

**Revised Environmental and Social Management
Framework**

For Additional Financing of the

Afghanistan On-Farm Water Management Project

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE IRRIGATION AND
LIVESTOCK**

Revised 16 September 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section		Page
	Table of Contents	1
	Abbreviations and Acronyms	2
	Executive Summary	4
I	INTRODUCTION	6
II	THE PROJECT DESCRIPTION	7
	2.1 The Project Development Objective (PDO)	7
	2.2 Project Components	7
	2.3 Project Area	8
	2.4. Project Implementation Approach and Responsible Agencies	9
III	RELEVANT GOVERNMENT LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	9
	3.1 National Laws and Regulations	9
IV	KEY SAFEGUARD ISSUES AND MITIGATION MEASURES	11
	4.1 WB Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project	11
	4.2 Potential Environmental and Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures	13
	4.3. Incorporating 'Lessons Learned' on Safeguards Compliance	14
	4.4 Refining and Updating the ESMF Process and WB Clearance	15
V	ESMF OBJECTIVE AND PROCESS	16
	5.1 ESMF Objective	16
	5.2 Safeguard Screening and Clearance of Project investments	17
	5.3 ESMP Preparation	17
	5.4 Stakeholder Consultation and Participation	17
	5.5 The Transect Walk	18
	5.6 PMP Implementation	18
VI	ESMF IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT	19
	6.1 Institutional Responsibilities	19
	6.2 Capacity Building	20
	6.3 Monitoring and Evaluation	21
	6.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism	22
	6.5 Communications	24
	6.6 Indicative budget for Environmental and Social Safeguards Compliance	25
	6.7 Disclosure	26
	Annexes	
1.	Negative List of Project investment Attributes	27
2	Chance Find Procedures	28
3	Transect Walk-Public Announcement and Information Disclosure (updated)	30
4	Project investments Screening Checklist (updated)	33
5	Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) (updated)	41
6	Environmental Codes of Practice (ECOP) (new)	55
7	Procedures for Mine Risk Management (original)	64
8	Guidelines for Land Donation and Community Compensation (original)	68
9	Pest Management Plan (PMP) (updated)	73
10	Sample Grievance Registration Form	81
11	Reporting (Project and Investment Levels)	82
12	Minutes from Consultations on the ESMF	84

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAIP	Afghanistan Agricultural Inputs Project	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
AF	Additional Financing	MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
ARTF	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund	MEW	Ministry of Energy and Water
CDC	Community Development Council	MPR	Monthly Progress Report
CoC	Certificate of Compliance	MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant	NEPA	National Environmental Protection Agency
DGAED	Directorate General of the Agriculture Extension and Development	NGOs	Non Government Organizations
ECOP	Environmental Codes of Practice	NHLP	National Horticulture and Livestock Productivity Project
EHSG	Environmental Health and Safety Guideline	NSP	National Solidarity Program
EHS	Environmental Health and Safety	O&M	Operation and Maintenance
EIA	Environmental Impacts Assessment	OFWMP	On-farm Water Management Project
EMC	Environmental Monitoring Consultant	OFWMP-AF	On-farm Water Management Project-Additional Financing
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework	OM	Operational Manual
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan	OP/BP	Operational Policies/Best Practices
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization	PDO	Project Development Objective
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism	PMU	Project Management Unit
HQ	Headquarters	PMP	Pest Management Plan
IA	Irrigation Association	PPQD	Plant Protection and Quarantine Department
ID	Irrigation Directorate	SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
IDS	Irrigation Demonstration Site	SPSS	Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary
IEC	Information Education & Communication	ToR	Terms of Reference
IPPC	International Plant Protection Council	US\$	United State Dollar
IPM	Integrated Pest Management	WB	World Bank
IRDP	Irrigation Restoration and Development Project	WHO	World Health Organization
IT	Information Technology	WSS	Water Sector Strategy
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management	WUA	Water Users Association
LA	Land Acquisition		

Afghanistan On-Farm Water Management-Additional Financing (OFWM-AF) Project Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Executive Summary

The Project: The Government of Afghanistan (GoA) through the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (MAIL) is implementing the On Farm Water Management Project (OFWMP) with assistance from the World Bank (WB). The activities are being carried out in close cooperation with the Irrigation Associations (IAs) and the closing date is December 31 2015. This Project is an additional financing (AF) of the OFWMP and the closing date will be extended to 31 December 2019.

Project Objective: The PDO of the proposed AF project is similar to that of the original project *i.e. to improve agricultural productivity in project areas by enhancing the efficiency of water used.*

Project Description: The project consists of 4 components: (1) Irrigation Rehabilitation and Management in the five regions including (1a) Establishing and Strengthening of IAs and (1b) Improvement of physical irrigation infrastructure; (2) Support for Enhancing Productivity; and (3) Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building of the MAIL, and (4) Project Management, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation.

Potential Environmental and Social Impacts of the Project Components: Overall impact of the OFWMP-AF project is expected to be positive. Rehabilitation of water infrastructure will increase opportunity for farmers to improve their livelihood and living standards. The potential negative impact of the project investments will be minor, localized, temporary, and can be mitigated through good construction practices with close supervision and monitoring. No involuntary land acquisition and resettlement is expected under the project, but small land requirements for project investments may be met either through public lands, community lands or voluntary donations of small strips of private land. Full documentation of the legal status of the land is required as well as documentation of the voluntary nature of any land donations. No land may exceed 10% livelihood impact on any affected family. If land donations are not a suitable solution, community compensation to affected land owners will be encouraged.

Policy and Legal Regulatory Environment

World Bank Operation Policies Triggered in the OFWMP-AF

Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project	Yes	No	TBD
Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)	[X]	[]	[]
Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04)	[]	[X]	[]
Pest Management (OP/BP 4.09)	[X]	[]	[]
Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11)	[]	[X]	[]
Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)	[X]	[]	[]
Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10)	[]	[X]	[]
Forests (OP/BP 4.36)	[]	[X]	[]
Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37)	[]	[X]	[]
Projects in Disputed Areas (OP/BP 7.60)	[]	[X]	[]
Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50)	[X]	[]	[]

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

- a. The Environment Law of Afghanistan (2007)
- b. The EIA regulations (2008)
- c. The Law on Managing Land Affairs (2008)
- d. The Law on Land Expropriation (2009)
- e. The Pesticide Law (draft) 2012
- f. The Water Law (2009) and Water Sector Strategy (2012)

The OFWMP project investments will also be required to take account of the requirements of the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA)

The Environmental and Social Management Framework: Since the extent and location of sub projects are not known at this time of project preparation, the OFWMP is required to prepare an Environment and Social Safeguard Management Framework (ESMF) in accordance with World Bank requirements. The ESMF includes a Negative List of attributes which excludes certain types of project investments from being funded under the AF. The ESMF prescribes guidelines and procedures to ensure that the proposed project investments avoids, minimizes, and/or mitigates adverse environmental and social impacts of the Project activities and interventions. The ESMF builds on gains in the original project and mainstreams environmental and social measures into all overall project planning, implementation, reporting and evaluation. The ESMF provides guidance for the preparation of site specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and the safeguard clearance process for two categories of project investments under the AF.

Stakeholder Consultations and Participation: The ESMF was consulted in the two project regions in Balkh and Nagrahar provinces as well as in Kabul in late July to early August 2015. The consultation confirmed broad support for the proposed additional financing project as it will primarily benefit the target communities and deepen the understanding on the environmental and social safeguards procedures, including the grievance redressing mechanism. The consultation also highlighted the needs for tighten the monitoring on the contractors' performance. The outcome of the consultation has been incorporated during the update of the ESMF.

Further, based on the consultation outcome, greater priority will be placed on outreach to and consultations with different stakeholder groups especially poor and marginalized groups such as female headed households to ensure that these groups share the benefits of the project.

Institutional Arrangements: The Head of the Project Management Unit (PMU) within the Irrigation Directorate within MAIL will have overall responsibility for ensuring compliance with the ESMF requirements. Newly appointed safeguards officers at national and regional levels will have specific responsibilities for developing and overseeing the implementation of ESMF safeguards requirements during all phases of the OFWMP.

Monitoring and Evaluation: Safeguards staff at project and project investment levels together with local communities and local government staff will be responsible for monitoring that mitigation measures in ESMPs are both adequate and implemented satisfactorily. Quarterly reports will be submitted to the PMU management. An annual environmental and social technical audit will be conducted by an independent entity agreed by both MAIL and the World Bank.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: In order to ensure transparency and accountability the existing grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to address complaints related to project activities will be strengthened as part of the ESMF implementation. Safeguards staff will have an important role in ensuring that affected communities have a full understanding of the GRM, and ways to access it.

Communications

A communications strategy and plan will be developed to help increase the overall effectiveness of the project.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1. Irrigation is essential in Afghanistan to offset the difference in timing between supply of water (mainly snow melt) and demand (crop production). An estimated 80 percent of the agriculture production comes from irrigated agriculture. Afghanistan has 4.4 million hectares of potentially irrigable land, of which 3.8 million ha are equipped for irrigation, and 2.6 million ha are intensively irrigated, the rest grow one crop every 2-3 years. Afghanistan's irrigation schemes can be categorized as follows: (a) traditional (informal) systems mostly less than 1,000 hectares (typically around 500 hectares) managed by the traditional arrangement headed by a *mirab* ('water manager'), some of which use underground water channels called *karez*, and (b) formal systems typically more than 5,000 hectares constructed by the Government in 1970s. During the past 5 years, four related WB-support irrigation rehabilitation projects i.e. the On-Farm Water Management Project (OFWMP), the Irrigation Restoration and Development Project (IRDP), the Afghanistan Agricultural Inputs Project (AAIP), and the National Horticulture and Livestock Productivity Project (NHLP) have been implemented in the country, as well as repair of small irrigation structures under the National Solidarity Program (NSP). The OFWMP, AAIP, and NHLP are being implemented through the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAIL) in close cooperation with the Irrigation Associations (IAs) based on the *mirabs* system while the IRDP is implemented through the Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW). The NSP is being implemented through the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)¹.
2. The OFWMP was approved on May 21, 2010 and effective in March 2011, however, due to its significant delay, it was restructured in early 2013 with a budget reduced from US\$41.0 million to US\$25.0 million. Since then, implementation has accelerated through the dedication and commitment of the new project management team, and in May 2014, an 18-month extension of the closing date (from June 2014 to December 2015) was granted considering the time needed to complete the civil works and provide continued technical assistance to the newly established IAs. With good implementation progress, especially on civil works since the end of 2013 and achievement of key indicators, and with fulfillment of the actions agreed, the ratings for both the implementation progress (IP) and the development objective (DO) have been upgraded from moderately satisfactory to satisfactory in mid 2014. At present, the project has successfully rehabilitated 100 irrigation schemes (mostly traditional) covering 19,000 hectares and assisted in the establishment of 175 IAs, based on *mirabs*, which have taken up the responsibilities for operation and maintenance. Early observation suggests that agriculture demonstration program will likely make tangible impacts in increasing water productivity with relatively modest project investment costs (on average less than US\$500 per hectares).
3. This proposed project (the Project OFWMP-AF) is an additional financing (AF) of the OFWMP with an additional budget of US\$45M and an extension of the closing date to 31 December 2019.

1.2 Need for the ESMF

4. To comply with WB's safeguard policy, as all the project investments could not be identified by appraisal, preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is required to ensure that the proposed AF avoids, minimizes, and/or mitigates adverse environmental and social impacts of the project activities and interventions. This ESMF updates the ESMF of the original project taking into account implementation experience to date (see Section 4.3) and the activities expected to be carried out under the AF. The ESMF is a legally binding document to be included in the financial agreement of the OFWMP-AF project.

¹ There are also completed and on-going technical assistance programs/projects related to water resources, rural development, and natural resources being implemented at these ministries with supports from other international agencies (UNDP, FAO, JICA, USAID, etc.). UNEP also provides support on natural resources and environmental management.

II. THE PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Development Objective (PDO)

5. The PDO of the proposed AF project remains the same as that of the original project i.e. to improve agricultural productivity in project areas by enhancing the efficiency of water used.

2.2. Project Components

The AF project has four components:

Component 1. Irrigation Rehabilitation and Management in the Five Regions (US\$31.7million)

6. 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.

7. 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. ■

For other investments under Phase 1, ESMPs will be prepared for each of the investment during implementation. Phase 1 investments will include 85 small rehabilitation investments estimated to cost less than US\$200,000 each (B-2 Category, refer Table 2 in Section 4.4) whereas the five investments are estimated to cost more than US\$200,000 (B-1 Category, refer to the same table). For Category B-2 Investments, ESMPs will be subject to the post review where a bi-annual safeguard audit will be carried out by the WB safeguard environmental and social specialists, who will also monitor and supervise the implementation of the ESMPs; For Category B-1 investments, prior review and approval of the WB Safeguards is required prior to the commencement of the civil works.

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).

8. 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.
9. 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)

10. 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.
11. 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\$6.7 million).

12. 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.

2.3. The Project Area

13. The proposed AF project will be implemented in the same five regions as the original project covering the same 16 provinces:
 - a. **Kabul Region** includes Kabul, Parwan, Kapisa and Panjshir provinces (4) which are located to the north and north east of Kabul. This region is part of Kabul River Basin located on the upper Kabul, upper and lower Panjshir and Ghorband/Charikar Sub-Basins. Population: primarily Tajik, Pashtun, Pashaie with some other ethnic groups
 - b. **Nangarhar Region** includes the eastern provinces of Nangarhar, Kunar and Laghman.(3)It is part of Kabul River Basin located on the middle and lower Kabul, Laghman and Kunar Sub-Basins. Population: primarily Tajik, Pashtun, Pashaie with some other ethnic groups
 - c. **Balkh Region** includes Balkh, Samangan, Saripul, Faryab, and Jawzjan provinces.(5) This region is part of Northern closed River Basin located on the Balkhab, Khulm, ShirinTagab, Saripul and Lower Saripul Sub-Basins. Population: primarily Tajik, Uzbek,Turkman, Aimaq, Pashtun with other ethnic groups
 - d. **Baghlan Region** includes Baghlan and Bamyán provinces (2). There is one National Park (Band-e Amir) located in Bamyán province. This region is part of Amu River Basin located on upper and lower Kunduz Sub-Basins. Population: primarily Tajik, Pashtun, Uzbek with some ethnic groups.
 - e. **Herat Region** includes Herat and Ghor provinces (2). This region is part of Harirud Murghab located upper and lower Harirud Murghab Sub-Basins. Population: primarily Tajik, Pashtun with some other minority ethnic groups.

2.4. The Project Implementation Approach and Responsible Agencies

(a) Implementation Approach

14. The proposed AF project would build on the original project' gains and consolidated impacts while learning from the implementation experience and adjusting to fit current sector issues and situations. The AF project would scale-up the activities and strengthen the technical assistance and capacity building aspects.

(b) Responsible Agencies

15. All the implementation arrangements, including the safeguards and fiduciary management will, remain the same as in the original project design. MAIL is responsible for overall project implementation, and the Project Management Unit (PMU) in the Irrigation Directorate (ID) of the MAIL will remain responsible for managing the proposed AF project on technical, fiduciary, M&E and safeguards aspects.

III. RELEVANT GOVERNMENT LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

3.1 National Laws and Regulations

16. *The Environmental Law (2007)*: The law was developed based on international standards taken into account the environmental condition in the country and is considered comprehensive. It stipulates for sustainable use, rehabilitation and conservation of biological diversity, forests, land, and other natural resources as well as for prevention and control of pollution, conservation and rehabilitation of the environment quality, active involvement of local communities in decision-making processes including stated that the affected persons must be given the opportunity to participate in each phase of the project. The law requires the proponent of any development project, plan, policy or activity to apply for an environmental permit (called the Certificate of Compliance or CoC) before implementation of the project by submitting an initial environmental impact assessment to the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) to determine the associated potential adverse effects and possible impacts. The law also establishes a Board of Experts that reviews, assesses and considers the applications and documents before NEPA could issue or not issue the permit. The EIA Board is appointed by the General Director of the NEPA and is composed of not more than 8 members. The EIA Board of Expert's decision can be appealed.
17. *The EIA regulations (2008)*: This was established as the Administrative Guidelines for the Preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). It provides a list of project expected to create adverse impacts (category 1) and those that may create significant negative impacts (category 2) and describes specific process/procedures and the required documents for each category. Once the application form and other relevant documents are submitted to NEPA according to the requirements, NEPA would: (i) issue a CoC, with or without conditions, (ii) advise the applicant in writing to review the technical reports and address the concern of NEPA, or (ii) refuse the CoC with written reasons. Once permission is granted the proponent needs to implement the project within three years otherwise, the permit expires. Implementation constraints include (i) effective application of EIA procedures by private and public proponents; (ii) monitoring of the implementation of the ESMP; (iii) the expertise and means for quality analysis necessary to determine compliance reports; (iv) the ownership of the EIA process by line ministries; (v) limited knowledge, experience, and capacity of staff; and (vi) the coordination, monitoring, and harmonization of various requirements by international agencies involved in technical and financial supports.
18. *The Law on Managing Land Affairs (2008)* aims to create a legislated unified, reliable land management system. This Law also aims to provide a standard system for land titling, land segregation and registration; prevent illegal land acquisition and distribution; access to land to people; and conditions for appropriation of lands. The Law on Managing Land Affairs provides that, *inter alia*, the management of land ownership and related land management affairs is the responsibility of the MAIL (Article 4). However, in June 2013, the Afghan Independent Land Authority (Arazi) was established as a separate agency, and the mandate on land administration and management transferred from MAIL to Arazi. If no title deeds are possessed, a land settler may claim land ownership providing conditions are met, including that: there are signs of agricultural constructions; land owners bordering the said plot can confirm settlement of the land user for at least 35 years; the land is not under Government projects and is up to a maximum 100 Jeribs (Article 8). The Law is currently under revision with amendments being reviewed by Ministry of Justice. If approved amendments may have implications for compensation in terms of expanded recognizable claims.
19. *The Law on Land Expropriation (2009)* provides the legal basis for land acquisition and

compensation. The law is under amendment, which will address the major gaps to protect the right of the affected people.

20. *The Pesticide Law (2012, draft)*. This law is being drafted according to Article 14 of the Constitution of Afghanistan. It calls for sustainable development of agriculture by providing for the environmentally sound management of pests and pesticides through a comprehensive legal framework that establishes all standards of conduct for all public and private entities engaged in or associated with the production, handling, distribution, and use of pesticides. The draft proposed to establish the management authority to be responsible for all aspects of the life cycle of pesticides, including but not limited to the registration, import, manufacture, distribution, packaging, labeling, sale, transportation, storage and use of pesticides, related research, extension services, awareness campaigns, educational curricula, as well as post-registration activities such as marketing, training, licensing, recycling, and disposal. The draft is still under consideration. Currently, the body responsible for pesticide regulation in Afghanistan is the Plant Protection and Quarantine Department (PPQD) of the MAIL. The permitted category is Class II and III. Afghanistan is not a member of the International Plant Protection Council (IPPC), one of the main regulating bodies on pesticides.
21. *The Water Law (2009) and Water Sector Strategy (2012)*. Both the Water Law and the Water Sector Strategy (WSS) promote an integrated water resources management (IWRM) approach based on a transition towards river basin development and a strong role for local stakeholder participation. The WSS has an explicit commitment to poverty reduction and stresses the need for capacity building of all stakeholders and support for farmers and other poor water users to achieve sustainable livelihoods. It highlights the need for discussions and training of communities during the repair of physical infrastructure not just to improve on-farm water management and structure) but also to determine viable options for different agricultural systems and alternative crops. Active participation of ‘end-user’ in decision making relating to water resource management, operation and maintenance of water supply systems and agreeing on the water use allocations is also necessary. Active involvement of NGOs could help enhancing strong links with rural communities in all provinces and the WSS proposes ‘broadening’ their role to ‘coach’ Water Users Associations (WUA) and members of Community Development Councils (CDCs) in conservation techniques and water management systems. The water law also encourages stakeholder involvement in overall IWRM planning and management and recognizes that participation is especially important at local level when problems faced by water users can be solved more easily. The law recognizes the key role of local irrigation and water users associations in the protection and management of water resources. MAIL (art. 11) is responsible for establishing Irrigation Associations (IAs) and (art 23) can delegate responsibility for distribution of water within irrigation networks in designated areas to the registered IAs. Linkage between these new associations and the traditional management of irrigation systems is also made which allows IA to delegate the management and responsibility of water rights to a MirabBashi or Mirab designated by the IA. MEW is responsible for setting up WUA.
22. It should be noted that the Water Law does not clearly define the specific responsibilities of each in the irrigation sector nor clearly sets up the institutional arrangement for user organizations for O&M, resulting in multiple policies and institutional arrangements.

IV. KEY SAFEGUARDS ISSUES AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.1 World Bank Operation Policies Triggered in the OFWMP

The OFWMP –AF triggers the exact same policies that the original project triggered and these are marked “Yes” in the table below. Furthermore, the ESMF has a Negative List (Annex 1) with attributes which will exclude a project investment from funding under the AF.

Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project	Yes	No	TBD
Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)	[X]	[]	[]
Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04)	[]	[X]	[]
Pest Management (OP/BP 4.09)	[X]	[]	[]
Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11)	[]	[X]	[]

Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)	[X]	[]	[]
Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10)	[]	[X]	[]
Forests (OP/BP 4.36)	[]	[X]	[]
Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37)	[]	[X]	[]
Projects in Disputed Areas (OP/BP 7.60)	[]	[X]	[]
Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50)	[X]	[]	[]

23. *OP4.01 (EA)*: The AF project and investments will not involve any major civil works (e.g. category A type) and/or generate any adverse impacts on the local environment and people (i.e. major resettlement and/or land acquisition). As part of the preparation of this ESMF an initial environmental and social assessment was conducted by reviewing the current situation regarding laws and regulations, the implementation experience under the original project, and the current environmental and social conditions. The assessment confirms EA category B therefore preparation of an environmental and social management plan for a project investment is considered adequate. *Table 1* summarizes safeguard requirements component by component.
24. *OP/BP 4.09 (Pest Management)*: The AF project will not finance any procurement of pesticides, however small amounts of legal pesticides may be necessary to combat pest outbreak. In general, support to irrigation and agriculture activities would increase the use of pesticides/agro-chemicals or require effective pest management practices². Under the original project a Pest Management Plan (PMP) was prepared as part of the ESMF and some knowledge and training on safe use of pesticides is provided to farmers as part of the training program prepared and implemented during the implementation of a project investment. The original PMP has been updated and it will be applied to the OFWMP investments. More efforts will be made to increase knowledge and understanding of farmers and input suppliers on the safe use, storage, and disposal of pesticides and agro-chemicals and on IPM practices through the project investment training program to be prepared as part of the project investment specific ESMP and the irrigation demonstration site (IDS) program to be implemented under Component 2. To ensure consistency of the PMP activities, support will also be provided for facilitating effective coordination among agencies on IPM activities in various projects and dissemination of the pesticides and plant protection and quarantine laws³. The PMP training activity at project investment level will be conducted during the ESMP implementation. The training on the PMP and/or IPM practices has been incorporated into Component 2. During the design and implementation of the safeguard training and capacity building program, due attention will be given to protect health and ecological effects from improper storage, handling, use or disposal of agro-chemicals such as pesticides and insecticides etc.
25. *OP/BP 4.12 (Involuntary resettlement)*: No involuntary land acquisition is expected in the AF project since it comprises rehabilitation of existing structures. In case of land requirements, these will be met through available government or community land. However, in case requirement for private land is unavoidable, all land transactions will be based on willing buyer-willing seller, community compensation or on minor voluntary land donation provided that there are no structures or assets on the land and livelihood impact is insignificant. (see Annex 8)
26. *OP/BP 4.75 (project in international waterways)*: Similar to the original project, the proposed AF project will only 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, which was the case for the original project. A memo for the proposed AF project will be prepared to update the original memo obtaining the concurrence from the World Bank and confirm

² Technically often referred to as an Integrated Pest management (IPM).

³ The law is being promulgated with support from another WB-funded project (AAIP)

similar concurrence from the RVP in compliance with the OP/BP 7.50.

27. Recent safeguard policies also require compliance with the WB group's environmental health and safety guideline (EHSG) and this has been included in the environmental codes of practice (ECOP) to be applied to project investments.

Table: 1- Safeguards Management Approach Component by Component

Components	Activities to be financed by the Project	Safeguards Documents	Timing for Preparation and Implementation of Safeguards Documents
Overall Project level	Components 1-4	ESMF	ESMF prepared during project preparation, implemented in project.
Component 1: Irrigation Rehabilitation and Management in the Five Regions.	TA services and Civil Works	ESMP including ECOP and PMP activities	Project investment specific ESMPs will be prepared and implemented during the project.
Component 2: Support for Enhancing Productivity	TA services and Civil works	ESMP including ECOP and PMP activities	Project investment specific ESMP will be prepared and implemented during the project.
Component 3: Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building of the MAIL	TA services	None	N/A
Component 4: Project Management, Coordination, and M&E.	TA services	None	N/A

4.2 Potential Environmental and Social Impacts and Mitigations

(a) Overall impacts

28. The potential negative impact of project investments will be minor, localized, temporary, and can be mitigated through good construction practices with close supervision and monitoring. Rehabilitation of water infrastructure will increase opportunity for farmers to improve their livelihood and living standards.

(b) Potential environmental impacts

29. Implementation of the project investments may create some negative impacts on local environment and local people. However all will be temporary, localized, and can be mitigated. Typical issues related to rehabilitation and operations of small irrigation works to be carried out would include:

- *During site clearance and rehabilitation:* Increased in dust/air pollution, noise/vibration, water pollution, waste generation, sedimentation/soil contamination, local traffic/accidents, and nuisance to local residents. These impacts could be mitigated through close supervision of contractor performance and consultation and information disclosure and the application of ECOP, which has been developed as part of the updated ESMF for the project (see Annex 6).
- *During operation,* 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 and promotion of IPM practices, undertaking consultations 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. Application and consultation during the “Transect Walk” is an important mechanism for facilitating effective planning and implementation of these measures. A more comprehensive training on pesticide uses and IPM practices to be implemented under Component 2 of the AF will further strengthen effectiveness of PMP implementation. (see Annex 9)

- *One of the anticipated major impacts of the climate change on the irrigated agriculture in Afghanistan is the change in the timing of availability of water, as snow melt, which is the main sources of water, would occur earlier. The proposed project would help the beneficiaries farmers increase resilience to the possible climate change impacts as the rehabilitation of the canals would decrease the leakage and lead time for the distribution. Further, the proposed project would also help increase water productivity and water saving under the newly upgraded Component 2.*

(c) Potential social impacts

30. No significant negative impacts are envisaged. No major land acquisition or asset loss is expected in the rehabilitation of proposed 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 project 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 project investments will also be screened for land and water disputes in order to avoid the situation where project investments in irrigation would fuel such disputes.
31. It is anticipated that the various project activities (e.g. improved operation and maintenance of irrigation infrastructure, enhanced capacity farmers, extended outreach to women and non-irrigation water users) 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 anticipated, will have a positive impact on communities’ health and education status.
32. The technical assistance and capacity building supports will help enhance effective coordination and/or cooperation of key agencies as well as building their capacity and management instruments necessary for sustainable development and efficient use of water resources both at national and local levels and create positive results in a long term. The project will provide support to the development and/or promulgation of priority laws, regulations, and guidelines which may have nationwide impacts.

4.3. Incorporating ‘Lessons Learned’ on Safeguards Compliance

33. Findings from an assessment of environmental and social safeguards compliance in the original OFWMP, which informed the revision of the original ESMF, found that whilst overall adherence was broadly satisfactory there was a need to improve performance in the following areas.:
 - *Placing greater priority on stakeholder consultations and outreach to marginalized groups especially female headed households.*
 - *Strengthening of the safeguards monitoring and evaluation system including the application of a post review process for simple ESMFs and an annual ESMF audit*

together with the identification of implementation indicators⁴ to ensure that overall safeguard measures are implemented effectively.

- *Strengthening of the Grievance Redress Mechanism* which will improve communities' awareness of the mechanism, its purpose and how to access it. Particular attention will be paid to ensuring that women are made aware of and have easy access to the GRM.
- *Providing technical support to facilitate effective implementation of the PMP* by ensuring effective coordination among the IPM program, introduction of improved IPM practices and facilitates dissemination and enforcement of pesticides and plant protection and quarantine laws that are in their final stages of approval.
- *Introduction of a specific safeguard checklist and guidelines on typical impacts and mitigation measures for irrigation rehabilitation investments to be used during the preparation of investment site-specific ESMP's of the OFWMP including the application of ECOPs* to help project staff (i) identify and discuss potential impacts and relevant issues with various stakeholder groups and (ii) recognize the need to coordinate with other agencies during investment screening and processing.
- *Increased institutional clarity on implementation responsibility for safeguards issues.*
- *Training on safeguards issues* will be necessary for safeguards and other key project staff.

4.4. Refining and updating the ESMF process and WB clearance

34. This updated ESMF builds on previous gains in the original project and mainstreams environmental and social safeguards measures into overall project planning, implementation, reporting and evaluation. It places greater priority on outreach to and consultations with women, especially female headed households. It also seeks to facilitate more practical and effective management of safeguards by introducing:

(i) Application of safeguards post review process for the ESMPs of small rehabilitation schemes

35. Under this process, where the civil works are small scale and safeguards risks are regarded as low, the rehabilitation works of the project investments will be divided into two categories: (a) (B1) equal to, or costing more, than US\$200,000 and (b) (B2), less than US\$200,000.

36. Only project investments under (B1) will be subject to WB prior review of ESMPs and secure WB clearance before implementation of the investment. For Type B2 project investments, provided there is no land take or land related impacts in B2 type of projects, all safeguard documents will be kept properly in the project investment safeguard file for the post review by the WB (see Table 2). All the ESMPs will be incorporated with a safeguard screening checklist and an "ESMP Cover Note" (see forms in Annexes 4 and 5).

Table 2: Criteria for safeguard requirements and WB clearance for the OFWMP project

Size of works	Scope (cost)	Safeguard requirements	WB clearance	Remarks
Type B1	Be equal to or cost more than US\$200,000	ESMP ⁵ including ECOP and PMP activities	Bank's Prior review and approval for all project investments	
Type B2	Less than	ESMP including	Bank's Post Review	About 30

⁴The indicators may include: (i) Number of national, regional and provincial staff trained in implementation of this ESMF; (ii) Number of written warnings of violation of ESMPs issued to project proponents; (iii) Number of recommendations from the Annual Audit that have been implemented by the beginning of the following Annual Audit; The indicators should be simple and incorporated into the project M&E system.

⁵ ESMP's – will be the only safeguards document required at the investment/scheme level. Therefore, all required safeguards actions and requirements, such as PMP actions, civil works mitigations measures through the application of ECOPs, etc., will all be incorporated into and become part of the site specific investment ESMP. The ESMP template in Annex 5 gives further guidance on how this is to be done.

	US\$200,000	ECOP and PMP activities		percent of the OFWMP project investments is likely to fall under this category
--	-------------	-------------------------	--	--

37. Application of Environmental Codes of Practice (ECOP) requiring contractors to carry out proper environmental management during construction, and pre-construction consultations with stakeholders presenting construction plans.
38. All Types B1 and B2 project investments will be required to apply ECOP requirements, which are set out in Annex 6.

V. ESMF OBJECTIVE AND PROCESS

5.1 ESMF OBJECTIVE

39. The main purpose of the ESMF is to ensure that the project investments and activities to be financed under the project will not create adverse impacts on the local environment and local communities and the residual and/or unavoidable impacts will be adequately mitigated in line with the WB's safeguard policy. The ESMF prescribes policies, guidelines, procedures, and code of practice to be integrated into sub project implementation. The ESMF seeks to both mitigate potential adverse impacts that may occur during site clearance, rehabilitation works, and operations of the project investments and enhance environmental and social benefits of the overall project.

5.2 Safeguard Screening and Clearance of Project investments

40. Schematic diagram below presents a diagram of the Environmental and Social Screening & Assessment procedure for sub projects. Close adherence to the five steps set out in the above diagram is required to ensure safeguards compliance.

5.3. ESMP preparation

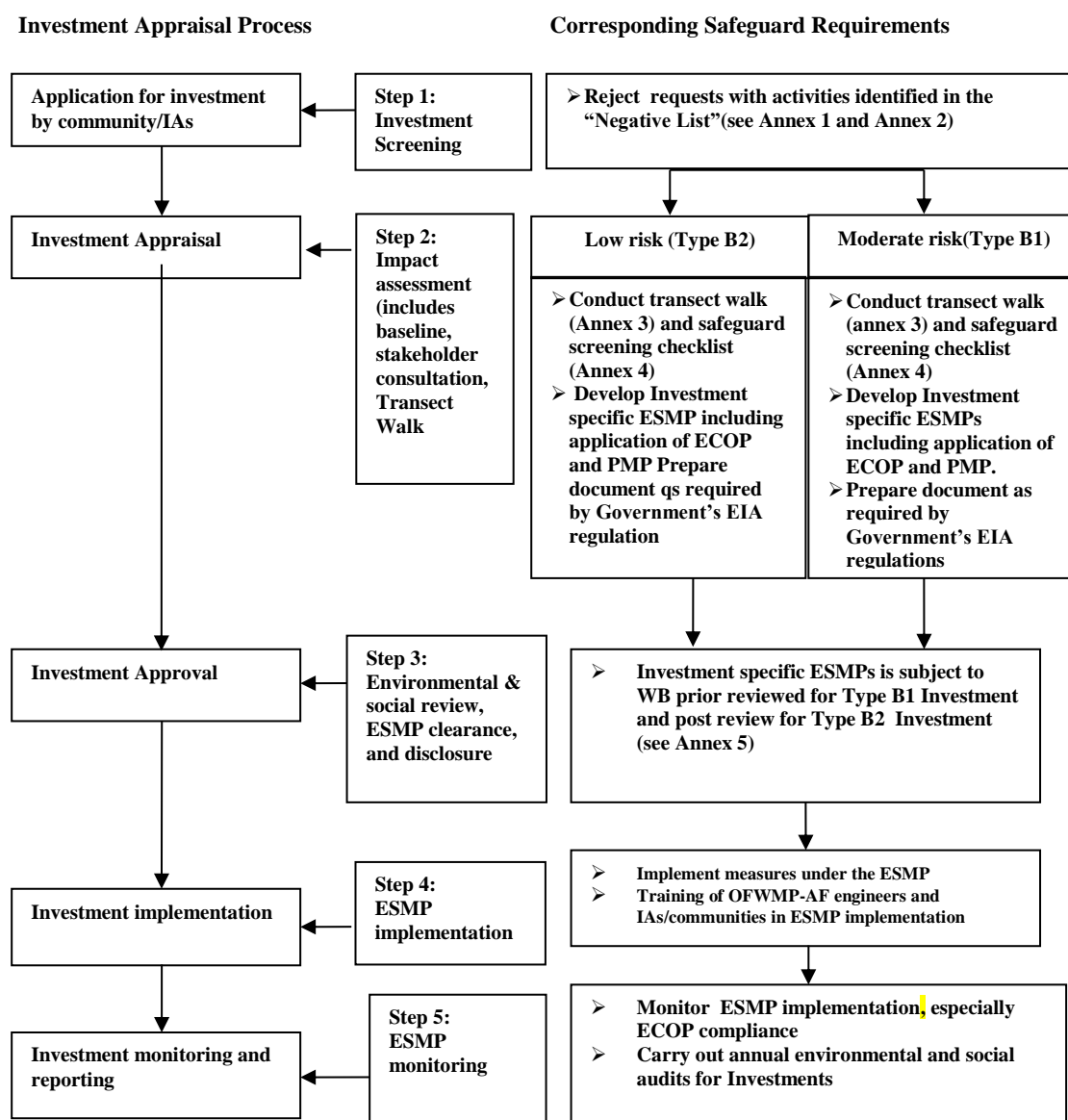
41. Preparation and implementation of project investment specific ESMP is a key element of the ESMF process and its complexity will depend on the locations and nature of the activities. Experience during the implementation of original project suggested that, (i) the existing irrigation areas are located far away from protected/sensitive areas, (ii) the rehabilitation activities are small and localized in nature and (iii) the safeguard risks are low. Given that the project investments activities will be similar in nature and location to those of the original project, it is expected that the safeguard risks of the project investments are likely to be low as well. In this context, the scope and content of the ESMP has been simplified. To this end, a ESMP template and guidelines on the content and scope of ESMPs are set out in Annex 5.

5.4. Stakeholders: Disclosure of Information, Consultation and Participation

42. Wide-ranging consultations are essential at all five stages of project investment development from appraisal to evaluation. Consultations leading to increased participation help ; (i) ensure that people, including vulnerable groups such as women, especially female-headed households, and landless, are made aware of project investments and have the opportunity to comment on it (ii) improve responsiveness, accountability and transparency on the part of project management (iii) promote better decision-making and (iv) increase cooperation between communities and government partners during project design and implementation and (v) build local ownership of project investments. Initial meetings with stakeholders provide a forum not just for dissemination of information about the project investments and their potential impacts, but also constitute an important opportunity to hear people's concerns and take on board their recommendations to the extent possible in project design. These meetings also will lay the foundations for systematic consultation and participation of the community in all subsequent stages of a sub project's development.

43. Stakeholders fall into two categories: (i) Direct stakeholders who will be directly affected by a project investment, i.e. different groups within communities including upstream and downstream water users. Particular attention must be paid to the identification of vulnerable and marginalized groups within communities (ii) Indirect stakeholders who have an interest in the project, or who could influence its outcome, e.g. national and local government agencies, donors and NGOs.

Figure 2: Schematic diagram of the Environmental and Social Screening & Assessment procedure for project investments.



44. Following stakeholder identification, participatory methods such as focus group discussions, semi-structured interviews, key informant interviews will be used by regional safeguards officers and other project staff to conduct meetings with representatives from each group - both to inform the development of safeguards instruments and to consult stakeholders through the lifetime of the project. Meetings, including the Transect Walk, will be arranged at times to ensure the maximum participation of stakeholders.
45. Separate meetings will be held with women and the PMU management will ensure that either female regional safeguard staff or a woman from a local NGO is recruited to enable outreach

and effective consultation with women. The prevailing security context is likely to determine the location of most meetings. All meetings with stakeholders must be properly documented and filed for easy retrieval.

46. Consultation with indirect stakeholders will be conducted in parallel to those with communities. These will include meetings with representatives from relevant government departments/programs and agencies including District Governors, National Environment Protection Agency (NEPA), the Irrigation Rehabilitation and Development Program (IRDP), the National Solidarity Program (NSP). Meetings will also be held with NGOs working in project localities to inform them about the project and explore opportunities for cooperation to lower the impact of the project. This ESMF was consulted with the key stakeholders in Balkh and Nagrahar provinces as well as in Kabul during late July to early August 2015 and summary of the consultation is provided in Annex 12. While broader agreement has been confirmed at the consultation, the ESMF has substantially been updated incorporating the outcome of the consultation (strengthening the GRM and PMPs).
47. A dynamic participatory approach that seeks to involve the various stakeholders in decision making about environmental management and agricultural livelihood and community development programs will be encouraged throughout the course of a sub project. Stakeholder representatives will be consulted throughout project implementation and will participate in workshops at the middle and end of the project to review and evaluate progress. The participatory approach will also be kept under continuous review by the PMU team and the ID.

5.5. The Transect Walk

48. The Transect Walk through the project investment area with different stakeholders is a key element of the environmental screening process including consultation with local communities and key stakeholders (see Annex 3). Through the “*Transect Walk*” approach, effort will be made to identify specific issues related to the use of pesticides and fertilizers in the project investment area and the needs for training and capacity building of farmers and local authorities, including chemical supplier (if applicable).

5.6 PMP Implementation

49. To mitigate the potential impacts of increasing use of pesticides and fertilizers, effective implementation of the Pest Management Plan (PMP) is considered priority for the project and a budget of about \$0.25 million has been allocated for facilitating the PMP implementation as part of the ESMF (see Annex 9). The Transect Walk will also be used to train farmers on safe use of pesticides and agro-chemical through the project investment is an effective means to enhance effectiveness of pest management issues.

VI. ESMF IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

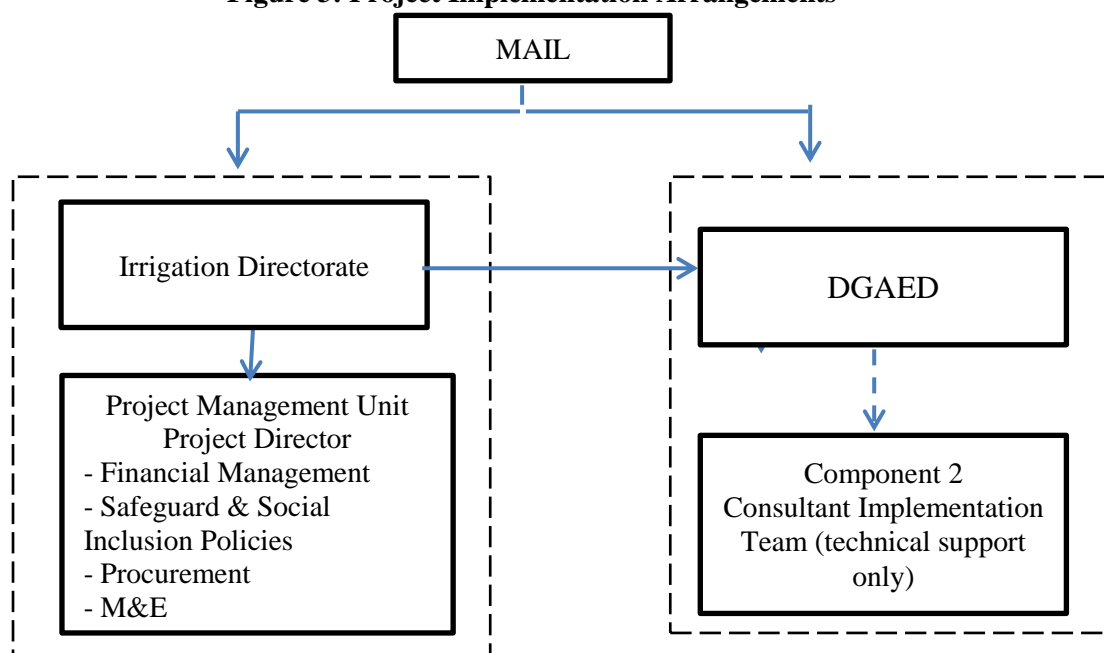
6.1. Institutional Responsibilities

50. The Director of the Project Management Unit (PMU) within the Irrigation Directorate of MAIL will have overall responsibility for ensuring compliance with safeguards requirements as set out in Section 5.2 of this ESMF.
51. A safeguards unit will be established within the PMU located at headquarter (HQ). Staff will include a female social inclusion and gender officer, an environmental officer and a communications officer. Staff in this unit will as needed support regional safeguards staff in sub project screening, stakeholder consultations and preparation of ESMPs. They will have specific responsibility for clearing ESMPs, monitoring, reporting on and the implementation of the ESMF provisions during preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all components of the OFWMP project. They will also be responsible for coordinating training for local government officials and local communities on environmental and social safeguards and related environment and social issues. The safeguards staff will be supported in their work by World Bank Social and Environmental Specialists, especially during the initial stages

of the project. The safeguards staff will be expected to liaise closely with their counterparts in other relevant government projects e.g. IRDP, NSP. Safeguards staff will coordinate with NEPA at national and regional levels on the implementation of environmental laws, policies and regulations as well as the World Bank safeguards policies.

52. Two safeguards staff (environmental and social inclusion/gender) will be located within each of the regional irrigation departments of MAIL. These staff, supported by the national safeguards team and regional staff from the agricultural extension services will have specific responsibility for stakeholder consultations during initial sub project screening and impact assessment stages. They will also be responsible for the preparation of project investment specific ESMPs and for regular monitoring of implementation of mitigation measures included in the ESMPs. These staff will receive training to enable them to carry out their responsibilities to an acceptable standard.
53. The Director of the PMU will liaise with the head of the Irrigation Directorate to ensure that mechanisms are put in place within MAIL at national and sub project level to foster knowledge sharing across the organization on: (i) the benefits of including environmental and social safeguards in planning and implementing projects and (ii) the content and requirements of the OFWMP ESMF. 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.

Figure 3: Project Implementation Arrangements



6.2. Capacity Building

54. The overall objective is to build and strengthen the institutional capacity of MAIL to better support the development and integration of social and environmental measures within the OFWMP-. The institutional capacity building strategy will seek to:
 - f. Develop organizational mechanisms to ensure that environmental and social requirements of the World Bank and Afghanistan are followed throughout the OFWMP-
 - g. Ensure effective coordination between implementing departments (ID and DGAED) on safeguards issues and NEPA as a regulating agency on environmental issues

- h. Ensure effective coordination with other relevant government ministries e.g. MRRD and MEW.
 - i. Ensure compliance with the ESMF.
 - j. Facilitate networking among various government departments at the regional or provincial levels.
 - k. Assure consistency with the National Strategy for the Environment and the Environmental Action Plan as laid out under Environmental Law of Afghanistan.
 - l. Identify and assess overall needs for environmental education, information, awareness building and training.
55. An assessment will be carried out by the PMU to identify training and other capacity building needs of safeguards staff working at national and regional levels. NEPA will be involved in identifying environmental capacity gaps.
56. A capacity building strategy is expected to ensure that all OFWMP-staff are familiar with and can implement the requirements of the ESMF. The strategy will give priority to ensuring that safeguards and technical staff are equipped to carry out effective outreach and consultations on project activities with all stakeholders, especially with affected communities. Key trainings are set out in the table below.

Key trainings for PMU safeguards team and other OFWMP- staff		
Selected Environmental and Social Topics		Key elements
1	Conducting consultations with and providing feedback to local communities and other stakeholder groups	Identifying all stakeholder groups (including vulnerable groups), outreach to different groups especially women, developing relevant communication strategy to meet the specific needs of each group.
2.	Conducting a Transect Walk	Purpose of Transect Walk. Types of issues to be raised, PMP discussions.
3	Development and Implementation of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs)	Consultation with/ feedback to local communities on potential problems and their impacts –, identification of appropriate mitigation measures.
4	Monitoring and Evaluation	Identification of relevant social and environmental indicators. Monitoring responsibilities. Preparing monitoring reports
5	Grievance Redress Mechanism	Ensuring communities are aware of mechanism structure and means of accessing it, making and recording of complaints, providing feedback on complaints resolution
6	Policy and Regulatory Environment	Relevant Afghan laws and regulations and World Bank safeguards policies and their application to the OFWMP. The role of NEPA in ensuring safeguards compliance

57. OFWMP- safeguard staff will work through local CDCs and other relevant forums to organize practical training to build the knowledge and awareness of local government officials and local communities, including women and pastoral groups, on social and environmental issues related to proposed project activities. Training will also seek to build the skills of local people to participate actively in identifying appropriate mitigation measures to

avoid or reduce potential negative impacts of project activities. Training at the community level will include awareness of the financial, material and technical resources available to the community to enable them to effectively manage their own water resources. It will also include training on basic technical concepts as well as principles of fair and equitable social organization.

6.3. Monitoring and Evaluation

58. To ensure effective implementation of the ESMF requirements, the PMU will put in place the following Monitoring and Evaluation system which includes both internal monitoring and reporting and external monitoring and evaluation.

Internal monitoring and reporting

59. At regional level, OFWMP safeguards staff, together with local government and local communities will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures, set out in Environment and Social Management Plans (ESMPs). Relevant practical indicators to enable effective monitoring will be identified by safeguards staff in close liaison with community representatives during consultations on possible impacts of sub project activities and the preparation of ESMPs.
60. Monitoring information together with other information collected from various stakeholders (e.g. representatives of men and women's CDCs, farmers, shopkeepers, local government officials in project districts, local NGOs and contractors) together with observations of project activities will be reported monthly to the safeguards unit in the PMU in Kabul using standard reporting forms. (see Annex 11).
61. Monthly monitoring reports from regional safeguards staff will include:
 - m. List of consultations held, including locations and dates, name of participants and occupations
 - n. Main points arising from consultations including any agreements reached
 - o. A record of grievance applications and grievance redress dealt with
 - p. Monitoring data on environmental and social measures detailed in ESMPs.
 - q. Number of construction supervision reports that include assessment of contractor's compliance with safeguards in accordance with ECOP
 - r. Number of trainings of community groups in environmental and social issues
62. National safeguards staff will prepare consolidated quarterly monitoring reports from the 5 regions for the PMU management which in addition to the above data will include:
 - s. Number of national, regional and provincial staff and counterparts trained on ESMF compliance
 - t. Number of ESMPs prepared and number of ESMPs cleared by WB.
 - u. Number of technical audit recommendations that have been implemented.
63. These reports will be filed to permit easy retrieval and indicators will be incorporated into the AF project M & E system.

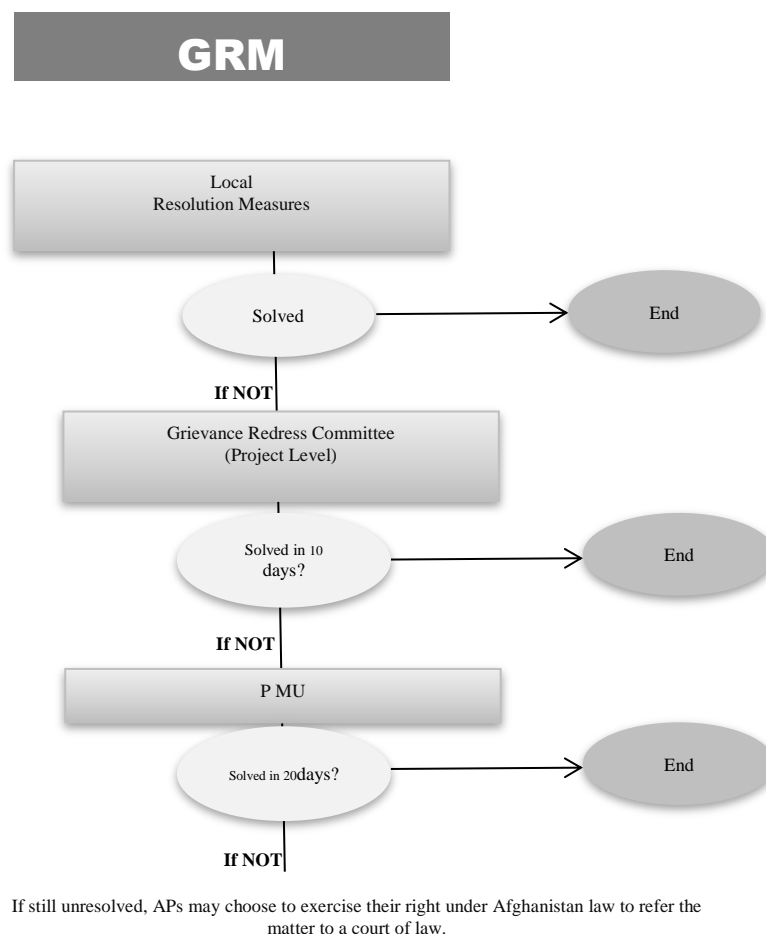
External Monitoring

64. An independent annual technical audit of both environmental and social measures will be conducted by an entity acceptable both to the WB and the Government. The National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) is responsible for monitoring potential environmental impacts and will be considered as a possible organization to carry out independent monitoring and recommend corrective measures to the PMU and the WB. The audit will *inter alia*, assess whether (i) the ESMF process is being correctly adhered to (ii) relevant mitigation measures have been identified and implemented effectively and (iii) the extent to which all stakeholder groups are involved in sub project implementation. The audit will also indicate whether any amendments are required in the ESMF approach to improve its

effectiveness and ensure that the project investment ESMPs are developed/cleared and effectively implemented.

6.4. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

65. In order to ensure transparency and accountability a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to address project-related grievances will be established by the PMU as part of the ESMF implementation process.
66. Where an individual has a grievance with regard to a specific sub project she or he, should, in the first instance, be encouraged to make use of existing local-level structures (e.g. CDCs/shura and village leaders) to try to resolve quickly any concerns or grievances related to project development and implementation.



67. If intermediation at local level is unsuccessful, the individual or Affected Person (AP) can take his or her complaint to a formal Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) which will record the grievance and try and resolve issues relating specifically to the implementation of the investment projects. A GRC will consist of the Affected Person (AP), the provincial irrigation department manager, regional Environment and Social Safeguards staff, a representative from local government, a representative from the AP's community CDC/shura which may be a representative from a women's CDC and the contractor(s).
68. The AP (or his/her representative) may submit his/her complaint in a number of ways e.g. by

written letter, phone, sms messages and email to the GRC or, alternatively, raise his/her voice in a public or individual meeting with project staff. The GRC will meet to try and resolve the matter at community level and make a recommendation within 7-10 working days from receipt of complaint. If there is no decision after 10 days the AP can refer the complaint to the Director of the Irrigation Directorate within MAIL in Kabul who will then address the complaint and respond to the complainant within 20 days.

69. Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanism 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 harms occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at anytime 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.

Dissemination

70. The GRM procedures to be followed for all investment projects will be translated into Pashto and Dari so that they are easily accessible to all stakeholders and made available by the PMU. Information on the steps to be followed in handling grievances will be incorporated into the process of providing local communities with information about proposed investment projects.
71. All submitted complaints and grievances will be added to a database/project files which will be updated regularly. Each complaint and grievance should be ranked, analyzed and monitored according to type, accessibility and degree of priority. The status of grievances submitted and grievance redress will be reported to PMU management through the monthly report.
72. OFWMP- safeguard staff should include regular updates and analysis of the GRM in their quarterly reports to the PMU and also provides regular feedback to communities and other relevant stakeholders.
73. The safeguards unit within the PMU will have an important role in ensuring that communities directly affected by the OFWMP- have a full understanding of the GRM, ways to access it and (i) the concept of just compensation for any involuntary acquisition of land and/or assets and (ii) ensuring environmental and social mitigation measures in the ESMP's are implemented as planned.

Recording and processing of grievances

74. All submitted complaints and grievances will be entered into a database/project files which will be updated regularly. Each complaint and grievance should be ranked, analyzed and monitored according to type, accessibility and degree of priority. The status of grievances submitted and grievance redress will be reported by regional safeguards staff to the PMU management through monthly reports.

6.5. Communication

75. 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. The communication officer within the PMU's national safeguards team will take a leading role in implementing the communications plan.
76. In order to ensure that affected communities are made aware of the planned project, have the

opportunity to comment on it and reduce possible misinformation about proposed activities, it is vital that a communication strategy is put in place early in the project's preparation. Its key objectives are 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.
 - d. Facilitate collaborative relationships with local and national government departments other development agencies
77. The strategy includes communication through relevant media: The PMU's national and regional safeguard staff will assess community and other stakeholder's access to, and use of, broadcast and print media and explore how the most appropriate outlets might be used to raise awareness of the project.
- a. Preparation and translation into local languages of relevant and clear information on procedures related to land transactions;
 - b. Distribution of easily understood information to all affected communities
 - c. Communication through locally relevant channels. Safeguards Officers will identify trusted ways in which different groups within communities, particularly poor and vulnerable groups, receive and communicate information (e.g. Village meetings, mosque, irrigation associations, women CDC, markets etc.) and will make use of these channels to convey and receive information, consult and hold dialogues with the different groups through the life of the project.
 - d. Liaison with relevant regional government departments and other agencies: Regional safeguards staff will meet regularly with government staff in key regional departments such as the Water Management Department, NEPA, DRRD, Department of Health, and Agricultural Extension Services.
 - e. Safeguards staff participation in various regional fora. Safeguards staff will, where possible, participate in regional NGO meetings to inform local NGOs about the work and explore possible areas of synergy with the NHRP for community level work.

6.6. Indicative Budget for Environmental and Social Safeguards Compliance

78. The ESMF implementation budget comprises (a) cost for supervision, monitoring, and training, (b) cost for implementation of the PMP activities, and (c) cost for rehabilitation and supervision of works. Indicative costs for (a) and (b) of about \$0.455 million are summarized below while cost for (c) will be part of the rehabilitation and supervision cost for works.

No.	Activities	Cost US\$
	(a) Supervision, monitoring, training	
1	External Monitoring (technical audit)	100,000
2	Translation of ESMF into Dari and Pashto	10,000
3	Preparation of Environmental and Social Safeguards Operational Manual and translation into Dari and Pashto	15,000
4	Preparation and Publication of Communications materials in Dari and Pashto	10,000
5	National/regional training for OFWMP AP safeguards staff on safeguards compliance and social inclusion	50,000
6	Training for community and local government representatives on ESMF and other environmental and social issues.	10,000
7	Training of farmers and local government staff in pesticide use (via transect walk)	10,000

	<i>Subtotal (a)</i>	<i>205,000</i>
	(b) PMP Action Plan	
1	Facilitate dissemination and enforcement of Pesticides Law in the project target areas. (trainings and workshops will be conducted for the key stake holders including DAIL staff and input suppliers and lead farmers)	Starting year 1; \$40,000
2	In Collaboration with AAIP facilitate dissemination of Plant Protection and Quarantine Law in the project target areas through training sessions and workshops for the key actors to include DAIL staff, input suppliers and lead farmers and cooperatives etc	Starting year 2; \$40,000
3	Develop a plant pest and disease surveillance and early warning system for major plant pests and diseases.	Starting year 1; \$25,000
4	The project will support the expansion of bio-control and IPM technologies developed by the NHLP to the project target areas.	Starting year 1; \$30,000
5	Facilitate access of farmers and traders to pesticide residue analysis laboratory in Kabul to check and certify the quality of the products, particularly fruits and vegetable supplied to local and international markets.(travel costs, subsidized lab fee etc.)	Starting year 2; \$25,000
6	Develop manuals on major plant pests and diseases for monitoring and control mechanisms.	Starting year 2; \$30,000
7	Raise awareness and training of DAIL staff, producers and input suppliers on various topics through formal and informal training sessions workshops flyers and visual aids such as posters, practical demonstration etc.)	Starting year 1; \$60,000
	<i>Subtotal (b)</i>	<i>\$ 250,000</i>
	Total	<i>\$455,000</i>

6.7. Disclosure

79. This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was developed by MAIL on the basis of the generic Framework for World Bank-funded reconstruction operations, a review of the ESMF implementation in related WB-funded projects and a review of the specific requirements of the planned project.
80. After review and approval of the project by the World Bank, it has been disclosed by MAIL in Afghanistan in both *Dari* and *Pashto* in relevant places in the country on September 19, 2015 and the English version of the ESMF at the World Bank's InfoShop on September 22, 2015.

Annex 1: Negative List of Sub Project Attributes

#	Attributes of Ineligible Project investments
1	<p>Involves the significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats. Including, but not limited to, any activity within:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ab-i-Estada Waterfowl Sanctuary; – Ajar Valley (Proposed) Wildlife Reserve; – Dashte-Nawar Waterfowl Sanctuary; – Pamir-Buzurg (Proposed) Wildlife Sanctuary; – Bande Amir National Park; and – KoleHashmat Khan (Proposed) Waterfowl Sanctuary.
2	<p>Will significantly damage non-replicable cultural property, including but not limited to, any activities that affect the following sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Monuments of Herat (including the Friday Mosque, ceramic tile workshop, Musallah complex, Fifth Minaret, Gawhar Shah mausoleum, mausoleum of Ali Sher Navaii, and the Shah Zadehah mausoleum complex); – Monuments of Bamiyan Valley (including Fuladi, Kakrak, Shar-I Ghulghular and Shahr-iZuhak); – Archaeological site of Ai Khanum; – Site and monuments of Ghazni; – Minaret of Jam; – Mosque of Haji Piyada/Nu Gunbad, Balkh province; – Stupa and monastery of Guldarra; – Site and monuments of Lashkar-i Bazar, Bost; and – Archaeological site of SurkhKotal. – Other conservation hot spots
3	Requires pesticides that fall in WHO classes IA, IB, or II.
4	Requires involuntary acquisition of land, or the resettlement or compensation of more than 200 people.
5	Supports commercial logging or plantations in forested areas.
6	Construction or rehabilitation of dams, or construction of new irrigation schemes.
7.	Affected land is under dispute
8.	(a) Rehabilitation of main canals of irrigation schemes covering more than 2,500 hectares as command area and (b) rehabilitation works estimated to cost more than US\$500,000.
9.	(a) Works that leads to the increase in the originally designed water abstraction amount, or (b) construction of new irrigation schemes, and this limitation will apply to both Phase 1 and Phase 2 project investments.

Annex 2– Chance Find Procedures

Chance find procedures are defined in the law on Law on the Preservation of Afghanistan's Historical and Cultural Heritages and Artifacts (Official Gazette, April 16, 2004), specifying the authorities and responsibilities of cultural heritage agencies if sites or materials are discovered in the course of project implementation. This law establishes that all moveable and immovable historical and cultural artifacts are state property, and further:

The Archaeology Institute and the Historical Artifacts Preservation and Repair Department are both responsible to survey, evaluate, determine and record all cultural and historical sites and collect and organize all historical documents related to each specific site. No one can build or perform construction on the recorded historical and cultural site unless approved or granted permission or agreement is issued from the Archaeology Institute.(Art. 7)

All moveable and Immoveable historical and cultural artifacts and heritage items that are discovered or remain buried and not discovered/excavated in Afghanistan are the property of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and any kind of trafficking of such items is considered theft and is illegal.(Art. 8)

Whenever municipalities, construction, irrigation or other companies (whether they are governmental or private) find or discover valuable historical and cultural artifacts during the conduct of their projects, they are responsible to stop their project and report any findings to the Archaeology Institute about the discovery.(Art. 10)

Any finder or discoverer of historical and cultural sites is obligated to report a find or discovery to the Archeology Institute immediately but not later than one week if it is in the city and not later than 2 weeks if it is in a province. All discovered artifacts are considered public properties and the Government of Afghanistan will pay for all lands and sites which are considered to be of historical or cultural value.(Art. 19, 1)

Whenever there is an immovable historical and cultural site discovered which includes some movable historical and cultural artifacts, all such movable artifacts are considered public property and the owner of that property will be rewarded according to Article thirteen (13) of this Decree.(Art. 19, 2)

A person who finds or discovers a movable historical and cultural artifact is obligated to report the discovery to the Archaeology Department no later than seven (7) days if he/she lives in the capital city of Kabul, and in the provinces they should report the discovery to the Historical and Cultural Artifacts Preservation Department or Information and Culture Department or to the nearest governmental Department no later than fourteen (14) days.

Mentioned Departments in this article are responsible to report the issue to the Archaeology Department as soon as possible and the discoverer of the artifact will be rewarded according to Article 13 of this Decree. (Art. 26)

Whenever individuals who discover historical and cultural artifacts do not report such discoveries to the related Departments within the specified period according to Articles 19 and 26 of this Decree, they will be incarcerated for a minimum of one (1) month but not more than a maximum of three (3) months.(Art. 75)

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

Annex 3: Public Announcements and Information Disclosure during the “*Transect Walk*”(updated)

1. This annex provides guidelines on public announcement and information disclosure during the “*Transect Walk*” which is similar to that described in the original project (A3.1) with additional requirement (A3.2) on sharing of information on knowledge on safe use of pesticides and IPM practices and community need for training. They are described below.

A3.1 Project investment objective and potential impacts

2. Public announcement and information disclosure of the project investment including its potential impacts (positive and negative) including proposed measures to mitigate the potential negative impacts is good international practice and is required by the WB safeguard policy. This section provides guideline and form for public announcement and information disclosure. It comprises 3 parts/forms:

- *(Form A) Public Announcement –to be conducted prior to finalization of alignment/transect Walk,*
- *(Form B): Alignment Details for Disclosure –to be prepared prior to finalization of alignment/transect walk, and*
- *(Form C): Outputs of Transect Walk –to be prepared after finalization of alignment/transect walk.*

3. The forms will be filled by the project safeguards staff. Ground rules to be followed are: The Community Development Council (CDC), representative of government relevant department, Safeguard focal point, representative from IA, local religious scholar, Site engineer, and likely owner(s) or their legal representative(s) should participate in the “*Transect Walk*” but each project affected family (PAF) should be consulted individually and separately before written agreement in CDC meeting.

(Form A): Public Announcement ((Prior to finalization of alignment/transect Walk)

Province:

Project ID:.....

District/Village:

- ❖ What is the Project and its salient features
- ❖ Benefits
- ❖ Which Agencies are involved
- ❖ What if resentment from community
- ❖ Need for additional land through Voluntary Land Donation
- ❖ Likely Impacts and Entitlements
- ❖ Date of Transect Walk
- ❖ Alignment Details along with map of alignment displayed
- ❖ Whom to be invited(upstream & downstream community, IA, Mirab, Sub Mirab, ...)

Responsible Agency/Person: Project safeguards staff , IAs/CDC (Head and other members)
Contact number, address

and IPM practices while training should be part of the training program considered part of the ESMP. Standard training and/or materials may be available at the irrigation demonstration sites and/or other MAIL department responsible for pesticide uses and/or IPM practices. If production of training materials, study visits, and safety equipment is considered necessary it is possible to be provided under the project through the management of IA mechanism. Information should be included in the Form C above.

Annex 4: Project investment Screening Checklist (*updated*)

1. This annex presents an updated safeguard screening requirements for the project investments taken into account the ESMF principles related to potential impacts due to drainage, undisrupted traffic of human and animal, and the use of water courses. Implementation of the original project suggested that the irrigation rehabilitation activities will involve small and simple rehabilitation works and a simple safeguard checklist related to rehabilitation works could be applied. The project safeguard staff will be required to complete the checklist for all project investments and include the results in the ESMP.

A4.1 Safeguard Screening Checklist Form

2. The Safeguard Response to Screening Questions Form will be completed for all the project investments to assess the potential environmental and social impacts and ensure that the project investments will not fall into those defined in the negative list specified in Annex 1.

Table A4.1 Safeguard Response to Screening Questions Form

A	Environmental and Social Impacts	YES	NO	Explanation
Location				
1	Are there environmentally sensitive areas (forests, pastures, rivers and wetlands) or threatened species that could be adversely affected by the project investment?			
2	Does the project investment area occur within or adjacent to any protected areas designated by government (national park, national reserve, world heritage site, etc.)?			
3	Will the project investments reduce people's access to the pasture, water, public services or other resources that they depend on?			
4	Might the project investments alter any historical, archaeological or cultural heritage site or require excavation near such a site?			
Physical and biological environment				
5	Will project investments require large volumes of construction materials (e.g. gravel, stones, water, timber, firewood)?			
6	Might the project investments lead to soil degradation or erosion in the area?			
7	Might the project investments affect soil salinity?			
8	Will the project investments create solid or liquid waste that could adversely affect local soils, vegetation, rivers, streams or groundwater?			
9	Might river or stream ecology be adversely affected due to the installation of structures such as weirs etc.?			
10	Will the project investments have adverse impacts on natural habitats that will not have acceptable mitigation measures?			
11	Do the project investments have human health and safety risks, during construction or later?			
12	Will the project investments require pesticides that fall in WHO classes IA, IB, or II.			
13	Will the project investment s supports commercial logging or plantations in forested areas.			
14	Will the project investments involve construction or			

	rehabilitation of dams, or construction of new irrigation schemes			
Alternatives				
12	Is it possible to achieve the objectives above in a different way, with fewer environmental and social impacts?			
B	Land Acquisition and Social Issues			
1	Will the project investments require acquisition of land (public or private) for its development?			
2	Will anyone be prevented from using economic resources (e.g. pasture, community place, forests etc.) to which they have had regular access?			
3	Will the project investments result in the involuntary resettlement of individuals or families?			
4	Will the project investments result in temporary or permanent loss of crops, fruit trees and household infrastructure such as granaries, toilets, kitchens etc?			
5	Will the project investments affect the livelihoods of the affected, especially of the vulnerable groups?			
6	Does the investment involve water sources under dispute?			
7	Does the investment impact any lands under dispute or with contested ownership?			
C	Local Minorities			
1	Are there any local minority groups within the project investment area? If so, how they will be affected (positively or negatively)?			
2	Have women been part of community consultations?			
<p>If any project affected people are suffering negative livelihood impact because of the project or any of their land or assets are impacted, or access to any of these, then further action is required in terms of identifying impacts, consulting with Project Affected Peoples (PAPs), minimizing impacts and finding mitigation measures and compensation.</p> <p>Regarding land acquisition, it is necessary to have documentation for consultations with PAPs, and also documentation in case of voluntary land donation, and of community compensation. It is also necessary to stipulate that any acquired land be legally transferred to the community in order to avoid future disputes. The land document should also be certified by local government agency, i.e. local court or district office and a copy of land transformation document should also be kept in local government office. (see Annex 10)</p> <p>In case of dispute over land, then the project investment should either be dropped or the dispute should be resolved first at local level through skilled mediators like the NGOs or similar competent bodies.</p>				
D	Waste Materials			
1	Will the project result in large amount of the production of solid or liquid waste (e.g. water, domestic or construction waste), or result in an increase in waste production, during construction or operation?			

E	Safety			
	Is there probability of the presence of landmines or unexploded devices at or near the proposed project investment area?			

Guidance Notes once Checklist is completed

1. Checklist needs to be signed and dated by Project Safeguards Staff
2. For those issues, marked YES, check (i) if in negative list, project investment is ineligible for financing and must be dropped and no further action is required related to safeguards, (ii) if item marked YES is not in Negative list, ensure appropriate mitigation measures are contained in the site-specific ESPM for each item marked YES.

Annex 5: Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)(Updated)

1. This annex presents scope of the ESMP (A5.1) and typical impacts and mitigation measures (A5.2) including the “ESMP Cover Note” (A5.3) to be applied for the OFWMP investments. The ESMP template has been updated taken into account the recommendations of the World Bank, experience during the preparation of the ESMP under original project, the investment safeguard requirements (see Annexes 1-11), and the criteria for WB clearance of ESMP (see Table 2 in the main text). , there visions to the ESMF, now require that the ESMP be prepared for all project investments to be implemented under Components 1 and 2 consistent with the template provided in this Annex 5. The OFWMP project staff (with assistance from consultants and/or project safeguard staff as needed) is responsible for preparation of the ESMP while the project safeguard staff is responsible for signing of the “ESMP Cover Note”(A5.3) and supervision and monitoring of the ESMP implementation.

A5.1 Scope of ESMP

2. *ESMP of rehabilitation works:* Experience during the original project implementation suggested that only the rehabilitation of infrastructure project investments has been selected and implemented, the works activities are small, and the environmental and social safeguard risk is low. To be practical and effective, during preparation of AF project, the WB prior and post review process with the application of the “ESMP Cover Note” has been introduced, together with a standard approach (ECOP) will be used for mitigation of impacts during construction. Furthermore, the PMP activities will be implemented as part of the project investment specific ESMP including Component 2 activities related to pest management and IPM practices.

3. Given that (a) the project investment site specific ESMPs will become one of the documents in the sub project package of documents (b) the safeguard screening checklist (Annex 4) will identify the potential adverse impacts of the project investments including consideration on design alternatives, and (c) the “ESMP Cover Note” will be prepared, the scope of the ESMP template has been updated to incorporate key monitoring indicators (see Table A5.1 below). Also, a specific typical issues and mitigation measures for irrigation rehabilitation works are provided (Section A5.2). Sections A5.3 and A5.4 provides a standard form for the “ESMP Cover Note” and scope of ESMP supervision respectively.

Table A5.1 Suggested ESMP Template (should not be longer than 15 pages)

Project investment Activity	Potential Environmental and Social Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Monitoring Indicator	Institutional Responsibilities	Cost Estimates	Comments (when it will be implemented)
Pre-Construction Phase (Design)						
Activities						
Construction Phase						
Activities						
Operation and Maintenance Phase						
Activities						

A5.2 Typical impacts and mitigation measures for the OFWMP- project

4. This section provides technical guidelines on typical impacts and mitigation measures of the project investments being implemented under the original project and they will be applied during the preparation of an ESMP for aOFWM project investment. These guidelines should be used during the “*Transect Walk*” as an initial materials and information to discuss with local community as well as to enhance basic knowledge on safe use of pesticides and agro-chemicals and why it is necessary to protect and rehabilitate natural resources and promote good local environmental quality. The guideline will also be used during the finalization of the ECOP (Annex 6) and the development of appropriate training materials for capacity building of the project team, key agencies, and community and farmers.

5. Technical guidelines that should be considered during **detailed design** will include, but not limited to, the following:

	Issue	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures Identified	Indicator	Institutional Responsibility	
					Implementation	Supervision
1	Erosion and sedimentation	Damage to the irrigation infrastructure, terrestrials and aquatic life in the upstream and downstream areas	Provide aqueducts to pass the rain runoff; provide sediment settling structures in the channels	Provision of exits for rain run-off and sediment settling structures in the design of channel remodeling	Design Section	Design Section
2	Borrow area for extraction of earthen material.	Loss of habitat and increase in Soil erosion; Loss of fertile soil; obstruction in natural drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of borrow areas bearing no natural habitats and approved by OFWMP and IA members; , as far as possible not in erodible and steep slope areas The contractor has to extract the material from the specified and demarcated borrow areas. No agricultural land will be used as a borrow area. 	Approved areas selected and marked in Contractor Mobility Map	Design Section	Design Section
3	Selection of access routes for carrying the construction material to the project site	Community health and damage of private properties; disturbance of local natural and hilly areas etc.	Selection of existing village roads for haulage routes and selection of new routes with consultation of the community	Map showing haulage routes prepared and approved	Design Section	Design Section
4	Community access points to the watercourse	Pollution of canal water and damage of the embankments	Construction of safe and improved community access points	Community access points provided	OFWMP Area Team, IA and CDC members	OFWMP Core Team Design Engineer
5	Crossing hurdles for livestock and	Damage to the embankments	Construction of safe crossings through consultations with male and female community members	Culverts provided in the design	Design Section	Design Section

	wildlife					
6	Water distribution related conflicts	Conflict between downstream and upstream users and community people which may even lead to the cancelation of the project	Proper consultation with upstream and downstream water users on size of the intakes and turnouts	Agreement reached with up- and down-stream communities as a result of consultations	Provincial Environment and Social Team	MAIL Core Environment and Social Team
7	Deteriorated walkways	Poor operation and maintenance of the channel	Construction of walkways on both sides of the channels	Walkways included in the design	Design Section	Design Section

6. Technical guidelines that should be considered during **preconstruction-construction** will include, but not limited to, the following:

	Issue	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures Identified	Indicator	Institutional Responsibility	
					Implementation	Supervision
			•			
1	Establishment, operation of labour camps, material and equipment yards and approach roads	Change in land use and land form; contamination of soil and water; soil erosion; resource consumption; additional load on local facilities/utilities such as schools, hospitals, electricity and water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the sites for campsite approved by OFWMP; Construction of camp at location shown in the Contractor's Mobility Map. • Ensure that washing areas, demarcated and water from washing areas and kitchen is released in sumps. • Ensure septic tanks of appropriate design have been used for sewage treatment and outlets are released into sumps • Ensure that the outlets released into sumps must not make a pond of stagnant water. • Ensure that latrines, septic tanks, and sumps are built at a safe distance from water body, stream, or dry streambed, and the sump bottom is above the groundwater level. 	Selected sites through tripartite consultation including community, Contractor and OFWMP representative	OFWMP field supervisor, IA and CDC members and Contractor	OFWMP, IA and CDC members
2	Provision of camp facilities	Health safety and wellbeing of workers	Provision of security, septic tanks, latrines, lined wash area, safe water supply, paths, fire prevention equipment etc.	Comfortable living of staff	Contractor	IA and CDC members and Contractor
	Disposal of waste generated from the	Soil and water contamination; obstruction in natural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycle metallic, glass waste; bury organic waste in impervious pit covered with soil. 	No health issue occurred	Contractor	OFWMP, IA and CDC members

3	camp	drainage; obstruction of community paths; aesthetic problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that waste material is properly disposed off in a manner that does not affect the natural drainage. 			
4	Access tracks/haul age routs	Soil erosion; blockage of natural drainage; dust emission; loss of natural vegetation; safety hazard for communities; damage to public infrastructure; and possible damage to the community property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The moving machinery should remain within the project boundary. Ensure that the access tracks, which are prone to dust emissions and marked on the map, should be maintained by water spraying daily. After completion of construction work all the damaged roads / tracks will be restored by the Contractor, as it is Contractor's obligations. Ensure that surface run-off controls are installed and maintained to minimize erosion. Restriction on movement of Contractor's vehicles on designation routes; deploy traffic man at the village to control the traffic. 	Usage of the selected tracks	Contractor	IA and CDC members and Contractor
5	Hiring skilled workers from outside of the locality	conflict between the contractor and the local communities	Hiring of labour from the local communities	Signed Agreement between OFWMP and community for hiring of labour	OFWMP field supervisor, IA and CDC members and Contractor	OFWMP, IA and CDC members
6	Workers safety and hygienic conditions	Health risks if unsafe and/or unfavorable working conditions are provided.	Provision of protective clothing and equipment for labourers handling hazardous materials, (helmets, adequate footwear) for concrete works (long boots, gloves), for welders (protective screen, gloves dungaree), etc.	Safe working conditions	Contractor	OFWMP, IA and CDC members
7	Water for labours consumption and construction	Conflicts with local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor has to make his own arrangements for water. 	Water tanker and pump by the Contractor	Contractor	OFWMP field supervisor, IA and CDC members and Contractor
8	Interruption of canal water supply	Disruption of irrigation water supply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divert water through pipes at construction places. 	Farmers' complain	Contractor	OFWMP field supervisor, IA and CDC

						members and Contractor
9	Social issues	Local conflicts; privacy of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that conflicts with local power holders and local communities are avoided. • Ensure that focus group meetings are conducted with both men and women to identify any water related and other issues related to project implementation. 	Conflict, suspension of the project investment work	Contractor	OFWMP field supervisor, IA and CDC members and Contractor
10	Storage of hazardous material (including waste)	Health of staff and public; soil and water pollution	Provide hard compacted, impervious and bounded flooring to hazardous material storage areas; Label each container indicating what is stored within; Train staff in safe handling techniques.	Nil health hazard and water contamination occurred.	Contractor	OFWMP, IA and CDC members
11	Construction activities; handling of fuels, oil spill and lubricants	Soil and water contamination; safety hazard; damage to crops; air contamination; noise emissions; damage to natural vegetation, habitat and wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that no contaminated effluent is released in to the environment. • Ensure that fuels, oils, and other hazardous substances handled and stored according to standard safety practices such as secondary containment. • Fuel tanks should be labeled and stored in impervious lining and dykes etc • Ensure that vehicle refueling to be planned on need basis to minimize travel and chance spills. • Ensure that operating vehicles are checked regularly for any fuel, oil, or battery fluid leakage. 	No oil spill observed	Contractor	OFWMP, IA and CDC members
12	Cutting of trees in the right of way where required	Disagreement between community (affected farmers) and OFWMP	To get agreement of the CDC/IA members	Signed Agreement between OFWMP and community	OFWMP field supervisor, IA and CDC members and Contractor	OFWMP, IA and CDC members
13	Excavation of channels	Soil erosion, air pollution	Proper compaction and water sprinkling	Erosion and dust emission minimized	Contractor	OFWMP field supervisor, IA and CDC members

						and Contractor
14	Disposal of excavated material	Loss of habitat and erosion prone materials created.	Stockpile the excavated material to non-agriculture and in a minimum area and away from storm water	Minimum loss of habitat	Contractor	OFWMP field supervisor, IA and CDC members and Contractor
15	Downstream water availability during project work.	Conflicts between water users	Provision of 500m diversion pipes for continuous water supply during rehabilitation works	Agreement between water users signed.	OFWMP field supervisor, IA and CDC members	OFWMP, IA and CDC members and DAIL
16	Loss of fertile soil and vegetation; impacts on natural vegetation and embankment erosion along the watercourse.	Loss of crop production; loss of natural habitat	Remove surface soil of the location, stocked in a proper place and once the construction is finished, put the soil back on that place. The left over spoil soil should be collected and kept aside for rehabilitation of the site at later stage of the work; re-vegetate the embankments with indigenous plant species	Banks stabilized and re-vegetated	Contractor, IA	IA and CDC members
17	Dust and smoke emissions	Risk to the villagers health	All truckloads of loose materials shall be covered during transportation. Water spraying or any other methods shall be used by the Contractor to maintain the works areas, adjacent areas, and roads, in a dustless condition, as well the vehicle speed not to be exceeded from 30Km/h. Vehicles will be tuned regularly to minimize the smoke emissions.	Dust and smoke controlled	Contractor	OFWMP, IA and CDC members and DAIL
18	Noise pollution	Health issues	Vehicles and equipment used to be fitted, as applicable, and with properly maintained silencers. Restriction on loudly playing radio/tape recorders etc.	Excessive noise generation controlled	Contractor	OFWMP field supervisor, IA and CDC members and Contractor
19	Excavation of borrow areas	Loss of habitat, soil erosion and sedimentation in downstream canals damaging terrestrial aquatic life	Excavate borrow soil up to maximum depth of 0.5m; with slope boundaries	Borrow area rehabilitated as per specification	Contractor	OFWMP, IA and CDC members
	Rehabilitation	Soil Erosion;	Proper rehabilitation of	Borrow areas	Contractor	OFWMP

20	ion of borrow pits	derelict land uses; conflicts; visual sores in landscape; public health risks due to mosquito-breeding places.	borrow pits; Removal and storage of top 15 cm top soil having organic materials and spreading it back during restoration of borrow area	rehabilitated		field supervisor, IA and CDC members and Contractor
21	Encountering archaeological sites during earth works	Damage to archaeological asset	OFWMP field supervisor will halt the work at the site and inform to the regional team leader and Archaeological Department immediately.	The report from the project investment field supervisor, community and contractor	OFWMP field supervisor, IA and CDC members and Contractor	OFWMP, IA and CDC members and DAIL
22	Aesthetic/scenic quality	The construction activities could affect the aesthetic / scenic value of the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out complete restoration of the construction sites. Remove all waste, debris, unused construction material, and spoil from the worksites. 	Risk to the labour and visitor	Contractor	OFWMP field supervisor, IA and CDC members and Contractor

7. Technical guidelines that should be considered **during operations and maintenance stage** will include, but not limited to, the following:

	Issue	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures Identified	Indicator	Institutional Responsibility	
					Implementation	Supervision
1	Clogging of water course due to sedimentation, debris and water weeds	Water losses and loss of channels carrying capacity	Capacity building of the IA and farmers on O&M	Watercourse remained clear from debris and water weeds	Farmers and Mirab	IA and CDC
2	Improper maintenance of the watercourse	Damage to the structures and watercourse	Proper O&M of the watercourse; Capacity building of the IA and farmers on O&M	In place O&M committee and IA	IA members and the Farmers	CDC
3	Absence of canal side vegetation	Increase in evaporation losses, increased erosion, less aesthetic value	Mobilize the IA members to plant at least 500 trees of different varieties.	Tree Plantation Plan prepared and implemented	IA members and the Farmers	CDC
4	Excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides	Eutrophication and health hazards	Use manure to help fertilize crops and build soil quality; do not apply agro-chemicals too close to canal; do not wash fertilizer bags and insecticide containers in the canal; Ensure thorough training in safe storage, handling, use and disposal of agro-	Judicious use of fertilizers and pesticides	Farmers	IA members and CDC

			chemicals; wear protective equipment (clothing, masks, gloves etc.) during sprays of agro-chemicals.			
5	Degradation of water quality due to disposal of solid and liquid wastes in to the channels	Health issues for human, living aquatic organisms, and animals as well as deterioration of water quality not good for irrigation and drinking	Prevent disposal of solid and liquid waste into the channel	Water in the channel remained pollution free	IA members	CDC

A5.3 ESMP Cover Note Form

(To be filled and signed by the Project Safeguard Staff at Headquarter)

Province:Project investment ID:

District/Village:

Name of project investment alignment:

Total Length (km):

Connected Settlements:

•Starting Node/km:

•Ending Node/km:

Population Benefited Total

Implementing Agency:

Project investment cost:;Project investment duration:

Name of Contact Person and Address:

Name of Responsible Safeguard Staff:

DECLARATION

(1) I.....[*national safeguards staff*]...certify that this project investment is eligible for the OFWMP support (i.e. does not involve any activities in the “*Negative List*” provided in Step 1 of the ESMF. The project investment will not cause adverse impacts on ethnic minority, natural habitats, or physical cultural resources and the screening was conducted according to the screening criteria provided in the ESMF.

(2) The *Transect Walk* was conducted on ...[*date*]..... The result confirms that the negative impacts due to rehabilitation works are minor and can be mitigated through the mitigation provided in ECOP. The project investment has incorporated safeguard training on safe pesticide uses and IPM practices in the ESMP. Preparation of an ESMP has been completed.

(3) The ECOP has been finalized and incorporated into the bidding and contract documents and close supervision and monitoring will be carried out during construction.

(4) The project investment will not involve any small scale land acquisition and/or land donation **OR** The project investment will involve small land donation and the *Guidelines for Land Donation and Community Compensation (Annex 8)* has been applied.

(5) The project investment design has been reviewed to ensure that adequate attention has been given to (a) minimize potential impacts due to inadequate drainage issues and cutting trees and/or causing degradation of natural habitats and (b) respect the water uses downstream area.

(6) Consultation and information disclosure was also conducted and this will be made through out the construction period. This includes training on various aspects including knowledge on safe use and storage/disposal of fertilizer and pesticides. This has been incorporated into the ESMP.

(7) The project investment monitoring report will be completed and they will be properly kept in the project investment safeguard file for possible review and auditing. The monitoring plan has been incorporated into the ESMP.

(8) The B1 project investment ESMP is subject to WB prior review and B2 project investment ESMP is subject to WB post review.

Signed:

Attached

1. Responses to the Screening Questions (see Annex 4)
2. The ESMP (see sample in A5.2)
3. The final ECOP (see Annex 6)
4. PMP actions

A5.4 Supervision of ESMP

8. Supervision of the ESMP, along with other aspects of the project, covers monitoring, evaluative review and reporting and is designed to:

- determine whether the project is being carried out in conformity with environmental and social safeguards and legal agreements;
- identify problems as they arise during implementation and recommend means to resolve them;
- recommend changes in project concept/design, as appropriate, as the project evolves or circumstances change; and
- identify the key risks to project sustainability and recommend appropriate risk management strategies to the Proponent.

9. It is vital that an appropriate supervision plan is developed with clear objectives to ensure the successful implementation of an ESMP

Annex 6: Environmental Codes of Practice (ECOP) (New)

1. **Introduction:** This annex presents a generic ECOP to be finalized during the preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The final ECOP will be incorporated into bidding and contract documents and applied to all rehabilitation works of project investments or other works to be conducted under the OFWMP-AF project. The ECOP was developed based on the principle that the potential negative impacts of works could create similar potential impacts (increased in air, noise, vibration, waste generation, safety risks, local traffic, etc.) and could be mitigated through good environmental management practices however the scale and level of issues and the required mitigations and its associated cost are different and require different efforts and expertise during supervision and monitoring. The application of ECOP may be new to WB support project for MAIL, and further development is expected so that it could become a standard procedure to be mainstreamed into MAIL operations related to works in the near future.

2. **Application of ECOP:** According to the criteria established for type of works and the screening criteria for OFWMP-AF, all rehabilitation works will apply the generic ECOP describes in this annex. After the ESMP is approved by WB, the PMU will incorporate the final ECOP into bidding and contract documents and ensure that the bidders/contractors are committed to this obligation and are aware that the mitigation cost is part of the construction cost. Before construction begins the PMU will assign a qualified field engineer or the construction supervision consultant (CSC) to be responsible for the day-to-day supervision and monitoring of safeguard performance of contractor and including the results in the construction supervision progress report. PMU will also mobilize an environmental monitoring consultant (EMC) to conduct periodic monitoring of the contractor performance and report the results and possible complaints from local authorities, communities, and/or other stakeholders. The PMU may assign the responsibility for mobilization of the EMC to a designated community organization e.g. the head of the Irrigation Association.

3. **Scope of ECOP:** ECOP requirements are divided into 2 parts: (1) General Provision and Planning and (2) Construction Management and Monitoring. Part (1) describes roles and responsibility of the project investment owner, contractor, and supervisor including the basic principles for contractor to consider during the construction planning or development of the contractor's standard operation procedures (SOP) while Part (2) describes standard requirements during execution of works to reduce potential impacts on air, noise, vibration, water, etc. including monitoring indicators and monitoring requirements (if needed). Modifications the generic ECOP can be made to suit specific issues/conditions observed/agreed during the transect walk or the preparation of the ESMP. For the sake of clarity, "construction" in this document includes all site preparation, demolition, spoil disposal, materials and waste removal and all related engineering and construction activities.

4. The following guidelines will be incorporated into the bidding and contract documents of the project investments to be conducted by Contractor.

Part (1): General Provision and Planning

Section (1.1) Contractor responsibility

1. The Contractor is responsible for making best effort to reduce and mitigate the potential negative impacts on local environment and local resident including making payment for all damages that may occur. Performance of the Contractor will be closely supervised and monitored by the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) and/or qualified field engineer as well as periodically monitored by a qualified consultant to be assigned by the project investment owner. Results of the ECOP compliance monitoring will be included as part of the construction progress report. Compliance with ECOP will be part of the Contractor's construction compliance.

2. Specifically, the Contractor will be responsible to comply with, but not limited to, the followings:

- The Contractor will install the Work Camp on areas far enough from water points, houses and sensitive areas in consultation with the community and the project investment owner. Good quality sanitary equipment should be selected and installed in the Work Camp.
- The Contractor will manage all activities in compliance with laws, rules and other permits related to site construction regulations (what is allowed and not allowed on work sites), and will protect public properties. Degradation and demolition of private properties will be avoided. Paying compensation to damage to the public facilities and/or private property will be required. The Contractor will inform the project investment owner on issue and/or damages that may unexpectedly occur.
- The Contractor is responsible for protection of local environment against dust, air, noise, vibration, exhaust fuels and oils, and other solid residues generated from the work sites. The Contractor should manage waste properly and do not burn them on site and also should provide a proper storage for materials, organize parking and displacements of machines in the site. Used oil and construction waste materials must be appropriately disposed off and adequate waste disposal and sanitation services should be provided at the construction site next to the generated areas. The Contractor should manage waste properly and do not burn them on site and also should provide a proper storage for materials, organize parking and displacements of machines in the site. In order to protect soil, surface and ground water the Contractor will avoid any wastewater discharge, oil spill and discharge of any type of pollutants on soils, in surface or ground waters, in sewers and drainage ditches. Compensation measures may be required.
- The Contractor has the responsibility for maintaining good hygiene, safety, and security on work sites, including protection of and health and safety of staff and workers. The Contractor has to prevent standing water in open construction pits, quarries or fill areas to avoid potential contamination of the water table and the development of a habitat for disease-carrying vectors and insects.
- The Contractor should use a quarry of materials according to the mining code requirements and compensate planting in case of deforestation or tree felling. When possible, the Contractor should develop maintenance and reclamation plans, protect soil surfaces during construction and re-vegetate or physically stabilize eligible surfaces, preserve existing fauna and flora and preserve natural habitats along streams, steep slopes, and ecologically sensitive areas.
- The Contractor should select sustainable construction materials and construction method, during construction, control dust by using water or through other means and control and clean the construction site daily.
- The Contractor will work with local authority and management local traffic effectively and ensure traffic access of road safety of local residents and road users during the works. Speed limit at work sites and community area will be applied to all vehicles and cars. All vehicles and their drivers must be identified and registered and the drivers are properly trained.
- The Contractor should install signaling of works, ensure no blockage of access to households during construction and/or provide alternative access, provide footbridges and access of neighbors and endure construction of proper drainage on the site.
- The Contractor should respect the cultural sites, ensure security and privacy of women and households in close proximity to the camps and safely dispose asbestos.

Section (1.2) Non-compliance reporting procedures

3. The Contractor (and its subcontractors if any) must comply with the final ECOP. To ensure that necessary action has been undertaken and that steps to avoid adverse impacts and/or reoccurrence have been implemented, the EMCs and/or Contractors must advise the project investment owner within 24 hours of any serious incidents of non-compliance with the final ECOP that may have

serious consequence. In the event of working practices being deemed dangerous either by the project investment owners, the local authorities, or the other concerned agencies, immediate remedial action must be taken by the Contractors. The Contractors must keep records of any incidents and any ameliorative action taken. The records on non-compliance that could be practically addressed (not cause serious impacts) should be reported to the project investment owner on a monthly basis.

4. The Contractor will be responsible for dealing with any reports/grievance forwarded by the project investment owner, Police or other agencies (by following instruction from the project investment owner representative as appropriate) as soon as practicable, preferably within one hour but always within 24 hours of receipt by either the Contractor. The CSC/EMC will monitor and ensure that the Contractor has taken appropriate action. Where appropriate, approval remedial actions may require an agreement from the local authorities and/or other Government agencies. Procedures should be put in place to ensure, as far as is reasonably practical, that necessary actions can be undertaken to avoid recurrence and/or serious damage.

Section (1.3) Liaising with local authorities and the public

5. Prior to the commencement of project investment activities and throughout the construction duration, the Contractor will work closely with the local authorities and other agencies to ensure full compliance with Government regulations and will also provide adequate information on the Project to the General Public, especially those that may cause public safety, nuisance, and sensitive areas and the locations of storage and special handling areas. The Contractor will provide information and reporting telephone “Hot Line” staffed at all times during working hours. Information on this facility shall be prominently displayed on site hoardings.

Section (1.4) Community relations

6. The Contractor will assign one community-relation personnel, who will be focused on engaging with the community to provide appropriate information and to be the first line of response to resolve issues of concern. Contractors will take reasonable steps to engage with residents of ethnic minority backgrounds and residents with disabilities (or other priority groups as appropriate), who may be differentially affected by construction impacts.

7. The Contractor will ensure that local residents nearby the construction sites will be informed in advance of works taking place, including the estimated duration. In the case of work required in response to an emergency, local residents shall be advised as soon as reasonably practicable that emergency work is taking place. Potentially affected residents will also be notified of the ‘Hotline’ number, which will operate during working hours. The “Hotline” will be maintained to handle enquiries regarding construction activities from the general public as well as to act as a first point of contact and information in the case of any emergency. All calls will be logged, together with the responses given and the callers' concerns action and a response provided promptly. The helpline will be widely advertised and displayed on site signboards.

8. The Contractor respond quickly to emergencies, complaints or other contacts made via the ‘Hotline’ or any other recognized means and liaise closely with the emergency services, local authority officers and other agencies (based on established contacts) who may be involved in incidents or emergency situations.

9. The Contractor will manage the work sites, work camps, and workers in a way that is acceptable to local residents and will not create any social impacts due to workers. Any construction workers, office staff, Contractor’s employees, or any other person related to the Project found violating the “prohibitions” activities listed in Section (1.7) below may be subject to disciplinary actions that can range from a simple reprimand to termination of his/her employment depending on the seriousness of the violation.

Section (1.5) Implementation of the Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) guideline

10. In line with WB safeguard policy, the Contractor is required to comply with the Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSG) established for the project investment with financial support from the WB group (WBG). The EHSG provides general guidance on the pollution prevention and

abatement measures and workplace and community health and safety guidelines that are normally acceptable in Bank-supported projects, particularly in cases where the borrowing country does not have standards, or when its standards fall significantly short of international or industry-wide norms. The EHSG are divided in two parts: general guidelines on health and safety and pollution prevention and abatement, including general standards for air and water quality, and a set of sector-specific guidelines for various types of development projects. For the OFWMP, the Contractor will prepare an EHS Plan with an aim to identify the potential impacts and to develop a mechanism for a better management of the environmental health and safety of project activities during construction. The EHS Plan will be incorporated in to the Contractor's own Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). At a minimum the following EHS rules will be strictly followed:

Site EHS Rules:

- EHS orientation sessions before starting work;
- Wearing of personal protective equipment (gloves, helmets, safety shoes, dungarees, goggles etc);
- Follow the messages and instructions displayed on EHS notice boards installed on site;
- Promptly reporting all accidents to the concerned authority;
- Maintain appropriate barricades as required;
- Vehicles must be driven at a safe speed, observing speed limits of 30 Km/h and designated routes as mentioned in Contractor's Mobility Map;
- Drivers must have a valid driving license for the class of vehicle they are operating;
- Vehicles shall only be parked in designated parking areas; and
- Mine clearance of the project investment area.

Health and Hygiene: The measures should include:

- Provision of adequate medical facilities to the staff;
- Provision of hygienic food to the employees;
- Provision of cooling and heating facilities to the staff; and
- Provision of drainage, sewerage and septic tanks in camp area.

Security: Security measures should include:

- Regular attendance and a controlled time keeping of all employees;
- Restriction of un-authorized persons to the residential and work areas;
- Restriction of carrying weapons and control hunting by employees; and
- Provision of boundary walls/ fences with proper exits to the camp.

Section (1.6) Implementation of “Chance Find” Procedures

11. If the Contractor discovers archeological sites, historical sites, remains and objects, including graveyards and/or individual graves during excavation or construction, the Contractor will carry out the following steps:

- Stop the construction activities in the area of the chance find;
- Delineate the discovered site or area;
- Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In cases of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a night guard shall be arranged until the responsible local authorities or the National Culture Administration take over;

- Notify the supervisory Project Environmental Officer and Project Engineer who in turn will notify the responsible local authorities and the Culture Department of Province immediately (within 24 hours or less);
- Responsible local authorities and the Culture Department of Province would be in charge of protecting and preserving the site before deciding on subsequent appropriate procedures. This would require a preliminary evaluation of the findings to be performed by the archeologists of National Culture Administration. The significance and importance of the findings should be assessed according to the various criteria relevant to cultural heritage; those include the aesthetic, historic, scientific or research, social and economic values;
- Decisions on how to handle the finding shall be taken by the responsible authorities and Culture Department of Province. This could include changes in the layout (such as when finding an irremovable remain of cultural or archeological importance) conservation, preservation, restoration and salvage;
- Implementation for the authority decision concerning the management of the finding shall be communicated in writing by relevant local authorities; and
- Construction work could resume only after permission is given from the responsible local authorities or Culture Department of Province concerning safeguard of the heritage.

Section (1.7) Prohibitions

12. The following activities are prohibited on or near the project sites:

- Cutting of trees for any reason outside the approved construction area; Hunting, fishing, wildlife capture, or plant collection; Buying of wild animals for food; Having caged wild animals (especially birds) in camps; Poaching of any description; Explosive and chemical fishing; Disturbance to anything with architectural or historical value;
- Building of fires; Use of unapproved toxic materials, including lead-based paints, asbestos, etc.; Use of firearms (except authorized security guards); Use of alcohol by workers in office hours; Driving in an unsafe manner in local roads;
- Washing cars or machinery in streams or creeks; Maintenance (change of oils and filters) of cars and equipment outside authorized areas; Creating nuisances and disturbances in or near communities; Disposing garbage in unauthorized places; Indiscriminate disposal of rubbish or construction wastes; Littering the site; Spillage of potential pollutants, such as petroleum products; Collection of firewood; Urinating or defecating outside the designated facilities; and Burning of wastes and/or cleared vegetation.

Part (2) Construction Management and Monitoring

Section (2.1) Mitigation measures

12. Table below defines guidelines for the mitigation measures to be carried out by Contractor during implementation of construction works including key monitoring indicators for supervision by CSC/EMC. These requirements should be consistent with the final ESMP and/or the safeguard certification documents.

#	Activities causing impacts	Mitigation measures	Monitoring indicators
1	Establishment, operation of labour camps, material and equipment yards and approach roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the sites for campsite approved by OFWMP; Construction of camp at location shown in the Contractor's Mobility Map • Ensure that washing areas, demarcated and water from washing areas and kitchen is released in sumps. • Ensure septic tanks of appropriate design have been used for sewage treatment and outlets are released into sumps • Ensure that the outlets released into sumps must not make a 	Selected sites through tripartite consultation including community, Contractor and OFWMP representative

		<p>pond of stagnant water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that latrines, septic tanks, and sumps are built at a safe distance from water body, stream, or dry streambed, and the sump bottom is above the groundwater level. 	
2	Provision of camp facilities	Provision of security, septic tanks, latrines, lined wash area, safe water supply, paths, fire prevention equipment etc.	Comfortable living of staff
3	Disposal of waste generated from the camp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycle metallic, glass waste; bury organic waste in impervious pit covered with soil. • Ensure that waste material is properly disposed off in a manner that does not affect the natural drainage. 	No health issue occurred
4	Access tracks/haulage routs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The moving machinery should remain within the project boundary. • Ensure that the access tracks, which are prone to dust emissions and marked on the map, should be maintained by water spraying daily. • After completion of construction work all the damaged roads / tracks will be restored by the Contractor, as it is Contractor's obligations. Ensure that surface run-off controls are installed and maintained to minimize erosion. • Restriction on movement of Contractor's vehicles on designation routes; deploy traffic man at the village to control the traffic. 	Usage of the selected tracks
5	Hiring skilled workers from outside of the locality	Hiring of labour from the local communities	Signed Agreement between OFWMP and community for hiring of labour
6	Workers safety and hygienic conditions	Provision of protective clothing and equipment for labourers handling hazardous materials, (helmets, adequate footwear) for concrete works (long boots, gloves), for welders (protective screen, gloves dungaree), etc.	Safe working conditions
7	Water for labours consumption and construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor has to make his own arrangements for water. 	Water tanker and pump by the Contractor
8	Interruption of canal water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divert water through pipes at construction places. 	Farmers' complain
9	Social issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that conflicts with local power holders and local communities are avoided. • Ensure that focus group meetings are conducted with both men and women to identify any water related and other issues related to project implementation. 	Conflict, suspension of the project investment work
10	Storage of hazardous material (including waste)	Provide hard compacted, impervious and bounded flooring to hazardous material storage areas; Label each container indicating what is stored within; Train staff in safe handling techniques.	Nil health hazard and water contamination occurred.

11	Construction activities; handling of fuels, oil spill and lubricants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that no contaminated effluent is released in to the environment. • Ensure that fuels, oils, and other hazardous substances handled and stored according to standard safety practices such as secondary containment. • Fuel tanks should be labeled and stored in impervious lining and dykes etc • Ensure that vehicle refueling to be planned on need basis to minimize travel and chance spills. • Ensure that operating vehicles are checked regularly for any fuel, oil, or battery fluid leakage. 	No oil spill observed
12	Cutting of trees in the right of way where required	To get agreement of the CDC/IA members	Signed Agreement between OFWMP-AF and community
13	Excavation of channels	Proper compaction and water sprinkling	Erosion and dust emission minimized
14	Disposal of excavated material	Stockpile the excavated material to non-agriculture and in a minimum area and away from storm water	Minimum loss of habitat
15	Downstream water availability during project work.	Provision of diversion pipes for continuous water supply during rehabilitation works	Agreement between water users signed.
16	Loss of fertile soil and vegetation; impacts on natural vegetation and embankment erosion along the watercourse.	Remove surface soil of the location, stocked in a proper place and once the construction is finished, put the soil back on that place. The left over spoil soil should be collected and kept aside for rehabilitation of the site at later stage of the work; re-vegetate the embankments with indigenous plant species	Banks stabilized and re-vegetated
17	Dust and smoke emissions	All truckloads of loose materials shall be covered during transportation. Water spraying or any other methods shall be used by the Contractor to maintain the works areas, adjacent areas, and roads, in a dustless condition, as well the vehicle speed not to be exceeded from 30Km/h. Vehicles will be tuned regularly to minimize the smoke emissions.	Dust and smoke controlled
18	Noise pollution	Vehicles and equipment used to be fitted, as applicable, and with properly maintained silencers. Restriction on loudly playing radio/tape recorders etc.	Excessive noise generation controlled
19	Excavation of borrow areas	Excavate borrow soil up to maximum depth of 0.5m; with slope boundaries	Borrow area rehabilitated as per specification
20	Rehabilitation of borrow pits	Proper rehabilitation of borrow pits; Removal and storage of top 15 cm top soil having organic materials and spreading it back during restoration of borrow area	Borrow areas rehabilitated
21	Encountering archaeological sites during earth works	OFWMP field supervisor will halt the work at the site and inform to the regional team leader and Archaeological Department immediately.	The report from the project investment field supervisor, community and contractor

22	Aesthetic/ scenic quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out complete restoration of the construction sites. Remove all waste, debris, unused construction material, and spoil from the worksites. 	Risk to the labour and visitor
----	------------------------------	--	--------------------------------

Section (2.2) Environmental quality monitoring

13. In the case that an environmental quality monitoring is required during construction (as agreed during the transect walk and consultation with local community and/or preparation of the ESMP), the following monitoring program may be considered while specific locations, parameters, and frequency will be included in the Contractor's SOP:

IMPACT	PARAMETERS	EXAMPLE LOCATIONS	FREQUENCY
Air emissions	Dust level	Vicinity of clearing works, materials stockpile, and/or community areas	In windy Conditions or when traffic is heavy
Noise and vibration generation	Noise levels to meet Government requirements	In the vicinity of sensitive receivers	In response to complaints
Erosion and Sedimentation	Turbidity or total suspended solid (TSS)	Receiving water body upstream of other water use that are sensitive to turbidity and/or sedimentation	After heavy rain Events
Contamination of hazardous soils	Pesticides and heavy metals in sediments	In areas of known contamination	Prior to disposal; Prior to reuse
Surface water quality deterioration	TSS, pH, BOD, salinity, coliforms to meet government requirements	Downstream of Works in waterways or water body receiving wastewater from work offices and/or work camp.	Regularly during construction works

Annex 7: Procedures for Mine Risk Management

1. **Background:** The following procedures are designed to respond to the risks caused by the presence of mines in Afghanistan and it is similar to the original project. The procedures are designed in the context of:

- **Community rehabilitation / construction works** to be identified and implemented by the communities themselves (for small projects of up to \$100,000 each);
- **Small and medium-size works** to be identified by local authorities and implemented by local contractors (for projects up to \$5m each);
- **Works to be implemented directly by Government departments/agencies**, without use of contractors;
- **Large works** to be implemented by contractors (for projects above \$5m);

2. General comment applying to all following procedures: All risk assessment and clearance tasks shall be implemented in coordination with the Mine Action Center for Afghanistan (MACA). These procedures may need to be amended in the future depending on evolving circumstances.

Procedure for Community-Managed Works

3. Application and procedures are as follows:

Applicability: This procedure applies to community rehabilitation / construction works to be identified and implemented by the communities themselves (for small projects of up to \$100,000 each).

Overall approach: The communities should be responsible for making sure that the projects they propose are not in mine-contaminated areas, or have been cleared by MACA (or a mine action organization accredited by MACA).

Rationale: Communities are best placed to know about mined areas in their vicinity, and have a strong incentive to report them accurately as they will carry out the works themselves.

Procedure:

1. Communities are required to submit a reply to a questionnaire regarding the suspected presence of mines in the area where Bank-funded community-managed projects will be implemented. This questionnaire should be formally endorsed by the Mine Action Program for Afghanistan (MAPA). It will be a mandatory attachment to the project submission by the communities and should be signed by community representatives and the external project facilitator. External project facilitators will receive training from MAPA. Financing agreements with the communities should make clear that communities are solely liable in case of a mine-related accident.
2. If the community certifies that there is no *known* mine contamination in the area, the ministry responsible for the selection of projects should check with MACA whether any different observation is reported on MACA's data base.
 - If MACA's information is the same, the project can go ahead for selection. The community takes the full responsibility for the assessment, and external organizations cannot be made liable in case of an accident.
 - If MACA's information is different, the project should not go ahead for selection as long as MACA's and community's statements have not been reconciled.
3. If the community suspects mine contamination in the area,
 - If the community has included an assessment / clearance task in the project agreed to be implemented by MACA (or by a mine action organization accredited by MACA), the project can go ahead for selection.

- If the community has not included an assessment / clearance task in the project, the project should not go ahead for selection as long as this has not been corrected.
- Mine clearance tasks must be implemented by MACA or by a mine action organization accredited by MACA. Communities will be penalized (subsequent funding by World-Bank funded projects shall be reduced or cancelled) if they elect to clear mines on their own.

Procedure for Small and Medium-size Works Contracted Out

4. Application and procedures are as follows:

Applicability: This procedure applies to small- and medium-size works to be identified by local authorities and implemented by local contractors (for projects up to \$5m each).

Overall approach: MACA (or a mine action organization accredited by MACA) should provide detailed information on the mine-related risks (either based on previously done and updated general survey or on a new general survey) before projects are considered for selection. Only project sites assessed to have a nil-to-low risk would be eligible for selection, unless they have been de-mined by MACA or by a mine action organization accredited by MACA.

Rationale: Neither local authorities nor local contractors have the capacity to assess the mine-related risks in a systematic way, while they may have incentives to underestimate them.

Procedure:

1. Prior to putting up a project for selection, a general survey should be carried out by MACA (or a mine action organization accredited by MACA) to assess mine-related risks in the area of the project (this should include checking information available in the MACA data base).
2. If MACA provides information suggesting a nil-to-low risk in the proposed project area, the project can go ahead for selection.
3. The contract between the responsible ministry and the contractor will include a clause stating that in case of an accident, legal liability would be fully and solely borne by the contractor.
4. If MACA assesses a potentially high risk in the area (whether due to the presence of mines or uncertainty),
 - If the project includes an assessment / clearance task agreed to be implemented by MACA (or by a mine action organization accredited by MACA), it can go ahead for selection based on agreed funding modalities (clearance may be funded either under a contract with a Bank-funded project or under existing donor agreements with the mine action organization);
 - If the project does not include an assessment / clearance task, it should not go ahead for selection as long as this has not been corrected.

Procedure for Works to be implemented directly by Government Departments/Agencies, without use of contractors

5. Application and procedures are as follows:

Applicability: This procedure applies to works to be implemented directly by Government departments/agencies, without use of contractors.

Overall approach: MACA (or a mine action organization accredited by MACA) should provide detailed information on the mine-related risks (either based on previously done and updated general survey or on a new general survey) before works or installation of goods/materials are carried out in any given area. Work would only be allowed to proceed in areas assessed to have a nil-to-low risk, unless they have been de-mined by a mine action organization accredited by MACA .

Rationale: Government departments and agencies responsible for providing services currently do not have the capacity to assess the mine-related risks in a systematic way, and currently follow a process of consulting with MACA prior to carrying out activities.

Procedure:

1. Prior to carrying out work, the Government department/agency will consult with MACA to assess mine-related risks in the area (this should include checking information available in the MACA data base). If not already done, a general survey should be carried out by MACA (or by a mine action organization accredited by MACA) to assess mine-related risks in the area.
2. If MACA provides detailed information on mine-related risks which suggest a nil-to-low risk in the proposed area, the work can proceed. The Government would be solely liable in case of a mine-related accident.
3. If information provided by MACA cannot support the assessment of a nil-to-low risk in the proposed area (whether due to the presence of mines or uncertainty), works should not go ahead before MACA (or a mine action organization accredited by MACA) carries out the necessary further assessment and/or clearance for risks to be downgraded to nil-to-low, based on agreed funding modalities (clearance may be funded either under a contract with a Bank-funded project or under existing donor agreements with the mine action organization).

Procedure for Large Works Using Contractors

6. Application and procedures are as follows:

Applicability: This procedure applies to large works to be implemented by large contractors (projects above \$5m).

Overall approach: The main contractor should be responsible for dealing with mine-related risks, in coordination with the UN Mine Action Center.

Procedure:

1. As part of the preparation of the bidding documents, a general survey should be carried out by MACA (or a mine action organization accredited by MACA) on all the areas where contractors may have to work (broadly defined). This survey should provide detailed information on mine-related risks in the various areas allowing for an unambiguous identification of areas that have a nil-to-low risk of mine/UXO contamination and areas where the risk is either higher or unknown. The survey should be financed out of the preparation costs of the bidding documents.
2. All survey information should be communicated to the bidders (with sufficient legal caveats so that it does not entail any liability), as information for the planning of their activities (e.g., location of campsites, access roads to quarries).
3. Depending on the nature and location of the project and on the available risk assessment, two different options can be used.

Option 1 – Mine-clearance activities are part of the general contract

- a. Based on the general survey results, a specific budget provision for mine action during construction is set aside as a separate provisional sum in the tender documents for the general contract.
- b. As a separately identified item in their bid, the bidders include a provision for a further detailed mine assessment and clearance during construction.
- c. On the instruction of the Supervision Engineer and drawing on the specific provisional sum for mine action in the contract, the contractor uses one of several nominated sub-contractors (or a mine action organization accredited by MACA) to be rapidly available on call, to carry out assessment prior to initiation of physical works in potentially contaminated areas, and to conduct clearance tasks as he finds may be needed. The Contractor may also hire an international specialist to assist him in preparing and supervising

these tasks. The Contractor is free to choose which of the accredited sub-contractors to use, and he is fully responsible for the quality of the works and is solely liable in case of accident after an area has been demined.

d. To avoid an “over-use” of the budget provision, the Contractor is required to inform the Supervision Engineer in writing (with a clear justification of the works to be carried out) well in advance of mobilizing the mine-clearing team. The Supervision Engineer has the capacity to object to such works.

Option 2 – Mine-clearance activities are carried out under a separate contract

a. Specific, separately-awarded contracts are issued for further surveying and/or clearing of areas with a not-nil-to-low risk (under the supervision of the Engineer) by specialized contractors (or a mine action organization accredited by MACA). The definition of the areas to be further surveyed / cleared should be limited to those areas where any contractor would have to work, and should not include areas such as camp sites and quarries/material sites which are to be identified by the Contractor during and after bidding of the works. As a result of these further surveys and possibly clearance works, mine-related risk in the entire contract area is downgraded to nil-to-low

b. The contract with the general Contractor specifies the extent of the portion of the construction site of which the Contractor is to be given possession from time to time, clearly indicating restrictions of access to areas where the mine risk is not nil-to-low. It also indicates the target dates at which these areas will be accessible. Following receipt of the notice to commence works from the Engineer, the Contractor can start work in all other areas.

Annex 8: Guidelines for Land Donation and Community Compensation

1. This annex provides guidelines for land donation and community compensation which is similar to the described in the original project with a minimum update. They are described below.

2. **Objectives:** Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is not anticipated under the OFWMP. Project investments that require more than minor expansion, along rights of way, should be reviewed carefully. No land or asset acquisition may take place outside of these guidelines. A format for Land Acquisition Assessment is attached in this annex.

3. These guidelines provide principles and instructions to compensate affected persons to ensure that all such persons negatively affected, regardless of their land tenure/tenancy status, will be assisted to improve, or at least to restore, their living standards, income earning or production capacity to pre-project levels.

Eligibility:

4. PAPs are identified as persons whose livelihood is directly or indirectly affected by the project. PAPs deemed eligible for compensation are:

- (1) those who have formal legal rights to land, water resources or structures/buildings, including recognized customary and traditional rights;
- (2) those who do not have such formal legal rights but have a claim to usufruct right rooted in customary law; and
- (3) those whose claim to land and water resources or building/structures do not fall within (1) and (2) above, are eligible to assistance to restore their livelihood.

Acquisition of Productive Assets and Compensation

5. PAPs are eligible for replacement costs for lost assets as described below:

- a) *Voluntary contributions.* In accordance with traditional practices, individuals may elect to voluntarily contribute land or assets and/or relocate temporarily or permanently from their land without compensation. The voluntary nature of the donation will need to be documented.
- b) *Contributions against compensation.* A contributor/asset loser considered "affected" will be eligible for compensation from the local community or alternatively from the Government. A PAP shall lodge his/her claim for compensation to the local community representatives/CDC and it shall be verified by the implementing agency. The claim shall be lodged within 2 weeks of completion of the consultations with the concerned community, and before project implementation begins.

6. Voluntary contribution, or contribution against compensation, should be documented. The documentation should specify that the land is free of any squatters, encroachers or other claims. A format is attached in Attachment 2(i), which includes a Schedule to be followed to assess any compensation claimed and the agreement reached.

Compensation Principles

7. The project implementing agencies shall ensure that any of the following means of compensation are provided in a timely manner to affected persons:

- (1) Project affected persons losing access to a portion of their land or other productive assets with the remaining assets being economically viable are entitled to compensation at replacement cost for that portion of land or assets lost to them. Compensation for the lost assets will be according to following principles:
 - The replacement value should be determined to compare to: (a) value of the replacement land with an equally productive plot depending on the typology of the land (agriculture, residential, commercial, etc), (b) market values (trees, crops), (c) cost of betterment (materials and labor) for solid structures;
 - In order to ensure transparency, the process should be disclosed to the affected households; in case of cash compensation, the delivery of compensation should be made in public, i.e. at the community meeting.
- (2) Project affected persons losing access to a portion of their land or other economic assets rendering the remainder economically non-viable, will have the options of compensation for the entire asset by provision of alternative land, cash or equivalent productive asset, according to the principles in (1) above.

Consultation Process

8. The implementing agencies will ensure that all occupants of land and owners of assets located in a proposed project investment area are consulted individually. There will be gender-separate community meetings for each affected village to inform the local population about their rights to compensation and options available in accordance with these Guidelines. The Minutes of the community meetings shall reflect the discussions held, agreements reached, and include details of the individual agreements reached with Project Affected Persons, based on the format provided in Attachment 2(ii).

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

Project Investment Approval

10. In the event that a project investment involves acquisition against compensation, the implementing agency shall:

- a. not approve the project investment unless a satisfactory compensation has been agreed between the affected person and the local community; document that the impact on individual affected persons do not exceed 10% of their livelihood; loss of livelihood would need to be compensated (even when less than 10%).
- b. not allow works to start until the compensation has been delivered in a satisfactory manner to the affected persons; and
- c. if more than 200 persons are affected and require compensation, the project investments shall be deemed ineligible for support under the emergency project.

Complaints and Grievances

11. All complaints should first be negotiated to reach an agreement at the local community/village level. If this fails, complaints and grievances about these Guidelines, implementation of the agreements recorded in the Community Meeting Minutes or any alleged irregularity in carrying out the project can also be addressed by the affected persons or their representative at the municipal or district level. If this also fails, the complaint may be submitted to the relevant implementing agency for a decision.

Verification

12. The Community Meeting Minutes, including individual consultations with affected persons and agreements of compensation and evidence of compensation having been made shall be provided to the Municipality/district, to the supervising engineers, who will maintain a record hereof, and to auditors and socio-economic monitors when they undertake reviews and post-project assessment. This process shall be specified in all relevant project documents, including details of the relevant authority for complaints at municipal/district or implementing agency level.

LAND ACQUISITION FORM

Province: Community:FP: GPS

Coordinates:

District: Community ID:

Is Land Acquired for project investments?

Yes ☐

No ☐

Note: If no land is acquired for the project investment, this form is not required to be filled out.

A) Land Acquisition Assessment

Is the acquisition a donation or purchase?		Current use	
Quantity of land (size of land in sq.m/jarib		Squatters	
Location		Encroachers	
Owner/Owners		Tenants	
Has any assessment of PAP done?		Title of the land	
Percentage of PAP's land to be acquired			
Indicated the % impact on PAP livelihood?			

B) Transfer of ownership agreement

13. The following agreement has been made onday ofbetweenresident of (The Owner) and(the Recipient).

1. That the Owner holds the transferable right of*jerib*of land in
2. That the Owner testifies that the land is free of squatters or encroachers and not subject to other claims.
3. That the Owner hereby grants to the Recipient this asset for the construction and development offor the benefit of the villagers and the public at large.

4. a. That the owner will not claim any compensation against the grant of this land. (in case of voluntary contribution)
b. That the owner will receive fair compensation collected by the CDC against the grant of this land as per the current market value.
5. That the Recipient agrees to accept this grant of land for the purpose mentioned and shall construct and develop theand will take all possible precautions to avoid damage to adjacent land/structure/other assets.
6. That both the parties agree that theso constructed/developed shall be public premises.
7. That the provisions of this agreement will come into force from the date of signing of this agreement.
8. Transferred documents must be registered in government related department or court and one copy should be kept with recipient or CDC.

Signature of the Owner

Recipient (IAs)

Signature of the Witnesses: 1.....
2.....

(Signature, name and address)

C) Schedule of Compensation

Land area to be compensated (m²):

Agreed Compensation:.....

Signatures of CDC:

(Signature and stamp of the local authorities)

VERIFICATION OF OWNERSHIP OF LAND

Province:

Project ID:.....

District/Village:

NAME OF THE CANAL ALIGNMENT VILLAGE

S.N.	Name of the land	Amount of	Type of land	Verified	Method of
------	------------------	-----------	--------------	----------	-----------

	owner	land/asset affected (sqm)		(Y/N)	verification
Total					

Note: Verification of Ownership of Land forms for each village by area team and compiled by HQ for each tertiary canal and to be attached with the PD.

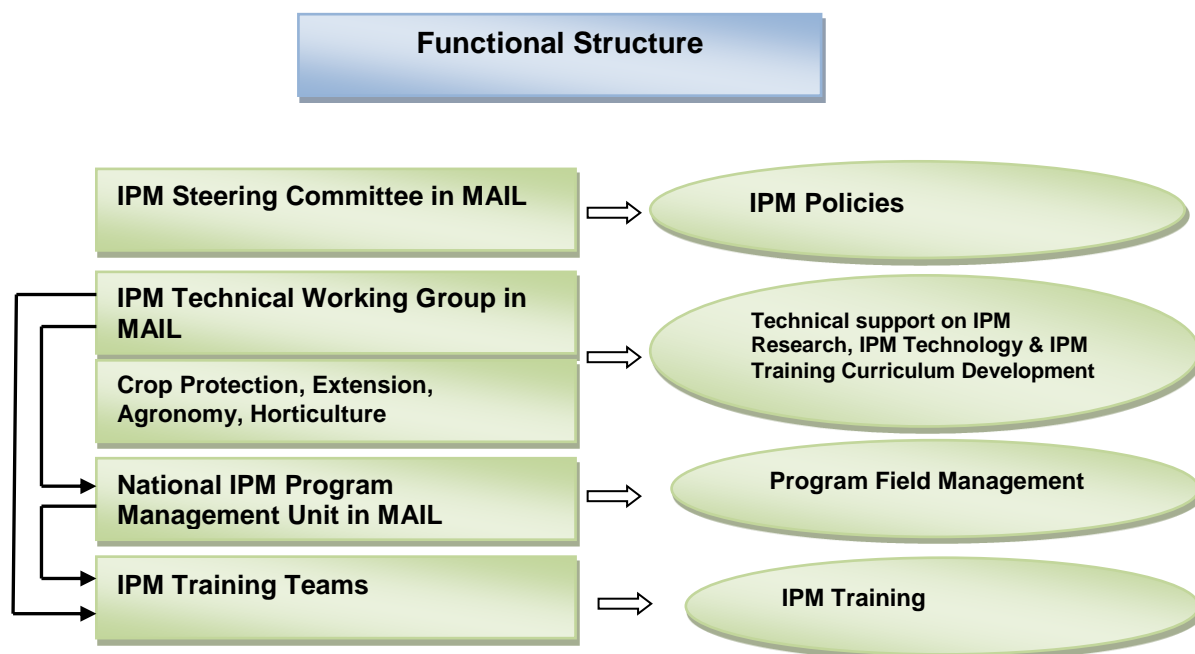
Annex 9: A Pest Management Plan (PMP) (updated)

1. This annex presents the revised Pest Management Plan (PMP) which is similar to the original project in principles (Section A9.1) with an update on approach based on current status (Section A9.2) as well as on the PMP activities (Section A9.3) to be implemented under the OFWMP project. Given that there are other WB projects⁶ are implementing activities related to pest management the OFWMP project will focus the PMP activities on increasing knowledge and capacity of farmers and local staff in the project investment areas on Government policy and regulations related to pest management and IPM practices through training, workshops, and other outreach activities (see A9.2 and A9.3). The PMP activities will be implemented through the site-specific project investment ESMPs by the extension staff and other DAIL relevant staff in the target areas while the project safeguard staff will be actively available to provide oversight and technical support. As the primary responsible body for regulation of pesticide trade and application, the Plant Protection and Quarantine Directorate (PPQD) of MAIL will be consulted during the implementing process of the PMP and updated on progress in a systematic manner.

A9.1 Background

2. Pesticides classified under World Health Organization (WHO) of group 1A and 1B are extremely hazardous. The permitted category is Class II and III. Afghanistan is not a member of the International Plant protection Council (IPPC) but has signed the Rotterdam, Stockholm, and Basel conventions. The Pesticides Law of Afghanistan was first formulated and is subsequently redrafted in 2009. The body responsible for pesticide regulation in Afghanistan is PPQD of MAIL and a national IPM program is being implemented with support from AAIP.

Afghanistan National IPM Program



⁶ The key projects are the Afghanistan Agriculture Inputs Project (AAIP) and the National Horticulture and Livestock Project (NHLP)

A. Pest Management Approach

2. Right now Afghan agriculture is faced with four threats that impact to the country's food security.

- *Pests and diseases from outside:* The entry of wheat stem rust (Ug99) and corn rootworm will have adverse impact on their production.
- *Pest and diseases from within:* Wheat yellow rust continues to cause significant production losses. Besides these, measures need to be developed to control against Moroccan locust, Colorado potato beetle, Baluchistan melon fly etc.
- *Entry and use of illegal pesticides.* All agrochemicals used in crop protection in Afghanistan are mainly from China, Iran and Pakistan. The absence of adequate pesticide regulations and enforcement personnel facilitates the entry of illegal pesticides.
- *Absence of international trade related standards.* Wheat is the most important staple crop in Afghanistan, making up 80% of all grain production in Afghanistan. Following wheat the most important crops are barley, corn, rice, potatoes and cotton. Nuts and fruits are among Afghanistan's most important exports. Apart from these crops, grapes, apple, apricots, pomegranate, melon and water melon are also important crops grown.

3. Nuts and fruits are the major export crops of Afghanistan. In order to regain market share, it would require development of sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPSS) measures and Codex-maximum residue levels (MRL) standards pertaining to food safety and plant health regulations of these major export crops.

B. Problems and constraints of pesticide use in Afghanistan

4. Key issues are:

- An average farm size in Afghanistan varies from 2 to 5 ha of land. These farmers cannot afford many of the more high-tech and expensive inputs available in the market.
- Afghanistan has had written regulations on pesticide use since 1989, but these are not enforced and are largely ignored due to lack of resources. A new pesticides act has been drafted in 2009 but is yet to be officially adopted.
- Illegal products, including both non-registered products and internationally banned products, do enter Afghanistan on a regular basis. Many banned pollutants like DDT, dieldrin, HCH, heptachlor and lindane etc. are easily found in retail shops in smaller towns and border towns, because they move easily across land borders.
- Pesticides repackaging by the local traders is not uncommon in Afghanistan. This results in both sellers and farmers coming into contact with concentrated active ingredient. It is also not uncommon for these traders to dilute the active product with water or talc and sell them to illiterate farmers.
- It is common practice with farmers to store their pesticides at home and do not lock them out of reach children. Farmers are also not aware of day-to-day health risks and chronic health risks for pesticides.
- Identification of pests is very important to counter crop diseases. But it is also important to identify beneficial insect pathogens, spiders, predators, and parasites etc.
- Incorrect dosage use of pesticides is a serious issue among farmers. Over and under-dose and use of non-selective pesticides can lead to pesticide resistance.
- There are risks to people eating fruits and vegetables contaminated with pesticide residues. This is especially true with cotton pesticides, which are very often diverted for use on food crops. There is also a likelihood of livestock and domestic animals getting poisoned by accidental exposure to pesticides.

- There is hardly any personal safety protection equipment available in the market. Even if they are available, the farmers feel reluctant to wear them.
- Care is hardly taken by the farmers to dispose of expired pesticides. Many of these pesticides remain active even after the expiry date.

5. If we carefully examine the above-mentioned issues related to use and application of pesticides by the farmers, we find that there are enormous risks of error to occur and farm family members may be acutely or slowly poisoned and their environment polluted and damaged.

Selected List of Crops and Pests identified under On-Farm Water Management Project in Afghanistan (the list may expand based on need)

Wheat (<i>Triticumaestivum</i>)	Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)
Pests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grasshoppers • Aphids • Corn ground beetle 	Pests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grasshoppers • Fusarium ear rot/Fusarium stalk rot • Common rust/smud
Corn (<i>Zea mays</i>)	Barley (<i>Hordeumvulgare</i>)
Pests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacterial soft rot • Charcoal rot • Common rust/common smut 	Pests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacterial soft rot • Charcoal rot • Common rust/common smut
Potato (<i>Solanumtuberosum</i>)	Cotton (<i>Gossypium</i>)
Pests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacterial ring rot • Cucumber mosaic • Curly top 	Pests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut worm • Cotton bollworm • Cotton aphid
Apricot (<i>Prunusamericana</i>)	Peach (<i>Prunuspersica</i>)
Pests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brown rot blossom and twig blight • Ripe fruit rot • Aphids • Branch and twig borer 	Pests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plum moth • Brown peach aphid • Plum scale
Apple (<i>Malusdomestica</i>)	Grapes (<i>Vitisvinifera</i>)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powdery mildew • Fire blight • Apple scab 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Downy mildew • Powdery mildew • Armillaria root rot
Almond (<i>Prunusdulcis</i>)	Melon and Water Melon
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aphids • European red mite • Fruit tree leaf roller 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anthracnose • Fusarium crown and foot rot • Fusarium wilt
Tomato (<i>Solanumlycopersicum</i>)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternaria stem canker • Fusarium wilt • Beet leafhopper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

A9.2 The PMP Approach

6. To address the pest management issues, the PMP of the original project proposed to apply a number of pest management tools and techniques, strengthening regulations, and capacity building through training and capacity building however with limited implementation due to delay in promulgation of the revised pest management law and limited institutional capacity and project budget. In early 2013 a much larger ARTF funded project, under the name of Afghanistan

Agricultural Inputs Project (AAIP) was approved and initiated to support the MAIL and its relevant directorates in development of physical infrastructure and institutional capacities in different areas such as revision and enforcement of the Pesticides and Plant Protection and Quarantine Laws, establishment of pesticides registration administration, quality control office,¹³ laboratories for analysis of pesticides, chemicals and pesticide residue; and development of quarantine network and procedures. The revised PMP activities attempt to rationalize the use of pesticides and promote improved pest management practices including IPM through dissemination of the approved laws, capacity building of the MAIL's impacted staff, producers and input suppliers in the project target areas. Specific activities include, but not limited to, dissemination of pesticides and plant protection and quarantine laws and related guidelines, transfer of knowledge and information to the key stakeholders including producers, IAs, extension agents and inputs suppliers on improved integrated pest management (IPM) practices, safe pesticides, storage, handling and application through different approaches such as on farm demonstration, formal and informal trainings and workshops, posters, manuals etc. Furthermore, the OFWMP project will support establishment of a surveillance and early warning system for pests and diseases of the key crops in the selected regions.

A. Proposed OFWMP/Pest management tools and techniques

6. To promote the application of improved pest management practices the following tools and techniques will be considered during detailed design and implementation of activities related to pest management under Component 2:

- Soil nutrient, texture and pH testing;
- Pest-resistant/tolerant seed;
- Seed treatment with pesticides;
- Raised-bed planting technique;
- Use of black plastic and sunlight;
- Use of organic mulch;
- Use of organic fertilizers/soil structure amendments (manure, compost);
- Combinations of organic and mineral fertilizers;
- Crop rotation with and use of green manure crops;
- Early/late plantings/harvestings to avoid pests;
- Use of trap crops to trap and destroy pests;
- Regular field scouting to assess pest levels/damage;
- Ability of farmers to identify pests correctly and also to identify predators, parasites, and pest diseases correctly;
- Pruning and sanitation of diseased plants;
- Planting parasite-attracting plants on field margins;
- Mechanical weed control by hand hoe;
- Use of herbicides for weed control;
- Exclude insect pests by using vegetable tunnels and micro-tunnels;
- Mechanical insect control by hand-picking larvae, pupae, or adults;
- Use of insecticides for insect control;
- Use of fungicides for control of fungus;

- Spot treatment of pest hotspots with insecticides, miticides, or fungicides;
- Use of pheromone traps to monitor moth levels;
- Use of pheromone inundation to confuse moth mating;
- Crop stalks and residue destruction at the end of season; and
- Apply local plant extracts (neem, parathyroid etc.) to kill pests.

B. Measures to deal with pesticides

7. Some of the measures to be undertaken under OFWMP to deal with issues of pesticides are as follows:

- The AAIP has been providing supports to PPQD in revision of the Pesticides Law that is in its final approval stages. As it becomes enacted, the project (OFWMP-AF) will collaborate with AAIP to disseminate the said law in the project target areas and technically support the target DAILs to implement and reinforce it.
-
- The OFWMP project will support the target DAILs to develop a plant pest and disease surveillance and early warning system for major plant pests and diseases with greater participation of trained farmers in the project target areas.
- The OFWMP project will support expansion of bio-control and IPM technologies developed by the National Horticulture and Livestock Project (NHLP) to the project target areas.
- Facilitate access of farmers and traders to pesticide residue analysis laboratory in Kabul to check and certify the quality of the products, particularly fruits and vegetable supplied to local and international markets.

C. Training and capacity building

8. The OFWMP project will raise awareness through formal and informal training sessions, workshops, flyers, posters and practical demonstration on:

- a) Purchasing pesticides in single-use sachets
- b) Provide information and demonstration to farmers in local languages about the labels, chemical composition, use of dosage, risk reduction, safety pictograms and safety equipment and their protection against health hazards etc
- c) Improved storage, handling application of pesticides.
- d) Beneficial pests and insects. Farmers will to be introduced with the common beneficial insect pathogens, spiders, predators, and parasites and will oriented on the ways of protecting them.
- e) Use of safety equipment and tools including practical demonstration of the improved equipment such as sprayers, protective cloths and tools etc.

D. Use of pesticides and environmental concerns

9. Since water and groundwater are a limited resource in some parts of Afghanistan, however, all attempts must be made to reduce contamination. The following measures will be applied during the training at DIA and the preparation of PMP activities for the ESMP of project investments:

- Avoid using pesticides in or near the national parks and where endangered species are known to exist.
- Apply pesticides early in the morning before bees forage.
- Apply pesticides at least 35 meters from drinking water sources and open water.

- Use pesticides with low ground water contamination potential where water tables are high or easy to reach.
- Investigate and promote the use of biological pesticides to replace synthetic pesticides.
- Promote safe pesticide handling, storage and application

10. The pest management law is being revised in line with the International Conventions subscribed by the Government of Afghanistan and the international principles aimed at preserving human and environmental health and conservation with the following specific purposes: (1) To prevent risks to human or animal health, resulting from the use of pesticides; (2) To protect the environment; (3) To facilitate a sustainable crop production and health protection; (4) To improve the health conditions of farmers and workers using pesticides; (5) To foster the implementation of Integrated Pest Management practices; and (6) To facilitate the international trade of agricultural products.

A9.3 The PMP Activity

11. Under the OFWMP, the following activities will be carried out to facilitate effective implementation of the PMP and a budget of about \$0.25 million has been allocated as part of the ESMF for coordination and capacity building of farmers through the Component 1 project investments and Component 2. The PMP activities will be implemented by the Directorate General of Agriculture and Extension Development (DGAED) of the MAIL for the activities under Component 2 and by PMU for other activities.

12. In this context, specific objective of the PMP activities are identified as follows while key tasks are listed in the table below:

- *Strengthen legal, institutional, and management capacity:* It is noted that at present (a) the MAIL is implementing a national IPM program and the following entity exist: the national steering committee on IPM (NSC-IPM), the technical working group on IPM (TWG-IPM), the national IPM program project management unit, and the IPM training team; (b) there are several WB support programs related to IPM practices (such as AAIP, IRDP, NHLP, and OFWMP); and (c) a draft law on pest management (2009) has been prepared and under consideration by the Ministry of Justice. The OFWMP will work with the AAIP project to provide technical assistance (consultant) and budget support for meetings, consultation workshops, and/or study visits necessary for forging timely promulgation of the pest management law and enhancing effective coordination and complimentary of IPM programs being implemented under the MAIL. *Training, piloting, and capacity building of staff, IAs, farmers:* There are 25 Irrigation Demonstration Sites (IDS) identified under Component 2 of the OFWMP project. In consultation with the Technical Working Groups (TWG-IPM) and the national IPM program, DGAED in close consultation with PMU will establish a reduction target for pesticide and fertilizer uses that could be achieved through the implementation of the PMP Action Plan. Based on experience in other country, 50% reduction of pesticides and 10% reduction of fertilizer could be achieved through the application of IPM practices. This proposed target should be reviewed and considered by the TWG-IPM. The technology and management measures and technical options identified in the PMP will be considered and applied as appropriate. Due attention will be given to protect human/animal health and prevention of water/soil contamination. Project investment *in making safety equipment available for farmers and training of local suppliers* should also be considered. The DGAED will be responsible for implementation of this task in close consultation with PMU.
- *Training of farmers through the project investment and “Transect Walk”.* As discussed training of farmers on safe use of pesticides and agro-chemical through the project investment is an effective means to enhance effectiveness of pest management issues. This effort will be conducted as part of the “Transect Walk” and the training budget will be part of the ESMP budget.

13. A national consultant will be mobilized to assist the DGAED and the PMU to facilitate the finalization of the PMP activities and its implementation as well as monitoring the implementation

achievement taken into account the policy and implementation progress being undertaken under other projects. Specific objective and targets to be achieved as well as the activities to be implemented and responsible entity and fund flow mechanism should be clearly defined. Effort will be made to maintain the objectives however budget allocation should be revised in line with the updated activities related to IPM program.

Summary of the PMP Activities (draft)

#	Tasks	Objective	Responsible agency	Remarks
1	Facilitate dissemination of Pesticides Law in the project target areas. (trainings and workshops will be conducted for the key stake holders including DAIL staff and input suppliers and lead farmers)	To facilitate effective and rationalized trade, import and application of pesticides and to improve access of the target groups to quality production inputs.	PMU, DGAED and the target DAILs	Starting year 1; \$40,000
2	In Collaboration with AAIP facilitate dissemination of Plant Protection and Quarantine Law in the project target areas through training sessions and workshops for the key actors to include DAIL staff, input suppliers and lead farmers and cooperatives etc	To facilitate effective implementation and enforcement of the said law to better regulate plant protection and quarantine measures.	PMU, DGAED and the target DAILs.	Starting year 2; \$40,000
3	Develop a plant pest and disease surveillance and early warning system for major plant pests and diseases.	To proactively plan pest management measures and to prepare contingency Plant protection plans for the target crops.	PMU, DGAED and the target DAILs.	Starting year 1; \$25,000
4	The project will support the expansion of bio-control and IPM technologies developed by the NHLP to the project target areas.	To introduce the producers with biological pest management and improved IPM practices in the target areas.	PMU and the extension agents in the target provinces	Starting year 1; \$30,000
5	Facilitate access of farmers and traders to pesticide residue analysis laboratory in Kabul to check and certify the quality of the products, particularly fruits and vegetable supplied to the local and international markets.(travel costs, subsidized lab fee etc.)	For checking the quality of products for both local and international markets.	PMU and the extension agents in the target provinces	Starting year 2; \$25,000
6	Develop manuals on major plant pests and diseases for monitoring and control mechanisms.	To make information available on best pests and disease monitoring and control for the extension agents, farmers and input suppliers.	PMU and the extension agents in the target provinces	Starting year 2; \$30,000
7	Raise awareness and	To reduce the use and hazards	PMU, DGAED	Starting year 1 and

	training of DAIL staff, producers and input suppliers on various topics through formal and informal training sessions workshops flyers and visual aids such as posters, practical demonstration etc.)	of pesticides through building knowledge and technical capacity of local staff, IAs, producers and input suppliers on different topics such hazards of pesticides, band pesticides, safety equipment, safe pesticides storage, handling and application and best IPM practices.	and the target DAILs.	will continue through the end of the project ; \$ 60,000
	Total			\$ 250,000

Annex 10: OFWMP Sample Grievance Registration Form

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

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

Annex 11: Reporting (Project and Investment Levels)

(A) MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT OF PROJECT INVESTMENTS FROM THE IAS

Project investment Monthly Report

Instructions: This form must be sent to the Provincial Project Manager every month without fail. Attach additional information as needed should the form below not provide enough space.

Progress report for the month of: _____

Project Investment name: _____

Project Investment Number: _____

Village/area: _____

District: _____

Progress: (List all the project investment components and the progress to date, (e.g. siltation, salinization, water-logging, conflict over distribution of water, village meetings etc.))

Component	Description of project investment to date
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

Comments on Project Investment Progress:

(Report if there have been any problems that require the attention and assistance of the Provincial Project Manager).

Problem/Issue	Comments

(B) SCHEDULING AND REPORTING BY AREA ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL FOCAL POINT

Activity	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Remarks			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
Mitigation Measures ----- ----- etc.																
Monitoring ----- ----- etc																
Institutional Strengthening ----- ----- etc																
Training ----- ----- etc																

(A) Environmental and Social Progress Report Format

Sl. No	Project investment	Key environmental and social issues	Mitigation measures taken	Implementation and monitoring of ESMP	Training & capacity-building programs implemented	Convergence	Lessons learnt	Remarks

The general Contractor is invited to include in its bid an amount for mine-security, to cover any additional survey / clearance he may feel necessary to undertake the works.

In case of an accident, a Board of Inquiry is assembled by MACA to investigate on the causes of the accident and determine liabilities. Large penalties should be applied on the Contractor if the Board determines that the accident resulted from a breach of safety rules.

All parties involved in this process are required to closely coordinate with MACA and to provide the Government, local communities, MACA, as well as any interested party the full available information on mine-related risks that may reasonably be required (e.g., maps of identified minefields, assessments for specific areas).

Annex 12A Consultation Minutes

Summary of Workshop on updated ESMF OFWMP-AF, Mazar-e-Sharif, Balkh province 28/07/2015

Participants:

S: no	Name	Title	Organization	District	Province
1	Gul Muhammad	CDC head	Of malik Village	Balkh	Balkh
2	Muhammad Shafi	Mirab	Of malik Village	Balkh	Balkh
3	Khwajaakbar	Irrigation officer	DAIL	Mazar	Balkh
4	Feraidun	Irrigation officer	DAIL	Mazar	Jawzjan
5	Muhammad Afzal	Engineer	MRRD	Mazar	Balkh
6	Muhammad Sharif	Irrigation officer	DAIL	Mazar	Balkh
7	Shah Muhammad	IA chairman	Katakhil canal	Balkh	Balkh
8	Said Hadi	Social mobilizer	Action Aid	Mazar	Balkh
9	ShukrullahSarwari	Technical officer	Women Affairs	Mazar	Balkh
10	Fawad	Guard	DAIL	Mazar	Balkh
11	Muhebullah	IT officer	DAIL	Mazar	Balkh
12	Mahmood Rezaie	M&E	OFWMP	Mazar	Balkh
13	Allah Muhammad	Guard	OFWMP	Mazar	Balkh
14	Murtaza	Internee	OFWMP	Mazar	Balkh
15	Haji Abdul Jalil	IA Chairman	Chel Joy Canal	Sheberghan	Jawzjan
16	Muhammad Naeem	IA Chairman	Sakarak Canal	Sheberghan	Jawzjan
17	Malika Ahmadi	Social Activist	Civil Society	Mazar	Balkh
18	ParwinMirzada	S.S .O	OFWMP	Mazar	Balkh
19	Samar Gul	Gender officer	DAIL	Mazar	Balkh
20	Hkum Khan	CDC Head	Katakhil Village	Balkh	Balkh
22	Ali Akbar	Engineer	CHA	Mazar	Balkh
23	Muhammad Qasem	Engineer	Balkh/PMU	Mazar	Balkh
24	Muhammad EesaAkid	Social Mobilizer	CHA	Mazar	Balkh
25	Noor Ahmad	S.S .O	OFWMP	Mazar	Balkh
26	Nasib	Social Activist	Women Affairs	Mazar	Balkh
27	Najeeb	Student	Balkh University	Mazar	Balkh
28	Sadeqa Safi	Teacher	Qazi Hamid ud din High School for girls	Mazar	Balkh
29	MuhsenaHamdard	Gender officer	Women Affairs	Mazar	Balkh
30	Adela Usofzai	Gender officer	MAIL	Kabul	Kabul
31	Nesar Ahmad	S.S.O	FAO/IRDP	Mazar	Balkh
32	Haji Muhammad Ismail	Social Organizer	ACTED	Mazar	Balkh
33	Eng .Khalilullah	Field Supervisor	OFWMP	Mazar	Balkh
34	NabiullahRashedi	Agronomist	OFWMP	Mazar	Balkh
35	SefatullahAsadi	Internee	OFWMP	Mazar	Balkh
36	UbaidullahSerat	Field Supervisor	OFWMP	Mazar	Balkh
37	Hafizullah	Director	ODD	Mazar	Balkh
38	Najmud din Anjum	RM	OFWMP	Mazar	Balkh
39	Kateb Shams	Director	DAIL	Mazar	Balkh
40	Abdul HadiAzizi	Director	NEPA	Samangan	Samangan
41	Hazrat Shah	Director	NEPA	Sheberghan	Jawzjan
42	Muhammad Amin	Water right officer	North River Basin	Mazar	Balkh

43	Said Mustafa	Officer	NEPA	Mazar	Balkh
44	Haji Abdu Shakor	CDC Head	AsaiabQunag Village	Balkh	Balkh
45	Muhammad Aslam	IA chairman	AsiabQunag Canal	Balkh	Balkh
46	NajebullahBigzad	Irrigation Engineer	DAIL	Mazar	Balkh
47	Said Haroon	Irrigation Engineer	DAIL	Mazar	Balkh
48	Noorullah	S.O	OFWMP	Mazar	Balkh
49	AsadBaburi	Survey Engineer	OFWMP	Mazar	Balkh
50	Mustafa Zare	Design Engineer	OFWMP	Mazar	Balkh
51	Taj Muhammad	Internee	OFWMP	Mazar	Balkh
52	Muhammad Aslam Dana	Director	DAIL	Samangan	Samangan
53	Muhammad Salem	Extension Consultant	USID/CBCMP 2	Mazar	Balkh
54	Abdul Matin	Admin / finance officer	OFWMP	Mazar	Balkh
55	Mohammad Ishaq Sahebzada	ESS specialist	OFWMP	Kabul	Kabul
56	Mohammad Mustafa	Internee	OFWMP	Kabul	Kabul

Opening Remarks given by Balkh DAIL Director Mr. Kateb Shams, Samangan DAIL Director Muhammad Aslam Dana and Samangan NEPA Director Abdul HadiAzizi.

I. Directors of DAIL and NEPA, made the following opening remarks:

- We heartily thank OFWMP-AF project for inviting us for this consultation workshop on updated ESMF as well we say congratulation to entire OFWMP-AF staff for starting the additional financing of the project.
- OFWMP-AF is a crucial project for Agricultural development of Afghanistan, due to lack of water as well poor irrigation infrastructure large pieces of Agricultural land had turned to deserts, therefore OFWMP-AF project is a happy news and we warmly welcoming it, and confirming the concern governmental as well NGO organization for helping OFWMP-AF project activities in each phase preparation, implementation and operation.
- Environment had been degraded since last 4 decades due to war and caused many issue and problems to our health, economy, aesthetic beauty and culture. Therefore we must follow OFWMP, to prioritize the concept of safeguard in every developing project.
- We on the behalf of all participants appreciate OFWMP-AF project for conducting consultation on the updated ESMF.

Main points/questions raised by participants

1. Name: Mr. **Haji Abdul Jalil** IA Chairman of Chel Joy Canal
Sheberghan Jawzjan

Raised Issue:

- Training should be given to the IA members on the Existing water and Environment laws, based on that, the farmers would know their responsibilities.

Respondent Names:

Assurance and promise given by **Eng. Najam** Regional Acting



manager of OFWMP North Region, **Mohammad Ishaq SAHEBZADA**, Director of Smangan NEPA **Mr. Abdul HadiAzizi** and Director of Smangan DAIL **Muhammad Aslam Dana** agreed and confirmed related trainings to the villagers, the IA members in particular.

2. Name: **Mr. Muhammad Amin**; Water right officer at North River Basin Mazar, Balkh

Raised Issues:

- During canal selection, OFWMP-AF should coordinate with Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW) at sub river basin level, for avoiding disputes.
- As well OFWMP-AF could have strong contact with Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW) in sharing relevant update knowledge and technical guidance.

Respondent Name:

Eng. Najam Regional Acting Manager of OFWMP North Region **And Mr. Muhammad Aslam Dana** director of Samangan DAIL supported the suggestion and added proper coordination, during all project investment phase, the selection in particular to be considered it as a key element of the process, and I'm sure the result will be sustainable development.



3. Name: Mr. Haji Abdul Jalil IA Chairman of Chel Joy Canal
Sheberghan, Jawzjan

Raised Issues:

Follow up of the training to be applied in practical field, as no one following the delivered training as I went to Japan for training to date no one asked me on the output..



Respondent Names:

Ms. Adela Yosufzai gender coordinator at MAIL, I will share this issue with capacity building department at MAIL for making a strategy for its close follow up.



4. Name: **Mr. Abdul HadiAzizi** Director NEPA of Smangan

Raised Issues:

- Stakeholder participation and involvement in canal selection as well for monitoring of contractor's activities during implementation is too fragile and just by name.

Respondent Names:

- **Eng. Najam** Regional Acting Director of North Region and **Eng. Noor Ahmad** Safeguard officer for North Region agreed with the concern and they promised from now they have to consider the Stakeholder participation and involvement in all stages (selection up to handing over). Mohammad Ishaq SAHEBZADA added that there are committees such as GRC and community participatory monitoring CPM, member of



these committees are consist of main stakeholders and it should consider to involve the indirect stakeholders as well.

5. Name: **Mr. Nesar Ahmad** SSO officer at FAO/IRDP Mazar, Balkh

Raised Issues:

- ESMP developed under the ESMF must include all impacts of a project investment and include villagers' concern those raised during preparation and implementation stages of a project investment.
- ESMP must clearly identify compensation costs for losses in line with guidelines set out in the ESMF
- Monitoring and Evaluation team must closely monitor and evaluate contractors' activities, and closely consult with villagers as well hear their view about project implementation.
- Incentives and penalties should be given for the contractors after project implementation

Respondent Names:

Respond given by **Mohammad Ishaq** ESS specialist at core team Kabul, land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is not anticipated under the OFWM-AF. Project investments, the annex provides guidelines for land donation and community compensation which is similar to the described in the original project with a minimum update. The guidelines provide principles and instructions to compensate affected persons to ensure that all such persons negatively affected, regardless of their land tenure/tenancy status, will be assisted to improve, or at least to restore, their livelihood, to pre-project levels. PAPs are identified as persons those livelihood is directly or indirectly affected by the project, PAPs deem eligible for compensation.

About community engagement and consultations are essential at all stages of sub project from appraisal to evaluation. Consultations leading to increased participation help; (i) ensure that people, including vulnerable groups such as women, especially female-headed households, and landless, are made aware of a project investment and have the opportunity to comment on it; (ii) improve responsiveness, accountability and transparency on the part of project management (iii) promote better decision-making; (iv) increase cooperation between communities and government partners during project design and implementation; and (v) build local ownership of sub projects. Its an important opportunity to hear people's concerns and take on board their recommendations to the extent possible in project design.

6. Name: **Mr. Muhammad Naeem** IA Chairman of Shakarak Canal Sheberghan Jawzjan

Raised Issue:

- Local government and irrigation authority illegally provide or divert water to others, how we raise our voice to Civil Society and what will there help.

Respondent Names:

Ms. Malika Ahmadi, social activist at civil society in Mazar, Balkh.

‘Till now we did not face/receive and deal any conflict regarding irrigation, in case of any issue regarding we will help them and we can link villagers to higher authority of government i.e. Governor, at district level the governor is the focal point, the complaint will register by him then we start the process.



7. Name: **Ms. Malika Ahmadi** social activist at civil society in Mazar, Balkh.

Raised Issue:

- What are your selection criteria for canal selection and what will be your selection criteria under the AF of the project?.

Respondent Names:

Eng. Najam Regional acting manager for North Region, We select canals on the basis of water losses, working status of the intake structure, command area, community commitment and security.

8. Name: **Ms. MuhsenaHamdard** gender office at Women Affairs
Mazar, Balkh.



Raised Issue:

- Training and awareness should be given to women especially about GRM, to have their voice in development process

Respondent Names:

Mohammad Ishaq ESS specialist at core team Kabul, Involvement of the community, including more vulnerable groups (women in particular) in the process, will result the grievance resolution more easily, cheaply, and efficiently dealt early and locally. Gender mainstreaming is a key objective of OFWMP, therefore training to the women is the key element of the ESMF.

9. Name: **Mr. Nesar Ahmad** SSO officer at FAO/IRDP Mazar, Balkh

Raised Issue:

- Since 2002 downstream villages affected negatively due to rehabilitation of irrigation network such as Khulum District, is the tail end of Samangan River, Dawlat Abbad District tail end of Balkh, River and Shebergan District is the tail end of Sar-e-Pol River.

Respondent Names:

Muhammad Amin water right officer at North River Basin Mazar, Balkh, and North River basin authority has planned for making the irrigation development planning at provincial level.

10. Name: **Haji Muhammad Ismail** Social Mobilizer at ACTED,
Faryab

Raised Issue:

- The ESMF is measures for transparency and accountability, how OFWMP realize it.



Respondent Names:

Mohammad Ishaq SAHEBZADA, the ESS specialist at core team Kabul. In order to ensure transparency and accountability a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is addressed to handle project-related grievances its part of the ESMF implementation process. Transparency and Accountability are exercised through public consultations with different stakeholders, effective communication strategies to ensure that information is shared with all groups within communities; all groups have an opportunity to discuss possible impacts of project investments and identify appropriate measures to address potential negative impacts.

Closing Remarks

Directors of DAIL, NEPA and Gender coordinator made the following opening remarks

- Every developing project must perform and comply with the exiting environmental Laws and Regulation.
- I am very happy to participate in this fruitful and important consultation as well I thanks and appreciate Mr. Ishaq on behalf of MAIL for conducting consultation workshop at regional level as well time for me to talk in front of you to share my ideas, suggestions and concerns about ESMF consultation.
- Irrigation, Agriculture and Livestock are like a triangle, here water plays an important role for the maintenance of balance among them so OFWMP-AF should so much cautious in the implementation of the project and spend the fund in the right way

Annex 12 B: ESMF Consultation Minutes

**Summary of the report of Workshop on updated ESMF
OFWMP-AF, Jalal Abad, Nangrahar province 10/08/2015**

Participants:

Sr.No	Name of Participant	Position	Organization	Contact Number
1	Mohammad Husain	Head of IA	IA ofAtawar	700641342
2	Faisal Mohammad	Mirab	IA ofAtawar canal	702208297
3	Hajji Safi	IA head	IA of Safdari canal	
4	Gul Bahadar	Mirab	IA of Safdari	
5	Hajji Gulajan	CDC head	Do Bandi•illageSurkhroad District	
6	Wali Jan	Irrigation Engineer	Kunar DAIL	774606535
7	Hajji Fazal Rahman	Extension Manager	Kunar DAIL	700657364
8	Gul Agha	Head of IA	Do BandiIA	766215251
9	MohamamdNazir	Mirab of Do Bandi canal	Do BandiIA	
10	Mohammad Inam	Extension Officer	Laghman DAIL	788401370
11	Mohammad Shaker	Extension Manager	Laghman DAIL	778359033
12	Enayatullah	Survey Engineer	Noristan DAIL	775224216
13	Mohammad Alam	Design Engineer	Noristan DAIL	744989659
14	Najibullah	Director	Kunar NEPA	774799192
15	Zakirullah	Sustainable development officer	Kunar NEPA	771903375
16	Ismail DawlatZai	DAIL Director	Laghman DAIL	799028009
17	Eng Amanullah	Irrigation Engineer	Laghman DAIL	797050277

18	Eng Jan Mohammad	Irrigation Manager	Lagman DAIL	767440827
19	Eng Murid	Irrigation Engineer	Nangarhar DAIL	
20	Ghulam Hazrat	Extension Officer	Nangarhar DAIL	
21	Ahmad Nasir	M&E	NangraharNEPA	
22	Mohammad AlimGharani	Natural Resources Officer	NangraharNEPA	
23	Mohammad Ewaz	Public awareness officer	KunarNEPA	
24	Abdul Samad	Deputy	Rodat civil society	
25	EngShakirullahShakir	Head of Irrigation department	Nangarhar DAIL	
26	Mohammad Naeem		Nangarhar DAIL	
27	Mrs. Mina Gul	Home Economic Officer	NangraharWoman Affairs	
28	Ms. Nela	Hygiene educator	NangraharWoman Affairs	
29	Ms. Wagma	Awareness officer	NangraharWoman Affairs	
30	Ms. Nasrin	Women right officer	NangraharWoman Affairs	
31	Ms. Norzia	Gender officer	NangraharWoman Affairs	
32	Mrs. MalaliaMashal	Safeguard officer	OFWMP	
33	Zahidullah	ESDS	IRDP	
34	Mina Jan	SIGA	IRDP	
35	HafizullahMomand	Water Management Specialist	NHLP	
36	Hafizullah Safi	Admin/Finance	OFWMP	
37	Zamin Khan	Laser Operator	OFWMP	
38	Ahmad Loqmani	Institutional Specialist	NVDA (Nangrahar valley development Authority)	
39	Habib Aziz Safi	Environmental Specialist	NVDA	
40	DaudShafaq	Field Supervisor	OFWMP	
41	Jan Agha	Safeguard Officer	Mercy Corps	
42	Mohammad Ajmal	Social Mobilizer	OFWMP	
43	Abdul Malik	IT Officer	OFWMP	
44	Mohammad Mustafa	Environment expert (internee)	OFWMP	
45	Sayed Rohullah	Environmental Expert	Nangrahar governor office	
46	MohamamdKhater	Survey Engineer	OFWMP	
47	GhulamHaider	Survey Engineer	OFWMP	

48	Khalid Hashimi	Field Supervisor	OFWMP	
49	EngAbdulGhafar	Regional Manager	MRRD	
50	Naqeeb	VIDO	CFA	

I. Opening Remarks given by Laghman DAIL Director, Kunar NEPA Director and head of irrigation department at Nangrahar DAIL.

Directors of DAIL and NEPA, made the following opening remarks:

- Laghman DAIL director Mr. Mohammad Ismail Dawalt Zai, I appreciate the concept of Environment and Social Safeguard framework achievement at OFWMP, beside its main mandate, which is rehabilitation of irrigation canals,
- Director of Kunar NEPA, Mr. Najibullah Kunary, briefed the participants that during last three decades it just damaged the environment, however it's the time to do much more for environment protection as OFWMP do, it's the hope full vision, for Afghanistan to project such as OFWMP values the safeguard implementation. He added, OFWMP should more focus on public awareness, which is more essential than physical works.
- Eng Shakirullah Shakir head of irrigation department at Nangrahar DAIL, mentioned that many project implemented but not useful such as construction of several cold storages due to ignoring Social and Environment concept. OFWMP embraces the concept of do good, all local government and NGO should follow OFWMP.

II. Main points/questions raised by participants

11. Name: **Mr. Najibullah Kunary** Director of Kunar NEPA

Raised Issue:

- Why OFWMP updating its Safeguard Framework while OFWMP current safeguard framework have served the community well for more than 5 years by protecting the environment and the world's poor and vulnerable under the World Bank fund.



Respondent Name: **Mohammad Ishaq SAHEBZADA**, safeguard specialist at OFWMP,

- The world has changed and new and varied development demands and challenges have arisen over time. MAIL, OFWMP in particular is committed on updating the existing environmental and social Framework that is better for Afghan people, the environment, and for the World Bank. As you know OFWMP already performs high standards will go from strong stage to stronger.



Name: **Mr. Habib Aziz Safi**; Environment Specialist at NVDA, ADB funded project

Raised Issues:

- Did OFWMP send any incentive report, to the contractor for non compliance case
- It would be better to include in the updated ESMF, that the safeguard specialist should be member of bid evaluation committee.

Respondent Name: **Mohammad Ishaq SAHEBZADA**, safeguard specialist,

- OFWMP has not prepared any incentive report for the contractor. The safeguard officers prepare monthly monitoring reports and note the non compliance if any. When any non compliance attains the status of "Major" then the safeguard unit recommends the project director to suspend the payment for the contractor.

For being member of bid evaluation committee, I will forward the recommendation to OFWMP manager.

12. Name: **Mr. Abdul Ahmad Luqmani**, institutional Specialist at NVDA, ADB funded project

Raised Issue:

- Why stakeholders' consultation is too focused in the ESMF

Respondent Name: **Mohammad Ishaq SAHEBZADA**, Consultation with the stakeholders and their involvement in the project investment process is the key element to;

- ensure that people, including vulnerable groups such as women, especially female-headed households, and landless, are made aware of a project investment to have their views
- develop accountability and transparency during project investment process and promote proper decision-making;
- Increase cooperation between communities and government partners during project investment process and build local ownership of sub projects.



13. Name: **Mr. EngShakirullahShakir**, irrigation manager at Nangrahar DAIL

Raised Issue:

- Due to lack of awareness, community do not understand technical knowledge on project investment maintenance



Respondent Name: **Eng. Khalid Hashimi** site supervisor, OFWMP

- OFWMP has developed the training manual, and the required training delivered to the IA members by the FP (UN-Habitat) in east region, and OFWMP offer its further technical services to the community during operation stage as well, the IAs could send the request and OFWMP will make the training arrangement.

14. Name: **Mr. Mohammad AlamGharanai**, Nagrahar NEPA

Raised Issue:

- My recommendation to OFWMP-AF is, to include value of Agricultural land in the updated ESMF and include awareness campaign among the community for the conservation of the agricultural land and agricultural sustainability because we are losing our agricultural lands and the government disregard the issue.

Respondent Name: **Mohammad Ishaq** Safeguard specialist,

- Thanks for the recommendation, in fact, there is a decree of H.E the president of Afghanistan in regard to save the agriculture land, the issue is totally related to Land authority, however, OFWMP as usual welcome the recommendations.



15. Name: **Mr. Mohammad Ismail Dawlat Zai**, Laghman DAIL
Director

Raised Issue:

- In the updated ESMF for OFWMP-AF the issue of pest management, to be considered.

Respondent Name: **Mohammad Ishaq** Safeguard specialist

- Under the original project a Pest Management Plan (PMP) was prepared as part of the ESMF and some knowledge and training on safe use of pesticides is provided to farmers as part of the training program prepared and implemented during the implementation of a project investment.
- Under OFWMP-AF, the PMP will be updated and more efforts will be made to increase knowledge and understanding as well as capacity of farmers on the safe use, storage, and disposal of pesticides and agro-chemicals through the project investment training program and the irrigation demonstration site (IDS)



16. Name: **Mr. Zahidullah** Safeguard Officer at IRDP

Raised Issue:

- Strong coordination to be held between IAs and WUAs and other concern bodies (MAIL and MEW) to have sustainable development

Respondent Name: **Eng Shakirullah Shakir** Irrigation Manager Nangrahar DAIL

- Nangrahar DAIL has strong coordination and linkage with OFWMP and the DAIL will facilitate the coordination among IAs and WUAs as they have some similarities in the implementation of project investment, in this regard, I strongly requested Nangrahar MoWE to shake the hands.

17. Name: **Mr. Haji Safi** IA head Safdari canal, Kama District

Raised Issue:

- GRM required further training specially to women
During rehabilitation of Safdari canal women was not Fullaware of GRM



Respondent Name: **Mohammad Ishaq** Safeguard specialist,

- Involvement of the community, including more vulnerable groups (women in particular) in the process, will result in grievances being resolved more quickly, easily, cheaply, and efficiently at local level. Gender mainstreaming is a key objective of OFWMP, therefore training to the women is the key element of the ESMF, OFWMP keens to plan training program to the community members, the women in particular.

18. Name: **Mrs. Mena Jan** Gender coordinator at IRDP at FAO/IRDP, Nangrahar

Raised Issue:



- Women can play a major role to keep the canal water clean.
My recommendation is to emphasize special trainings and awareness to the women.

Respondent Names: **Mohammad Ishaq** Safeguard specialist

- Thanks for the recommendation, OFWMP has developed Special training manual for the women, and the required Training delivered by the FP (Un-Habitat) to the IAs in east region. Under OFWMP-AF, it has planned training program to the community members, the women in particular.

19. Name: **Abdul Samad** deputy of Rodat civil society,

Raised Issue:

- A member of the IA to be trained on the basic ESMF principle, and consider him as safeguard focal point at the scheme level

Respondent Name: **Mohammad Ishaq SAHEBZADA**,



- Thanked for the recommendation, and added, during project investment process, OFWMP establish the committees such as GRC and community participatory monitoring CPM, member of these committees are consist two IA members, the contractor and the safeguard officer, in order to ensure on the proper implementation of the ESMF, for sure OFWMP will consider the recommendation.

III. Closing Remarks

- Mr. Khalid Hashimi thanked the participants on behalf of OFWMP east regional team, and appreciated the active participation, recommendations and valuable comments of the participants.
- Sayed Rohullah Pacha, We are working separately but our goal is common, environment is a multidisciplinary field therefore we must not rely only on the governmental sectors for the management of the process, we should emphasize on cooperation among the stakeholders. OFWMP is the best example for the extension, familiarizing the concept of environmental and social consideration in the development process.

Annex 12 C: ESMF Consultation Minutes

Summary of the report of Workshop on updated ESMF OFWMP-AF, at National level, MAIL,
Kabul on 02/08/2015



Participants:

Sr.N	Name	Designation	Organization	Contact Number	Email ID
1	Mirwais	ESDS	FAO	778474279	mirwais.sahbian@eirp-afg.org
2	Abdul wahid	ID	ID	7007645224	abdulwhedkarimi@yhoo.com
3	EngSayda Bibi	PCU/MoEW		799355347	
4	Eng Pervaiz Naseri	Project Manager	OFWMP	774414117	parwiz.naseri@mail.gov.af
5	Puspa Khanal	LTO	FAO		pusparaj.khanal@FAO.org
6	Mohammad Aman	Forestry Director	Mail	700064700	amanyar.aman@mail.gov.af
7	SaraTaslim	Sr. Social Mobilizer	OFWMP	787688590	sara.taslim@mail.gov.af
8	Mohammad Zahid	Agronomist	Internee at OFWMP	795249448	zahid8811@yhoo.com
9	EngNaeemSalarzai	WMS	OFWMP	778790996	naeem.salarzai@mail.gov.af
10	latifullah	IRDP	PCU	796022636	latifallah.kohistani@eirp-agg.org
11	Elizabeth	S.D.C	FAO	729829200	

12	Ghulam Ali	Agronomist	Extension dept/MAIL	77844637	
13	Sadat	IT	OFWMP	789731816	sadat.azizi@mail.gov.af
14	Abdul Qahar	Social Mobilizer	OFWMP	779949500	aqn.ahmadzai@mail.gov.af
15	Hafizullah Hashimi	Institutional Specialist	OFWMP	779015625	hafeezullah.hashimi@mail.gov.af
16	Sayed Abrar	GMS-ZISOL	I.D.C	700295582	saber_saayed@yahoo.com
17	Sayed Ihsan Sadat	HR	OFWMP	786440009	sayed.ihsan@mail.gov.af
19	Abdul Sami	Environment specialist	MAIL	799310583	sami_sakhi2009@yahoo.com
20	Ali Reza	watershadEng	Mail	786869676	alireja25@yahoo.com
21	Sayd Abas	Forest expert	Mail	776902576	
22	Mohammad Qaseem	Institutional Specialist I	Irrigation	708817893	qaseem_harif@yahoo.com
23	Altaf	Communication Officer	Mail	700008790	ahmad.altaf@yahoo.com
24	Amin	Communication Officer	Mail	799425185	
25	Shakila	Sustainable development Snr Officer	NEPA	706124361	Rhalili.shkila@gmail.com
26	Raihana	Sr. Ess Officer	NSP		r.dahar@nspafghawtau.gf
27	Ali	Sr. Ess Officer	NSP	799333308	a.abloal@nspafgla
28	Wahidullah	Survey manager	Irrigation Directorate/MAIL	782101499	wahidullahwr2009@gmail.com
29	Husnia Noorzai	G SDO	FAO/IRDP	780207112	husnia.noorzai@hotmail.com
30	Amanulla	ES.SS	PCU/IRDP	700290919	amanulla@givp-afg.ovg
31	Saifullah Sahibzada	Finance Manager	OFWMP	795410410	saifullah.sahibzada@mail.gov.af
32	AJMAL	Admin	OFWMP	788360980	ajmal.atmar@mail.gov.af
33	Adela Yousafzai	Gender Coordinator	Mail	793215050	adela-yousafi@yahoo.com
34	Rafiullah Rahmani	Chief Design Eng	OFWMP	798293823	rafiullah.rahmani@mail.gov.af
35	Abdul Jamil	program manager	CARE	799136362	abdul.jamil@care.org
36	Marjila	Gender Senior Officer	Mail	792387945	Marjela.faizi@gmail.com
37	Haroon	Environment Specialist	Mail	700031348	haroon.haleemzai1@email.gov.af

38	Haji Mohammad Jan	Head of KhwajaSabz Posh CDC	DEH AB2	700996466	
39	Yar Mohammad	Mirab, KhwajaSabz Posh canal	DEH AB2	708306566	
40	Mohammad Ishaq Sahebzada	Safeguard Focal point	OFWMP	799875610	Isahq.sahebzada@mail.gov.af
41	Ms. Meena Marzia	Social Specialist	W.B	799821130	marziameena@worldbank.org
42	Arif	Sr. Environment Specialist	W.B	700171338	mrasuli@worldbank.org
43	EzattullahEmran	Member of Civil Society	SC	788128825	ezatullah.imran@gmail.com
44	Nahid	Gender Samadi	OFWMP	705994920	nahid.samadi@mail.gov.af
45	Shafiqulla	Social Survey manager	NRM MAIL	785121735	amaushadiqullah@gmail.com
46	Mohammad Mustafa	Environment Expert	internee at OFWMP	787473296	mustafaa.sahebzada@gmail.com
47	Eng Azamat	Contract Specialist	OFWMP	772104856	azmatullah.sahar@mail.gov.af
48	MohamamdHumayoon Sulimankhil	Procurement Sr Officer	OFWMP		homayun.sulimankhil@mail.gov.af
49	Abdul Ghafoor	IA head, (Qol-e-Baba Noor canal)	Paghman District	7001722607	
50	Nasir Ahmad Fayez	Sr Agronomist	OFWMP		naseer.fayez@mail.gov.af

I. Opening Remarks given by

- **Ms. AdelaYousofzai** Gender Coordinator at MAIL

As we know that water so important for agricultural and livestock rearing therefore, OFWMP-AF could play as a key project to improve of agricultural development in many provinces. OFWMP-AF has successfully completed 5 years of and now it has extended till 2019. The main component of OFWMP-AF is ESMF as well GRM it should be incorporated in environment management system of MAIL

- **Eng. Pervaiz Ahmad Naseri** Acting Project Manager

He briefed the participants on OFWMP achievements such as identification of 350 irrigation schemes and establishment of 175 irrigation associations, establishment of demo plots, internship, capacity building of MAIL and DAIL staff, construction of 5 Buildings, establishment of five Quality control and Agronomy labs.

- **Eng Arif Rasuli senior** Environment Specialist at the W.B

Each development project should practice and conduct consultation and stakeholder's participation in every phase (preparation, implementation, for project sustainability), in developed countries direct stakeholders are in priority, and this is the main reason of transparency and accountability. He added OFWMP-AF is not responsible only for rehabilitation of irrigation sector, its main responsibilities to avoid any worse or unwanted work during project implementation.

II. Presentation on the updated ESMF

The Project and its Objective: The Government of Afghanistan (GoA) through the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (MAIL) is implementing the On Farm Water Management Project (OFWMP) with assistance from the World Bank (WB). The activities are being carried out in close cooperation with the Irrigation Associations (IAs) and the closing date is December 2015. This Project is an additional financing (AF) of the OFWMP and the closing date will be extended to 31 December 2019. The proposed OFWMP-AF project is similar to that of the original project i.e. to improve agricultural productivity in project areas by enhancing the efficiency of water used.

Project Description: The project consists of 4 components: (1) Irrigation Rehabilitation and Management in the five region including (1a) Establishing and Strengthening of IAs and (1b) Improvement of physical irrigation infrastructure; (2) Support for Enhancing Productivity; and (3) Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building of the MAIL, and (4) Project Management, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation.

III. Main points/questions raised by the participants

20. Name: **Mrs. Shakelaa** from NEPA

Raised Issue:

- It should include in the updated ESMF To follow the NEPA role properly, screening report in particular.

Respondent Name: **Mohammad Ishaq SAHEBZADA**,

- The updated ESMF for OFWM-AF is clearly declared to take account of the requirements of the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), will also be required to follow strictly, the primary relevant laws and legislations framing social and environmental issues which need to be considered in relation to the OFWM--AF are:
 - g. The Environment Law of Afghanistan (2007)
 - h. The EIA regulations (2008)
 - i. The Law on Managing Land Affairs (2008)
 - j. The Law on Land Expropriation (2009)
 - k. The Pesticide Law (draft) 2012
 - l. The Water Law (2009) and Water Sector Strategy (2012)

21. Name: **Eng. Ali Sr.** Safeguard Officer at NSP

Raised Issue:

- Any guidance included in the updated ESMF on community compensation.

Respondent Name:

Mohammad Ishaq SAHEBZADA, safeguard Focal point OFWMP

- Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is not anticipated under the OFWM-AF. Project investments. No land or asset acquisition may take place outside of the guidelines. The guidelines provide principles and instructions to compensate affected persons to ensure that all such persons negatively affected, regardless of their land tenure/tenancy status, will be assisted to improve, or at least to restore, their living standards, income earning or production capacity to pre-project levels. An asset loser considered "affected" will be eligible for compensation from the local community or alternatively from the Government.



22. Name: **Mr. Haji Mohammad Jan** head of KhwajaSabz PoshCDC, DehSabz District, Kabul



Raised Issue:

- we have affected badly by water pollution and lost the only source of our livelihood that is agriculture. My request is to NEPA, MAIL and every concern bodies to enforce industries and airport for waste disposal and water treatment.

Respondent Names:

Eng Arif Rasuli, Sr. Environment Specialist at the WB

- MAIL does not have any legal responsibility to stopping their activities (to control water pollution), only NEPA and MoPH have the responsibility. My suggestion for the resolution of this issue is to make a big community gathering and send the request to authorities against this issue.

Mrs. Hussnia Sr. Safeguard Officer at IRDP

- The community representatives should inform journalists about the pollution problem. Subsequent coverage in the media would bring it to the attention of relevant authorities and they would find a solution.



23. **Mrs. Hussnia Noorzai** sr. Safeguard Officer at IRDP

Raised Issue:

- In other projects' ESMFs, e.g. IRDP, there are sections on comm

Respondent Names: **Mohammad Ishaq SAHEBZADA**,

- The sections on communication and coordination has clearly mentioned in the updated ESMF that , 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. In order to ensure that affected communities are made aware of the planned project, have the opportunity to comment on it and reduce possible misinformation about proposed activities, it is vital that a communication strategy is put in place early in the project's preparation stage to:
 - Provide relevant and up-to-date information to affected communities about the project through appropriate communication channels
 - Facilitate a meaningful two way exchange of information with different groups of stakeholders throughout the lifetime of the project
 - Build trust between project staff and communities and promoting collaboration among all stakeholders.
 - Facilitate collaborative relationships with local and national government departments other development agencies.

24. **Eng. Abdul Jalil** Program manager at Care international

Raised Issue:

- My concern is that, representation of NEPA; MAIL said that we don't have power for preventing illegal activities, then how to deal with the community grievances.

Respondent Names: **Ms. Meena Marzia** from the WB



- GRM is the only way to engage and involve the community that is a best example of community engagement so that will a learned lesson for other project as to governmental sectors to practice.

The WB is insisting on GRM, social, environmental and public consultation in project preparation and implementation thus we must not blame one and another organization we must care for our performances. She added the ESMF is a proper framework for OFWMP.

- Mohammad Ishaq SAHEBZADA, I appreciate Ms. Marzia respond and would like to add that the objective of the ESMF is to not create adverse impacts on the local environment and local communities and the residual and/or unavoidable impacts will be adequately mitigated in line with the Afghanistan and the WB's safeguard policies.



25. **Eng. Sayed IBRAR** consultant with CBSMP/USAID
advisor to Irrigation directorate

Raised Issue:

Has the updated ESMF, training plan for capacity building of the colleagues at the irrigation directorate.

Respondent Name: **Mohammad Ishaq SAHEBZADA,**

The updated ESMF clearly declared that based on the component3, the institutional strengthening and capacity building of the MAIL is mandatory. This component would support the improvement of the technical skills of staff of the MAIL, particularly, that of the Irrigation Directorate (ID), this component would also provide technical assistance and training for the ID in several areas, especially safeguards and social development (including gender).