim, and the Badakhshi Markazi fault up to Darwaz district to the northeast.

Soils & Topography

The outstanding physical feature of the country is the Hindu Kush Mountains which forms a barrier between the north and south. Located about 150 km north of Kabul, the mountain range branches into several smaller ranges out of which the Baba, the Hesar, the Safed Koh and the Turkestan ranges branch out to the north. The Hindu Kush and its subsidiary ranges divide Afghanistan into three distinct geographical areas: The Central Highlands, which contains the Hindu Kush and its ranges, the Northern Plains and the Southwest Plateau.

The Northern Plain is part of the great Central Asian Plain and stretches from Iran to the foothills of the Pamirs. It comprises fertile plains and foothills, which slope gently to the Amu Darya (Oxus). The southwestern Plateau, to the south of the Central Highlands, is a high plateau with an average altitude of about 1,000 m; most of it is sandy desert and semi-desert. A quarter of the plateau is the Registan desert, which is crossed by the Helmand River and its tributary, the Arghandab.

National soil mapping has only been done at a very small scale: detailed work was limited to alluvial valleys - little is known of upland soils, including the rain fed wheat-lands of the north. Much of the hilly land and some of the deserts consist of rock and gravel. The Central Highlands have desert steppe or meadow-steppe soils. The Northern Plains have rich, fertile loess soils. The southwestern Plateau has infertile desert soils except in places along rivers where alluvium has accumulated. Arable soils are generally of high acidity.

Precipitation

Afghanistan is an arid to semi-arid country receiving erratic rainfall over the years. Rainfall, which varies from a low of 75 mm in Farah to 1170 mm in Salang, occurs mostly in the winter months and particularly in the February-April period. The wet season is concentrated in winter and spring when the vegetative cover is low. In higher elevations, precipitation falls in the form of snow that is critical for river flow and irrigation in summer. From June to October, Afghanistan receives hardly any precipitation. These rainfall patterns result in high dependency on snow melts for irrigation. The major limiting factor for agriculture production is water availability at critical growing periods.

Afghanistan is a drought-prone country. A severe drought generally equates to low winter rainfall in two consecutive years. Rainfall records suggest that low winter rainfall in two successive years occur at least once every 10-15 years (Favre & Kamal 2004).

Temperature

Afghanistan's climate is dry, with temperatures ranging from 30-degree C in summer to -20-degree C in winter. Annual evapotranspiration (ETP) rates are relatively low (9,000 -1,200 mm) in the Hindu Kush due to the long and severe winters. They vary between 1,200 mm and 1,400 mm in the northern plains and reach values up to 1,800 mm in the southern and southwestern plains. Due to strong winds occurring

particularly in Herat and in the southwestern plains, maximum daily ETP rates are over 10 mm in July and August.

Water Resources

Snow and ice account for 80 % of Afghanistan's water resources. The rivers in Afghanistan generally have a peak flow at the end of the winter and in spring, and a minimum flow in summer and autumn.

Several rivers in Afghanistan take their source from the high altitudes of the Pamir Mountains, where sizeable glaciers exist. Peaks above 5,500 m are permanently snow covered. The Amu Darya, Kokcha and Kunar rivers sustain a good flow of water in summer months due to melting of snow during warm weather. They have a minimal flow in winter and maximal flow in summer when snows melt. The glaciers represent an important ecological asset, stabilizing the water supply within and between years. The persistence of snow and ice are closely related to the prevailing temperatures, and glaciers in Afghanistan are at risk from global warming.

Natural storage of water in the form of winter precipitation (snow) at elevations above 2,000 m represents 80 % of Afghanistan's water resources (excluding groundwater). The amount of water received in these areas through precipitation is estimated to be in the order of 150,000 million m³ for the whole country (FAO 1996). The total annual surface water volume of 84,000 million m³ corresponds to approximately 47% of the total precipitation and is shared with Afghanistan's neighboring countries. According to United Nations Commission for Asia and the Pacific (1961), there are about 50,000 million m³ of runoff each year, of which about 30,000 million m³ could be impounded. Water availability for irrigation purposes is a function of the seasonal variation of stream flow; with no water stored in reservoirs, flood waters result in spring due to snow melt and heavy rainfall, and often reduced flows result in late summer when river discharges are low and crop requirements are still high. Thus, the influence of the coverage and thickness of the snow cap is significant on crop results.

Formally organized large-scale irrigation systems were developed in Afghanistan between 1950s and 1970s. By the late 1970s, three large-scale modern irrigation systems were built and in operation: the Helmand-Arghandab schemes in the southwest (Kandahar and Helmand provinces); the Irrigation System of Nangarhar Valley Development, managed by the Nangarhar Valley Development Authority

(NVDA) in the east; and the Kunduz-Khanabad scheme in the northeast (Kunduz, Baghlan and Takhar provinces). At the time, their operation and maintenance were highly structured. After 25 years of conflict and almost total breakdown of formal government institutions, only small parts of these schemes are operational.

Afghanistan has a sizeable supply of groundwater in many of the desert basins including the Kabul Basin. Groundwater is currently obtained from a shallow, less than 100 m thick, highly productive aquifer. Analysis indicate that groundwater levels in Kabul have decreased considerably since the early 2000s as a result of increasing population and associated groundwater use, and this may cause more than 50 percent of shallow supply wells to become dry or inoperative, particularly in urban areas. The water quality in the shallow aquifer of Kabul is polluted in urban areas by poor sanitation and seepage from septic tanks. Total

coliform bacteria were detected in nearly all the groundwater sampled by United States Geological Service (USGS) in the Kabul basin. The counts were more than 2420 colonies per 100 ml in some wells. World Health Organization's drinking-water guidelines are 1 colony per 100 ml (USGS 2013).

Chapter 4: Legal and Regulatory Framework

This chapter provides a detailed review of the pertinent national legislation and the World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies, procedures, standards and guidelines that serve to create a regulatory framework for the gas sector in general, and particularly for the AGASP project.

4.2 Afghanistan Hydrocarbon Law (2017)

The Afghanistan's Hydrocarbon Law broadly regulates affairs related to Hydrocarbons operation including preservation and effective utilization of Hydrocarbons, as well as facilitating private investors in the field of Hydrocarbons. The main implementing body for this law is the Afghanistan Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (AOGRA).

The Law requires the State granting Right of Way in events where the extractor requires public or privately-owned land to conduct Upstream or Midstream Hydrocarbons Operations. In the event of any damage to the property/assets of a person due to the Hydrocarbons Operations, a fair compensation has to be paid to the owner(s). The compensation amount has to be either agreed between the parties or decided by the competent court.

4.3 Afghanistan's Environmental Law (912³ of 2007)

The Environmental Law of Afghanistan provides an overall framework for development activities, which requires, *inter alia*, planning for sustainable use, rehabilitation, and conservation of biodiversity, forests, rangeland, and other natural resources as well as for the prevention and control of pollution. The law requires that the proponent of any development project, plan, policy or activity apply for an environmental permit (locally referred to as a 'Certificate of Compliance' or CoC). To acquire a CoC it is necessary to submit an initial environmental impact assessment to the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) to determine the associated potential adverse effects and possible impacts.

The key articles from the Environmental Law relevant to the AGASP project activities or gas sector are described below:

- All development projects, plans and policies must consider sustainability so as to meet both social developmental and environmental needs for present and future generations;
- Persons/entities who cause adverse E&S impacts, especially pollution, must bear the social and environmental costs of measuring, avoiding, mitigation and compensating these impacts;

³ Official Gazette No. 912, dated 25 January 2007

- No one may undertake activities or implement a project, plan or policy that is likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment before obtaining an environmental permit or certificate of compliance from National Environmental Protection Agency of Afghanistan;
- Article 33 of the Environmental Law advocates for conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment for projects that may potentially pose threat to environment or human health;
- Article 34 of the Environmental Law emphasizes the protection, use and management of water resources and discourages any development activities that might negatively impact aquatic ecosystems and biological diversity and may result in water quality degradation;

4.3.1 National Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Regulations

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Regulation (2017) as outlined by NEPA categorizes projects based on the potential impacts on the environment and social of a specific project/intervention. The regulations recognize that Environmental and Social Screening Forms or Environmental Checklists (See [Annex II](#)) must be filled out by an environmental and social safeguards expert prior to the undertaking of any project. The form and the recommendations by the safeguard’s expert would ideally allow the decision makers to decide on whether to proceed with the project or an Environmental and Social Management Plan (See Format in Annex V) would be required. Where necessary, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment will be carried out for any activity with potential negative environmental and social impacts under AGASP project, and accordingly an Environmental Social Management Plan with an allocated budget will be prepared by the AGASP’s Safeguards team in close cooperation with the Environmental and Social Advisory Board at MoMP (MoMP, NEPA and core agencies) and ESIA board established within the NEPA in 2012. With the assistance of SDNRP 2, the Environment and Social Advisory Board was established as a joint coordination body with shared chairmanship of MoMP and NEPA, with a view to strengthen the work on standards and to ensure the smooth implementation of SDNRP 2.

4.4 Strategic Environmental & Social Assessment for the Extractives Industry Sector

In 2013, the MoMP under the SDNRP2, with the assistance of an International firm, prepared a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA). The SESA is a strategic level document that laid the foundation for articulating the totality of the legislative, policy, and regulatory processes. The SESA provided recommendations for reforms on strengthening of the overarching Environment Law, down to specific standards such as waste management. SESA recommended the introduction of ESIA and associated management plans as part of the overall regulatory process. Further, the SESA highlighted that there is need for clarity on various licenses mandated by the Law (e.g. for pollution control; waste management; and hazardous waste management) and how they relate to each other, or to the ESIA process). Overall much greater precision is required to reinforce the regulatory environment around oil, gas and mining development and the SESA-ESIA drew attention to existing terms, proposed standardized terms and comments as to why a particular revision is necessary.

The SESA considered following key points:

- A broad overview of the mineral and hydrocarbon resources of Afghanistan introducing key issues of particular relevance to the sector;

- The framework provided by the legislation, policies and guidelines of pertinence in Afghanistan;
- The institutional architecture, and an analysis of the current arrangements for sector governance and how these may be improved;
- The stakeholders of importance to the extractives industry sector in Afghanistan and stakeholder maps;
- Key environmental issues and safeguards pertaining to the sector;

4.5 Areas of Ecological Significance (Protected Areas)

The updated list of protected areas in Afghanistan is listed in the Table 1 (below); the list is continuously being updated as new locations are added. Extractive activities with potential negative impacts on protected areas or on designated buffer zones are not permitted by law and require a permit from a pertinent authority before proceeding with any development activity. Therefore, it is crucial that the spatial dimensions of the project sites supported under AGASP are properly assessed during the social and environmental impact assessment, so that any damage protected areas (areas of ecological/cultural significance) is timely avoided.

Table 1: Protected Areas in Afghanistan

S/No	Protected Areas	S/No	Protected Areas
1	Aab-i-Estada Nature Reserve	2	Ajar Valley Nature Reserve
3	Bamiyan National Heritage Park	4	Band-e-Amir National Park
5	Darqad (Takhar) Wildlife Managed Reserve	6	Dashte-Nawar Waterfowl Sanctuary
7	Hamun-i-Puzak Waterfowl Sanctuary	8	Imam Sahib (Kunduz) Wildlife Managed Reserve
9	Khulm Landmark Protected Area	10	Kole Hashmat Khan Waterfowl Sanctuary
11	Northwest Afghanistan Game Managed Reserve	12	Nuristan Nature Reserve
13	Pamir-i-Buzurg Wildlife Reserve	14	Registan Desert Wildlife Managed Reserve
15	Zadran National Reserve		

4.6 The Land Laws

The Afghanistan Constitution, passed in 2004, authorizes personal land ownership (except by foreigners) and protects land from state seizure unless the seizure is to secure a public interest and the owner is provided with prior and just compensation. In addition, the Constitution mandates land and housing distributions under certain conditions. The Land Management Law (LML) of 2018 sets forth the basic framework for land administration and management in Afghanistan, while the Land Acquisition Law (2018) provides the framework for exercise of eminent domain.

4.6.1 Land Acquisition Law (2018)

The Land Acquisition Law (2018) is one of the most pertinent and applicable Laws in the AGASP project. The Law is in accordance with Articles 40 of the Constitution of Afghanistan and has the following objectives;

- Allowing fair acquisition of individuals' property;
- Regulating methods of determination of properties acquired;
- Allowing implementation of urban master plan and all other plans for project of public interest;
- Determining standards for appraisal of fair compensation for properties under acquisition;
- Allowing transfer of governmental properties for implementation of projects of public interest;
- Resettlement of owners of acquired properties in major national project;
- Compensation to owner and all other people affected by the process of expropriation;
- Increasing positive impact of the expropriation on people.

In the scope of urban Master Plans, Municipalities has the enforcement responsibility while outside the areas of urban Master Plans the responsibility belongs to Arazi. The Law extrapolates clear procedures for land acquisition and compensations to the affected people. AGASP in general would avoid any support that may include land acquisition; however, as with any case of land acquisition and compensations, the project would have to comply with the Land Acquisition Law (2018), and develop a resettlement action plan, where required.

4.6.2. Land Management Law (2018)

The Land Management Law (2018) constitutes the overall framework for land management; defines the various categories of ownership; sets aside protected areas as unavailable for lease; and serve diverse land interests of society ranging from farmers, pastoralists to private sector and government. The Land Management Law covers such fundamental subjects as: how private property is defined, identified and formalized in legal ways; how the government may lease lands to investors or allocate it to landless persons; and how state power over land holding is vested. Law on Managing Land Affairs permits leasing between private parties, subject to requirements for written leases that describe the land and set forth the agreement of the parties regarding the length of the lease and payment terms. The MAIL can lease virgin and arid land for non-agricultural investment purposes, e.g. such as extractive industries, with the agreement of other departments and consistent with considerations of land type and proportion.

4.7 Law on Preservation of Afghanistan's Historical and Cultural Heritages (2004)

Legislation pertaining to the Protection of Historical and Cultural Properties was adopted in 2004, in which Article 9 of the Afghanistan Constitution and defines historical and cultural properties;

“(1) any product of mankind, movable or immovable, which has an outstanding historical, scientific, artistic and cultural value and is at least one hundred years old”

“(2) the objects which are less than one hundred years old, but which because of their scientific, artistic and cultural value, will be recognized as worthy of being protected”

The Law on Preservation of Historical and Cultural Heritages deals with protection and preservation of immovable historical and cultural artifacts, movable historical and cultural artifacts, archaeological excavations, museums, trade of historical and cultural artifacts, the exporting and importing of historical and cultural artifacts, and provides for punishments for violation of the provisions of the Law.

According to this Law, the people of Afghanistan are the owners of historical and cultural properties, while the State and the people are jointly responsible for preserving cultural and historical objects.

In the instance of chance finds⁴ of such objects during the implementation of development work the following guidelines are provided:

An Archeological Committee is responsible for maintenance, preservation and assessment of any site, object and property that is of historical and cultural value.

When a chance find of any historical and cultural objects occurs, it must be reported to the Archeological Committee. Where artifacts are endangered by project work, the project implementation must be suspended until necessary plans for the preservation of the threatened artifacts is in place.

When a chance find of any artifacts occurs, both local and provincial authorities must be informed within fourteen days. They will then notify the Archeological Committee. Failure to report chance finds within the specified timeframe is punishable by law.

In the case of chance find, the implementing agencies (in this case the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum) are responsible for the protection of the artifact from theft and/or damage until the Archeological Committee assumes responsibility in writing.

4.8 The Labor Law (2007)

The Labor law aims at regulating and clarifying the obligations, rights, privileges and social security of employees working in both public and private sectors in Afghanistan. The Law prohibits the forced labor and employment of young people (below the age of 15) in any sector but particularly in the mining sector, due to the nature of work involved. It is prohibited to employ people under the age of 18 for work that can cause injury to one's health. The Law further emphasis the right to equal wages for equal work and entitlements and warns against any racial discrimination or favoritism.

Regarding occupational health and safety of the workers the administration of the company/license holder is obliged to ensure preservation of health and labor safety, application of safety techniques to prevent work and production related accidents, and to provide healthy conditions in order to prevent occupational diseases of Employees.

⁴A chance find is defined as physical cultural, historical or archeological heritage encountered unexpectedly during project implementation

The AGASP project will strictly follow the labor law and the Labor Management Procedures prepared for the project and will only support activities that are compliant with Afghanistan's Labor Law and can produce tangible evidence of a solely adult workforce (18+), labor safety, and promoting diversity.

4.9 Institutional Arrangements Surrounding Extractive Industry of Afghanistan

The Ministry of Mines and Petroleum is the primary public entity responsible the governance of the Mines and Petroleum, and it is prudent management which would contribute to economic wellbeing of the population without degradation of the environment. The long-term goals of the Ministry are establishing an effective governance of natural resources, providing jobs, growing the economy, as well as encouragement of private investments in minerals and hydrocarbon sectors, and raising the level of revenue and improving the capacity of the Government.

During the last decade, MoMP has undergone a gradual restructuring process that has included the divestment of most production-gearred activities to state-owned enterprises (SOEs) such as AGE and NCE, while retaining the role of a policy-making, monitoring and oversight. Core project monitoring and regulations is carried out by the MoMP, where on-going capacity strengthening is needed. Other Ministries and agencies involved in the regulation of the mining and hydrocarbon sectors include Ministry of Finance in the role of contract finance, taxes, and royalties; NEPA in the role of environmental supervision and compliance; Ministry of Interior for ensuring site security, Ministry of Public Works in the role of associated infrastructure, Ministry of Energy and Water for power/electricity, and ARAZI/Land Authority in the role of land management and use)

4.9.1 Afghanistan Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority

Afghanistan Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (AOGRA). AOGRA, formally created by decree (September 2018) as an independent regulator with an organizational structure separate from that of MoMP, is charged with responsibility for contractual and regulatory oversight over the oil and gas value chain, including exploration, development, processing, transport and commercialization of hydrocarbon resources. The Bank has been providing immediate capacity building and advise to the newly established institution, particularly on its organizational structure and mandate.

4.9.2 Afghan Gas Enterprises (AGE)

The Afghan Gas Enterprises (AGE) is a State-Owned Enterprises registered among the Ministry of Finance's assets. AGE was formed in 1967 to explore and develop natural gas in Afghanistan and became a Government enterprise in 1983. As of 2011, approximately 6,000 people were either directly employed or indirectly impacted by the Afghan state gas sector. AGE currently has about approximately 950 employees; the employee profile is one of an aging group of senior employees with some general management qualifications, but a low overall ratio of formal qualifications and industry specific expertise, although there is significant longevity of service among many of the staff. Salaries paid to AGE workers are significantly lower than salaries paid to state enterprise employees in the coal sector. Salaries and allowances are based on the civil service pay scales, labor laws and the Law on State Owned Enterprises. There are seven representative organizational departments in support of the President and, as would be expected, most of these discharge technical and operational functions.

4.9.3 Afghanistan Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (A-EITI)

The A-EITI is a joint platform for key stakeholder in the extractive industry, which is co-chaired by the MoMP and the Ministry of Finance (MoF). The World Bank provides technical support to the A-EITI through its advisers. The main objective behind setting-up A-EITI is to; i) promote constructive dialogue on contract disclosure, ii) beneficial ownership and revenue transparency, iii) citizen engagement through awareness raising and public consultations, and iv) the establishment of a non-discretionary mining cadaster. There is emphasis in the engagement and role of citizens in the extractive industries which to a large extent ensures good governance, transparency, and accountability. The multi-stakeholder nature of the EITI has also provided a valuable forum for dialogue among the industry, civil society and industry stakeholders.

4.10 International Conventions

Afghanistan is signatory to a number of international conventions that are applicable in the AGASP project.

Afghanistan is party to 'Convention on Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)' which requires all member states to cooperate in ensuring an appropriate and equitable balance between conservation, sustainability and development, so that World Heritage properties can be protected through appropriate activities contributing to the social and economic development and the quality of life of our communities.

The UN convention on Biological Diversity (1992), to which Afghanistan is a party, acknowledges the concern that biological diversity is being significantly reduced by certain human activities and that it's the States responsibility to conserve their biological diversity and use it in a sustainable manner.

On Social and employment related conventions, Afghanistan is signatory to the 'Weekly Rest (Extractive Industry) Convention- 1921)', which requires the License Holders in member countries to provide at least twenty-four consecutive hours of rest to its staff in every period of seven days

Furthermore, Afghanistan has ratified 19 ILO Conventions, such as the 'Protection of Wages Convention - 1949', 'Equal Remuneration Convention – 1951', 'Abolition of Forced Labor Convention - 1957', 'Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention – 1958', , and 'Minimum Age Convention - 1973' which is 14 years for workers in the extractive industry, , 'Occupational Cancer <convention – 1974', and 'Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention – 1983', 'Safety and Health in Mines Convention - 1995', 'Worst Form of Child Labor Convention – 1999' .

4.11 The World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and the applied Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs)

The World Bank's ESF and ESSs are areas of intervention around which environmental and social management practices have been developed to ensure that the Bank's funded development initiatives do not adversely affect the social and environmental conditions of the people and landscapes where projects are implemented or supported. The World Bank's support in the ESF related matter aims at enhancing the capacity of the MoMP to evaluate and facilitate hydrocarbon investment in a manner that is consistent with international good practice in terms of technical, environmental and social and health and safety

standards. According to the World Bank ESF, under ESS 1. The Bank undertakes environmental and social risk screening of the proposed projects that are classified into one of four categories High Risk, Substantial Risk, Moderate Risk and Low Risk depending on their type, location, sensitivity, the scale of the project, and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts and the capacity and commitment of the borrower.

The AGASP is assigned a Substantial Risk category due to potential environmental and social impacts based on the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Standards included in the ESF. Key factors considered include substantial project E&S and OHS risks, low regulatory and institutional capacity, and low technical capacity. However, many of the potential adverse impacts on human populations and environment are deemed to be reversible in nature and can be mitigated if proper and timely measures are taken. Therefore, the World Bank following ESSs are applied to the AGASP project: ESS 1. Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts, ESS 2. Labor and Working Conditions, ESS 3. Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management, ESS 4. Community Health and Safety, ESS 5. Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, ESS 6. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources, ESS 8. Cultural Heritage, ESS 10. Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. ESS 7. Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities and ESS 9. Financial Intermediaries don’t apply. Furthermore, a standalone Resettlement Framework (RF) is developed for AGASP activities.

The World Bank ESF also applies to all Technical Assistance (TA) activities leading to outcomes or operations that may have significant environmental and social implications going forward, such as feasibility studies, technical designs or other activities directly in support of the preparation of future investment projects.

Table 2 : The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and applied Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) to the AGASP Project

World Bank ESS	Relevance to the Project		Explanation
	YES	NO	
ESS 1. Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	✓		ESS1 is applicable to the entire project where social environmental impacts and risks are expected. Specifically, Project Components A will provide direct financing support to construction and installation of Gas infrastructure and the technical assistance activities downstream of the project may cause Environmental and Social risks and impact in targeted transactions of gas related investments in the near and mid-term. All extractive industries and contractors will be required to establish and implement Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) for construction and operations.

World Bank ESS	Relevance to the Project		Explanation
	YES	NO	
ESS 2. Labor and Working Conditions	✓		The ESMF and the site-specific studies, i.e. ESIA will include a review of relevant Afghan workplace and labor legislation/policies and as well as the MoMP policies and procedures. The ESMPs will include appropriate recommendations consistent with Afghan standards and World Bank ESS2 related to labor management, labor influx management, worker's camp management, Gender Based Violence (GBV), Workplace Sexual Harassment (WSH), which will be documented in Labor Management Procedures to be included in the ESMP, as well as a Code of Conduct to be signed by all workers as part of their contract prior to start work. The ESMP will also include a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for workers to raise workplace concerns. The contractor and other parties to be supported under TA activities will inform the workers of the grievance mechanism at the time of recruitment and make it easily acceptable to them.
ESS 3. Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	✓		Water and electric energy are scarce in many parts of Afghanistan. The extractive sector, and more specifically in particular the operation of the amine plant will require important volumes of water and could lead to depletion. Water is typically sourced from the existing network and treated before disposal. Moreover, the extraction of groundwater resources, calls for a lot of energy and hence competing with other users of energy. The project will need to come up with efficient production and energy consumption technologies to preserve the scarce energy resources. Water used in extractive processes will be recycled and their use minimized. Technologies used will be designed to minimize use of raw materials, water and energy. In the ESCP, a waste management plan was proposed as a measure and action to be prepared and implemented.
ESS 4. Community Health and Safety	✓		The ESS4 is applicable as the Project activities are expected to cause health and safety risks and impacts to local communities. Extractive industry projects mostly use heavy machinery and transportation vehicles, thus prone to traffic accidents and other road safety issues. The influx of labor could also expose local communities to public health risks and communicable diseases, such as HIV/AIDS. The project

World Bank ESS	Relevance to the Project		Explanation
	YES	NO	
			activities can also cause Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). These projects and the possible chemicals they might be using could also pollute the drinking water sources of the relevant communities and can pollute the air the communities inhale.
ESS 5. Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	✓		<p>The ESS 5 is applicable because the proposed activities under Component 2 – Sustaining Gas Supply may result in land acquisition and resettlement impacts. This component will support construction of the new gas gas-line from Sheberghan to Mazar-e-Sharif and installation of an amine plant.</p> <p>A stand-alone RF from the previous SDNRP II project is updated which will be applied to the downstream TA activities.</p>
ESS 6. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	✓		Extractive industry activities are dealing with earth moving, excavation, transportation of materials, labors, machinery etc. and thus might cause soil erosion, downstream sedimentation and thus could damage land vegetative cover, wild life, forests, natural habitats, terrestrial and aquatic life in the project area as well as in its area of influence that could be downstream and upstream.
ESS 7. Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities		X	This is not relevant as no groups that meet the definition of indigenous peoples in ESS7 have been identified in the project area.
ESS 8. Cultural Heritage	✓		<p>This ESS8 is applicable as the downstream TA activities are likely to have risks and impacts on cultural heritage. There is a possibility that the downstream TA activities may result in damage to cultural heritage site such as burial ground and historical sites that could be affected, particularly by Right of Way (RoW) clearing for gas infrastructure.</p> <p>This ESMF also includes a set of Guidelines for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Sites that covers 'known sites', and 'unknown sites' plus procedures for 'chance finds', as can be found in Annex XIII</p>
ESS 9. Financial Intermediaries		X	Not relevant at this stage
ESS 10. Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	✓		As set out in ESS10, the client will conduct stakeholder mapping and analysis and identify different stakeholders under the project, i.e. project-affected parties and other interested parties, including vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. The project will

World Bank ESS	Relevance to the Project		Explanation
	YES	NO	
			<p>assess the project impacts upon them as well as their interests in the project. The client will engage with, and provide sufficient information to, stakeholders throughout the life cycle of the project, in a manner appropriate to the nature of their interests and the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the project.</p> <p>The client will disclose documentation, as agreed with the Bank, relating to the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project. The documentation will address, in an adequate manner, the key risks and impacts of the project, and will provide sufficient detail to inform stakeholder engagement and Bank decision making. The Borrower will provide to the Bank and disclose final or updated documentations as specified in the ESCP.</p> <p>If there are significant changes to the project that result in additional risks and impacts, particularly where these will impact project-affected parties, the client will provide information on such risks and impacts and consult with project-affected parties as to how these risks and impacts will be mitigated. The client will disclose an updated ESCP, and will identify the tools, guidelines and safeguards instruments to be used to manage and mitigate the impacts and risks. Apart from this, the ministry has prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for AGASP.</p>

4.11.1 ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

ESS 1. Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts will be applied because of the hydrocarbon’s development activities and associated infrastructure. Potential environmental and social impacts of the AGASP are expected to be modest and localized in most cases however activities with significant environmental impacts on human health and environment are also anticipated.

The environmental and social safeguards work on AGASP starts with ESSU conducting preliminary social and environmental screening of sub-project activities:

Step 1: Screening of sub-project activities and sites for potential social and environmental impact as well as health and safety impacts and risks, as per screening lists in Annex II;

Step 2: Assigning appropriate Environmental and Social categories, and determine the required environmental and social assessment/work;

Step 3: Preparation of the required TORs for assessments and studies;

Step 4: Clearance of the documents by NEPA, World Bank and other institutions as relevant;

Step 5: Inclusion of ESMPs in contract documents for mining/gas companies and contractors as well as supervising engineers.

Step 6: The gas companies, contractors and supervising engineers will be required to establish an ESMS for construction and operation.

Step 7: gas companies and contractors will be required to prepare construction and operation ESMPs as well as health and safety plans.

Step 8: Supervising engineers will be required by contractual arrangements to supervise the adequate preparation and implementation of the CESMP and OHS plans.

Step 9: gas companies, contractors and supervising engineers will be required to recruit qualified E & S and OHSAS 18001: 2007, NEBOSH or similar certified OHS specialists.

Step 10: gas companies, contractors and supervising engineers report on environmental, social, health and safety issues to the ministry on quarterly basis.

Environmental and social screening forms (see Annex II) and checklists (see Annex III) are prepared to identify the depth at which an environmental and social assessment would be required for subprojects under AGASP, this will help in proper and timely remedial measures.

The World Bank's ESS 1. Strongly advocates for the use of Environmental and Social Screening forms/Checklist for each sub-activity under the AGASP project. These forms are to be filled and reviewed by an environmental and social safeguards expert in the AGASP project management unit at the MoMP. The safeguards expert will decide, on a case-by-case basis, whether an ESIA/ESMP or a standalone ESMP must be developed. Since the project has been placed in the Substantial Risk Category it is likely that for many subprojects an ESIA/ESMP or a standalone ESMP will have to be developed.

4.11.2 ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions

ESS 2 will be applied because the gas sector activities have a wide range of employment types, ranging from direct workers, contracted workers, and primary supply workers. The gas sector poses various types of health and safety risks and impacts during their implementation and operation. In accordance with ESS 2 and applicable national law, sub-projects will have to develop Labor Management Plan with reference to different types of labor force as part of ESMPs, including Grievance Mechanism for all direct and contracted workers, proportionate to the nature and scale of the potential risks and impacts of the sub-project.

In addition, the occupational health and safety management regulation and its implementation capacity as well as the safety culture in the relevant authorities, in the private sector and in the country as whole are very weak. Hence, the activities in the sub-projects may have high potential occupational health and safety risks, which must be clearly identified and properly managed properly in relevant ESMPs by preparing the right OHSS, training the relevant staff, labor and developing the right regulation and judicially implementing it. The relevant clauses related to occupational health and safety concerns will be part of bidding and contract documents.

The MoMP and its relevant Department/Gas Companies will establish institutional and implementation arrangements for the construction and operational stages of the overall gas sector as well as for individual facilities and pipelines and associated facilities such as power transmission lines and etc, will prepare and update regularly as needed Safety Plans for ensuring OHS as well as community health and Safety in Gas Projects and facilities, implement the National OHS Regulation and the IFC/WBG EHS Guidelines including the OHS Guidelines, the Good International Industry Practices (GIIP) and the Sector specific Guidelines, the relevant Department/Gas Companies operating the facilities will be having trained Focal Points with ToR and line of reporting.

The Safety Plan should ensure to regularly identify potential leakages, vulnerable parts of the relevant gas facilities and weather corrosion problems via regular surveys and inventories and making corrective actions when needed. The relevant Department to have proper Regulation and oversee its implementation and the Gas Companies to apply the regulation and plans for undertaking the above-mentioned regular inventories and surveys, keep record of all reports of surveys, identified problems in the gas facilities, pipelines, plants, distribution system, minutes of meetings, decisions, corrective actions and etc. For preparation of the OHSS the WBG EHS Guidelines, both General and Sector (see above) will be used. These ESHGs are available on the internet under the following web address:

https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/policies-standards/ehs-guidelines

4.11.3 ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

The proposed AGASP project activities will create significant non-hazardous and hazardous waste materials, use chemicals and could contaminate precious natural resources, e.g., fresh water and damage natural landscapes, land vegetative cover, top soil and pollute groundwater and surface water, soil and air, and produce GHG emissions. The site specific ESIA/ESMPs and standalone ESMPs will provide specific pollution prevention and control measures and waste management. The ESIA/ESMP for each gas project will also prepare a detailed water balance analysis and measure to maximize water efficiency, as well as their implementation mechanisms.

4.11.4 ESS 4: Community Health and Safety

ESS 4 is applicable, as activities in the Extractive sector and the Gas Project may have unavoidable impacts on project affected communities in terms of health, safety and security risks. Such impacts may range from traffic and road safety issues caused by a sub-project to community exposure to health issues and potential

hazardous materials and explosion in the gas pipelines and facilities due to various deficiencies, e.g., leakages and weather corrosions, dangerous obnoxious gases SO_x, NO_x, and etc.

The client will conduct ESIA/ESMPs to evaluate the risk and impact of the project on the health and safety of the affected communities during the project life cycle, including those who, because of their particular circumstances, may be vulnerable. The client will identify risks and impacts and propose mitigation measures in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy. These measures will be broadly announced and disclosed among local stakeholders, particularly local communities, to raise their awareness.

Emergency Response Plans will need to be prepared and the potentially affected communities will need to be made aware of them, including the risks associated with the new gas-pipe-line from Sheberghan to Mazar-e-Sharif, amine plant and as well as other sites to be supported under Component A–Sustaining Gas Supply. The client will engage an experienced expert to develop a robust safety awareness program which will be implemented during construction period in the villages along the gas line route.

The project planning and implementation will require deployment of security personnel for the protection of project workers and equipment. The risks associated with the use of security personnel will be assessed and necessary prevention and mitigation mechanisms and measures will be planned and put in place under the project, such clarifications regarding applicable law, protocols for Code of Conduct, required training and screening of hired personnel for past misconduct.

4.11.5 ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

ESS 5. On Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement will be applied because of the activities related to the construction and installation of gas infrastructure and TA to other gas fields. Component B of the project on sustaining gas supply may lead to land acquisition and displacement issues.' The overall objectives of the World Bank's ESS 5. Are to avoid land acquisition and involuntary resettlement where feasible, or to minimize resettlement while exploring all viable alternatives. Where it is not possible to avoid resettlement, activities will be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in the project benefits. A proper and meaningful consultation would be required for developing any resettlement plan with fair representation from communities and Civil Society Organizations (CSO), and particular attention to ensuring that the concerns of women and vulnerable groups among project affected people be heard and factored into all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation. Consultations with affected communities, including host communities at resettlement site (as applicable) will take place throughout the stakeholder engagement process. A Grievance Redress Mechanism will be put in place as early as possible, utilizing existing formal or informal mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented by with project-specific arrangement as necessary.

Considering the importance of resettlement issues in this project, a Resettlement Framework (RF) is also prepared. AGASP supported activities that may involve relocation and land acquisition will be subject to a

separate Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Terms of References and templates for both SIA and RAP are provided in annexes of ESMF and RF reports.

Under the Sheberghan to Mazar-I Sharif gas pipeline project, very minor adverse land impacts have been reported, according to the information currently available, a total 8 families of PAPs have suffered adverse impact on around a total of less than 1,000 m² land – plus a narrow strip of pasture land, which affects the whole village. An Ex-Post Social Audit (EPSA) is drafted to address compensation, while AGE will follow up with further data collection, in order to verify the identities of the PAPs and confirm the measurements of impacts.

4.11.6 ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Right now, the exact location of future projects is not known, but whenever they are implemented then project site specific ESIA/ ESMPs which ensure that critical habitats and protected areas are outside of the project area of intervention or influence, or properly managed in a way consistent with the ESF and with national regulations. The ESMF will include stringent procedures to ascertain each gas project will not be located within critical habitats and protected areas and does not convert significant areas of natural habitat. Significant conversion of natural habitat needs to be compensated. The Sheberghan to Mazar Pipeline and the Amine Plant which have prepared relevant documents to also take care of the biodiversity and management of living natural resources.

4.11.7 ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

ESS 10 applies as it addresses the importance of open and transparent stakeholder engagement, which is essential in improving the environmental and social sustainability of the project. Stakeholder engagement must be a socially inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle.

The AGASP Project includes a sub-component related specifically to stakeholder engagement, which can be used to finance activities for these specific purposes and to build longer-term sustained capacity within the relevant organizations to engage with stakeholders on extractives related issues, even after the close of the project.

The stakeholder mapping and analysis were used as the basis for the development of the SEP. The SEP has already been disclosed in-country on the MoMP website and in other relevant places. The client must ensure that there is no prejudice or discrimination toward project-affected individuals or communities. Particular consideration will be given to women, disadvantaged or vulnerable, especially where adverse impacts may arise, or development benefits are to be shared. Practical measures in terms of timing, location, language etc. will be put in place to ensure their adequate participation in consultations and in accessing potential benefit-sharing.

4.12 Citizen Engagement

Citizens play a critical role in advocating and helping to make public institutions more transparent, accountable and effective, and contributing innovative solutions to complex development challenges. In 2014 The World Bank Strategic Framework for Mainstreaming Citizen Engagement was adopted which emphasizes on access to information in a timely manner and in a format that enables condition for

effective citizen engagement in Bank's supported projects. this approach is guided by five principles that are i) results-focused, ii) involves engaging throughout the operational cycle, iii) seeks to strengthen country systems, iv) context-specific, and v) gradual.

The AGASP project will continue to follow the citizen engagement practices of SDNRP-II albeit with greater emphasis on communities' and CSOs' engagement in the project sites. Stakeholder consultation with affected people will take place during the entire stage of project implementation and beyond, and emphasis will be given on seeking the views of vulnerable groups, especially women and other marginalized groups. Mechanisms will be emplaced for consultations, multi-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and beneficiaries' feedback regarding potential resource development and benefit sharing in gas and mining sector opportunities. Monitoring mandates will be more practically designed for AGASP project supported activities that are locality-specific and promotes regularized community consultations such as community development agreements ensuring benefit sharing in gas industries. This process has to be led by trained local experts that ensure inclusiveness of women, marginalized persons, academia, and Civil Society Organizations.

The MoMP will be responsible for ensuring that an effective Grievances Redress Mechanism is established for each site, which would include: (i) public awareness among beneficiaries on how to use GRM services, (ii) establishing of multiple uptake channels and locations for submission of grievances, (iii) proper registration of all grievances related to project activities to enable tracing and review & (v) training on grievance handling. Claims, conflict and dispute resolution approaches shall be localized as part of capacity building programs for real-time benefit of current mining and projects under development. A number of existing communities to create awareness and tools will be used that will improve community engagement and information exchange. The lesson of involving communities and civil society has also been incorporated into the design of the project at several levels. The AGASP project has a specific component on involving communities and civil society to promote transparency in the extractive industry of Afghanistan.

4.12.1 Citizen Engagement Indicators

Citizen engagement indicator is the means by which the public participation in the extractive industry development can be understood and gauged. The indicators must therefore be intelligible and unambiguous and must accurately reflect the extent of citizen engagement in the gas sector.

The suggested indicators for citizen engagement in the AGASP project are;

- 70% of the project related grievances are timely addressed as described in figure 4.
- In the project-related consultation meetings, 50% of participation is from non-governmental entities such as communities, private sector, Civil Society Organization etc.

4.12.2 Women Engagement:

Women are disproportionately affected by the negative socio-economic impacts of the extractive industries. Most women in developing countries, including Afghanistan, are engaged in agriculture, and

when communities are forced to displace due to new developments, women are forced out of their land-based work and pushed into menial and marginalized forms of labor.

Women are often not considered a distinct group of stakeholders; hence, extractive industry companies do not engage in extensive consultation with them, and it is mainly men who benefit from compensation for displacement or employment. Women are forced to depend solely on the wages of the male members as the extractive industries offer few possibilities for women to participate. The living conditions of women displaced by such industries are adversely affected by loss of income, lack of infrastructure facilities, lack of medical facilities and schooling, etc. Therefore, the companies engaged in the extractive industry must ensure that development plans for affected communities have a specific gender component and must also ensure that sufficient benefits flow to women living in the area.

4.13 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The Grievance Redress Mechanism is part of AGASP's Environmental and Social Management Framework, as well as part of the World Bank's policy to identify, manage and resolve project-related grievances in a timely manner. The Bank's ESS 5 is applicable in this project, and it is highly likely that complaints from the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) will be mainly on land acquisitions, resettlement and rehabilitation. The project activities under component A may cause grievances related to labor influx risks, GBV, contractor issues, late payment of wages, labor camp facilities, etc. but the level of the risk will only be identified in the subsequent ESIA for this component.

The Resettlement Plan Implementation Commission and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) are already established in the previous Bank funded projects, AGASP will continue to use these committees for addressing grievances from the PAPs.

The revised Terms of Reference for GRC and RAP-Implementation Commission are provided in Annex X.

Grievances raised in the subproject sites will be resolved through the project's social and environmental safeguards team at local level. Issues that cannot be resolved locally will be referred to the GRC. Will the grievance remain unresolved at GRC and HQ level in the prescribed time, then the complainant may consider taking legal action through the judicial court system.

GRM forms (See Annexes IX (a), IX (b) & IX (c)) will be made available at all provincial offices, and complaint boxes will be put up on locations that are easily accessible to complainants. Complainants may submit their complaint(s) in a number of ways to the GRC i.e. in a written letter, phone call, SMS message or email. The GRM Unit of the AGASP project must provide a telephone contact number and email address through which complainants may directly approach the project representatives.

The local GRCs will address each complaint within 7-14 days from receipt of the complaint. If there is no decision within 14 days, the complainant may contact the representative at the Headquarter of AGASP/MoMP, who will then address the complaint within 20 days. An illustration of the activities and timeline regarding the GRM procedure is shown in the figure below.

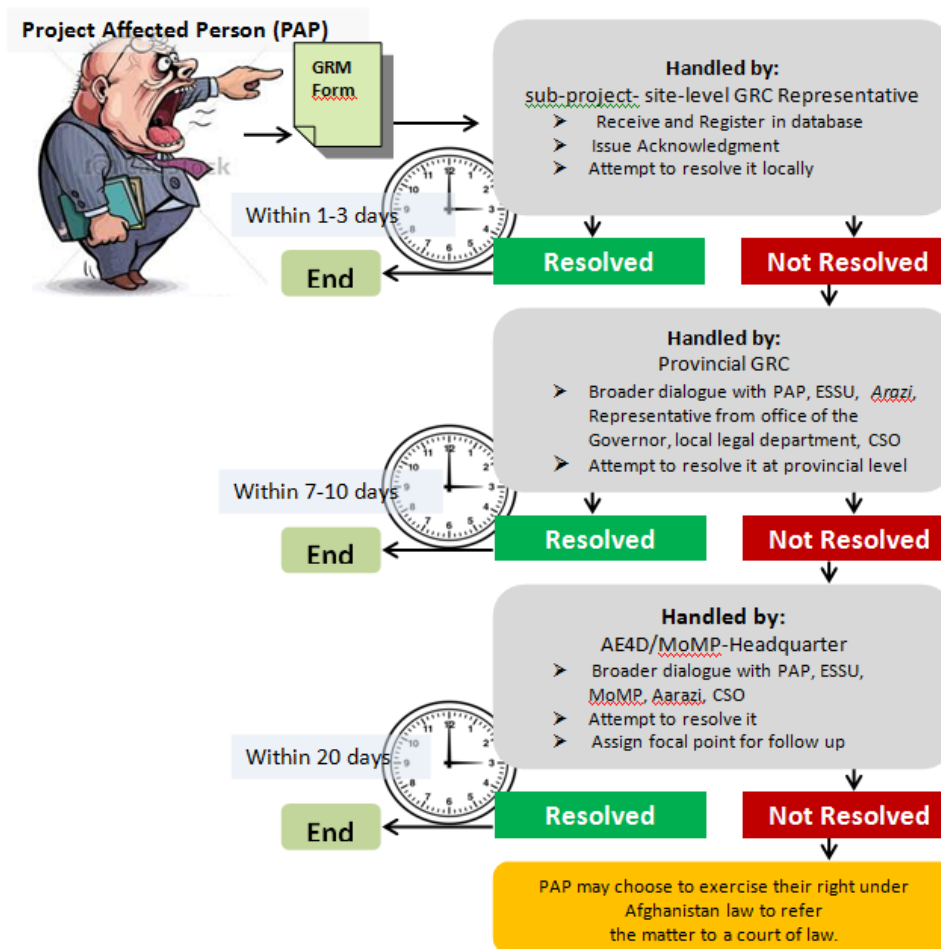
A GRM guidance notes has already been developed by the Ministry with inputs from members of the grievances redress committees. The Grievance Guidance Note has taken guidance from ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. The purpose of the note is to provide guidance to the MoMP and other project teams about grievance handling relating to project activities in an effective and efficient manner; help stakeholders and the affected communities understand what they can expect from ministries and the gas companies; promote a mutually constructive relationship between local communities and ministries and the gas companies. The document has been reviewed extensively by an extended team of safeguards experts and cleared by the country safeguards team. (Refer to SEP for AGASP that contains the full GRM guidance note)

The relevant GRM staff will be regularly trained, so that GRM procedures are duly followed in the project. The ESSU's staff within the MoMP and together with local government representatives, must inform community representatives about the GRM and explain the various ways of accessing it during initial meetings. ESSU's staff will explain that a range of mitigation measures to reduce potential negative environmental and social impacts of sub project activities on communities.

4.13.1 MoMP Staff Grievance Redressal

The Project activities may result in downscaling of the Ministry's staff, particularly the retiring staff. The Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit would need to work closely with the Human Resource Department to ensure that grievances of the persons losing job are properly addressed, particularly those that will be affected by the AGASP interventions. The ESSU will have to support and assist in ensuring that the reduction in staff as result of the Reform is based on non-discrimination, and gender and ethnic aspects are also considered. Most common grievances of the retiring staff are pension related such as, delay in release of pension to retired employees and the families of deceased employees, sudden stop in pension payments etc. A special committee comprising of senior and mid-career representatives from HR, ESSU and other relevant representatives could be established to address any grievance of the leaving staff as a result of the reform subcomponent. Separate grievance form (See Annex IX-C) is developed for the Ministry's Staff, the complainants can collect this form from the HR, which will be then analyzed by the Committee and recommendations will be made on the case-by-case basis.

Figure 4 : Schematic overview of the GRM procedures within AGASP Project



4.13.2 Recording and Processing of Grievances

All submitted complaints and grievances will be entered into a database/project file (logbook) by the GRM unit of the AGASP project. Each complaint and grievance will be categorized, analyzed and monitored according to type, accessibility and degree of priority. The status of grievances submitted, and redressed will be reported by a provincial representative to the project management unit through monthly reports but also recorded in a grievance logbook at provincial level and in electronic database in the Headquarters' level. After an analysis of the reported grievances is undertaken, it is recommended that a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) sheet be developed to be made available at each GRC and even (if possible) placed on the project or Ministry's website.

4.13.3 World Bank Grievance Redress Services (GRS)

Individuals and communities who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaints to the WB's independent Inspection Panel, which determines whether harm has occurred or

could occur as a result of WB noncompliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the WB's attention and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit www.worldbank.org/grs. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org

4.14 Labor Influx Risk Assessment

The mining sector development indicates attracting more labor from within the country and abroad. The labor will also be attracted through TA activities, such as Totimaidan gas block and Yatimtaq gas field. This influx of workers in the extractive industry can lead to adverse impacts on local communities. The impacts may include increased demand and competition for local social and health services, as well as for goods and services, which may lead to price hikes and crowding out of local consumers, increased volume of traffic and higher risk of accidents, increased demands on the ecosystem and natural resources, social conflicts within and between communities, increased risk of spread of communicable diseases, and increased rates of illicit behavior and crime. Many of these potential impacts related to labor force including their number and origin may be identified in a project's Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), which may only become fully known at the implementation stage of the contracts.

Labor Management procedure for the project has been prepared.

4.15 Climate Change and the Extractive Industry

Extractive Industries is one of the many sectors that are severally affected by the climate change. The World Bank's Climate Change Action Plan (2016-2020) aims at supporting and promoting activities that leads i) reduction of gas flaring or methane fugitive emissions; ii) energy efficiency improvement in existing power plants; iii) replacement of a more GHG intensive fuel with a less GHG intensive fuel; iv) waste heat recovery improvements and reduction of heat losses for industry and power plants; v) installation of cogeneration plants; vi) substitution of existing heating / cooling plants for buildings by cogeneration plants and vii) efficient pricing of fuels.

Detailed climate change impacts attributed to Component A of the AGASP project are provided in the table below;

Table 3: Potential Climate Change Impacts Associated with AGASP

Category	Potential Impact
Changing Access to Supply Chains and Distribution Routes	Natural disasters and heavy rainfall are likely to disrupt land transportation routes and degrade roads. Disruption in delivery of input materials such as steel, timber, cement, hydrochloric acid, and cyanide, or consumables such as diesel, tires, and reagents, will curtail production or limit its efficiency.
	Permafrost thaw on winter ice roads will interfere with consistent and timely supply of critical materials, potentially halting production at sites.

Category	Potential Impact
	Frequent storms may affect port availability, interfering with timely transport to market. Demand for rail and road networks as alternative transportation mediums will rise, increasing costs.
Challenges to Worker Health and Safety Conditions	Rising temperatures increase the risk of heat-related illnesses and inhibit decision-making, increasing the likelihood of injuries, accidents, and fatalities and decreasing productivity. Underground cooling systems may be inadequate to handle changes in temperature and availability of water and energy.
	Flooding may affect employee safety on-site and on roads.
	Flooding, natural disasters, and drought will undermine food security, and rising temperatures will exacerbate water shortages, undermining worker health and productivity
	Higher temperatures are likely to increase the incidence, prevalence, and geographic reach of tropical diseases such as malaria, yellow fever, cholera, and schistosomiasis, with consequences for workforce health.
Challenges to Environmental Management and Mitigation	Water scarcity and hotter temperatures will make it more difficult to reestablish vegetative cover, and will put stress on other environmental mitigation measures in some regions
	Higher evaporation rates could reduce the need for water treatment and disposal by reducing volumes and therefore costs.
	Elsewhere, increased CO2 and longer growing seasons will benefit re-vegetation efforts during reclamation and after closure
More Pressure Points with Community Relations	There may be increased requests for financial and employee support in response to natural disasters in host communities. Damage to livelihoods and property will elevate the need for basic services and restoration of economic activity.
	Drought, extreme weather, and flooding may decrease food security, worsen poverty, induce migration, contribute to civil unrest, and increase conflict over natural resources
	Flooding and rising temperature will increase the spread of diseases that affect community health
	Community water infrastructure and watershed restoration projects may be required to mitigate reputational risks and to meet needs of all users
	There may be opportunity for more meaningful engagement with local communities and other key stakeholders, particularly regarding collaboration on land, agriculture, and water management
Exploration and Future Growth	Future exploration may be restricted by expanded protections for biodiversity threatened by climate change and for forested areas that serve as carbon sinks
	Inadequate energy supply will become a major constraint for expansion or development of new projects in some locations
	Different regulations to limit greenhouse gas emissions across jurisdictions may drive companies to move operations to less regulated regions

Category	Potential Impact
	Investors, lenders, and insurers will pressure companies to minimize carbon liabilities and develop adaptation plans, as well as to incorporate climate change risk into due diligence.
	Demand for other commodities may increase due to new applications, particularly related to energy efficiency; and emerging technologies such as fuel cells, carbon reduction, diesel emission control, and water purification

A comparison between National law requirements and the WB ESF is included for land acquisition and resettlement under RF and for labor issues under Labor Management Procedures. As for as Environmental policies are concerned, the SESA (2013) included a gap analysis between Afghanistan Environmental policies and WB safeguard policies. A gap analysis between Afghanistan Environmental policies and WB ESF Standards is in the process. Discrepancies are already noted between ESF requirements and Afghan Environmental policies and practices.

- Establishment of an Environmental and Social Health and Safety unit across line ministries
- Capacity assessment to manage and implement safeguard instruments
- Establishment of Environmental and Social Management System
- Preparation of ESIA, OHS plan and RAP by Independent consultant
- Consultation and stakeholder engagement including GRM
- Preparation of Labor Management Procedures
- Formulation of GBV risk analysis with prevention measures
- Labor influx risk assessment with associated mitigation measures
- The MoMP with the help of the Bank Team has prepared an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) showing all the obligations and requirements that the Government and its contractors/Gas Companies should fulfill. The ESCP will be referenced in the FA and will have to be implemented.

ESIA Regulation was revised during 2017 based on the WB and MoMP SESA studies and a comparative analysis of this and other relevant items of National Regulation, e.g., Labor Management Law would be compared versus the WB new ESF Standards. In the below table some comparison has been done. Generally speaking, the national regulation is equivalent to many similar countries, but the problem is in the implementation side. At present an international firm is being hired to prepare a detailed gap analysis between the Afghan National System and the World Bank ESF.

National Regulation	ESF Standards
Category 1: A proposed project is classified category 1, if it is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented, and affects an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical works.	Under ESF this is Substantial Risk project. Also, ESF considers long term and irreversible impacts to be among high risk and impacts.
Category 2: A project is classified as Category 2, if its potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally sensitive areas –	Under ESF projects that might have adverse environmental impacts on human population or environmentally sensitive areas – including

including wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats – are less than those of Category 1 projects. These impacts are site-specific and a few of them are irreversible.	wetland, forest, grasslands, and other natural habitats and there is a possibility of irreversibility then it is also High Risk and Impact category project. It means that the risk and impact categorization is more stringent in ESF than the National Regulation.
National Regulation mandates the ESIA Board of Experts to review the ESIA document and may choose to abstain from conducting public information gathering about the project in the scoping stage.	ESF certainly requires conducting extensive public consultation and there is no exception. The client prepares and implements a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).
National Regulations does not elaborate on procedural issues in public consultation how to conduct the ESIA consultation.	ESF on the other hand has a detailed Standards ESS10 and Guidance Note to Borrower how to apply the standards, requires SEP that includes identification of the right stakeholders, sharing with the stakeholders the right information, getting feedback from the stakeholders etc.
In the National ESIA regulation there is some ambiguity in the role of Screening and Scoping. Cost of the projects also has a role whether ESIA would be required or not.	In the ESF screening is for identification of whether full ESIA is needed or not. Scoping is focusing on what to focus on in the ESIA and what not and finalize the ToR. In the ESF sensitivity of receptor and baseline situation are important than the cost.
The National Regulation is not clear on conflict of interest and impartiality of ESIA consultant.	ESF is very clear and requires the client must retain independent consultant for undertaking ESIA in high/substantial risk projects.
The national regulation is not very clear on the mitigation hierarchy.	ESF requires Mitigation hierarchy or to avoid, minimize, reduce and if not possible compensate the impacts of a project in the design and implementation process is very important.
The National Regulation is not very clear on the proportionality of investment and its nature in undertaking the ESIA studies.	ESF requires that more resources, expertise, effort and time needed to be proportionate to environmental and social risks and impacts.
The National Regulation is not very clear on the monitoring side.	The ESF requires Monitoring of E&S management and implementation and includes specific requirements of TPM to support implementation of the environmental and social risk management aspects of the project. There is a guidance Note on how to utilize the services of the TPM agency.
The National Regulation is not clear/weak on the Labor Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) as well as on the community health and safety issues, e.g., Traffic and road safety etc.	ESF has separate standards on the Labor Management, ESS2 and community Health and Safety ESS4 and Guidance Notes on how to apply these standards.
The National Regulation has very little on the Resources Efficiency and Ecosystem and Biodiversity Management side.	The ESF is having separate standard on Resource Efficiency ESS3 and on biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management Living Natural Resources, ESS6 as well as Guidance Notes on how to apply both standards.
The National Regulation has limited clarification on Cultural Heritage management and especially there is no concept of non-tangible	The ESF has a complete Standard, ESS8 and Guidance Note to Borrowers on how to manage cultural heritage in the projects.
The National ESIA Regulation is only talking about EEI and ESIA.	The ESF is suggesting various Env and Social assessment Instruments: ESIA, Environmental and Social Audit, Hazard or Risk Assessment, Cumulative

Chapter 5: Potential Social & Environmental Impacts

Natural resources, particularly hydrocarbons are perceived as the “backbone” of national economies, however if timely preventative and mitigation measures are not considered, adverse consequences could pose potential threat to human health and the environment.

The potential adverse environmental and social impacts of AGASP intervention in funding physical activities are envisaged to be largely localized in spatial extent, short in duration and can be manageable through the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures. However, some of the potential impacts and risks caused by the downstream TA activities particularly related to pollution, biodiversity impacts, and land acquisition could be significant including risks related to labor influx and GBV. This ESMF includes a negative list of the environmental and social screening form (See [Annex I, II & III](#)), for downstream TA impacts and risks as well as potential impacts and risks of physical interventions which will help in identification of such impacts and risks to ensure that potential adverse impacts and risks are prevented and/or mitigated appropriately, and positive impacts are enhanced. Aside from the above-mentioned risks and impacts, insecurity, community concerns about project activities and capacity constraints are remaining a key challenge in the extractive sector in Afghanistan.

5.1 Potential Environmental Adverse Impacts

Some of the potential environmental adverse impacts associated with the development of extractive industry are listed below.

- Deterioration of ambient air quality due to the release of fugitive dusts and gaseous pollutants from stacks and gas flares;
- Noise & vibration disturbances from operation of machineries and motorized equipment;
- Loss of vegetation, loss of terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity and altered ecosystem services, dynamics/processes;
- Soil erosion due to compaction, soil horizon mixing and exposure of soil surfaces to rain and wind during earth moving, excavation & trenching activities;
- Soil contamination from accidental leakage/spillage of fuel, oil/lubricants from equipment and vehicles;
- Surface water pollution from sediment run-off from excavated areas; and acid mine drainage (AMD) and Acid Rock Drainage (ARD) and Metal Leaching (ML);
- Generation of waste including spoils, vegetal and hazardous waste e.g. fuel spillage, chemicals like cyanide.
- Loss of land and aesthetic degradation due to excavations, deposition of tailings and waste rock (overburden);

- Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) as well as Community Health and Safety risks and impacts during the construction and especially during the Operational Phase would be a major concern for the project, the Government and the WB.

5.2 Potential Social Adverse Impacts and Risks

Here are few potential social adverse impacts associated with the development of extractive industry. Detailed Terms of Reference for Social Impact Assessment is available in Annex VIII . The SIA (including mitigation plans for identified impacts/risks) will be carried out in parallel with the technical studies for gas infrastructure/gas field development. The SIA with mitigation plans will run concurrently with the technical studies but will independently evaluate their social aspects, including land acquisition and resettlement. The Resettlement Plan (RP), if required, will be carried out at design stage, after the SIA found to involve land/asset acquisition impacts.

- Land acquisition and resettlement;
- Restrict accessibility for local communities to pasture land;
- Loss of economic trees including medicinal herbs;
- Increase demand on existing health and sanitation infrastructure due to influx of temporary workers and camp followers;
- Damage to existing underground facilities such as communication and electrical cables, sewage pipes and other service lines;
- Increased social crimes and dilution of indigenous culture, norms and traditions in nearby communities due to influx of migrant workers and business opportunists e.g. community women being lured into prostitution, youth being introduced into hard drugs etc.
- Loss or damage to cultural/historical sites;
- Marginalization of women and other vulnerable groups;
- Risk of child labor;
- Risk of communicable diseases such as STDs including HIV/AIDS from influx of workers;
- Risk of GBV, SEA, labor influx risk and community safety risks associated with labor camps and workers coming into area, which are expected to occur during implementation and operation;
- Conflict among water users, shortage of water for domestic, irrigation and other uses;
- Outbreak of sanitation - related diseases such as Dysentery, Cholera etc. due to shortage of water downstream; and
- Risks of occupational accidents and injuries to workers;
- Low capacity of local companies to conduct social safeguards studies;
- Existing land and water disputes may be fueled by infrastructure development and disrupt project development.

Table 4: Potential Environmental & Social Impacts of Extractive Industry and Suggested Mitigation Measures

Potential Impacts	Suggested Avoidance/Mitigation/Compensation Measures	Responsibility	
		Mitigation	Monitoring
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS - DESIGN PHASE			
Deterioration of ambient air quality due to the release of fugitive dusts and gaseous pollutants generated from land clearing, minor excavation and movement of earth materials, cut and fill operations, and exposure of bare soil and soil piles to wind during the design phase, as well as air emissions from the Amine Unit and the Gas Dehydration Units and gas flare.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use water suppression for control of loose soil materials on unpaved surfaces; ➤ Cover trucks for transporting loose materials that may generate dust; ➤ Ensure emissions from vehicles comply with specified national standards; ➤ Train drivers/ workers on proper operation of vehicles and equipment to include fuel efficiency and anti-idling techniques ➤ Control and monitor air emissions from the Amine Unit and the Gas Dehydration Units or the gas flare. These air emissions need to be in compliance with World Bank air emissions as described in the General Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines. ➤ Monitor ambient air quality in communities located nearby the gas fields. The ambient air quality needs to be in compliance with WHO ambient air quality standards, as mentioned in the World Bank Group General Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines of 2007. 	Contractor O&M	ESSU-AGASP/MoMP
Noise & vibration disturbances from operation of machineries and motorized equipment caused by the operation of pile drivers and demolition machines, earth moving and excavation equipment, generators. The increased noise level may impact on construction workers and nearby residential areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Restrict all haulage and noise generating activities to working hours during the day; ➤ Avoid unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines; ➤ Install suitable mufflers on engine exhausts & compressor; ➤ Ensure maintenance of equipment according to manufacturer's pacifications; ➤ Ensure vehicle travelling in the project area are operated in accordance with speed limits to reduce noise levels; ➤ Develop a mechanism to record and respond to noise complaints; ➤ Provide & enforce the usage of hearing protection devices (ear plugs/muffs). 	Contractor	ESSU-AGASP/MoMP
Loss of Vegetation Loss of economic trees including medicinal herbs Loss of biodiversity and Altered Ecosystem Dynamics/Processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strict removal of vegetation and trees to clearly defined project boundaries; ➤ To the extent possible schedule vegetation clearing to occur in phases so that the entire project area is not cleared at once; ➤ Protect all vegetation not required to be removed against damage; 	Contractor	ESSU-AGASP/MoMP

Potential Impacts	Suggested Avoidance/Mitigation/Compensation Measures	Responsibility	
		Mitigation	Monitoring
Predisposition to soil erosion due to removal of vegetal cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Undertake quick re vegetation of exposed soils with indigenous plant species after construction works; ➤ Retain native route structure to facilitate recovery of vegetation cover, retain soil stability and minimize erosion. 		
SOCIAL IMPACTS - DESIGN PHASE			
Security challenged due to storage of materials & equipment on rural sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Deploy direct or contracted workers to provide security to safeguard personnel and assets on site; ➤ Employ the principles of proportionality, good international practice and applicable law in relation to hiring, rules of conduct, training, equipping, and monitoring of security workers; ➤ The use of force shall not be sanctioned except when used for preventive and defensive purposes in proportion to the nature and extent of the threat; ➤ Provide a grievance mechanism for Affected Communities to express concerns about the security arrangements and acts of security personnel; ➤ Investigate all allegations of unlawful or abusive acts of security personnel, take action to prevent recurrence, and report unlawful and abusive acts to public authorities; ➤ Provide structural elements such as fencing to deter criminals; ➤ Assist and collaborate with the Affected Communities, LGA and other relevant parties, in their preparations to respond effectively to emergency situations; ➤ Disclose on-site security arrangements to the public especially members of nearby communities; 	Contractor/ License Holder	ESSU- AGASP/MoMP
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS - CONSTRUCTION PHASE (Excavation, trenching including rock blasting) & pipe laying			
Deterioration of ambient air quality due to the release of fugitive dusts and gaseous pollutants from construction equipment and power generators is expected to release exhaust related pollutants such as carbon dioxide (CO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), particulate matter (PM) and hydrocarbons (HCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use water suppression for control of loose soil materials on unpaved surfaces; ➤ Cover trucks for transporting loose materials that may generate dust; ➤ Ensure emissions from vehicles comply with specified national standards; ➤ Ensure the use of minimum amount of explosives required to prevent excessive incomplete reactions which can result in the release of toxic fumes to the atmosphere; ➤ Use of proper blast design and blasting shelter to prevent fly-rocks 	Contractor/ License Holder	ESSU- AGASP/MoMP

Potential Impacts	Suggested Avoidance/Mitigation/Compensation Measures	Responsibility	
		Mitigation	Monitoring
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure workers are using Personal Protection Equipment, and World Bank Health and Safety guidelines are followed 		
Noise & vibration disturbances from operation of machineries and motorized equipment and operation of pile drivers and demolition machines, earth moving and excavation equipment, generators, concrete mixers, cranes as well as fuel oil tank erection and pipe laying works. The increased noise level may impact on construction workers and nearby residential areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Restrict all haulage and noise generating activities to working hours during the day; ➤ Avoid unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines; ➤ Install suitable mufflers on engine exhausts & compressor; ➤ Ensure maintenance of equipment according to manufacturer's specifications; ➤ Ensure vehicle travelling in the project area are operated in accordance with speed limits to reduce noise levels; ➤ Ensure workers are using Personal Protection Equipment, and World Bank Health and Safety guidelines are followed 	Contractor/ License Holder	ESSU- AGASP/MoMP
Soil erosion due to compaction, soil horizon mixing and exposure of soil surfaces to rain and wind during earth moving, excavation & trenching activities. Improper grading of land may also cause drainage and erosion problems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Begin and complete as much work as possible during the dry season or Schedule ground-disturbing activities to avoid heavy rainfall and high wind periods to the extent that is practical; ➤ Implement soil conservation measures such as stockpiling topsoil or gravel for the remediation of disturbed areas. Install sediment retention basins, silt fences or other similar devices at strategic locations to prevent run-offs of sediment/silt to surface water; 	Contractor/ License Holder	ESSU- AGASP/MoMP
Surface water pollution from sediment run-off from excavated areas. Water may accumulate in excavated pits potentially leading to the breeding of insects and other infectious organisms, which could increase the prevalence of malaria and bilharzia. Accidental spill of oil or lubricant may infiltrate into the soil and enter surface or groundwater			
Soil contamination from accidental leakage/spillage of fuel, oil/lubricants from equipment and vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure that refueling, maintenance as well as storage of diesel and oil conforms to best practices to ensure there are no spillages or leakages. Specifically; - Fuel storage tanks shall be leak-proof and checked daily. The tanks shall be installed in a bonded area and shall be replaced in cases of leakage; 	Contractor/ License Holder	ESSU- AGASP/MoMP

Potential Impacts	Suggested Avoidance/Mitigation/Compensation Measures	Responsibility	
		Mitigation	Monitoring
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procedures for storage, handling of hazardous wastes and raw materials (e.g. chemicals, fuels); - Workers shall be trained on the correct transfer and handling of fuels and oil; ➤ Ensure all vehicles are in proper working condition to ensure there is no potential for leaks of motor oil, hydraulic fluid and other hazardous materials. 		
Generation of waste including spoils, vegetal and hazardous waste e.g. explosives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop and Implement a site-specific Waste Management Plan (WMP) to prevent unregulated dumping of waste; ➤ Ensure that hazardous wastes are stored in properly labeled closed containers placed away from direct sunlight, wind and rain; ➤ Provide secondary containment with 110% of storage containers for hazardous waste; ➤ Ensure usage of government approved waste vendor; ➤ Ensure spoils are stacked at a designated area and reused for backfilling trenches; 	Contractor/ License Holder	ESSU- AGASP/MoMP
The installation of power transmission lines and towers in forest areas requires the clearing of tall trees within the rights-of-way/corridors of impact to prevent power outages through contact of branches with transmission lines and towers, ignition of forest fires, corrosion of steel equipment, blocking of equipment access and interference with critical grounding equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Explore alternative routes to minimize cutting of forest and trees ➤ Compensate for the loss of trees ➤ Plant at least two trees of same species for the loss of every tree 		
SOCIAL IMPACTS - CONSTRUCTION PHASE			
Land Acquisition, resettlement and adverse livelihood impact on affected people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Preparation of ESIA incl. analysis of alternatives in order to avoid/ reduce adverse impact. Preparation of RAP based on RF with focus on mitigation/compensation of adverse impact on PAPs and livelihood restoration measures. Comprehensive consultations throughout the process. 	MoMP and License holder	ESSU- AGASP/MoMP Third Party Monitor
Increase demand of existing health and sanitation infrastructure due to influx of temporary workers and camp followers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop a grievance redress mechanism to effectively handle concerns, complaints and grievances of Affected Communities; ➤ Develop ongoing consultation and engagement plan with Affected Communities throughout project life cycle; 	Contractor/ License Holder	ESSU- AGASP/MoMP

Potential Impacts	Suggested Avoidance/Mitigation/Compensation Measures	Responsibility	
		Mitigation	Monitoring
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote access to community services by supporting infrastructural development in affected communities; ➤ Provide basic health and sanitation infrastructure for workers on project site to avoid dependency on community infrastructure. 		
Damage to existing roads at crossings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adopt appropriate engineering technology to minimize damage to existing roads; ➤ Repair damaged roads immediately after construction; ➤ Develop a grievance mechanism to effectively handle concerns, complaints and grievances of Affected Communities. 	Contractor/ License Holder	ESSU- AGASP/MoMP
Damage to the existing underground facilities such as communication and electrical cables, sewage pipes and other service lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use utility survey map to identify existing underground facilities along the corridor before excavation works to prevent damages and disruption of services 	Contractor	ESSU- AGASP/MoMP
COMMUNITY CULTURE AND SECURITY			
Increased social vices/crimes and dilution of indigenous culture, norms and traditions in nearby communities due to influx of migrant workers and business opportunists e.g., GBV, SEA, youth being introduced into hard drugs etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop an induction program including a code of conduct for all workers to address: - Respect for local residents; ➤ No hunting or unauthorized taking of products or livestock; ➤ Zero tolerance of illegal activities such as prostitution, illegal sale or purchase alcohol, purchase or consumption of drugs, illegal gambling or fighting; ➤ Disciplinary measures for infringement of the code of conduct and/or company rules; ➤ Improve awareness of and sensitivity of workers to local cultures, traditions and lifestyles; ➤ Develop and implement a grievance procedure and raise awareness of grievance procedures amongst affected communities. 	Contractor	ESSU- AGASP/MoMP
Loss of Cultural/Historical Site (e.g. family and community cemeteries and other sacred places). Upon discovery of graves, cemeteries, cultural sites of any kind, including ancient heritage, relics or anything that might or believed to be of archeological or historical importance during any stage of project development, such findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Consult relevant authorities and host communities to identify all sites of cultural significance; ➤ Priority will be given to avoidance of all sites of cultural significance; ➤ Seek permission to relocate community cultural properties prior to construction; ➤ Compensate affected persons and communities for loss of any cultural and historical sites; ➤ In the event of chance finds of items of cultural significance, stop all forms of excavation in and 	Contractor/ GRC-MoMP	ESSU- AGASP/MoMP /UNESCO

Potential Impacts	Suggested Avoidance/Mitigation/Compensation Measures	Responsibility	
		Mitigation	Monitoring
must be immediately reported to the Project Management	around the site and subsequently consult archaeologists and anthropologist, and report to Project Management Unit at the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum immediately		
Conflict resulting from community perception of projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure participatory governance involving continuous dialogue with affected communities, CSOs, NGOs and other critical stakeholders; ➤ Ensure meetings are conducted in local languages; ➤ Ensure affected communities are assisted and have a voice in the appropriation of mitigation measures; ➤ Improve awareness of and sensitivity of workers to local cultures, traditions and lifestyles; ➤ Encourage multi-stakeholders' collaboration in project management; ➤ Ensure employment of local labor during project implementation and operation. 	GRC/RAPIC - MoMP	GRC/RAPIC-MoMP
Social Exclusion Risks (Marginalized Women, Minority Groups, Child Labor and Social Exclusion Risks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote the fair treatment, nondiscrimination, and equal opportunity of workers; ➤ Protect workers, including vulnerable categories of workers such as women and migrant workers; ➤ Promote safe, healthy working conditions & the health of workers; ➤ Provide a grievance mechanism for workers to freely raise workplace concerns; ➤ Prohibit employment of minors; ➤ Avoid the use of forced labor; ➤ Initiate training and skills development programs prior to the commencement of construction to ensure members of local workforce are up-skilled and can be employed on the project; ➤ Ensure construction jobs are targeted to the local people. 	Contractor/ ESSU-MoMP	MoMP
Risk of communicable diseases such as STDs including HIV/AIDS from influx of temporary construction workers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Institution of HIV prevention program to include peer education, condom distribution & Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT); ➤ Undertaking health awareness and education initiatives on STIs amongst workers and in affected communities. 	Contract/E SSU-MoMP	MoMP/Ministry of Health
Risks of occupational accidents and injuries to workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Implement project specific Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHSP); ➤ Prohibit drug and alcohol use by workers while on the job; 	Contractor	MoMP

Potential Impacts	Suggested Avoidance/Mitigation/Compensation Measures	Responsibility	
		Mitigation	Monitoring
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide adequate first aiders at site; ➤ Provide and enforce usage of appropriate PPE; ➤ Restrict unauthorized access to all areas high risk activities; ➤ Establish “No Approach” zones around rock blasting areas; ➤ Use proper signage (In local languages) and fencing to prevent access by unauthorized individuals. 		
OPERATION STAGE (air quality/water/electricity/gas transfer and operation of access roads)			
Potential risks and impacts of breakage of tailings dams Surface Water Sedimentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The dam must be managed according to international safety procedures and inspected at least every five years ➤ Prepare and implement Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan to respond to incident of pipe burst or dam breakage, establishment and operationalization of early warning system; ➤ Ensure periodic inspections of the gas-line especially during operation; ➤ Shut down operation promptly if in case of suspected pipe damage or burst; ➤ Ensure installation of air valves with gas-line to allow for release of pressure during water transfer to prevent pipe burst. 	Contractor/ License Holder	ESSU– AGASP/MoMP
Surface, Ground Water and land degradation because of Acid Rock Drainage and Metal Leaching			
Flooding due to accidental pipe burst			
Loss of Aquatic Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use nets, barriers or screens to prevent fish from passing into water transfer pipes; ➤ Ensure occasional physical removal of vegetation, floating aquatic weeds, macrophyte and algae from the river 	Contractor/ License Holder	ESSU– AGASP/MoMP
Injuries and loss of lives due to flooding and fire resulting from accidental burst of water and gas lines respectively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sensitize the public and provide them with emergency numbers to call in case of gas-line damage or burst; ➤ Ensure periodic inspection and maintenance of the gas-line; ➤ Ensure prompt replacement of damaged pipes and accessories before water transfer; ➤ Ensure adequate remediation of surface water, gully erosion in case of pipe burst. 	Contractor/ License Holder	ESSU– AGASP/MoMP
Conflicts among Water Users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop and implement water management plan with full participation of all water users; ➤ Encourage multi-stakeholder collaboration in water management; ➤ Carry all stakeholders along especially during the dry season when water volume is low and priorities are essential; 	Contractor/ License Holder	ESSU– AGASP/MoMP
Shortage of water for domestic, irrigation and Other Uses			

Potential Impacts	Suggested Avoidance/Mitigation/Compensation Measures	Responsibility	
		Mitigation	Monitoring
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Set up a farmers/water user association to ensure coordination and cooperation between them; ➤ Ensure accurate forecast of climatic variables and advice water users accordingly. 		
Outbreak of sanitation related diseases such as Dysentery, Cholera etc. due to shortage of water downstream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide additional safe and potable sources of water; ➤ Develop and implement water management plan with full participation of all water users. 	Contractor/ License Holder	ESSU– AGASP/MoMP
Traffic congestion and increased risk of RTA and Injuries on access roads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Employ appropriate road safety signage especially including those that warn drivers of hazards and speed limits; ➤ Install speed breakers/ bumps in appropriate locations e.g. near schools, markets etc. 	Contractor/ License Holder	ESSU– AGASP/MoMP
Risk of injuries to pedestrians and motorcyclists from collision with vehicles (Pedestrian Safety)			
Risk of electrocution to workers from exposure to live power lines during maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Implement Lock-Out / Tag-Out (LOTO) system during any electrical works; ➤ Create awareness of safety measures for workers to observe when working in areas of high-tension potential; ➤ Restrict untrained/unauthorized workers from all areas of high-tension potential to prevent electrocution; ➤ Establish “No Approach” zones around or under high voltage power lines; ➤ Mark all energized electrical devices and lines with warning signs in English and local languages. 	Contractor/ License Holder	ESSU– AGASP/MoMP
Acid gases H ₂ S and CO ₂ air emissions from the Amine Acid Gas Removal Unit, and BTEX emissions from the Gas Dehydration Units (TEG Unit) and air emissions from the Gas Flare.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The content of Sulphur in the gas is insufficient to make Sulphur recovery a viable proposition. Consideration of disposal of acid gases from the Amine Unit together with BTEX from the TEG unit to the existing elevated flare with sufficient support fuel to enhance combustion will lower air emission. ➤ Carry out dispersion studies to demonstrate that ground level concentrations at key local receptors with population do not exceed environmental air emissions and ambient air quality guidelines⁵. 	License Holder	ESSU– AGASP/MoMP

⁵ International Finance Corporation - General EHS Guidelines: Environmental Air Emissions and Ambient Air Quality, April 30, 2007

Potential Impacts	Suggested Avoidance/Mitigation/Compensation Measures	Responsibility	
		Mitigation	Monitoring
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A tie-ins on the acid gas line will be considered for installation of a sulphur recovery unit and/or an H₂S / BTEX incinerator in case a future detailed environmental study mandate it necessary to install them. 		

5.3 Potential Positive Impacts

There are also significant positive impacts of the project activities particularly related to the improving livelihood and infrastructure.

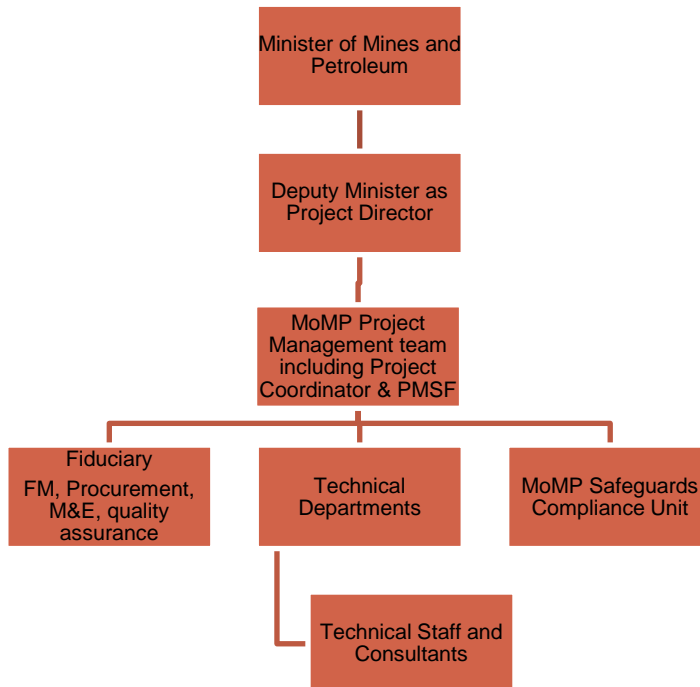
- Improvement of local infrastructure and particularly rural roads, meant to connect producers to markets, local communities would use these roads to transport their goods to the markets and processing centers;
- The improvement of local infrastructure can also be expected to lay the foundations for the extension of telecommunication and internet networks (mobile), electricity and other amenities, which will contribute to making local economy more modern and competitive, as well as improve people's livelihoods;
- Implementation of the AGASP Project will, among others, stimulate private investment in the gas sector, create more employment opportunities and bring along other financial benefits. Serious constraints may be lifted by the establishment of basic infrastructure while providing considerable support to the private sector institutions and national as well as foreign initiatives throughout value chains.
- The AGASP project will result in better management of natural resources surrounding planned interventions and will have positive impacts could be brought by external investors introducing new production systems, technologies and practices.
- The AGASP project may offer scope for community benefit sharing, and options could be identified in the ESIA in terms of feasibility and sustainability,

Chapter 6: ESMF Implementation Arrangements

The Ministry of Mines and Petroleum has an overall responsibility for implementation of the AGASP project, including environmental and social aspects, as well as health and safety aspects. A project management Unit (PMU) which is physically based in the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum will be responsible for coordination and operations related to AGASP project and will also be responsible for building the capacity of Ministry staff to coordinate activities related to fiduciary (procurement and financial management) and safeguard compliance, M&E including setting up a M&E system, instituting a quality assurance and quality control program for the project, and ensuring that the project is implemented in accordance with project plans and budgets. Dedicated fiduciary, procurement, safeguards staff from the MoMP will be appointed to work in the PMU on a full-time basis. The PMU will report directly to the Deputy Minister responsible for overseeing project implementation. In order to work closely with the different units of the ministry a senior Ministry staff or Deputy Minister will be appointed to oversee the project as Project Director.

The AGASP Projects with a Substantial risk project component, will use the existing Technical and an Environmental and Social Units. The Technical Unit will work in close coordination with the Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit to ensure that the social, environmental and health and safety issues are properly incorporated in the project cycle. The Environmental and Social Unit will need to be strengthened with regard to Health & Safety.

Figure 5: ESMF and RF Implementation Arrangements



6.1 Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit (ESSU)

The environmental safeguard specialist and social safeguard specialist within the Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit are primarily responsible, under the supervision of the Project's Director, for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the ESMF and of the RF (which is a stand-alone document prepared to address possible involuntary physical and economic displacements by the project). The ESSU already established under SDNRP-II (MoMP, NEPA and core agencies) will remain functional for the AGASP project, however its role and responsibilities are updated to make it more aligned with the AGASP project objectives. The ministry has made efforts to strengthen capacity of the ESSU unit, these include (1) recruitment of two experienced environmental experts and two social experts; (2) PMU is in the process to engage Team leader, communication officer, one International Social Development Specialist (Annex IV and V provide ToRs for Environmental and Social Specialist of ESSU) and one International Environmental Specialist etc. The same unit under the leadership of Deputy minister will play a leading role in contract management on design and implementation of project safeguard issues, institutionalize GRM system for the ministry, community benefit sharing, coordination with other ministries etc. There are GRM focal officers already assigned for the Gas pipeline. The ESSU will need to be strengthened to adequately supervise Health & Safety aspects of the AGASP. The paramount objective of the environmental/social safeguards officers is to ensure the effective consideration and management of environmental and social concerns, including health and safety, in all aspects of AGASP supported activities, from the design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of initiatives. Thus, a key function of the environmental specialist and social specialist is to engender a broad consensus, through participatory methods and extensive dialogue on the potential environmental and social concerns from project civil works as incorporated into the applicable World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs).

The roles and responsibilities of the environmental and social safeguards unit are described below;

- Screen all sub-projects by using the screening procedure included in this ESMF in order to identify and propose a risk category (High, Substantial, Moderate or Low) and determine, which specific safeguard instrument(s) need to be prepared for each sub-project, based on the significance of anticipated impacts;
- Seek confirmation and approval of the classification and the selected safeguard instruments by the NEPA and the World Bank;
- Assist in preparation of ToRs for the environmental and social assessment and management documents and instruments (ESIA, Environmental Audit, ESMP, RAP, etc.) in accordance with the national legislation/procedure (taking into account the World Bank ESF requirements and need of clearances) to be conducted through contracted independent consultants/consultant firms; in particular safeguards instruments for High/substantial Risk projects must be prepared by third party independent consultants, preferably an independent consultancy firm especially in the low capacity situation of Afghanistan;
- Close management of contracted safeguards consultants and quality review of their deliverables;
- Ensuring safeguard reports validation and the issuance of the environmental permit by NEPA (when required);

- (i) Integrating the construction phase mitigation measures and Environmental and Social clauses in the bidding documents prior they are advertised, the safeguards clauses and the site-specific ESMP must also be included in the contractor contracts; (ii) ensuring that the contractor prepares and implements his Contractor ESMP (CESMP) and Health and Safety Plan (OHS Plan) and recruits qualified E&S and OHSAS 18001:2007 certified staff, gets them approved by the Supervising Engineer and NEPA and integrates the relevant measures in the works breakdown structure (WBS) or execution plan. Also ensure that the Supervising Engineer bidding documents and contract includes the requirement to supervise the adequate implementation of the CESMP and OHS Plan and recruits experienced staff for this purpose, with similar or higher qualifications than the Contractor E&S and OHS staff;
- Follow-up on implementation of all mitigation measures identified in the management plans,
- Social and environmental monitoring of activities and
- Initiate sensitization activities;
- Facilitate implementation plan of Cultural Heritage Management Plan
- Manage project related grievances professionally, and actively participate in the GRCs and RAPIC
- Reporting on project environmental and social and health and safety performance and disclosure;
- External oversight of the project compliance with environmental and social instruments;
- Develop a Plan for Building stakeholders' capacity in environmental and social management, as well as health & safety and follow-up its implementation;
- Prepare periodic progress reports, as part of the project's overall progress report
- Initiate Independent evaluation of the project's environmental and social and health and safety performance (Audit).

6.2 The Environmental and Social Advisory Board

An Environmental and Social Advisory Board (ESAB) has been established under the previous Bank-funded project, with representatives from the MoMP, NEPA and core agencies with aim to establish and encourage effective and harmonious coordination and cooperation, and to promote sustainable development of the extractive sector in Afghanistan. Due to the gap in the World Bank funded projects for the extractives sector the ESAB was not very active lately. However, recognizing the significance of the ESAB with regards to compliance of the environmental and social safeguards in the project, the AGASP will continue to support ESAB and reactivate it. The ESAB will be co-chaired by DDG, NEPA and DM, MoMP, and comprise directors of ESIA and SD Division (NEPA), of Environmental and social Division (MoMP), of Afghanistan Geological Survey (MoMP and Manager AGASP).

The revised Terms of Reference for the ESAB are provided in [Annex VI.](#); however the goal of ESAB remains as mentioned in 6.3, 6.4 & 6.5 paragraph and : (i) To assist and facilitate NEPA on effective implementation of legislative frameworks with an aim to safeguard all sorts of environmental, social, and economical assets. (ii) To assist and facilitate MoMP on effective implementation of legislative framework while encouraging, enabling, and regulating extractive industries and associated infrastructure. The Board provides guidance on avoiding, minimizing and mitigation of negative impacts on the environment and environmental assets.

6.3 National Environmental Protection Agency

The National Environmental Protection Agency has the mandate to co-ordinate environmental protection and natural resources conservation policies for sustainable development and specifically to secure a quality of environment adequate for good health and well-being; promote the sustainable use of natural resources; Restore and maintain the ecosystem and ecological processes and preserve biodiversity; Raise public awareness and promote understanding of linkages of environment; and Cooperate with government bodies and other countries and international organizations on environmental matters.

NEPA is a key stakeholder in the implementation of AGASP subcomponents, particularly as lead environmental regulator, overseeing compliance requirements, granting permits/consent and also monitoring or providing supervisory oversight for the subcomponents of the project. NEPA is also member of the environmental and social advisory board (MoMP, NEPA and core agencies). The role of the board is:

- identifying the main environmental, socio-economic and cultural issues of major mining projects and assisting the EIA Board of Experts. NEPA in issuing up-to-date guidelines for ESIA studies;
- providing technical support to the NEPA and the EIA Board of Experts in the evaluation of ESIA reports and in setting conditions for approval;
- providing technical input to the NEPA and the MOMP on international best practices or on standards, with focus on the mining sector; and
- Supporting the NEPA and the MOMP in avoiding duplication of work in different projects being implemented in these organizations.

NEPA will be actively participating in stakeholders' meetings and convening technical decision-making department as well as provide approval and needed clearance for Environmental Impact Assessments and Environmental Management Plans or other environmental clearance that may be required for the AGASP project.

6.4 Stakeholders' Role & Responsibilities in the ESMF Implementation

In addition to the key role of MoMP, NEPA and ESAB, there are other stakeholders at different administrative tiers, whose role is crucial in the implementation of the ESMF. The table below provides an overview of the stakeholders' role and responsibilities for the implementation of the ESMF.

Table 5: Stakeholder's Role and Responsibilities in the ESMF Implementation

Administrative Tier	Organization	Role and Responsibility	Remark
National level	MoMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Government representative for AGASP and other projects implementation ➤ Issuing Licenses ➤ Oversee implementation of the Mining Policy 	

Administrative Tier	Organization	Role and Responsibility	Remark
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enforcement of laws and regulations for gas and protection of the environment ➤ Environmental monitoring and auditing of the various gas project activities ➤ conflict resolution ➤ Implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan ➤ Project implementation ➤ Gas contract management 	
National Level/with provincial representation, where needed	Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Environmental Safeguards Liaise closely with the NEPA, World Bank, and relevant department in preparing a coordinated response on the environmental and social aspects of project development respectively; ➤ Collate baseline data on relevant environmental characteristics of the selected project sites; ➤ Analyze potential community/individual sub-projects and their environmental impacts; ➤ Ensure that project activities that are implemented will in accordance to best practices and guidelines set out in the ESMF and site specific ESIA/ESMPs; ➤ Identify and liaise with all stakeholders involved in environment related issues in the project; and Be responsible for the overall monitoring of mitigation measures and the impacts of the project during implementation; ➤ Coordinate and ensures the implementation of the RAPs; ➤ Identify and liaise with all stakeholders involved in social related issues in the project; ➤ Conduct impact evaluation and beneficiaries assessment; ➤ Establish partnerships and liaise with organizations, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). 	ESSU will be based in MoMP but will be working closely with NEPA etc. for the implementation of ESMF and RF. They will have provincial office/representatives, where needed.
National Level	Ministry of Energy and Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enforcing laws and regulations for water quality and utilization, particularly with reference to hydrocarbon industries ➤ Issues and regulates water rights ➤ Enforces water and effluent discharge laws (standards, monitoring & regulation) 	
	Afghanistan National Standards Authority (ANSA), and Afghanistan Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In close coordination with AGASP project team, assist in preparation of environmental guidelines and standards in consultation with NEPA and other relevant government agencies 	

Administrative Tier	Organization	Role and Responsibility	Remark
	Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MUDH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Issuing of Right of Occupancy within urban areas ➤ Land use planning 	
	ARAZI (Land Authority)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cadastre in case of land acquisition issues in the AGASP support activities ➤ Land Clearance Procedures in case of land acquisition or resettlements ➤ Land allocation where needed in the AGASP supported activities ➤ Land valuation of the affected properties under the development projects. 	
National	Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Providing support in the implementation of the Forestry Policy and Natural Resource Management Strategy ➤ Assist in enforces laws and regulations for forestry resources management where applicable in the AGASP project. 	
National	National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide support in performing environmental surveys and advice MoMP on all environmental compliance relevant matters ➤ Assist in enforces pollution control, ensures compliance of the national environmental quality standards and performs the technical arbitration role in the completion of ESIA's ➤ Provide support/advise in Identifies projects and programs for which ESIA or environmental monitoring must be conducted under this Act ➤ Initiates and evolves procedures and safeguards for the prevention of accidents which may cause environmental degradation and remedial measures where accidents occur ➤ Assist in publishing and disseminating manuals, guidance notes, codes or guidelines relating to environmental management and prevention or abatement of environmental degradation ➤ Provides advice and technical support, where possible, to entities engaged in natural resource use and environmental management so as to enable them to carry out their responsibilities ➤ Review and approval/rejection an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment ➤ Support in project approvals from environmental aspects ➤ Assist in project monitoring, internal and external environmental auditing and reporting 	NEPA will be a leading stakeholder in the implementation of ESMF

Administrative Tier	Organization	Role and Responsibility	Remark
National Level	NGOs/CSO/CBO's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National environmental organizations ➤ Initiating dialogue on national environmental concerns among stakeholders particular on women, child labor, cultural heritage and other social and environmental topics 	
Provincial Level	Provincial Directorate of the MoMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Responsible for coordination of all management issues in the sector in their respective provinces for mining projects ➤ Work with other directors and the governor's office and MoMP HQ on issues of relevance ➤ Overall responsible for the implementation of the AGASP project 	
	NEPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Responsible for advising the local authorities on matters relating to implementation and enforcement of the Laws and Regulations. ➤ Responsible for coordination of all advice on environmental management in their respective provinces for gas projects 	
	NGOs/CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Regional and provincial environmental organizations. ➤ Education and awareness raising on environmental management ➤ Stakeholders' platform for voice 	
Local Level	Community Based Origination/Community Development Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Assist in local conflict resolution related to mining and hydrocarbon projects ➤ Provide necessary support in resettlement and land acquisition related issues ➤ Have active representation in the Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) ➤ Ensure community participation by mobilizing, sensitizing community members on environmental and social awareness 	
Project Affected Peoples incl. vulnerable peoples	Identified through ESIA and RAP. Represented through Community Development Committees/Community Based Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Engage actively in stakeholder consultations and utilize opportunities for community participation in implementation ➤ Utilize project GRM in case of complaints and other grievances 	

6.5 Environmental and Social Monitoring and Evaluation

At the local level, project staff and Regional Safeguards Officers, together with the license holders and community-based organization, will be responsible for monitoring to ensure that all required environmental and social measures are satisfactorily implemented. Information collected from various

village-level meetings and observations of sub-projects together with information provided by village heads will be reported monthly to the Department of Inspections of the MoMP, using standard reporting forms. Village heads identified by communities will be trained to monitor social and environmental safeguards compliance.

The MoMP will have the overall responsibility for overseeing progress in implementing the ESMF and assessing the effectiveness of mitigation measures against agreed indicators. They will be responsible for developing and contributing to reports that will be used by the Regional Safeguards Officers, which will result into quarterly reports and will be shared with both the GoA and the World Bank. External assessment of compliance with mitigation measures will also be carried out on a regular basis by an external agency to be appointed by the MoMP. The External Monitoring Agency/Agent will review the ESIA, ESMP (including the associated plans), and RF compliance, and will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of RAPs which will cover Social Impact Assessment of the delivery process of compensation and related resettlement assistance in cash or kind, to the affected households. The EMA will use the compliance report specifically to assess the status of project-affected vulnerable groups particularly female-headed households, the landless, disabled/elderly and poor families. Based on the results of the compliance report, the EMA will recommend to MoMP and the World Bank as to whether the necessary work on gas projects with resettlement impacts can commence. It is also suggested that independent consultants or consultancy firms will be recruited for conducting environmental and social impact assessments, where required.

Monitoring of the compliance of project implementation with the mitigation measures defined in the ESIA/ESMP with the associated plans (labor influx risk mitigation plan, LMP), CHMP and/or RAP will be carried out jointly with communities and Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit. The aim is to verify key concerns on compliance with the ESMF, implementation progress and extent of effective consultation and participation of local communities. Standard checklist prepared during the assessment studies will be used to report on the activities.

A third-party environmental, social, health and safety audit will be carried out at mid- term of project implementation and at the end of the project or when needed during the course of the project timeline. The audits are necessary to ensure that (i) the ESMF process is being implemented appropriately, and (ii) mitigation measures are being identified and implemented accordingly. The audit will be able to identify any amendments in the ESMF approach to improve its effectiveness. An independent resettlement monitoring consultant will be engaged to provide support on RAP implementation. his indicator will be used for the monitoring and evaluation of Social and environmental audit

No	Social & Environmental Issues	indicators
1	Land acquisition and resettlement	land acquisition impacts on surrounding communities to be improve their livelihood
2	Payment of cash compensation	MoMP and Arazi are responsible for payment of cash compensation on time
3	Occupational Health and Safety	Occupational health and safety framework
		Responsible officer for OHS
		Occupational Health and Safety Plan
		Adequately implementation of plan

		OHS trainings
		OHS responsibilities
		Usage of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
		Internal or external inspection
		Warning signs
		Record of incidents
		Proper reporting system
		Proper environmental and OHS record
4	Air Pollution	Machinery air pollution standard
		The expected air emissions of pollutants
		Air pollution control system
		Air pollution standard limits
5	Water pollution	Surface water resource near to project
		Release any wastewater to the ground or stream
		Wastewater treatment system
		Water quality tests
6	Soil pollution	Plan for waste collection and its final disposal
		Waste minimization or prevention system?
		Generation of hazardous waste
		Land pollution with dangerous chemicals
		Solid waste management
		Leaching of heavy metals into soil and ground water
		Soil erosion

6.6 Communication and Disclosure:

The draft ESMF and RF were subject to a comprehensive stakeholder consultation in October 2018, where a broad range of stakeholders were invited, ranging from government entities (20%), to civil society, private sector, affected communities and international organizations. The participants (of which 12.5% were women) raised a number of issues, reflecting general environmental concerns regarding extractive activities, the need for better coordination and collaboration across responsible government institutions. Other social concerns raised were citizen engagement and participatory approaches and labor issues, in particular occupational health issues and prevention of child labor (see Annex XII for details). All valid comments and suggestions are incorporated in the updated version of ESMF and RPF, such the environmental and occupational health issues, prevention on child labor, addressing the concerns of the vulnerable, affected communities. There were no specific gender issues raised.

Information-sharing and communication plays a vital role in raising awareness on the importance of environmental and social issues. The AGASP will layout a communication strategy where it will be important to give adequate attention and publicity to disclosure of ESMF and other safeguards related documents. A public information and communication campaign around the AGASP is fundamental to inform potential beneficiaries about the project but also about the mining and hydrocarbon extraction plans. This information campaign can use various media outlets, including: radio announcements, posters displayed on the walls of relevant public institutions, public television and so forth.

In order to carry on meaningful consultation with various stakeholders the project will develop a communication strategy for ESMF prior to its effectiveness date, which will be cleared from the WB (country office).

Local people and communities as well as their representatives need to be continuously involved in the decision-making process related to Project interventions through the public consultation. The AGASP project will ensure that the provisions in the regulatory documents (i.e. in relation to ESIA, land acquisition etc.) regarding public consultations and stakeholder consultations are followed and local communities and their representatives are properly engaged at various stages of the project.

The ESIA/ESMP with associated plans/RAP/CHMP process emphasizes the clear need for frequent interaction and communication between the general public, parties affected by the proposed Project, local NGOs, and external interested and concerned organizations.

In addition, it will be the responsibility of the ESSU to regularly organize workshops and seminars on environmental, social or cultural heritage related topics to on a regular basis and take initiatives to create awareness on ESMF among the stakeholders and local communities. The communities must be well informed about the procedures on how to file their complaints, if any.

The ESMF and RF will be translated into both local languages (Pashto and Dari) after completion and disclosure of the English version which will be made available on the MoMP and World Bank's external websites before appraisal. Additionally, the AGASP in collaboration with the relevant ministries and NEPA will make copies of the ESMF and RF available in selected public places as required by law for information and comments. Public notice in the media will be served for this purpose. Prior to the AGASP appraisal the ESMF and RF (standalone document) will be made available on the World Bank's External website, in accordance with the World Bank's ESF procedure. Environmental and Social Safeguards related guidelines and other important health and safety related documents will also be made available in formulations and language which is easily accessible and understandable by mining and hydrocarbon workers and license holders. Banners and other brochures with environmental and social safeguards related messages will be developed and distributed among mining and hydrocarbon license holders and displayed at important places.

The draft RF was disclosed on July 17, 2018 in-country on MoMP website- in addition, the draft RF version was shared with all stakeholder prior to stakeholder consultation meeting which happened on October 30, 2018. Stakeholders' feedback and comments were incorporated into the final RF and minutes of meeting from stakeholder consultation is annexed to the ESMF (refer to Annex XIII "Consultation workshop"). The final RF has been reviewed by the ENV & SOC (PMs) and cleared by the ESSA on July 15, 2019. Following Bank approval, the final approved RF will be re-disclosed in-country on MoMP and the WB's external websites.

6.7 Capacity Building and Technical Assistance

Capacity building of the relevant staff in the AGASP, and Hydrocarbon sector firms, communities is crucial for the effective implementation of the Project. Generic Training Modules developed in the previous

project will continue to be used in the capacity building programs under AGASP. For the capacity building training it is essential that a proper capacity needs assessment is carried out and that the capacity building training is output-oriented, and mechanisms are emplaced to gauge the knowledge gained or skills learned after attending the training, and that the impacts are observed in the department as well as in the field.

Some of the proposed training topics are listed in the table below, which will help building the capacity for smooth implementation of the Project.

Capacity improvement and training workshops will be organized for relevant staff of MoMP and for selected mining and hydrocarbon firms and individuals that are directly involved in the implementation of the ESMF. Additionally, an ESMF awareness campaign will be run throughout the project’s timeframe. A separate budget is also allocated for few relevant environmental and social impact assessment studies that will be commissioned to independent consultants or consultancy firms. The detailed budget for the implementation of the environmental and social management framework and RF is estimated to be US\$ 550,000, earmarked in the project cost for ESMF and RF implementation related activities.

Description	Target Group	When	Facilitation	Cost -\$
Afghanistan National Environmental, social, health and safety Guidelines, basic concept surrounding environmental & social impact assessment, Labor management, regulations, policies etc.	MoMP, ESSU, MoIC, CSO, MoWA, Private sector, CBO, and other interested stakeholders	Annual training throughout project duration	ESSU/MoMP	40,000
World Bank Safeguards Awareness Training of Environmental and Social Standards	ESSU, MoMP, MoIC, MoWA	Annual Training throughout project duration	ESSU MoMP	40,000
Citizen Engagement Component (Events and workshops for community awareness in the Project areas)	ESSU, MoMP, MoIC, MoWA	Annual training throughout project duration	ESSU/MoMP	40,000
Set up Grievance Redress Mechanism and functioning in the extractive industry	ESSU, MoMP, MoIC, AGE, CSO	Project implementation	ESSU	20,000
Monitoring Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Leadership Management Safety performance assessment Hazard Analysis and Control Hazard Communication Program Effective Accident Investigation Conducting Health and Safety Audits Job Hazard Analysis Occupational Health Risk Assessment Work Stress Risk Assessment Electrical Safety Fire Safety Fall Protection Plan Fleet Safety Management	ESSU, MoMP, MoPH, AGE, CSO	Project implementation phase	ESSU/ MoPH	50,000

Description	Target Group	When	Facilitation	Cost -\$
Implementation budget				
General Technical Assistance for ESF documents				400,000
Monitoring and Inspection (External Monitoring)				400,000
Training and Capacity Building in contract management and quality assurance of consultant deliverables				400,000
SEP implementation for Sheberghan Mazar e Sharif Gas Pipeline (for details, please refer to SEP)				19,900
Total				1,409,400
Grand total budget for ESF capacity building, implementation and Monitoring				1,409,400

-ESIAs, RAPs including preparation and implementation are not included in above budget. These costs are covered by Government/ Gas companies. The preparation of Supplementary RAP is included in the budget.

In due course the need for short, medium- and long-term Technical Assistance will be assessed. The TA will be used to seek fill expert gaps that are lacking in the Ministry.

Annexes:

Annex I (a): Negative List (Ineligible) Due to the Nature of Activities

The AGASP project will not support mining and hydrocarbons license holders with characteristics described below:

- Production or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under Afghanistan's laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements that Afghanistan is signatory to, or subject to international bans, such as pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides, ozone depleting substances, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), wildlife or products regulated under CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora);
- Investments that are significantly detrimental to the environment;
- Investments destined to be used for poppy production or processing;
- Production or trade in guns, mines, armaments or other military paraphernalia;
- Production or trade in alcoholic beverages;
- Production or trade in tobacco;
- Any activity on land that is considered dangerous due to security hazards or the presence of unexploded ordnance (mines, bombs);
- Use of any land that has disputed ownership or tenure rights;
- Production or activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labor/harmful child labor;
- Equipment or infrastructure (pumps, deep bore wells) designed to exploit any underground water sources with diesel engines for irrigation or mass processing (e.g. washing, produce transport in processing plant), including the construction of tube-wells;
- Crop and soil biocides (pesticides, herbicides, fungicides) that are shown to have toxic or noxious effects on humans;
- Activity that would significantly damage non-replicable cultural property. The project provides guidance to the government regarding protection of cultural heritage -downstream TA impacts
- Production or trade in radioactive materials;
- Production or trade in or use of non-bonded asbestos fibers;
- Production or trade in pharmaceuticals and pesticides/herbicides subject to international phase outs or bans;
- Fishing with the use of electric shocks and explosive materials;
- Production or trade in ozone depleting substances subject to international phase out;
- Production or trade in wood or other forestry products other than from sustainably managed forests;
- Gambling, casinos and equivalent enterprises;
- Activities involved with production, trade, transport and storage of ammonium nitrate fertilizer.

Annex I (b): Ineligible Activities Due to Violation of Afghanistan's Legislation

Mining and Hydrocarbons companies with any of the attributes listed below will be ineligible for funding under the AGASP project due to violation of relevant Afghan Legislation.

World Bank Safeguard	Attributes of Ineligible Sub-Projects (activities)
Preservation of Afghan cultural heritage	<p>Any activities that significantly damage or destroy historical and cultural property including, but not limited to, activities affecting the following sites:</p> <p>Sites officially recognized and/or proposed for recognition. so far are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Herat Monuments (including the Friday Masjid, Ceramic Tile Workshop, Musallah Complex, Fifth Minaret, Gawhar Shah Mausoleum, Ali Sher Navaii Mausoleum, Shah Zadeh Mausoleum Complex) ➤ Bamiyan Valley Monuments (including Fuladi, Kakrak, Shar-i-Ghulghula, and Shar-i-Zuhak) ➤ Kunduz, Ai Khanum Archaeological Site ➤ Ghazni Site and Monuments ➤ Ghor, Minaret of Jam ➤ Balkh, Haji Piyada / Nu Gunbad Mausoleum ➤ Kabul, Guldarra Stupa and Monastery ➤ Helmand, Lashkar-i-Bazar (Bost) Site and Monuments ➤ Baghlan, Surkh Kotal Archaeological Site <p>Sites (unofficially) recognized for significant historical and cultural value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Samangan, Takht-i-Rustam Stupa and Monastery
Involuntary Resettlement	No land acquisition or involuntary resettlement will be funded by the project, but the RF provide guidance to the government how to manage land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement.
Natural Habitats	<p>Any activity that involves the conversion and/or degradation of critical natural habitats including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ab-i-Estada Waterfowl Sanctuary ➤ Ajar Valley Wildlife Reserve (Proposed) ➤ Dasht-i-Nawar Waterfowl Sanctuary ➤ Pamir-Buzurg Wildlife Sanctuary (Proposed) ➤ Band-i-Amir National Park ➤ Kol-i-Hashmat Khan Waterfowl Sanctuary (Proposed) ➤ Shewa Lake in Badakhshan ➤ Project activities that might cause excessive disturbance to species of plants and animals of high conservation status, as defined by the NEPA
Forests	Any activities using unsustainably harvested timber or fuel wood
Safety of Dams	Any activities that affect or alter the quality and safety of existing dams
Pest Management	Requires pesticides that fall in WHO classes IA, IB, or II.
	Activities involving the use of hazardous substances.
International waterways	Affects waters in riparian neighbors.
Roads	New Roads.
	Widening of primary road.
Irrigation	New irrigation scheme or expansion of scheme requiring increased water intake
	New tube-well for irrigation
	Project activities liable to encourage the exploration or mining of mercury.

Mining	Project activities liable to encourage the exploration or mining of asbestos.
	Project activities at sites with high risk of landslips, rock-falls, etc.
Labor	Project activities liable to encourage the use of forced labor (all work or service not voluntarily performed that is extracted from an individual under threat of force or penalty).
	Project activities liable to encourage the use of harmful child labor (employment of children that is economically exploitative, or is likely to be hazardous to, or to interfere with, the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development).

Annex II: Environmental and Social Safeguards Screening Checklist

This checklist will be used for the ESSU experts as part of the preliminary social and environmental screening in the AGASP funded activities

Name of the sub project		Date of visit	
License Holder Reference No.			
Sector		Officer visited the site	
Location		Contact Person in the company	
Potential Social & Environmental Issues	Details	YES/NO	Remarks
Negative List	Does/Will the considered support through AGASP project to licence holder fall in any way affect the 'Negative List' described in Annex 1 (a) & 1(b)		<i>If Yes, provide details</i>
Land acquisition and resettlement	Will the considered extraction activity cause land acquisition or resettlement or adverse livelihood impacts on surrounding communities		<i>If yes, provide details</i>
Location of Activity	Is/Will the considered extraction activity (be) happen in an urban, and or residential area?		<i>If Yes, provide details on how it will impact the life of people living in the neighbourhood</i>
	Are/Will there (be) (potential) direct or indirect impacts of the considered Manufacturing or extraction on environmentally sensitive areas (forests, pastures, rivers and wetlands) or threatened species?		<i>If Yes, please indicate the nature of impacts</i>
	Is/Will the considered (extractive) activity (be) located within or adjacent to any government-designated protected area (national park, national reserve, world heritage site, etc.)?		<i>If Yes, please provide spatial details</i>
	Do/Will the activities subject to AGASP support somehow reduce peoples' access to pastures, water, public services or other resources that they depend on?		<i>If Yes, provide details</i>
	Does/Will the considered activity alter any historical, archaeological or cultural heritage site or require excavation near such a site?		<i>If Yes, provide details</i>
	Is/Will the land have used for (extractive) activities (be) free from any dispute?		<i>If Not, provide details</i>
	Is/Will there any resettlement occur as a result of extractive activities		<i>If Yes, provide details</i>
Air pollution	Does/Will the activity produce toxic gases or any other emissions that contribute towards air pollution?		<i>If Yes, provide details</i>
	Does/Will the activity of the licence holder comply with the National Air Quality Standards?		<i>If No, provide details</i>

Soil Pollution	Does/Will the activity of the License Holder cause any soil pollution, soil erosion or add contaminants to the soil?		<i>If <u>Yes</u>, provide details</i>
Water pollution	Does/Will the activity of the Licence holder produce any wastewater? If so, is it treated within the unit or discharged untreated?		<i>Provide details</i>
Health and Safety	Is/Will personal protection equipment (be) provided to workers and are they trained to use it?		<i>If <u>No</u>, provide details</i>
	Are/Will First Aid boxes and emergency medical kits (be) available in the manufacturing unit?		<i>If <u>Yes</u>, provide details</i>
	Are/Will proper measures of hygiene (be) available in the work place, such as sanitation facilities etc.		<i>If <u>No</u>, provide details</i>
Gender & Labor	Are/Will female workers (be) provided with separate sanitation facilities and private dressing rooms?		<i>If <u>No</u>, provide details</i>
	Is/Will salary discrimination (be) made based on a person's gender or ethnicity?		<i>If <u>Yes</u>, provide more details</i>
	Are/Will children under the age of 16 (be) working and/or are women with children working long working hours?		<i>If <u>Yes</u>, provide more details</i>
	Are/women employed in the mining or underground works in mines?		<i>If <u>Yes</u>, provide more details</i>
Any Unforeseen Impacts and Feedback from the Communities			

Annex III: Format for the Review of Environmental and Social Checklists

This form is used for the environmental and social experts of AGASP project and is filled based on the information provided in the Screening Checklist and observation from the site.

1. General Comments on the Checklist and site visit by the expert

2. Determination of ESF Risk categories based on field assessment and findings of the screening:

- High Risk
- Substantial Risk
- Moderate Risk
- Low Risk

3. Further action required, check an appropriate box;

- a) Ineligible for financing under AGASP
- b) Requires Partial (Initial) Env & Social Assessment/More E&S information
- c) Requires full Environmental & Social Impact Assessment
- d) Requires resettlement action plan
- d) Does not require further environmental or social due diligence

4. Justification for choosing the ESF Risk Category and detail about further action required, if any:

5. Any additional comments or suggestions by Environmental and Social Safeguards Expert

Reviewed by: Environmental & Social Safeguards Unit

Approved by: Director of AGASP

Signature:.....

Signature:.....

Annex IV: Terms of Reference for Environmental Expert

The main role of the Environmental Safeguards Expert in the Environment and Social Safeguards Unit is to provide technical support on environmental issues identification, management and mitigation that are associated with activities supported under. The expert will be responsible for the implementation of environmental aspect in the Environmental and Social Management Framework. The expert is to tailor the Term of reference for conducting environmental impact assessment studies, where required, and liaise closely with the consultancy firm assigned for conducting EIA and government agencies. The Environmental and Social Safeguards Expert will report directly to the project director of the AGASP.

The Environmental Specialist must hold a degree in environmental science, environmental engineering and/or related disciplines and have a minimum of 5 years' experience working with similar projects involving large scale infrastructure development, preferably with extractive industry. He/she must be familiar with GoA's environmental laws and regulations, the World Bank' ESF and ESSs and the IFC Performance Standards. Substantial experience in community mobilization and analysis of resettlement issues is an advantage.

Key tasks are, but not limited to:

- Liaise with National Environmental Protection Agency and other CSOs involved in the environmental management or awareness campaigns;
- Ensure EIAs/EMPs are properly carried out to meet the Government of Afghanistan and the World Bank's ESF requirements;
- Develop or revise Terms of Reference for EIA studies, where required;
- Commission an independent consulting firm to carry out an environmental performance audit of the AGASP on an annual basis /mid-term of the project;
- Provide technical advice to on all technical issues related to natural resources and environmental management. These issues will relate to impacts on surface water, groundwater, agricultural resources and vegetation, the sourcing of materials used in construction, human health, ecology, protected areas and land and soil degradation;
- Provide specific technical advice on avoidance, mitigation measures to environmental impacts arising from the activities of extractive industry funded under AGASP;
- Monitor the implementation of safeguard management plans (EIAs/EMPs) using indicators provided in the ESMF and prepare quarterly monitoring reports; contribute to the regular progress report of the project;
- Be responsible for handling entitlements, implementation arrangements and budget for discussion and awareness raising/capacity building;
- Handle project related grievances and relevant documentation;
- Create committees for addressing on environmental and social issues at different scale;
- Facilitate and actively participate in the meetings for Environmental and Social Safeguards Adversary Board;
- Conduct training/capacity need assessments, and participating in capacity building programs proposed for the implementation of the ESMF;

- Run effective and systematic communication campaigns for the ESMF implementation throughout the project's existence;
- Assist in developing and implementation of a communication strategy for creating awareness on environmental and social matters associated to the project;
- Performing any other relevant activities requested by Ministry's leadership or emerged during the project implementation.

Annex V: Terms of Reference for Social Safeguards Expert

The main role of the Social Safeguards Expert is to provide technical support on social issues emerging from the interventions of AGASP project and ensuring implementation of the ESMF and Resettlement Framework. The Social Safeguards Expert will report directly to the project director of the AGASP. The Social Expert must hold a degree in social sciences or development studies and/or related discipline and have a minimum of 5 years experience working with similar projects involving large scale infrastructure development, preferably with extractive industry with resettlement and other social issues. He/she must be familiar with GoA's pertinent laws and regulations, and the World Bank's ESF and ESSs, particularly on involuntary resettlement, Cultural Heritage Preservation, and IFC Performance Standards. Substantial experience in community mobilization and analysis of resettlement issues is a clear advantage.

Key tasks are, but not limited to:

- Liaise with relevant Ministries and CSOs on regular basis;
- Ensure SIA and SMPs are properly carried out to meet the Government of Afghanistan and the World Bank's requirements;
- Commission an independent consulting firm to carry out a social performance audit of the AGASP on an annual basis /mid-term of the project. This could be coordinated with environmental expert to make it a joint task;
- Provide technical advice to on all technical issues related to social issues associated with extractive industry. Particularly, on land acquisitions and resettlement related issues;
- Provide specific technical advice on mitigation measures to social impacts arising from the activities of extractive industry funded under AGASP;
- Monitor the implementation of safeguard management plans using Citizen Engagement indicators provided in the ESMF, and other safeguards instruments such as CHMP, LMP, Labor Influx risk mitigation plan, employee code of conduct, GBV action plan, Plan and SEP, and prepare quarterly monitoring reports; contribute to the regular progress report of the project;
- Be responsible for handling entitlements, implementation arrangements and budget for discussion and awareness raising/capacity building;
- Handle project related grievances and relevant documentation, and create a database for registering grievances of the Project Affected Persons;
- Create committees for addressing on social issues at different scale;
- Conduct training/capacity need assessments, and participating in capacity building programs proposed for the implementation of the ESMF and RF;
- Run effective and systematic communication campaigns for the ESMF/RF implementation throughout the project's existence;
- Assist in developing and implementation of a communication strategy for creating awareness on social matters associated to the project;
- Facilitate and actively participate in the meetings for the Social & Environmental Adversary Board;
- Performing any other relevant activities requested by Ministry's leadership or emerged during the project implementation.

Annex VI: Terms of Reference for Social & Environmental Advisory Board

The Environmental Law of Afghanistan provides the basis for environmental governance in Afghanistan. The primary aims of the law are: conservation and management of environmental resources and their sustainable use to improve livelihoods and protect health of human beings, flora and fauna; maintain ecological functions and evolutionary processes; secure the needs of present and future generations; conserve the natural and cultural heritage; and facilitate the reconstruction and sustainable development of the national economy. The National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), as an independent institutional entity, is responsible for coordinating and monitoring conservation and rehabilitation of the environment, and the implementation of the law.

Various studies and surveys of the geology reveal that Afghanistan's exploitable minerals resources of Afghanistan reach to the value of more than US\$ 3 trillion. Most important among these deposits are copper, iron ore, cobalt, gold and heavy metals such as lithium. The survey also reveals that there are huge deposits of niobium, rare earth elements, gas and oil. Further, Afghanistan is famous for its precious stones. These natural resources could contribute a major share of the current external support, and become the engine of economic growth, if managed in a sustainable way. On March 16, 2009, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan endorsed the principles of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), the global standard for improved transparency in the oil, gas and mining sectors, thus expressing its commitment to transparent and accountable sector governance. The Ministry of Mines and Petroleum (MoMP) is not only responsible for creating a conducive environment for private and public sector investment in the mining sector in Afghanistan but also for ensuring that it is managed adopting best international practices and in compliance with international and national standards.

Both NEPA and MoMP, having the common goal of facilitating the reconstruction and sustainable development of the national economy, are in the process of institutional capacity building, and there is a need for these institutions to work in close cooperation, particularly in the integration of environmental awareness into mining sector development in order to achieve this common goal. The World Bank has supported the Sustainable Development of Natural Resources II Project, particularly focusing on environmental and social safeguards to minimize adverse impacts on the environment and on natural resources through sound policy, legislation, and institutional capability to enforce them. One of the key areas prioritized in this project is to establish, maintain, and grow an effective coordination mechanism between these two institutions. With an aim to achieve this priority objective an advisory Board on Social and Environmental Safeguards is constituted with representation from other key institutions to promote the sustainable development of the mining and hydrocarbons sector in Afghanistan.

Mission of the Board

The mission set for the advisory board is to establish and encourage effective and harmonious coordination between NEPA and MoMP thereby promoting sustainable development of the mining sector in Afghanistan.

Goals of the Board

The goals set for the board are;

- To assist and facilitate NEPA on effective implementation of legislative frameworks with an aim to safeguard all sorts of environmental, social, and economical assets.
- To assist and facilitate MoMP on effective implementation of legislative framework while encouraging, enabling, and regulating extractive industries and associated infrastructure. The Board provides guidance on avoiding, minimizing and mitigation of negative impacts on the environment and environmental assets.

Mandate of the Board

The Board has purely advisory role whereas its effectiveness will derive solely from the quality of its advice and its relevance to the needs of NEPA and MoMP. The advisory role will focus primarily on areas including but not limited to the following:

- Identify the main environmental, socio-economic and cultural issues of major mining projects and assist the EIA Board of Experts and NEPA in issuing up-to-date guidelines for ESIA studies;
- Provide guidance and overall support in operationalization of the SESA and ESMF of mining sector;
- Provide technical support to NEPA and the EIA 'Board of Experts' in the evaluation of ESIA reports and placing conditions for approval;
- Provide technical assistance to NEPA and MoMP on international best practices or on standards particularly on the mining sector;
- To support NEPA and MoMP in avoiding duplication of work in different projects being implemented in these organizations;
- Provide technical support to MoMP and NEPA on other relevant issues as required;
- Identify capacity constraints for managing Environmental and Social safeguard issues and recommend measures.

Structure of the Panel

Position & Organization

- Deputy Director General, NEPA
- Deputy Minister, MoMP
- Director, (EIA and SD Division), NEPA
- Director, Environment Division, MoMP
- Director, Standards Preparation Division, ANSA
- Director, Afghanistan Geological Survey, MoMP
- Manager, AGASP

Designation within the Panel

- Co-Chairman
- Co-Chairman
- Member
- Member
- Member
- Member
- Member Secretary

Designated or Invitee Members

- Organization
- Environmental Advisor of the MoMP
- Social Advisor of the MoMP
- Advisor of NEPA

- ESIA Advisor of NEPA
- Social Community Advisor of NEPA
- Manager, AGASP Project
- Environment Advisor, World Bank Country Officer

Secretariat of Board

AGASP will perform as the secretariat of the Board during implementation period of the project and later it will be transferred to NEPA or MoMP.

Board Meetings and Duration

Board meetings shall be held in NEPA or MoMP offices or at the PMU office every 2 weeks on a Tuesday at 2pm, ending promptly at 4pm.

The Board Secretariat shall ensure that a schedule for 6 consecutive meetings is maintained and circulated as routine attached to 'Reminder of Meeting / Call for Agenda Items' 'Circulation of Agenda' and 'Circulation of Minutes'.

Specialist Advisory Groups

The Board shall establish a number of 'Specialist Advisory Groups' to review selected topics in more detail on behalf of the Panel. These groups are expected to include: 'Responding to Impacts of Mining on Cultural Heritage, 'Mitigation of environmental and social impacts, International best practices and standards etc.

Membership of each group shall be decided by the 'Board Chairman' in consultation with the Secretariat. Each group shall meet as often as its member decides, at a venue agreed with the Secretariat (e.g. NEPA, MoM, PMU, MoIC).

To ensure consistency and communication, the Secretariat (or its nominee) shall attend each meeting of each Group, and report verbally on progress to the next Board meeting.

Each Group shall report back to the Board at a special Board Meeting every 2 months, at which all Groups shall make 20-minute presentations.

Board Secretariat Responsibilities

- Circulate notification of meeting, one week in advance of each meeting, requesting attendance and items for Agenda.
- Prepare and circulate Agenda 2 days in advance of each meeting.
- Prepare and circulate Minutes (+ Action List) day after each meeting.

Minutes, Agenda and Attached Reports

- Minutes and Agenda shall be written in a way that they do not contain any information that is confidential, in the opinion of either the Chairman or the MoM or PMU;
- Confidential material will often need to be circulated with the Minutes, Agenda or Attached Reports, and the Panel Secretariat will only do so in PDF, and the PDF shall be password protected, and each page shall be highlighted as CONFIDENTIAL in RED.

Appropriate Organizations

The following entities, other than included in the structure, shall be deemed ‘appropriate organizations’ for considering inviting representatives to Board Meetings by the Chairman in consultation with the Secretariat, and additional organizations may be considered from time-to-time:

- Ministry of Economy
- Ministry of Finance
- NEPA Provincial Office
- Provincial offices of the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum (MoMP)
- Other donor agencies or organizations supporting projects, mainly in the mining, environment or socio-cultural sectors in Afghanistan, e.g Archaeological Delegation of France (DAFA)

Annex VII: Terms of Reference for Environmental Impact Assessment

Once it has been decided from the review of environmental screening checklists, that an environmental impact assessment study is required, and the following steps must be carried out:

- Clearly state the objectives of the ESIA for sub project (extractive project), summarize the scope of the ESIA and its timing relative to project preparation, design, and approval. Within the scope of the study outline the time, space and jurisdictional boundaries of the study. Furthermore, identify the tasks and studies to be carried out, information deficiencies to be addressed, methodologies etc.
- Provide details on target subproject which is subject to an ESIA, and its function, and provide information on the relevant activities of the License Holder that are causing environmental and social impacts, use pictures and maps (at appropriate scale) where deemed necessary;
- Identify the relevant Afghan regulations and guidelines governing the conduct of the ESIA and/or specify the content of the report. Provide information on the pertinent regulations and standards governing social and environmental quality, health and safety, protection of sensitive areas, protection of endangered species, land use control, etc.
- Identify and address the relevant ESF environmental and social standards, applicable environmental health and safety guidelines.
- Identify gaps between the National Regulations and guidelines and world bank ESF and propose gap filling measures.
- Describe the situation by presenting baseline data on the relevant environmental characteristics of the study area. Include information on any changes anticipated by the support of AGASP project;
- Determine the potential impacts of the proposed project: distinguish between significant positive and negative impacts, direct and indirect impacts, and immediate and long-term impacts. Identify impacts that are unavoidable or irreversible. Wherever possible, describe impacts quantitatively, in terms of environmental costs and benefits;
- Analyze and describe alternatives which would achieve the same objective(s), exploring technological, economical and other appropriate criteria;
- Together with social expert or team assigned for conducting Social Impact Assessment, carryout review and analyze the social dimension of the project, particularly the i) review of the land ownership documentation where land is required for project, ii) ensure that allocated land for project is free of squatters and any disputes, iii) ensure application of Grievance Redress Mechanism and proper recording of grievances, and provide inputs in the development of ESMP.
- Prepare a pragmatic management plan to avoid and mitigate negative impacts: recommend feasible and cost-effective measures to prevent or reduce significant negative impacts to acceptable levels and describe the actions necessary to implement them: prepare the plans identified in ESMF such as ESMP, SEP, Labor management plan, Emergency preparedness and response plan, OHS plan, labor influx risk mitigation plan, safety awareness program,
- Identify the institutional needs to implement environmental & social assessment recommendations by reviewing the authority and capability of institutions at mining company,

local, provincial/regional, and national levels. Recommend steps to strengthen or expand them so that management and monitoring plans in environmental assessment may be implemented;

- Design a detailed Environmental Management Plan, propose budget for its implementation, layout institutional arrangements. Develop monitoring plan for the implementation of mitigation measures, and set indicators to track the progress against the desired objective of the Environmental impact study;
- Consult stakeholders and describe the arrangements for obtaining the views of local CSOs and affected groups and for keeping records of meetings and other activities, communications, and comments at their deposition;
- Prepare a professional ESIA report, keeping it concise and limited to significant environmental issues, with the focus on key findings, conclusions and recommended actions.

Annex VIII: Terms of References for Social Impact Assessment

Historically, mining activities have led to varying levels of adverse social and environmental impacts including the large-scale displacement of populations. As a result, mining has suffered from negative campaigns from the media and civil society for benefiting the rich, while exploiting the poor. In developing countries, where the gap between the 'haves' and 'have-nots' is large, the negative impacts of mining projects are more pronounced and may seem to outweigh the potential positive contribution they can make. A major challenge for the mining industry lies in effectively mitigating various negative social impacts and maximizing positive social impacts.

Where social impacts have been carefully managed and mitigated, the extractives industries can play a major role in the social development of the area. In Afghanistan, the importance of using the sector as a catalyst for social development cannot be over emphasized. The extractives industries can contribute to the social arena through community development, the creation of social infrastructure, social protection, the health and safety of workers, job creation, skill training and income generation.

To ensure sustainable social development, there is need to view this issue in a wider context of long-term development needs and opportunities of the community. Short-term approaches for mitigating the negative and maximizing the positive impacts of extractives industry operations generally tend to focus on a limited number of issues such as education, water and sanitation, and may not result in desirable results. Much more can be achieved through an integrated approach wherein social development is addressed as part of overall management plan of an extractives industry operation. Such a management plan must boost the local economy by providing direct employment opportunities to local people, and also alternate sources of livelihood and income generation.

Purpose of Social Impact Assessment:

The purpose of this document, which has been prepared by MoMP on behalf of consultants, is to describe the proposed contents of the AGASP SIA and to provide the PMU of AGASP with information about the planned approach for undertaking the SIA process.

An SIA is required to identify and analyze the potential social impacts of proposed mining activities and to recommend initiatives, realize sustainable development opportunities as well as to mitigate the negative impacts.

The SIA to be prepared for the AGASP project will:

- Identify and analyze social impacts;
- Recommend initiatives to build on opportunities;
- Help to mitigate adverse social impacts;
- Help to preserve cultural values and traditions; and
- Help to realize sustainable development opportunities.

The purpose of SIA is to:

- Identify all relevant stakeholders, including vulnerable people and communities (e.g. women, disabled, local minorities),
- Engage all relevant stakeholders in consultations and public hearings, with special arrangements to ensure inclusion of identified vulnerable peoples and groups;
- Provide a detailed description and analysis of the social pre-project baseline situation as a basis for development, mitigation and future monitoring;
- Provide an assessment based on collected baseline data to identify both positive and negative social impacts at both local and national level;
- Optimize positive impacts and mitigate negative impacts from the mining activities throughout the project lifetime; and
- Develop a Social management plan

Brief description of the project

AGASP project incorporates the MoMP Roadmap priorities that facilitate institution strengthening and regulatory restructuring and building technical skills for resource development. The project design relies heavily upon citizen engagement and investor input. The project has four components as follows: Component A - Sustaining Gas Supply; Component B - Governance of the Gas Sector; and Component C - Project Management. A detailed summary of each of the components is provided below.

The objective of the World Bank supported Afghanistan Gas Project (AGASP) is to facilitate a sustainable supply of gas through targeted investments in gas infrastructure and enhanced gas sector governance, which entails social and social impacts at various levels. The project has three components as follows:

- **COMPONENT A: SUSTAINING GAS SUPPLY.** The objective of this component is to support the sustained supply of commercial quality natural gas for Sheberan and Mazar IPP power generation and industrial uses through (a) targeted technical assistance and transaction support to hydrocarbons related investments in the near and mid-term, and (b) support to the construction and installation of natural gas infrastructure, including a pipeline and gas processing facility.
- **COMPONENT B: STRENGTHENING GAS SECTOR GOVERNANCE.** The objective of this component is to address the institutional, contractual and regulatory gaps that persist in the management of Afghanistan's mineral and hydrocarbon resources, thereby improving predictability, transparency and functionality of the sectors. Emphasis will be given to the MoMP upstream role as policy-maker, in accordance with the Mining Sector Roadmap, as well as establishment of sector regulatory bodies such as the AOGRA (created 2018). Geographic focus will include field offices responsible for licensing, regulatory monitoring including occupational health, safety and environment.

COMPONENT C: PROJECT MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION. This component will provide support at implementation to the undertake project management, in accordance with the World Bank's fiduciary and other guidelines, including incremental

operating costs, equipment, training on fiduciary and project management issues, project audits, and engagement of technical advisers to provide technical expertise on project performance monitoring and planning. This component will also finance the cost of recruiting a project management firm to support the MoMP in the effective management and implementation of the project. The firm is expected to focus on the job training and capacity building to project staff. The staff are all assigned to work on the AGASP project by the MoMP.

Approach to SIA:

The project proponent is responsible for preparing the ESIA is expected by MoMP and NEPA to deploy experienced resources. In order to create in-country capacity in preparation of SIAs, it is good practice for a local environmental consultancy to participate in preparing the ESIA, for instance as the local partner in a consortium with the lead international environmental consultancy.

The SIA is required to follow the national environmental regulations, guidelines and standards⁶, and also comply with the requirement of the World Bank's ESF and ESSs.

An initial social screening will be conducted by NEPA and approved by the World Bank. If it is concluded that the proposed project would have substantial environmental and/or social impacts and warrant a High-Risk classification according to the World Bank's ESF, then the project is subject to full/detailed ESIA.

The following SIA documents shall be prepared, and submitted to NEPA for review and approval before commencement of construction activities:

- (i) Social Impact Assessment Report; and
- (ii) Social Impact Management Plan.

SIA Process

During the planning and development of the SIA process, a number of references and sources will be considered in order to achieve international mining industry best practices for the SIA.

Upon receipt of the SIA and Social management plan, the ESIA Directorate of the NEPA shall scan the document and decide on the line Ministries and other parties who will be consulted for comments. The line Ministries are expected to include:

Ministry of Mines and Petroleum, Ministry of public works, Ministry of finance, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of justice, Ministry of Commerce and industries, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, Ministry of Rural Development,

The NEPA shall send an electronic copy of the ESIA to all of the selected line Ministries and any other parties of relevance (e.g. the Afghanistan Water Supply and Sewerage Corporation; also, Arazi – the Land

⁶ The International Council on Minerals and Metals (ICMM); the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); the International Reporting Initiative for Extractive Industries; and the International Finance Corporation ("The Equator Principles").

Authority), and shall request comments by a specific deadline: 28 days after dispatch is proposed. The NEPA shall also circulate the SIA internally, requesting comments from its own staff/ Directorates, as relevant. The GIRoA will prepare for the submission of the documents, such that consolidated responses represent a whole-Government consensus and can act as the basis for moving the Aynak project forwards in an efficient and coherent manner. The NEPA and the MoMP are arguably the most critical parties within the GIRoA for the review of the social impact assessment. The NEPA is the 'authority' for the environmental and social impact assessment, while the MOMP is the 'authority' for the FS. However, the regulatory and policy responsibilities for certain matters lie elsewhere within the GIRoA, and those parties must be respected in the review procedures. Internally in the MoMP, the implementing partners, GASP PMU, and relevant MoMP Advisors will be involved.

Scope of Work

TASK 1: Description of the Project

Provide a detailed description of the relevant parts of the project and its activities. Review information about the project and provide any missing information and data about the following: location, general layout, size and capacity, production methods, pre-rehabilitation, scheduling of rehabilitation development activities, life span of operations.

Task 2: Baseline Information relevant to Social characteristics of the area

With reference to the baseline data and information existing at the project site and that contained in the scoping report, assemble, evaluate and present baseline data on relevant social characteristics of the study areas such as socio economic and cultural aspects. Elaborate on the study areas and adjacent (marginal) areas will be considered, for example;

Socio-economic environment:

Review baseline data and information on the socio-economic environment as provided in the scoping report and present any additional data related to the project area identifying whether World Bank ESS 5 is applicable.

Task 3: Legislative and Regulatory Considerations

This task will describe pertinent regulations and standards that govern environmental quality and management, health, safety, protection of sensitive areas, endangered species, and land use control at relevant local, regional, national, and international levels.

Task 4: Key Social Issues to be determined in relation to the impacts of the project

As a result of the scoping exercise and corresponding consultations and feedback, the main issues and key questions identified as critical are the following:

- Employment and human resources development;
- Potential conflicts of mining activities with other economic activities;
- Business opportunities and direct benefits of the project;
- Changes in demography, production systems and livelihood in project locality;

- Impact/spin off effects on tourism, small scale mining, and local industry related to mining;
- Training and transfer of technology (polishing, gemology, transfer of know-how related to gemstones mining and processing);
- Seasonality of work at the mine and production plant, as well as optimal rotation schemes

Other social issues and key questions to be addressed during the SIA process are structured within the following themes:

- Potential changes in business life/structure;
- Cultural and natural values related to natural resources (agriculture development, livestock rearing and small businesses);
- Potential impacts of the project on public services;
- Potential social conflicts (competition for jobs, small scale miners, vulnerable groups, lifestyle and culture);
- Public health.

Social Risks:

Additionally, civil society groups, mining companies, trade unions and Governments have identified a wide range of potential social risks faced by indigenous peoples and local communities and have developed norms and criteria for socially responsible mining. The potential negative social impacts from mining include the following:

- Increased poverty among local communities through a degraded environment or the loss of agricultural land on which community subsistence may depend;
- Displacement, forcible eviction, or forced relocation leading to impoverishment and a loss of cultural and social cohesion and means of livelihood;
- Greater economic inequality between those with jobs and those without, or between men and women, or between those who receive other benefits and resource rents and those who do not;
- Internal conflict, disruption of traditional social structures, and increased gender inequality as a result of unequal access to jobs in the mine by men;
- Militarization because of the need to protect assets from local opposition, from scavenging by poor communities, or from existing local conflicts;
- The in-migration of labor, leading to conflicts due to different socio-cultural values between newcomers and native residents, the over-use of local resources, the spread of diseases; and other socially unacceptable practices;
- The loss of land, and loss of sustainable livelihoods as a result of displacement of communities by mining;
- The loss of cultural cohesion and of sacred places; and
- Breaches of core labor standards e.g. through the use of forced labour, child labour, denying workers the right to unionize and to collective bargaining, and breaches in health and safety standards.

Task 5: Impacts Analysis and Assessment

The description of impacts will indicate whether impacts are positive or negative, direct or indirect, short or long term, reversible or irreversible. Furthermore, the study must consider cumulative impact on a regional scale.

Guided by acceptable standards and regulations recommended the most feasible measures to eliminate/reduce/mitigate the impacts.

Task 6: Alternatives Analysis

Describe alternatives that were considered or examined in the course of developing the proposed project. Also, identify other alternatives of achieving the same objectives in the case of siting, design, technology, rehabilitation techniques, phasing, etc and compare them in relation to suitability under local conditions, potential environmental and social impacts and institutional training and monitoring requirements. The zero alternative scenarios must also be considered.

Task 7: Develop Social Management Plan to Mitigate Negative Impacts

Propose feasible and cost-effective measures to reduce the negative impacts. Prepare an environmental and social management and monitoring plan in relation to operations in the project area following 'ESMP guidelines' to include the proposed programs, budget estimates, schedules, staffing and training requirements to implement the mitigation measures and impacts of the projects during the rehabilitation and the operational phase.

Identify opportunities for community benefit sharing in the project and proposed feasible and cost-effective approach.

- Prepare a pragmatic management plan to avoid and mitigate negative impacts: recommend feasible and cost-effective measures to prevent or reduce significant negative impacts to acceptable levels and describe the actions necessary to implement them: prepare the plans identified in ESMF such as ESMP, SEP, Labor management plan, labor influx risk mitigation plan, Emergency preparedness and response plan, OHS plan, safety awareness program,
- Identify and address the relevant ESF environmental and social standards, applicable environmental health and safety guidelines.
- Identify gaps between the National Regulations and guidelines and world bank ESF and propose gap filling measures.

Task 8: Develop the Monitoring Plan

Prepare a detailed plan to monitor the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures and reduction of environmental and social impact of the project during rehabilitation and operation phases. This plan must specify which parameters are to be monitored, at what interval and frequency, costing and assign responsibility i.e., who will be doing what, when and how.

Task 9: Public involvement

Ensure adequate public consultation and involvement in the social study process by consulting key stakeholders that were not covered during the scoping study. Review the consultation process

undertaken, during the scoping exercise. Ensure concerned stakeholders are involved and their concerns are taken to the board. The result of public consultations must be documented in the report.

Reporting

The final draft of the SIA document and ESMP (including the associated plans) addressing issues associated with the project area will be prepared in accordance with World Bank guidelines and be concise by following the proposed report writing guidelines in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, 2005.

The contents of the SIA document shall follow the requirement of NEPA and the World Bank ESS 1. An example Table of Contents (TOC) is provided in the box below, which could be modified to mineral investment projects.

TABLE OF CONTENTS	6. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6.1 Construction Stage
1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION	6.1.2 Physical cultural resources
1.1 Background	6.1.3 Impact of land acquisition and resettlement 6.1.4 Social impact incl. on women and vulnerable groups
1.2 Overview of the Proposed Project	6.2 Operation Stage
2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR EA REPORT PREPARATION	6.2.1 Social and cultural impact
2.1 Afghanistan EIA Legislation and Regulations	7. SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
2.2 World Bank ESF Requirements	7.1 Mitigation measures
2.3 List of planning and technical documents supporting EIA preparation	7.2 Social management organization and responsibilities
2.4 SIA Approaches & Methodology:	7.3 Environmental supervision and reporting procedures
2.4.1 SA Classification	7.4 Environmental monitoring plan
2.4.2 SIA Instruments	7.5 Environmental capacity training plan
2.4.3 Assessment scope and key areas for assessment	7.6 Incorporation of mitigation measures into contracts
2.4.4 Applicable standards	8. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE
3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	8.1 Objectives
3.1 Contents, Scale, Investment and Construction Schedule	8.2 Methodologies
3.2 Relations with Existing Infrastructure and Plan	8.3 Consultation process and results
3.3 Identification of key social issues	8.3.1 Consultation at early stage of SA preparation
4.2 Social Environment	8.3.2. Draft SIA consultation
4.2.1 Social-economic status	8.4 Information disclosure
4.2.2 Social assessment	9. CONCLUSIONS ANNEX
4.2.3 Land use plan	
4.2.4 Physical cultural resources	
5. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES	
5.1 Without-Project scenario	
5.2 Project strategy alternatives (if applicable)	
5.3 Alternatives for project site/alignment/design	

The following aspects need special attention and must be adequately addressed during preparation of SIA and EMP.

- Identification of environmental sensitive sites and key issues

- Identification of environmental sensitive sites and key issues
- Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures
- Socially Inclusive Public Consultation and information disclosure

Annex IX (a): Format for Registration of Grievances Concerning AGASP Supported Activities

Complaint Reference No. _____

Name of the complainant _____

Date of complaint _____

Address of the complainant (Province & District): _____

Phone No _____ Email Address (If any) _____

Name of Company/License Holder (if applicable) _____

Statements made by complainant:

Summary of the complaints:

Complainant's signature

Verified by Safeguards Expert

For official use only:

Category of attention required to address the grievance:

- i) Highly Urgent ii) Moderately Urgent iii) Route grievance

Decision taken by (Provincial) Grievance Redress Committee:

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Annex IX (b): Format for Grievances Reporting Database

Province	Category of Complaint	Reference Number	Outcome of the Complaint						Remarks
			Rejected - Provide Reason for Rejection	Resolved on spot	Resolved by Provincial GRC	Resolved at AGASP's Headquarter	Pending	Referred to the Court	
<i>Logar</i>	<i>Waste disposal/Land Acquisition/Air pollution/Noise/Social etc</i>	<i>20/01/18/KBL</i>	<i>Rejected, since AGASP is directly or indirectly not engaged in the problem caused to PAP</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>	<i>Yes/Ne</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>	<i>Provide description/clarification where needed</i>

Annex IX (c): Format for MoMP's Staff Grievances because of Institutional Reform

The staff grievance form is designed to provide fair and equitable resolution of concerns related to terms or conditions of employment or as result of institutional reform (which might result in downscaling) that are not resolved to the staff member's satisfaction within Human Resource unit of MoMP.

Complaint Reference No. _____ Date of complaint _____

Name of the complainant _____ Title: _____

Address of the complainant (Province & District): _____

Phone No _____ Email Address (If any) _____

Name of Department (if applicable) _____

Please describe the issue for which you are seeking resolution (including date(s) of incident(s))?

What specific resolution would you like to reach?

Have you already contacted your Supervisor/head of department/ HR representative/any other office (please specify)? YES NO

What was the outcome of your previous contact with above options?

Complainant's signature

Verified by HR Officer

For official use only:

Category of attention required to address the grievance:

i) Highly Urgent ii) Moderately Urgent iii) Route grievance

Decision taken by (Provincial) Grievance Redress Committee:

Annex X: Terms of Reference for the Grievances Redress Committee

Within the scope of previous World Bank-funded project Grievances Redress Committees was formed. AGASP project will continue to use these committees and work with them to make it more efficient and functional. Member of Committee must be representing community, CSOs and pertinent government ministries at both national and local levels. Where applicable, women will have representation in the GRC. Members of the committee are expected to be familiar with the World Bank's GRM procedures, Labor Law of Afghanistan and other pertinent national regulations.

Some the tasks expected from the grievances redress committees are listed below;

- Reviews the admissibility of each complaint against the national and World Bank's policies and regulatory obligations, and decides which procedures to follow;
- In the context of the handling of admissible complaint, and in accordance with the Grievances Redress Mechanism , the committee
 - a) Acknowledges the receipt of complaints lodged with the GRC;
 - b) Gathers and reviews existing information on the subject under complaint;
 - c) Conducts appropriate inquiries with a view to assessing whether the World Bank's GRM policies and procedures have been followed;
 - d) Coordinates different services involved in order to obtain all possible internal information and opinions on the complaint;
 - e) Ensures appropriate stakeholder engagement through fact-finding, mediation, conciliation and dialogue facilitation whenever appropriate;
 - f) Coordinates with other organizations and stakeholders whenever appropriate;
 - g) Reports on findings, makes recommendations regarding corrective actions (addressing the complaint) and/or possible improvements of existing procedures and issues the conclusion report.
 - h) Drafts appropriate replies to the complainants or refer it to higher level (headquarter level) in the allocated time
 - i) Ensures that imposed and/or agreed delays and notices are respected;
 - j) Fosters the adherence to the World Bank's and national policies, in particular those regarding extractive industries;
- The GRC will regularly reports on its activities by issuing quarterly reports on the status of complaints and issues an annual activity report;
- In addition to the handling of complaints, the Committee contributes to the establishment, implementation and communication of strategies, policies, procedures relating to the handling of complaints;
- The GRC assists the MoMP/ESSU, for the common sake of good administration, by contributing to the identification of possible improvements to the implementation of its activities;
- In order to raise the awareness of possible future complaints, the GRC reviews internal documents and follows the activities of external stakeholders which are active with regard to the operations supported on the AGASP project;
- Whilst maintaining its operational independency in terms of opinion and expression, for issues pertaining to civil society and external communication the GRC closely co-operates with the Safeguards Unit in the MoMP;

The AGASP project endeavors to foster the awareness of all the staff of the GRC and a GRM guidance notes will be developed and training to the GRC members will be given, so that to enable them on the procedures to be followed and provide them with information on the life cycle of a complaint.

Annex XI: TOR for Labor Influx Risk Assessment with Labor Influx Risk Mitigation Plan

A key objective of the World Bank's ESF and ESSs is to help avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse impacts of its projects on people and the environment. Bank-financed investment projects often involve construction of infrastructure civil works for which the required labor force and associated goods and services cannot be fully supplied locally. The migration to and temporary settlement of laborers in the project, referred to as labor influx, carries an array of potentially positive and negative impacts in terms of demands on public infrastructure, utilities, housing and sustainable resource management and the strain on social dynamics. Following guidelines of WB, the scope of labor influx assessment is limited to the management of the adverse impacts on the host community that can result from temporary labor influx. These ToRs are developed to identify roles and responsibilities of institutions (borrower, contractor etc.) to assess adverse impacts of labor influx on local/host community.

Context

Designed as an umbrella project AGASP is designed to enhance administration of extractive resource development by strengthening the capacities of key government. In addition of being formulated around capacity development and reform establishment regional investment projects would be supported in different aspects under the principle of shared facilities.

While total actual production remains largely unknown, it is informative that the AEITI (2015) note that in the period 2006 – 2007, approximately 8 percent of Afghanistan's employed population was working in the construction, mining, and quarrying sectors. These informal operations constitute a material piece of the Afghan economy, but the full economic realization from existing operations has not been achieved.

Assessing the Probability of Project-Induced In-Migration

To identify the risk of each mining project in assessing whether or not a project will be concerned with the risks of project-induced in-migration, one must first determine the probability of its occurrence. The probability of project-induced in-migration can be predicted on the basis of three factors:

- Existence of a mobile population;
- Characteristics of the project; and
- Capacity of the area to meet project need

Impacts of Labor Influx on host community

Labor influx on host communities include positive impacts such as:

- Increased economic opportunities through improved communication, transport links, economic linkages, monetization of rural economies and new markets for local products and services;
- Individual, household, and community empowerment and capacity enhancement through increased training and employment opportunities and technical capacity, earning capacity, wealth accumulation, purchasing power, and network building;

- Improved infrastructure and public service access and availability whereby project investment catalyzes larger allocation of resources to a region, stimulating the development or expansion of infrastructure and public services.

Examples of negative social and environmental impacts of labor influx include project environmental impacts such as pressure on the natural resource base, depletion of water supply, wastewater discharge, air emissions, and loss of land due to development of new access routes, increased demands on local energy, and noise and light pollution effects. Critical negative social risks include:

- Conflicts arising from increased demand on existing infrastructure, services, and utilities, including transportation, health, education, water and sanitation, waste management, public utilities and community, religious, and recreational facilities and loss of land for access routes.
- Increase in criminal activity and alcohol and drug abuse, domestic violence, prostitution, smuggling and gang activity;
- Increase in gender-based violence, including sexual harassment and sex with underage children, deriving from the dramatic rise in the “four M’s” characteristic of labor influx - men, money, movement (influx), and mixing (i.e., social interaction);
- Increases in communicable diseases, including respiratory problems, diarrheal diseases, vector-borne diseases (e.g., malaria), and sexually transmitted infections (e.g., HIV/AIDS, syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, hepatitis B).

Critical negative environmental risks include:

- Inadequate waste disposal and illegal waste disposal sites: Large populations of workers generate increased amounts of waste, for which no sufficient local waste management capacities may exist, which would likely lead to improper disposal practices;
- Wastewater discharges: Project-related activities, along with workers’ camps, and a lack of appropriate wastewater discharges may pollute nearby water resources. Major health risks can occur if latrine pits spill over into local streams that are used for drinking water by the host community. Increased demand on freshwater resources: The provision of clean drinking water and water for hygiene purposes can result in increased pressure on freshwater resources in the project or camp site area;
- Camp related land use, access roads, noise and lights: In ecologically sensitive areas, workers’ camps can have impacts on the local wildlife. This may include disturbance of species, as well as illegal hunting. In the same context, new access routes for workers’ camps may have impacts on natural habitats;
- Increased deforestation, ecosystem degradation, and species loss: These can result from forest or land conversion for worker housing and workers’ agricultural subsistence activities;
- Increased use of / demand for natural resources: This can include logging for construction, fuel-wood collection, use of water resources, farming and grazing, hunting and fishing, trade in

endangered species, potential introduction of invasive or non-native species, and land degradation.

Risk Assessment

Since effect of labor influx on local community highly depends on; the characteristics of the project, scope, capacities, and local trends it is quite useful to initiate with assessment process followed by measures to mitigate risks.

The poor and marginalized sectors within the communities are likely not to benefit from the economic opportunities of extractive industries, while bearing most of the negative socioeconomic impacts of the operations. Such operations may use their land and water which was formerly a source of livelihood and may even result in displacement and homelessness. The poorer sectors of communities may be further affected by an influx of labour from external locations which may not only cause social conflict, but also put pressure on existing social infrastructure like schools, hospitals, drinking water, etc.

Site Specific Measures

There are additional risks, which might rise during project implementation or risk assessment exercise by contractor, it is therefore important to develop site-specific measures before the contractor starts work and update them as necessary to reflect project development. Similarly, adequate monitoring and adaptive management of the potential impacts from labor influx are crucial for extractive industry for properly addressing and mitigating risks.

Labor Influx Risk Management Approach

Social Policy Guideline for Mining Sector and WB Influx Guidance note are two important guiding notes for assessing needs associated with labor influx and identifying measures to mitigate them. Following this guidance, the extractive industry/project proponent is responsible for carrying out site specific labor influx assessment by hiring competent technical resources.

The following documents shall be prepared and submitted to MoMP for review and approval before commencement of operations at site.

- Labor Influx Risk Assessment report
- Labor Influx Risk Management Plan

Most adverse impacts from labor influx can only be mitigated by the contractor tendered by MoMP to carry out the works. It is therefore crucial that the responsibilities of contractor for managing the adverse social impacts are clearly mentioned in the contractual agreement. Specific responsibilities of the contractor are:

Specific Roles and Responsibilities of Extractive Industry

Based on international best practices, the extractive industry companies in Afghanistan must be recommended to fulfill the following obligations relating to effective engagement of women and marginalized sectors of communities:

- Companies must conduct Gender Impact Assessments (GIAs) as a component of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments. The GIAs will identify specific impacts on local women as a result of the extractive industry operations. The GIAs must provide details of the consultations held with women, their participation in decision-making and on how impacts and risks specific to women can be avoided or mitigated. The companies must also ensure that the voice of marginalized and poorer people within communities is properly heard and their suggestions on mitigation measures are well recorded;
- Extractive industry companies must ensure that their development plans do not adversely affect local women and marginalized sectors of communities. The companies must implement a code of conduct covering a range of issues including health and safety, social protection, etc., to mitigate any negative impacts of their operations;
- Companies must comply with international labor standards involving equal pay for equal work to women and other marginalized people; safe and healthy working environments; and freedom from discrimination, violence, and sexual harassment;
- Women and marginalized sectors of communities working in the extractive industries must have access to all rights as provided for under the labor laws, including vacation and sick leave, skills training, social protection, etc. Women must not be made to work in jobs of a hazardous nature, including underground mines;
- Underground Work (Women) ILO Convention no. 135 and it is binding on the companies to ensure fulfillment of all obligations under this convention;
- Finally, the extractive industry companies must ensure that their activities do not aggravate social inequalities and generate discrimination, but act as a bridge to reduce the gaps and bring benefits to the weakest sectors of communities.

Annex XII: Labor Influx Management Plan (LIMP)

Based on assessment results Labor Influx Assessment, the contractor is responsible to develop LIMP, serving as a convenient and efficient tool to manage social risk as a result of migration influx during project implementation and operation. The LIMP must include the following content:

Public Consultation and Information Disclosure:

Public consultation is an integral part of LIMP preparation, as required by World Bank' ESF, and the Ministry of Mines. Being a High Risk project, two rounds of consultation must be held. i.e. (1) public consultation before mobilization; and (2) consultation during project implementation. Public consultation shall be conducted through both formal and informal meetings with the project affected people, relevant provincial and local government agencies, individual interviews and an opinion survey. For the first round of consultation, the project representative shall present brief description of the proposed project, benefits and consequences of labor force and present mitigation measures for managing negative impacts.

Mitigation Measures

The LIMP shall include all mitigation measure on impacts stemming from labor influx on the community. The contractor shall make enhanced efforts to reach out to men and women separately, also to different age groups and vulnerable groups.

Roles and Responsibilities

In addition to laying out mitigation, management and monitoring measures, the LIMP must;

- Establish the responsibilities for relevant agencies, line ministries, project implementation unit, contractor, and supervision engineer;
- Provide a specific budget for implementation of the mitigation and management measures;
- Provide guidance on the methodology and a specific budget for monitoring and reporting measures;
- Establish a public consultation process during preparation and implementation of the plans; and
- Ensure that there is an effective GRM established for the project that is sensitive to all issues raised by community members. When the project anticipates major labor influx levels, this GRM will ideally be operated or overseen by an independent third party such as a civil society organization, think tank, academic institution, or private firm.

Annex XIII: Consultation Workshop

Objectives:

GREEN GROWTH COMPANY

Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Ministry of Mines and Petroleum (MoMP)

The key objectives of the consultation workshop were to;

- Engage stakeholders by making the process more participatory, sharing project information and on anticipated impacts that might arise due to project activities;
- Disseminate project activities to key stakeholders and get their inputs on better mainstreaming of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and RF into the AGASP project cycle;
- Seek cooperation from representatives of various NGOs, communities and government agencies in better implementation of the ESMF and RF.

Venue and Period:

The consultation workshop is organized by the consultancy firm together with the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum (MoMP) at a conference hall within MoMP. The venue of the workshop was convenient place for most of the stakeholders to participate, including international mining extractive companies. The workshop is conducted on 30 October 2018, starting from 09 am to 15:30 pm.

Attendance:

In total, about 80 participants were invited through official letters and electronic media and logistical arrangements were made accordingly, however only 44 participants attended the workshop. Participants who participated in the workshop are from NGOs, academia, research institutes, international donors, private sector, and communities. The rest of 20% are from the government entities such as Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, National Environmental Protection Agency etc.

The list of participants is available in the end of this report.

Summary of the Proceedings:

The workshop was chaired by HE Deputy Minister Ms. Ghezaal Habibyar. The project overview was provided by a representative from MoMP. This was followed by the ESMF Consultant's detailed presentation on environmental and social development framework. An overview of the content of the ESMF report was presented, and examples of potential impacts as well as how these impacts are addressed in the document were highlighted. The presentation ended with posing some questions to the participants to get their opinion on the content of the documents, and to provide any suggestion for further improving the document. A similar exercise was practiced for the Resettlement Framework.

Here is the summary of the key discussion that took place during the consultation workshop:

NEPA's Representative: NEPA is fully aware of such frameworks and is actively participating in all consultation workshops where there are issues related to environment. NEPA also reviews these documents, and give clearance to environmental and social impact assessments, when they meet the requirements.

Environmental Researcher: Due to security issues, many consultants cannot go to the field and has to rely on secondary data, which makes the studies rather poor. This is coupled with poor monitoring by the implementing agency. Mechanism needs to be emplaced where the issues pointed in the ESMF and RF are closely monitored and timely reported.

Response: The points raised are all valid and reflects ground realities, we have ensured that the information provided in the ESMF and RF serves the purpose and, in most cases, has the combination of primary and secondary data. The purpose of ESMF and RF is that it provides an overall guidance rather than conducting studies itself, its layouts a roadmap for how, when and by whom the issues must be addressed. We have also proposed local level monitoring and a third-party monitoring mechanism, which will hopefully improve the overall supervision of the project activities.

MoMP: How people in the field would know that they have the right to file a complaint, where and how? Many people are dealt unfairly in the past who have dared to file a complaint against a project or other activities that resulted in damaging their livelihood sources. Also, sometimes the procedures to get a complaint addressed or qualify for any compensation are so lengthy that by the time the PAPs are paid, the value of money is then two to three times lesser.

Response: An important component of this project is Citizen Engagement; through which the project will be in position to better inform the Project Affected Persons about their rights, and the procedures. We are also suggesting having a communication and awareness strategy to improve communication between government and communities. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and procedures are very clearly defined in the ESMF report. There will be Grievance Redress Committees both at local and national level,

they will have clear terms of reference, and there will be capacity building programs for them so that they can do their job effectively.

NGO Representative: The blasting materials used are not safe, it creates noise pollution for people living nearby, and some are injured by the particles falling in their houses as a result of these blasts. Also, the workers working in the mines lack health and safety equipment.

Response: The ESMF includes measures to address health and safety concerns of the workers as well as that of communities living in the vicinity. It is the responsibility of ESMF officers within the project to ensure that companies benefiting from these projects comply with all requirements described in the ESMF and RF reports.

NGO Representative (Cordaid): Too many policy and regulatory documents are produced in the past, how to implement them is a real challenge. Many underage children are working in the mining sector and no action has been taken, there is no or very poor monitoring of projects from the Mining Ministry. The environmental and social clearance will not be given unless clear measures are demonstrated for its monitoring. Also, the roles and responsibilities must be clarified as who has to monitor that, will it be NEPA or MoMP.

Response: Issues of underage, female and other groups of workers are addressed in the ESMF report. A dedicated unit that is called Environmental and Social Safeguard Unit within the project is proposed, whose responsibility is to work closely with the M&E unit and NEPA ensuring that the project activities are in compliance with ESMF and RF.

MRRD: It's better and more sustainable if the project engages communities through MRRD-developed Community Development Council. It is also important for MoMP to develop a clear policy that the benefits of mines which they extract are shared with the local communities first, otherwise every project will face challenges during the implementation.

Researcher from AREU: The project must be better integrated into the Ministry, so that there are footprints of the project beyond project life. Most World Bank projects are Stand-alone projects, and when they end there is no impact seen in the ministries. Also, the GRM mechanisms need to be applied in the project and awareness needs to be created among the PAPs.

Response: The proposed project structure is embedded into relevant directorates to a large extent, so it is anticipated that the project will be working very closely with directorates hoping for long-lasting impact beyond project life.

USIP: The ministries need to better coordinate with themselves first and then invite other NGOs and international organization. It appears that the ministries are not clear on their roles and responsibilities.

Response: This consultation workshop is not aimed at defining roles and responsibilities of the ministries, although it does help in identifying the overlaps, but this workshop is to get experts' opinion on the documents that are developed and to make it broadly acceptable and implementable.

Community Representative: Many promises were made in the past but never fulfilled; there are no medical facilities in the area, and no insurance for the worker. There were already Resettlement Plan for Aynak and GRM but never got implemented. There must be a portion of project budget allocated for displaced people, and that must be fairly and transparently distributed. On the cultural heritage many community mosques are destroyed but no attention is paid to that by government or projects

Response: The implementation issues are there, but if mechanisms are emplaced then it could be improved. If there are mechanisms that communities can report on malpractices in the field, then things can be improved. A lot of lessons learnt from the past projects are incorporated in this ESMF and RF to make it as practical and implementable as possible. The amount that is mentioned in the EMSF report is the amount only for effective implementation of the ESMF, and not for compensation to the communities. On the cultural heritage and religious place special attention will be paid during any development under this project.

Private Sector: As part of our regular work we conduct both environmental and social assessments, but we face a lot of challenges from communities. We have come across many cases where lands, basically a portion of mountain and that is never used for any sort of activity in the past, is claimed agriculture land by community when we have started work to get access to a mining site. Now how can we compensate to communities for that? Also, we have conducted environmental and social impact studies but then the projects were not awarded to us.

Response: In close consultation with Land Authority and MoMP, the status of land could be identified of whether it is private or government owned land, also the classification of land category is responsibility of the assigned committee to evaluate the price of land or compensation.

MoMP: There are often issues of budget when it comes to ESMF and RF implementation, particularly in the case of compensation for resettlements. It is suggested that the Ministry of Finance dedicates a separate budget code for resettlements and compensation for large development projects.

Response: The MoF responded that a separate code for resettlements or compensation is not possible.

Synthesis and Concluding Remarks:

Overall the workshop was a very productive and the participants actively participated in the discussions and provided valuable inputs. All valid comments and suggestions are incorporated in the updated version of ESMF and RF. There was a general concern about the implementation of ESMF and RFP, as in the past some documents are developed and never implemented, example of Resettlement Plan for Mes Aynak was mentioned on so many occasions.

Summary of Proceedings from Stakeholders Consultation on ESMF – October 30, 2019 – (Venue: Ministry of Mines and Petroleum):

Main points/questions raised by participants	Responses:
Location and Date:	Ministry of Mine and Petroleum (MoMP), 30 October 2018
Issues Discussed	Responses:
<p>NEPA's Representative: NEPA is fully aware of such frameworks and is actively participating in all consultation workshops where there are issues related to environment. NEPA also reviews these documents, and give clearance to environmental and social impact assessments, when they meet the requirements.</p> <p>Environmental Researcher: Due to security issues, many consultants cannot go to the field and has to rely on secondary data, which makes the studies rather poor. This is coupled with poor monitoring by the implementing agency. Mechanism needs to be emplaced where the issues pointed in the ESMF and RF are closely monitored and timely reported.</p>	<p>Response: The points raised are all valid and reflects ground realities, we have ensured that the information provided in the ESMF and RF serves the purpose and, in most cases, has the combination of primary and secondary data. The purpose of ESMF and RF is that it provides an overall guidance rather than conducting studies itself, its layouts a roadmap for how, when and by whom the issues must be addressed. We have also proposed local level monitoring and a third-party monitoring mechanism, which will hopefully improve the overall supervision of the project activities.</p>
<p>MoMP: How people in the field would know that they have the right to file a complaint, where and how? Many people are dealt unfairly in the past who have dared to file a complaint against a project or other activities that resulted in damaging their livelihood sources. Also, sometimes the procedures to get a complaint addressed or qualify for any compensation are so lengthy that by the time the PAPs are paid, the value of money is then two to three times lesser.</p>	<p>Response: An important component of this project is Citizen Engagement; through which the project will be in position to better inform the Project Affected Persons about their rights, and the procedures. We are also suggesting having a communication and awareness strategy to improve communication between government and communities. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and procedures are very clearly defined in the ESMF report. There will be Grievance Redress Committees both at local and national level, they will have clear terms of reference, and there will be capacity building programs for them so that they can do their job effectively.</p>

<p>NGO Representative: The blasting materials used are not safe, it creates noise pollution for people living nearby, and also some are injured by the particles falling in their houses as a result of these blasts. Also, the workers working in the mines lack health and safety equipment.</p>	<p>Response: The ESMF includes measures to address health and safety concerns of the workers as well as that of communities living in the vicinity. It is the responsibility of ESMF officers within the project to ensure that companies benefiting from these projects comply with all requirements described in the ESMF and RF reports.</p>
<p>NGO Representative (Cordaid): Too many policy and regulatory documents are produced in the past, how to implement them is a real challenge. Many underage children are working in the mining sector and no action has been taken, there is no or very poor monitoring of projects from the Mining Ministry. The environmental and social clearance will not be given unless clear measures are demonstrated for its monitoring. Also, the roles and responsibilities must be clarified as who has to monitor that, will it be NEPA or MoMP.</p>	<p>Response: Issues of underage, female and other groups of workers are addressed in the ESMF report. A dedicated unit that is called Environmental and Social Safeguard Unit within the project is proposed, whose responsibility is to work closely with the M&E unit and NEPA ensuring that the project activities are in compliance with ESMF and RF.</p>
<p>MRRD: It's better and more sustainable if the project engages communities through MRRD-developed Community Development Council. It is also important for MoMP to develop a clear policy that the benefits of mines which they extract are shared with the local communities first, otherwise every project will face challenges during the implementation.</p> <p>Researcher from AREU: The project must be better integrated into the Ministry, so that there are footprints of the project beyond project life. Most World Bank projects are Stand-alone projects, and when they end there is no impact seen in the ministries. Also, the GRM mechanisms need to be applied in the project and awareness needs to be created among the PAPs.</p>	<p>Response: The proposed project structure is embedded into relevant directorates to a large extent, so it is anticipated that the project will be working very closely with directorates hoping for long-lasting impact beyond project life.</p>

<p>USIP: The ministries need to better coordinate with themselves first and then invite other NGOs and international organization. It appears that the ministries are not clear on their roles and responsibilities.</p>	<p>Response: This consultation workshop is not aimed at defining roles and responsibilities of the ministries, although it does help in identifying the overlaps, but this workshop is to get experts' opinion on the documents that are developed and to make it broadly acceptable and implementable.</p>
<p>Community Representative: Many promises were made in the past but never fulfilled; there are no medical facilities in the area, and no insurance for the worker. There were already Resettlement Plan for Aynak and GRM but never got implemented. There must be a portion of project budget allocated for displaced people, and that must be fairly and transparently distributed. On the cultural heritage many community mosques are destroyed but no attention is paid to that by government or projects</p>	<p>Response: In close consultation with Land Authority and MoMP, the status of land could be identified of whether it is private or government owned land, also the classification of land category is responsibility of the assigned committee to evaluate the price of land or compensation.</p>
<p>MoMP: There are often issues of budget when it comes to ESMF and RF implementation, particularly in the case of compensation for resettlements. It is suggested that the Ministry of Finance dedicates a separate budget code for resettlements and compensation for large development projects.</p>	<p>Response: The MoF responded that a separate code for resettlements or compensation is not possible.</p>
<p>Synthesis and Concluding Remarks:</p> <p>Overall the workshop was a very productive and the participants actively participated in the discussions and provided valuable inputs. All valid comments and suggestions are incorporated in the updated version of ESMF and RF. There was a general concern about the implementation of ESMF and RFP, as in the past some documents are developed and never implemented, example of Resettlement Plan for Mes Aynak was mentioned on so many occasions.</p>	

Due to the restrictions caused by general insecurity special efforts to involve vulnerable groups from surrounding communities were not possible. However, we invited NGOs raised issues relevant to vulnerable groups such as forced labor and child labor. Issues related to pollution affecting surrounding communities and their safety also raised by NGOs.

List of participants:

S/N	Name	Organization	Email ID
1	Mr. Sarklar	UNESCO	sarklar@unesco.org
2	Mr. Qadir Mufti	MoMP	qadirmufti@gmail.com
3	Mr. M. Yasin Seriz	ENRMN	Yasinghloami2012@gmail.com
4	Abdul Khalil Oryakhil	MIC	Khliloryakhil@gmail.com
5	Mr. M Sharif Matin	MIC	Sharif.matin1968@gmail.com
6	Ab. Jaber	ESD/MRRD	jabar.naikhal@gmail.com
8	Shahmahmood Maikhel	USIP	smaikhel@usip.org
9	Mr. M Ismail Sediqi	Kabul Polytechnic University	ismailsiddiqi@yahoo.com
10	Ms. Nasima Omari	CORDAID	nom@cordaid.org
11	Mr. Alimadad Rasooli	CORDAID	amd@cordaid.org
12	Almas Saad	Bayat Power	a.saad@bayatpower.com
13	Mohib Rahmani	Bayat Power	m.rahmani@bayatpower.com
14	Wahid Alamzai	HRRIAC	wahid@hrrac.af
15	Fazila Azezi	MOCI-SMED	Azizi.smes@gmail.com
16	Abud Ahad Ahadi	MOCI	Abdulahad1390@gmail.com
17	Jamaluddin Mohammadi	ICC-MTTA	coordinator@miningthinktank.af
18	Sherwali Mobariz	Aynak Copper Project	sherwalim@gmail.com
19	Chan FC	MCC	chanfc@mcc-mining.com
20	Nazefa Mirzad	CEA	c.e.a@outlook.com
21	Zhang G	MCC	zhangqi@mcc-mining.com
22	Hamid Ahmadi	MoMP-AGASP	Hamid.a@live.com
23	Sediqa Hassani	President's office	Sediqa.hassani@gmail.com
24	Haroon Haleemzia	Swiss Development Cooperation	haleemzai1@gmail.com
25	Habib ur Rehman Ghilza	MAIL	habib_ghilzai@yahoo.com
26	M. Seeley	Madan insurance company	saelayjewed@yahoo.com
27	Mirwais Aynakwal	Representative of Aynak Community	aynakwal@gmail.com
28	M. Nazir Moslimyar	Secretary Mes Aynak	m.nazirmoslimyar@gmail.com
29	Awal Khan	Mes Aynak Representative	
30	Sameera	ACT	sameerahashmi@gmail.com

S/N	Name	Organization	Email ID
31	Eng. Ghulam Rasool Afzali	NEPA	Afzali.esia@gmail.com
32	Ahmad Sarif Jafari	ASM	Afari82@gmail.com
33	Enyatullah	AfghanGaz Representative	
34	Najeeba Kazimi	Gender Director	Kazemi-mom@yahoo.com
35	Roqya Noorestani	Head of communication	r.noorestani@gmail.com
36	Wagma Yameen	USIP	wameenzia@usip.org
37	Mujib Ahmad Azizi	AREU	mujib@areu.org.af
38	M. Ismail Qarizada	TLO	iqarizada@tlo-afghanistan.org
39	Rohullah Wahedi	Ghazanfar Group	Rohullah_wahedi@hotmail.com
40	A. Bari Wardak	Safigraan	safigraan@gmail.com
41	Breshna Motawakel	MoMP	
42	Masooda Arzesh	MoF	Masooda.arzesh@gmail.com
43	M. Anwar Nazeri	AGASP/MoMP	anwarnazeri@yahoo.com
44	Hussain Shafai	MoMP	Shafai.depcs@gmail.com

Workshop Agenda:

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISAN
MINISTRY OF Mines and Petroleum
AFGHANISTAN Extractives for Development Project
Consultation Workshop on Developing Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESMF)
and Resettlement Framework (RF)
AGENDA OF THE WORKSHOP

DATEتاریخ	TIMEوقت	TOPICSموضوعات	Presenter
30 – 10 – 2018	9:00AM	Opening/Welcome	
	09:00 -09:15	Opening Remarks	H.E Deputy Minister Ghezaal Habibyar
	09:15- 09: 45	Introduction to Project (AGASP)	Mr. Hamidi
	09:45AM	Presentation on ESMF for AGASP	Mr. Hamdard
	10:30AM	Tea break	
	11:00AM – 12:30PM	Discussion/Inputs from participants	Mr. Hamdard/ GGCS
	12:30PM	Lunch Breaks	
	01:30PM	Presentation on RF followed with discussions	GGCS
	2:30PM – 3:00PM	Wrap up	Mr. Hamdard
	3:00AM	Thank You	