

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET  
ADDITIONAL FINANCING**

**Report No.: ISDSA15031**

**Date ISDS Prepared/Updated:** 28-Sep-2015

**Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed:** 02-Oct-2015

**I. BASIC INFORMATION**

**1. Basic Project Data**

<b>Country:</b>	Afghanistan	<b>Project ID:</b>	P152870
		<b>Parent Project ID:</b>	P120398
<b>Project Name:</b>	AF Additional Financing for Afghanistan On Farm Water Management Proj (P152870)		
<b>Parent Project Name:</b>	AF On-Farm Water Management (OFWM) (P120398)		
<b>Task Team Leader(s):</b>	Toru Konishi		
<b>Estimated Appraisal Date:</b>		<b>Estimated Board Date:</b>	30-Oct-2015
<b>Managing Unit:</b>	GFA12	<b>Lending Instrument:</b>	Investment Project Financing
<b>Sector(s):</b>	Irrigation and drainage (82%), General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (18%)		
<b>Theme(s):</b>	Rural services and infrastructure (85%), Rural policies and institutions (8%), Water resource management (7%)		
<b>Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?</b>			No
<b>Financing (In USD Million)</b>			
Total Project Cost:	47.40	Total Bank Financing:	0.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
<b>Financing Source</b>			<b>Amount</b>
Borrower			2.40
Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund			45.00
Total			47.40
<b>Environmental Category:</b>	B - Partial Assessment		
<b>Is this a Repeater project?</b>	No		

## **2. Project Development Objective(s)**

### **A. Original Project Development Objectives – Parent**

The PDO of the project is to improve agricultural productivity in project areas by enhancing the efficiency of water used.

### **B. Proposed Project Development Objectives – Additional Financing (AF)**

## **3. Project Description**

Component 1. Irrigation Rehabilitation and Management in the Five Regions (US\$31.7million) This component will support the continued physical rehabilitation and the associated institutional support to strengthen and establish IAs as follows:

Subcomponent 1.A. Establishing and Strengthening of IAs. This subcomponent will be implemented by the IA team established within the PMU and will have the following three activities.

- Establishment and Strengthening of the IAs. The proposed AF project will support (a) monitoring and continued TA for the 175 IAs established under the original project and (b) establishment of an additional 100 IAs for irrigation schemes rehabilitated under the proposed AF and other donor-financed projects, including the Bank-financed IRDP.
- Developing the Standard Procedure for Establishing IAs. Supporting the ID to compile an inventory of the existing training materials and guidelines, including those prepared by the MEW and MRRD, and consolidating them into a single standard document. The ID will then use the consolidated material for all donor projects, with periodical updates.
- Performance Monitoring of the IAs. Supporting the ID to develop a database for monitoring the performance of the IAs once the rehabilitated irrigation schemes are transferred. The database will contain basic information such as command area, irrigation area, irrigation fee collected, crop patterns, infrastructure inventory, and so on and will be used for technical and financial inspection by the IDs and its regional offices.

Sub-component 1.B. Improvement of Physical Irrigation Infrastructure. This component will support the continued rehabilitation works for the existing irrigation schemes covering 50,000 ha in total at the average price of US\$600 per ha.

This component will be implemented in two phases:

Phase 1 (2016–2017). The rehabilitation of approximately 90 irrigation schemes covering about 20,000 ha, estimated to cost US\$12 million, which had been planned but had been postponed due to the cancellation of US\$16 million under the original project. Design works have been completed and retroactive financing will be used to start rehabilitation for about 15 irrigation schemes covering some 6,000 hectares estimated to cost approximately US\$600,000. ESMPs will be prepared for the Bank's prior review prior to commencement of the civil works contracts.

Phase 2 (2018–2019). Phase 2 project investments will be selected during the implementation of Phase 1, based on criteria such as potential economic viability, availability of water, readiness of the concerned communities, and prevailing security. The Phase 2 project investments will be selected from Phase 2 NIDP supported under Component 2.

Component 2. Support for Enhancing Productivity (US\$6.0 million).

The main objective of this component is to enhance agriculture and water productivity in the areas supported by Component 1 through demonstration activities and technical assistance. The specific activities to be implemented under this component will include (a) promotion of laser land leveling and high-efficiency irrigation systems; (b) training and capacity building for IAs and farmers in various agronomic practices, farm management techniques, and integrated pest management; (c) operation of demonstration sites to disseminate a wide range of improved water management and agronomic practices; and (d) establishment of farmers' information service centers linked with internet and mobile phone services. The DGAED will be responsible for the technical aspects of the component.

The activities under the component will mainly be focused in the 23 districts where the irrigation demonstration plots have already been set up under the OFWMP. First, the component will support the strengthening and expansion of the 25 demonstration plots undertaken under the original project and then establish approximately 120 demonstration plots. The identified technologies and practices will include the following:

- (a) Water conservation technologies. Laser land leveling, high-efficiency irrigation systems, including drip, sprinkler, bubbler irrigation systems, water storage pond/tank, gated pipe irrigation, and so on.
- (b) Agronomic and soil management practices. System of rice intensification, bed and furrow irrigation, bed planting of crops, line sowing, minimum/zero tillage, mulching, and so on.
- (c) Project investment support to private service providers/farmers. This activity will provide TA to private farmers and service providers to promote laser land levelers and high-efficiency irrigation technologies in the project area in close coordination with the possible private suppliers.
- (d) Improvement of selected provincial- and district-level DGAED offices to serve as information centers for farmers.
- (e) Integrated pest management. As part of the ESMF, the PMP was prepared. This activity will support the implementation of the PMP to help beneficiaries to understand the rationalized use of pesticides in the project area. Activities will include training of farmers and IA staff on general information on available pesticides, application of the pesticides and herbicides, IPM practices, monitoring of pesticide residues on selected crops (horticulture produce/vegetables), and dissemination of information. This activity will be implemented in close collaboration with the IAs.

Component 3. Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building of the MAIL(US\$3.7 million). This component will support the strengthening of the ID. The organizational structure and the staffing plan is being finalized under the JICA-financed CDISP and this component will help the ID strengthen its technical and administrative capacity, develop a legal framework for the irrigation and drainage subsector, and develop Phase 2 NIDP. The details of the activities are as follows;

Subcomponent 3.A. Institutional Strengthening of the ID. This component will mainly support the training needs assessment, TA, and training covering the following aspects: (a) project investment planning, (b) technical design standards, (c) oversight on construction works, (e) monitoring and providing technical support to IAs, (f) overall sector M&E, (g) FM, and (h) safeguards and social development (including gender). This subcomponent will include logistics, office renovation, and TA, overseas and domestic training, workshops, and exposure visits. This sub-component will also include TA to be provided by the FAO.

Subcomponent 3.B. Development of a Draft Irrigation and Drainage Law. This subcomponent will help the MAIL consolidate the current ministerial procedures issued separately by the MEW,

MRRD, and MAIL into a law governing the sector. The law would providing underlying legal recognition to the traditional mirab, stipulating the responsibilities and privilege of the Irrigation Associations (IAs) and provides enabling framework for the IAs to manage main canals and headworks through their federation. This subcomponent will be implemented in parallel with the government's effort to amend the current Water Law to be supported by the proposed AF project for the IRDP in collaboration with other concerned ministries and under the auspices of the Supreme Council for Water Resources.

Subcomponent 3.C. Preparation of Phase 2 NIDP. This subcomponent will support the ID to develop Phase 2 NIDP based on Phase 1 NIDP to be finalized soon. The preparatory works for Phase 2 NIDP will include (a) developing a database on the current irrigation schemes with assessment on the current physical status; (b) priority analysis based on the social, economic, and environmental criteria; and (c) assessment of the administrative costs based on the prevailing security and necessary logistics. Phase 2 NIDP would also include a 10-year implementation plan which will guide the development partners' support in the future.

Component 4. Project Management, Coordination, and Monitoring and Evaluation (US\$6.0 million). This component will continue supporting the incremental operating cost, project staff cost, logistics (vehicles), and critical office equipment pertaining to project implementation so as to ensure sound management of the project.

#### **4. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)**

The project will select 5 project regions. These areas may consist of small scale irrigation projects or tertiary units in medium and large scale irrigation schemes. In each project area, five demonstration farms will be established where improved irrigation practices will be demonstrated. The project areas will be selected prior to project implementation and according to the following criteria: demand of local communities and their willingness to share costs; existing state of water losses; accessibility in terms of security and physical access; synergy with other projects such as IRDP, HLP and other non-Bank funded projects; and representativeness in terms of agro-ecological zones and cropping systems.

The project involves the rehabilitation of the existing canals and watercourses including related structures and construction of any new canals or watercourses is not anticipated. Therefore, no land acquisition is expected in the project; in case of any, all land transaction will be based on willing buyer-willing seller. In exceptional cases, minor voluntary land donation may occur in certain sub-projects, but only provided that there are no structures or assets on the land, the livelihood impact of the donation on the land owner will be insignificant and the voluntary nature of the donation is fully documented and independently verified. Selection of sub-projects will also be screened for land and water disputes in order to avoid that investments in irrigation would fuel such disputes.

The social and environmental impacts of the project are expected to be small and overall positive. The project will build social capital by organizing and training IAs which will contribute to improved irrigation efficiency and reduced water losses. The nature of the projects' activities is such that they will not lead to significant deforestation; however, in case there would be a need for some tree felling, new trees would be planted in a nearby location. The project will ensure uninterrupted traffic of humans and animals by building bridge structures (culverts) where appropriate. The project will also respect the use of watercourses as laundry basins, water collection and ablution places by the local populations through the construction of small diversions. Insofar improved water efficiency

would lead to changes in cropping patterns and/or crop management methods, the agronomic training provided by the project will include judicious use of chemical fertilizer and pesticides. Moreover the project sites will be a subset of those of the IRDP project (and may partially overlap with the HLP project) both of which already have provided some training in sustainable crop production and O&M of the irrigation schemes.

The ESMF has been developed to mitigate negative impacts of the project. These measures include: (i) safe disposal or recycling of silt for agricultural purposes and construction of washing bays and cattle baths to avoid polluting water; (ii) setting specifications for the quality of borrow earth to avoid deterioration in the quality of existing soil; (iii) implementing a pest management plan; (iv) avoiding cutting of trees as far as possible, and where essential, planting at least double the number of cut trees as replacement; (v) enhancing the skills and abilities of farmers, through trainings in appropriate technologies, improved water management practices, (vi) empowering communities, including women, through improved participation opportunities, (vii) incorporating mechanisms that recognize and pay for labor contributed by sharecroppers; (viii) strengthening the institutional capacity of IAs, (ix) reducing conflict and improving social relationship between farmers at the head and tail-ends of canals and watercourses; and (x) improving networking among IAs, government local irrigation department, PIU, CDCs, River Basin Organizations (RBOs) and supporting NGOs/FPs.

On the other hand, it is predicted that the use of pesticides in the project area could increase as project interventions improve availability of water with corresponding increase in cropping intensity. A Pest Management Plan (PMP) has therefore been included in the ESMF to rationalize the use of pesticides in the project area. The main activities under the PMP would be training of farmers in IPM practices, and introduction a system of monitoring of pesticide residues in selected areas.

## 5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Mohammad Ateeq Zaki (GSURR)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment is triggered due to some adverse environmental and social impacts from the civil works planned under the proposed AF and assigned EA category “B”, the same category as was confirmed for the original project. However, the potential negative impact of investments due to rehabilitation works will be minor, temporary and localized. During the operations of proposed AF project, support to irrigation and agriculture activities will increase the use of pesticides/agro-chemicals or requires an effective pest management practices. Typical impacts may include (a) toxicity to human/animal health and local water/ecology due to improper use, storage, and disposal of pesticides, fertilizers, and other toxic chemicals; (b) conflicting demands on surface or ground water supplies including spread infection and disease through the inappropriate use of irrigation canals for water supply, bathing or human waste disposal; and (c) water-logging and salinization in

		<p>some areas. These impacts could be mitigated through improving knowledge and capacity of farmers to address toxicity and safety issues, undertaking consultation among water users upstream and downstream (or head and tail), and ensuring that adequate consideration regarding drainage and water need for other water users are considered during detailed design.</p> <p>n ESMP will prepared for each of the investments including the ECOP following the templates provided in the ESMF. For large investments estimated to cost more than US\$200,000, the Bank's prior review and approval on the ESMP is required prior to the commencement of the civil works; whereas for small investments estimated cost US\$200,000 or less, the Bank will carry out post review. In addition, the project will engage an independent social and environmental safeguards auditor to carry out an annual audit.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	This policy is not triggered, because the project components are not expected to be in the area of any natural habitat or will not have any impact on it.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project activities do not impact forests in any way, as defined by the policy.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	During operation, support to irrigation and agriculture activities would increase the use of pesticides/agro-chemicals or requires an effective pest management practices . Typical impacts may include a) toxicity to human/animal health and local water/ecology dueto improper use, storage, and disposal of pesticides, fertilizers, and other toxic chemicals; b) conflicting demands on surface or ground water supplies including spread infection and disease through the inappropriate use of irrigation canals for water supply, bathing or human waste disposal; and c) water-logging and salinization in some areas. These impacts could be mitigated through improving knowledge and capacity of farmers to address toxicity and safety issues, undertaking consultation among water users upstream and downstream (or head and tail), and ensuring that adequate consideration regarding drainage and water need for other water users are considered during detailed design.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	OP/BP 4.11 is not triggered because there is no indication of presence of physical cultural resources within the selected sites for the additional financing.
Indigenous Peoples OP/ BP 4.10	No	This policy is not triggered as there are no Indigenous Peoples that meet the criteria of OP/BP 4.10 within the

		project area that could potentially benefit or be adversely affected by the Project's activities.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	No involuntary land acquisition is expected in the AF project since it exclusively supports rehabilitation of existing structures. However, the WB's operational policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) is triggered as a precautionary measure. In case the requirement for an additional land is unavoidable, all land transactions will be based on willing buyer-willing seller or acquired against community compensation, to facilitate the rehabilitation work. In exceptional cases, minor voluntary land donation may occur in certain subprojects, but only provided that there are no structures or assets on the land. The livelihood impact of the donation on the land owner will be minor (less than 10 percent of an individual's holdings) and the voluntary nature of the donation is fully documented and independently verified. Selection of subprojects will also be screened for land and water disputes in order to avoid the situation where investments in irrigation would fuel such disputes.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project does not have any activity involving dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	Similar to the original project, the proposed AF project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement and will exclusively support rehabilitation of the existing irrigation schemes without changing the original scope. Therefore, the proposed AF project will fall into the category specified under OP. 7.50 para. 7 (a) for which riparian notification is exempted. The exemption has been approved by the RVP on September 4, 2015.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project does not involve any activity in any known disputed area.

## II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

### A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<p><b>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</b></p> <p>Like the original project, the proposed AF project will not induce potential large scale, significant, and/or irreversible impacts. The scope of the investments under the proposed AF project will remain exactly the same as the original project, and will not involve any major civil works or new construction which may generate any impacts on the local environment and people (i.e., major resettlement and/or land acquisition). Therefore, the proposed AF project will trigger exactly the same safeguards operational policies as the original project, which are Environmental Assessment (OP4.01), Pest Management (OP4.09), Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12) and Projects on International Waterways (OP7.50). Under the original project, a project level ESMF has been</p>
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prepared, disclosed and implemented to provide guidance and compliance requirements for investments during implementation of the original project. Following the ESMF, a site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) has been prepared for each of the investments as required by the ESMF.

As part of preparation for the AF project, the implementation of the existing ESMF for the original project was reviewed. The review found that while the existing ESMF has been implemented satisfactorily, site-specific ESMPs needs to be simplified and made concise in order to improve the effectiveness of implementation on the ground. Accordingly the format of the ESMF and the ESMP has been streamlined, focusing particularly on simplifying the preparation of the sub project ESMP's and how they were reviewed and processed. The review also confirmed that the EA category B, the same category as the original project would also apply to the proposed AF project. Provided the ESMPs are prepared and implemented satisfactorily, the overall social and environmental impacts will be positive as rehabilitation of water infrastructure will increase opportunity for farmers to improve their livelihood and living standards.

Notwithstanding, there will be potential negative impacts of investments due to rehabilitation works; however, these impacts are expected to be minor, temporary, and localized. Typical issues would include increased in dust/air pollution, noise/vibration, water pollution, waste generation, small levels of localized sedimentation/soil contamination, local traffic/accidents, and nuisance to local residents and they can be mitigated through good construction practices with close supervision and monitoring and these management measures will be contained in the site-specific ESMPs.

No involuntary land acquisition is expected in the proposed AF project since it exclusively supports rehabilitation of existing structures. However, in case that the land acquisition is unavoidable, all land transactions will be based on willing buyer-willing seller or on minor voluntary land donation provided that there are no structures or assets on the land and livelihood impact is insignificant.

During operation, support to irrigation and agriculture activities would increase the use of pesticides/agro-chemicals and these uses will require effective pest management practices . Typical impacts may include (a) toxicity to human/animal health and local water/ecology due to improper use, storage, and disposal of pesticides, fertilizers, and other toxic chemicals; (b) conflicting demands on surface or ground water supplies including spread infection and disease through the inappropriate use of irrigation canals for water supply, bathing or human waste disposal; and (c) water-logging and salinization in some areas. These impacts could be mitigated through improving knowledge and capacity of farmers to address toxicity and safety issues, undertaking consultation among water users upstream and downstream (or head and tail), and ensuring that adequate consideration regarding drainage and water need for other water users are considered during detailed design. These measures are contained in a Pest Management Plan, which is part of the ESMF, and the required corresponding actions for each subproject related to pest management will also be contained in the site-specific ESMPs.

Finally, similar to the original project, the proposed AF project will continue to trigger International Waterways OP7.50 and will furthermore continue to fall into the category specified under para. 7 (a) for which riparian notification is exempted with the approval of the RVP granted on September 4, 2015.

**2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:**

No indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area have



<p>been identified, due to the relatively small sized nature of the individual irrigation schemes/ subproject being rehabilitated by both the original and the proposed AF project.</p>
<p><b>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</b></p>
<p>Not relevant.</p>
<p><b>4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.</b></p>
<p>As stated above, a thorough review of the implementation of the ESMF for the original project has been conducted as part of preparation of the proposed AF project. The implementation of the safeguards are considered to be satisfactory; there are no major negative social and environmental impacts observed under the on-going original project. The PMU has a dedicated team for the social and environmental safeguards, and the GRM mechanism and the procedures are functioning. The latest rating for the social and environmental aspects are S (satisfactory).</p> <p>Moving forward for the AF project, senior management within MAIL has demonstrated its commitment to strengthen its current limited safeguards capacity by establishing a safeguards team within the Project Management Unit. The team will include a female social inclusion officer, an environmental officer and a communications officer at national level with two safeguards positions created in each of the five regions. The safeguards team will take the lead in building capacity to identify and manage environmental and social issues within the implementing agencies and as well as with local beneficiary farmers. Recent safeguard policies requiring the compliance with the Bank’s environmental health and safety guideline (EHSG) and the interim guideline for technical assistance support by the Bank for technical assistance program/activities have also been incorporated into the updated ESMF.</p> <p>On the ESMF, given that not all the subproject locations could be identified at appraisal and based on the review of the existing ESMF, the MAIL has updated the ESMF to take account of the implementation experience gained from the original project. Effort has been made to mainstream environmental and social safeguards measures into the overall project planning, implementation (particularly engineering), communication, reporting, and evaluation as well as placing greater priority on outreach to and consultations with women, especially female headed households. Key measures of the updated ESMF are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainstreamed, and simplified ESMP template.</li> <li>• Incorporating of all required subproject safeguards measures and actions into the ESMP, including the site-specific required actions of the Pest Management Plan.</li> <li>• Clearly defined thresholds for Post- and Prior-Reviews of the site-specific ESMPs by the Bank.</li> <li>• Incorporation of a standard ESMP template in the ESMF to guide preparation of the ESMPs.</li> <li>• Simplification of the review and approval process for the ESMPs at the project level.</li> <li>• Elimination of redundant and irrelevant sections in the ESMF annexes.</li> <li>• Strengthening the existing GRM.</li> </ul> <p>On the Social safeguards, similar to the original project, no major land acquisition or asset loss is expected in the rehabilitation of irrigation schemes. Very small areas of land may be bought outright (willing buyer-willing seller), or acquired against community compensation, to facilitate the rehabilitation work. In exceptional cases, minor voluntary land donation may occur in certain</p>

investments, but only provided that there are no structures or assets on the land, the livelihood impact of the donation on the land owner will be insignificant (less than 10 percent) and the voluntary nature of the donation is fully documented and independently verified. Selection of subprojects will also be screened for land and water disputes in order to avoid the situation where investments in irrigation would fuel such disputes.

It is anticipated that the various project activities (e.g., improved operation and maintenance of irrigation infrastructure, technical assistance and demonstration activities for farmers,) will lead to the expansion of existing, and the development of new, livelihood activities and the generation of new sources of income among irrigation and non-irrigation water users. This in turn, it is envisaged, will have positive impacts on the concerned communities.

The updated ESMF also places priority on strengthening the GRM process developed under the original project. Greater priority is also given to outreach to, and consultation with, various stakeholders especially vulnerable groups including women and landless, on all aspects of sub projects. Outreach will include: (a) including pre-construction consultation with the stakeholders and contractors presenting the content of the ECOP and respective construction plans, (b) in-depth monitoring upon resumption of the irrigation services to confirm fair share of the irrigation water particular among vulnerable households (small holders, women headed families, and landless), and (c) strengthening clarity regarding communication strategy, consultation mechanisms, and dissemination requirements (see more details in Section 5). To ensure effective implementation of safeguard measures, the updated ESMF has provided clarity on the M&E process and incorporated the application of key safeguard monitoring indicators and annual audit. Further, to ensure effective implementation of the proposed mitigation measures, the updated ESMF has also provided clarity on the implementation arrangements and identified the need for safeguard training and capacity building.

**5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.**

The main direct stakeholders are farmers (women and men), non-irrigation water users within communities especially female headed households, and landless. The principal indirect stakeholders are representatives from Community Development Councils (CDCs), contractors, local NGOs, local government officials in districts where sub projects are located, the 16 provincial authorities in the project's five regions including NEPA, and MAIL.

Consultations on the draft revised ESMF were held in Mazar (Balk region) on July 28, 2015 Kabul on August 2, 2015 and Herat (Herat Region) on August 9, 2015, confirming broader support for the proposed project.

During implementation, the Director of the PMU will liaise with the Director of the Irrigation Directorate (ID) to ensure that mechanisms are put in place within MAIL at national, regional, and investment level to foster knowledge sharing among the stakeholders on: (a) the benefits of including environmental and social safeguards in planning and implementing projects and (b) the content and requirements of the ESMF of the proposed AF project. Consultant organizations and/or NGOs hired to conduct project studies and surveys will be required to include women as members of their consultancy teams in order to ensure women's involvement in the various assessments at community level.

Further, at the earliest stage of the project implementation, no later than six months after

commencement of the implementation, a communications strategy and plan, including a public awareness campaign to inform local communities of their legal entitlements, rights, and responsibilities in respect of water resources management, will be developed and implemented. The strategy would aim to: (a) Provide relevant and up-to-date information to affected communities about the project through appropriate communication channels; (b) Facilitate a meaningful two way exchange of information with different groups of stakeholders throughout the lifetime of the project; (c) Build trust between project staff and communities and promoting collaboration among all stakeholders; and (d) Facilitate collaborative relationships with local and national government departments other development agencies.

**B. Disclosure Requirements**

<b>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	16-Sep-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	25-Sep-2015
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	////
"In country" Disclosure	
Afghanistan	22-Sep-2015
<i>Comments:</i> The Minsitry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock Main Office, PMU, and MAIL's five regional offices	
<b>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	16-Sep-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	25-Sep-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Afghanistan	22-Sep-2015
<i>Comments:</i> The Minsitry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock Main Office, PMU, and MAIL's five regional offices	
<b>Pest Management Plan</b>	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	16-Sep-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	25-Sep-2015
"In country" Disclosure	
Afghanistan	22-Sep-2015
<i>Comments:</i> The Minsitry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock Main Office, PMU, and MAIL's five regional offices	
<b>If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.</b>	
<b>If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:</b>	

**C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level**

**OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment**

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>OP 4.09 - Pest Management</b>	
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement</b>	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?  Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] TBD [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)  Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] TBD [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways</b>	
Have the other riparians been notified of the project?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Has the RVP approved such an exception?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information</b>	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>All Safeguard Policies</b>	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
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### III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Toru Konishi	
<b><i>Approved By</i></b>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Zia Al Jalaly (SA)	Date: 29-Sep-2015
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Madhur Gautam (PMGR)	Date: 02-Oct-2015