

SFG2149



**Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock**



**Environmental and Social Management Framework
For the
Additional Financing to National Horticultural and Livestock Project
(AF NHLP)**

Contents

Acronyms	1
Executive Summary	3
1. INTRODUCTION	6
1.1 Project Background	6
2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT	8
2. 1. Project Development Objective	8
2.2. Summary of Project Components:	8
3. RELEVANT GOVERNMENT LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK.....	13
3.1 National Laws and Regulations.....	13
3.2. International Environmental Conventions and Agreements	14
4. KEY SAFEGUARDS ISSUES AND MITIGATION MEASURES	16
4.1 World Bank Operation Policies triggered in the AF NHLP	16
4.2 Potential Environmental and Social Impacts	20
4.3. Incorporating ‘Lessons Learned’ on Safeguard Compliance	22
4.4 Refining and updating the ESMF process	22
5. ESMF OBJECTIVE, SCOPE AND PROCESS	24
5.1 ESMF Objective	24
5.2. Incorporating ‘lessons learned in developing the ESMF	24
5.3 Safeguard Screening and Clearance for sub-projects	24
5.4. Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs)	25
5.5. Stakeholders: Disclosure of Information, consultation and participation	26
5.6. The Transect Walk	26
6. ESMF IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS.....	28
6.1. Institutional Responsibilities	28
6.2. Capacity Building.....	29
6.3. Monitoring and Evaluation.....	31
6.4. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	33
6.5. Communications.....	35
6.6. Indicative Budget for Environmental and Social Safeguards Compliance 2016 -2020	37
6.7 ESMF Disclosure	38
Annex 1: Negative list for Ineligible Activities	38
Annex 2– Chance Find Procedures	40
Annex 3. Environmental and Social Check List for Sub-project Screening	42

Annex 4. Safeguards Declaration Form for B2 Subprojects.....	46
Annex 5. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) Template.....	48
Annex 6. Typical Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures	50
Annex 7. Guidelines for Land Donation and Community Compensation.....	58
Annex 8: Basic principles of integrated control of pests and diseases	63
Annex 9. Procedures for Mine Risk Management in World Bank-Funded Projects in Afghanistan.....	66
Annex 10. AF NHLP Sample Grievance Registration Form	71
Annex 11. Protection of Cultural Property	72
Annex 12. Scheduling and Reporting Template.....	74
Annex 13. Minutes from Kabul Stakeholder Consultations	75

ACRONYMS

AF	Additional Financing	FFS	Farmer Field School
AHDP	Animal Health and Disease Project	FLRC	Farmer Learning and Resource Centre
ANDS	Afghanistan National Development Strategy	FSC	Farm Service Center
AP	Affected Person	GPs	General Policies
ARIA	Agriculture Research Institute of Afghanistan	GoA	Government of Afghanistan
BS	Breeder Seed	GRC	Grievance Redress Council
CBR	Capacity Building Support		
CDC	Community Development Council	GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
CIG	Common Interest Group	GRS	Grievance Redress Services
CWDA	Community Water Development Assistant	HDI	Human Development Index
DAIL	Department Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock	HLP	Horticulture and Livestock Project
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	HQ	Headquarters
EIRP	Emergency Irrigation and Rehabilitation Project	IAIDS	Improving Agricultural Inputs Delivery System
EMP	Environmental Management Plan	IDA	International Development Association
ESIA	Emergency and Social Impact Assessment	IEC	Information Education and Communication
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework	IMST	Implementation Management Support Team
		IPM	Integrated Pest Management
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan	IRD	Irrigation Restoration and Development Project
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards	MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
ESSS	Environmental and Social	MAPA	Mine Action Program of

	Safeguards		Afghanistan
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization	MEW	Ministry of Energy and Water
NEPA	National Environment Protection Agency	VFU	Veterinary Field Unit
NERAP	National Emergency Rural Access Project	WB	World Bank
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations	WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
NHLP	National Horticulture and Livestock Project	WFSC	Women Farm Service Center
NRVA	National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment	WHO	World Health Organization
NSP	National Solidarity Project	UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
O & M	Operation and Maintenance	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
OFWMP	On Farm Water Management Project	UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
OM	Operational Manual	UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
OP/BP	Operation Policy/Best Practice		
PMO	Produce Marketing Organization		
PMP	Pest Management Plan		
PPD	Policy Planning Department		
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan		
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework		
SA	Social Assessment		
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment		
SSO	Social Safeguards Officer		
TA	Technical Assistance		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Project. The Government of Afghanistan (GoA) through the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (MAIL) is implementing the National Horticultural and Livestock Project with assistance from the World Bank. This is an additional financing (AF) to the NHLP. The closing date will be extended from 31 December 2018 to 31 December 2020.

Project Objective. *Under this AF project the PDO remains the same as that of the original project i.e. to promote adoption of improved production practices by target farmers, with gradual national establishment of farmer-centric agricultural services mechanisms and investment support.*

Project Description. The project consists of 3 components: (1) Horticultural Extension Services including (1a) Extension and Farm Advisory Services; (1b) Investment Packages for Improved Productivity and Market Efficiency Investment; (1c) Improved Market Access and Post-Harvest Handling Systems; (2) Animal Production and Health; including (2a) Improved Animal Health Service Delivery; (2b) Improved Animal Production through Investment Packages and (2c) Improved Market Access and Value Addition for Investment Productions; (3) Implementation Management and Technical Assistance Support. Key cross cutting areas include Gender and Climate Change.

Potential environmental and social impacts of the project components. Overall, the activities under this AF are not expected to lead to significant negative environmental or social impacts. Potential environmental impacts include mis-use of fertiliser and pesticides which are expected to be minor, localized and temporary, and which will be mitigated through monitoring and supervision of farming practices. No involuntary land acquisition or resettlement is expected under the project. Small plots of land may be required for sub-projects, and these will be met mainly through private land, and in certain cases through, voluntary donations of small strips of private land. Full documentation of the legal status of the land will be required, as well as reliable documentation of the voluntary nature of any land donations. The effect of the new farming systems introduced by the AF is expected to result in minimal land erosion, improved soil fertility, and ultimately higher yields.

Policy and Legal Regulatory Environment

The following World Bank Operation Policies triggered in the NHLP-AF:

- a. Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)
- b. Pest Management (OP 4.09)

The primary relevant laws and legislations framing social and environmental issues which need to be considered in relation to the NHLP-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 2012

The sub-projects under this AF will also be required to take account of the requirements of the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA)

The Environmental and Social Management Framework. Because the extent and location of sub-projects are not known at this time, the AF 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 sub-projects from being funded under the AF. The ESMF prescribes guidelines and procedures to ensure that the proposed AF avoids, minimizes, and/or mitigates adverse environmental and social impacts of project activities and interventions. The ESMF builds on gains in the original project and mainstreams environmental and social measures into overall project's Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and Safeguards Declaration Form required.

The Project has also prepared a PMP which is adopting IPM approach. The IPM approach is trying to train farmers on using biological, mechanical and cultural methods and the pesticide where the last resort would be using pesticide. The government of Afghanistan has prepared a Pesticide Law that is passed by the Parliament and Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) has also drafted pesticide Regulation and will be finalized in the near future. MAIL also agreed to prepare an Action Plan for the operationalization of the Pesticide Law and the relevant Regulation. The current NHLP's PMP is sufficient to serve as the guiding tool and framework for the pest management related activities under this AF, as the project attempts to continue expanding the existing activities. However, during the NHLP implementation phase, new conditions may emerge such as pest prevalence of pests on specific crops in a certain area of the country which may require site or crop specific management plan and in the view of this, during the course of implementation, the NHLP team will prepare action plans based on the principles outlined in the current PMP to be able to deal with the conditions in an acceptable manner. The site/crop specific management plan could be very simple and would include relevant mechanical, biological and cultural management methods in which application of pesticide will be discouraged and will be considered as the last resort.

Stakeholder consultations and participation. Priority will be assigned to outreach and consultations with different stakeholder groups including women groups and CDCs.

Institutional Arrangements: The Head of the Implementation Management Support Team (IMST) within the Horticulture and Animal Health Directorates of MAIL will have overall responsibility for ensuring compliance with safeguards requirements as set out in this ESMF. The Project Director has day-to-day operational responsibility for the project and will be assisted by a Safeguards Unit, including safeguards officers at national and regional levels who will continue to have specific responsibilities for developing and overseeing the implementation of ESMF safeguards requirements in all phases of the project implementation.

Monitoring and Evaluation. Safeguards officers 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

IMST management. An annual environmental and social technical audit will be conducted by an independent entity agreed upon 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 effective ways to access it should a grievance arise.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Modernizing agriculture remains the overarching theme of Afghanistan's agricultural policy as well as the new Agriculture Production and Productivity Program (APP) for sustainable increases in the production and productivity of Afghanistan's farmers and herders through the provision of enhanced inputs, services, and research. The goal is to move Afghanistan closer to self-sufficiency in basic crops, to expand production of cash crops (vegetables, horticulture and industrial crops) to meet domestic and export demands, and to improve the supply of animal products for the food and handicrafts industries. The program implementation and coordination capabilities of MAIL will require further development to meet the expected expansion of program and project activities. The proposed agricultural programs in the country will facilitate and support the process of expanding the number of farmers who transition from subsistence farming into semi-specialized and/or semi-intensive market-based production systems, while continuing diversification to reduce risk and promote food security. This will be accompanied by a strong effort to introduce value adding processes and to identify and develop markets aiming at both import substitution and export.

The development objective of the National Horticulture and Livestock Project (NHLP) is to promote adoption of improved production practices by target farmers, with the gradual rollout of farmer-centric agricultural services systems and investment support. The project cost is US\$100 million, which is financed by the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF). It became effective on December 22, 2012 and was scheduled to close on December 31, 2018. NHLP has been developed to focus on the horticulture and livestock subsectors exclusively, because both were deemed instrumental to driving growth in the larger agriculture sector. In the case of horticulture, Afghanistan has a strong comparative advantage in the production of specific tree crops which also have strong potential for on-farm income generation, employment creation, and export earnings. The livestock sector was identified as an area in which investments in animal health and related improvements in on-farm productivity can lead to substantial gains, while the dispersed structure of the livestock industry in Afghanistan suggested that such benefits will be very broad based and accrue to populations in remote and underserved areas.

The accomplishments of the project against the agreed targets to date have been satisfactory and positive impacts have been recognized by both the government and rural communities. In response to the Government's request, the Bank is currently preparing processing an AF to the NHLP, aiming at expanding the scope of the project to additional provinces and communities that have not yet been reached and replicating the successes gained during the last few years of implementation.

The proposed AF will broadly maintain a similar structure to the NHLP, which has the following three components: (a) Component A: Horticultural Production, (b) Component B: Animal Production and Health, and (c) Component C: Implementation Management and Technical Assistance Support. The total estimated project cost for AF is US\$ 90 million,

which would be financed by the ARTF. Some of the key changes proposed as the results of this AF are summarized as follows: (i) Expansion of project activities from 22 to up to all 34 Provinces if security permits; (ii) Increased emphasis on the use of CDCs as a main entry point for introducing technology transfer programs; (iii) Increased emphasis on marketing, post-harvest handling and processing systems, and market development for farm output; and (iv) introduction of Farmers Learning and Resource Centers as a means of enhancing the technology transfer capabilities of existing Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and investment support and Packages.

The AF builds on the successful performance and simplified design, based on the previous versions of HLP and NHLP after its restructure in 2009, of the previous IDA and ARTF-funded HLP. The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) will implement the project, with management, implementation and technical assistance support from an Implementation Management Support Team (IMST) of mostly permanent local and a number of temporary international consultants.

Need for an ESMF

The preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is necessary to ensure that the proposed AF avoids, minimizes, and/or mitigates adverse environmental and social impacts of the project activities and interventions, and to ensure compliance with World Bank safeguards policies although not all sub-projects can be identified by appraisal. This ESMF updates that of the original project, taking into account both implementation experience to date and the activities likely to be carried out under the AF. It is a legally binding document to be included in the financial agreement of the AF NHLP.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

2. 1. Project Development Objective

The development objective of the proposed AF remains the same as that of the parent project: *to promote adoption of improved production practices by target farmers, with gradual national establishment of farmer-centric agricultural services mechanisms and investment support.*

2.2. Summary of Project Components:

Component 1: Horticultural Production (Original: US\$56 million, revised: US\$ 125.35

Sub-component 1.a - Extension and Farm Advisory Services: The overarching goal of this sub-component is to increase horticulture crops production, productivity and improve target producers' income through the adoption of improved practices and technologies. To do this, the component will continue to organize farmers into Common Interest groups (CIGs) under the Community Development Council (CDCs) platform of their community, and farmers' field schools where they can get together, identify their problems, and jointly identify solutions. Furthermore, the project will support target DAIL office to establish one Farmer Learning and Resource Centre (FLRC) in the target district which will be used as hub to bring extension agents, producers, input suppliers, and traders together to exchange information and improve linkages at the district level. Further the project will also promote the delivery of extension messages focused on key horticulture production issues through private demonstration plots and lead farmers. The extension component will primarily focus on transfer of information and skills to the producers on the topics of orchard management including effective pruning techniques, integrated pest management and intercropping techniques; vegetable production for both open air and greenhouse production systems; water management for orchard, vegetable, and field crops; IPM, and harvesting and product handling practices for improving product quality. Given that the security situation has deteriorated, the lead farmers that are being supported by the NHLP project will be play a key role in technology and information dissemination. The project will continue to pay an incentive to the lead famers and support them technically with a gradual reduction of support so that after three years the lead farmers have enough knowledge to operate at profit. It means that the lead farmers are capacitated and equipped such that in the future the communities perceive the value of their services and are ready to pay them. Another approach that will be used by the project in delivery extension messages and information will be the increased use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in collaboration with Digital Green.

Subcomponent 1.b – Investment Packages for Improved Productivity and Market Efficiency. This component will complement capacity building delivered through the Extension–Sub-Component 1.a by providing support to productive investments required for actual adoption of improved technology packages in thematic areas mirroring those covered by extension messages. These packages are typically comprised of improved production inputs and companion practices that can quickly and effectively be adopted by farmers. Investments supported will include but not be limited to: rehabilitation of existing orchards

and establishment of new orchards, dry land horticulture, off-season vegetable and soft fruit production, kitchen gardening, saffron demonstrations, and women focused activities like vegetable processing, mushroom production and grape trellising. It will also include cross-cutting agricultural practices such as integrated pest management, soil and water management, and agronomic interventions using a cropping systems approach.

Sub-Component 1.c Improved Market Access and Post-Harvest Handling Systems: The project starts its marketing efforts by informing the target farmers on what to produce to get better market prices based on the information received from different markets. In this regard the marketing team will be in close contact with the extension agents to facilitate information sharing on market requirements. To date NHLP distributed a number of harvesting and post-harvesting tools to a total of 10,681 target farmers on a cost-sharing basis. These include almond shakers, fruit pickers, harvest bags, harvesting shears, harvesting ladders, pruning saws, grape baskets and plastic buckets with the overall goal of reducing losses and maintaining an acceptable level of quality. The NHLP has moreover supported over 350 target farmers to establish improved raisin drying houses. The construction of this new design was executed through CDC collaboration with NHLP financial support, and with 25 percent of farmer contribution. The initiatives will be extended to more farmers till the end of the project. In addition, a number of crops are such as apple, apricot, citrus which are largely for domestic consumption but have benefited from postharvest activities that enables farmers to ensure quality and reduce postharvest losses. 100 traders and market intermediaries will be trained on improved postharvest-handling and marketing practices and will be linked with NHLP farmers' groups in different geographical locations. The project will also attempt to link the producers' groups with local and international processors such as Omid Bahar fruit juice company and others who offer better prices.

Component 2. Animal Production and Health (Original: US\$ 29.7 million, revised: US\$ 53.40 million). Subcomponents and activities covered under the Animal Production and Health Component are illustrated as follows:

Subcomponent 2.a Improved Animal Health Service Delivery. The objective of this project component is that government will take full responsibility for the Sanitary Mandate Contracting Scheme (SMCS) at the end of the project period in 2020. Currently the FAO is going to cover 11 provinces, the government 5 and NHLP the remaining 18 provinces. The FAO will finance the programs in their assigned provinces until 2018. The NHLP will finance programs in its area of operations until 2020. It is foreseen that the NHLP project will reduce the number of provinces in which it is operating to 16 in 2017, and 8 in 2019. By 2020, it is planned that the national budget will have taken over the whole financing of this national sanitary program.

National Animal Disease Control Programs (NDCP). The objective of this project activity is to set up a national system for the control of animal diseases, for which Brucellosis was chosen as the initial model around which other disease control programs will be developed. Worldwide, there are two animal diseases with a control and eradication plan: Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and small ruminant pest or as officially called Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR). Both FAO and OIE play a leading role in guiding national veterinary

services to align their programs with this progressive pathway to control these diseases. Finally, this component will build on accomplishments achieved to date through the existing NHLP project and will continue to provide support to the Afghanistan Vaccine Production Laboratory (AVPL). The NHLP will provide investment support into larger production capacity and promote a management change whereby, through a Public Private Partnership (PPP), arrangement the day-to-day management of AVPL and the possibility to improve the commercialization will be developed and the availability of vaccines in the country will increase. Besides assistance in the development of poultry, aquaculture and beekeeping policies, NHLP will continue to strengthen the public private partnership model in animal health and extension and support the government in institutionalizing this approach in its strategies and program.

Subcomponent 2.b Improved Animal Production through Investment Support and Investment Packages

In total it is anticipated that there will be 400 investment packages implemented for the livestock sector as a whole. These will be distributed between the following areas.

Poultry Development. During the first phase of the NHLP the focus of the poultry program was to test and evaluate different types of poultry programs to determine the optimal package or scheme to assist the development of the poultry sector. The productivity of the bird used, the number of birds to be commercially more viable (15 versus 30 and more), and the availability of quality poultry feed at accessible prices were identified as the main bottlenecks. For the ordinary village chicken Newcastle Disease (ND) is still the major killer. The program will continue its investigative and advisory work with the introduction of a dual purpose more productive breed (Bovan Nera, tested successfully in Charikar by DCA in 2005-2007), the introduction of concentrated poultry feeds, to be mixed with domestic maize or wheat, and the launching of wide-spread ND vaccination with the use of thermostable I2 vaccine produced at the AVPL. The investment packages to promote semi-commercial layer and broiler production will continue in parallel with 30,000 women benefitting from the 30 birds' package and 5,000 from the 100 birds' package.

Fish farming/aquaculture. Two pilot fish farming enterprises were initiated in Nangarhar and Kunduz in 2015. The project took an interest in this activity because fish farming in lowland warm-water systems is the most productive form of animal protein production per unit area. The NHLP will identify bottlenecks and increase the availability of quality fingerlings. If successful, the activity may be expanded to Kandahar/Helmand and Mazar e Sharif. Should a lack of quality fingerlings prove the main bottleneck, a large number of currently unused fish ponds will be returned to production in addition to the 10 ponds to be constructed in each province by the Dairy development. Donor programs in the dairy sector in Afghanistan have so far been largely based on the Integrated Dairy Scheme approach of the FAO, and results have been somewhat mixed. Meanwhile, a private dairy processing industry has emerged which makes use of considerable quantities of milk powder. To leverage opportunities in the sector, NHLP will assist producer groups to improve their skills and productivity and link them to these private companies and support the dairy value chain, in which the private sector is the chain 'manager,' providing necessary services to the producers. The project will concentrate on peri-urban dairy producers and assist them in organizing themselves and establishing milk collection centers and enter into supply contracts with the existing dairies in these places. It is planned to work with four dairies and support five producer groups per dairy.

Beekeeping. Feasibility work and pilot programs have identified beekeeping as a high return enterprise that also lends itself particularly well to women's agriculture programs. NHLP will support the existing national beekeeping structures and through investment packages, eligible farmers in suitable areas to start keeping bees. The project plans to support 500 farmers keeping bees in areas where beekeeping is important for the pollination of tree crops and where there is sufficient variation in crops and vegetation to keep bees Small ruminant production. There have always been two phases of small ruminant production in Afghanistan. The first is the reproductive phase that is in the hands of the Kuchi. The second is the productive fattening and slaughter phase that is done by sedentary farmers. The intricate collaboration that once existed between these two groups has been disrupted through droughts and war. The NHLP, together with CLAP and others will explore new ways to make the current small ruminant production system more productive (increased vaccination and health care, supplementary feeding of ewes and fattening of lambs) and resilient (rangeland management, production of forages and building fodder stores/fodder banks). A limited number of grazing systems will be identified, preferably used by the Kuchi with whom the project has already worked together in the extension program.

Sub-Component 2.c Improved Market Access and Value Addition for Livestock Products

Promotion of vaccination and availability of vaccines. The investments in the AVPL and the management system changes (public-private partnerships) need support through the development of the use and marketing of the vaccines produced. The network of distributors to VFUs and farmers will be supported through training, seminars, pamphlets, and radio and television messages. The vaccine value-chain will be further developed. It is expected that mortality of small ruminants can be reduced from an estimated 25 percent to at least 10 percent for lambs and kids, and village poultry mortality brought down from more than 50 percent to 20-25 percent. For this to be measured a number of sentinel flocks will be followed through the SMCS.

Promotion of poultry services network. The large volume of institutional buying and distribution of poultry inputs has undermined incentives for local economic agents to invest in setting up risky private input and service delivery systems. This program activity will make sure that all poultry activities in the animal production sub-component will promote the use of private sector agents. The marketing of birds and eggs will be supported with training and pilot projects for aggregation and sale in town.

Fish farming and beekeeping. Both industries will require the development of effective marketing channels to operate successfully. In the case of fish, an effective cold chain, simple slaughter and preparation facilities, and transport to retail outlets in towns are necessary. In the case of beekeeping, honey slings, sieves, filling equipment and packaging will be needed. The marketing component of NHLP will support private individuals or groups in developing this infrastructure and providing this equipment.

Dairy development. The marketing component will work towards methods to set up a quality control and collection and cool storage system, either collectively or by a private entrepreneur. Producers will be linked to sources of finance and assisted in accessing them. Contracting with private buyers of milk and the producers' groups will form part of the activities.

Small Ruminants. The subsector needs a completely new outlook on marketing, whereby

animals are first properly finished for slaughter by the owners or their associates. The program will develop collaborative frameworks between migratory and sedentary small ruminant farmers, which are needed for the range management, assuring sufficient winter supplementary feed and feed and fodder for fattening. Earlier NHLP studies in this area have yielded a number of insights into the possibilities for supplementary feeding of ewes and lamb finishing. Additional investigation into improved marketing is required.

Component 3. Implementation Management and Technical Assistance Support. (Original: US\$ 28.9 million, revised: US\$ 39.45 million).

This component will support: (a) implementation management at national and regional levels of the project, (b) technical assistance to inform implementation and policy development, and capacity building of MAIL to mainstream and ensure long term adequate staffing for the service delivery systems being deployed, and (c) coordination with other donors and stakeholders to ensure the smooth development of a programmatic approach for the implementation of assistance programs in the horticulture and livestock sectors. An Implementation Management Support Team (IMST) is staffed by permanent national and regional staff, with assistance from phased temporary international specialists.

Implementation management support will continue to cover TA for overall management at central and regional levels, including procurement and financial management, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), communication functions, as well as decentralized regional activities. The IMST will be in charge of continued liaison within MAIL, overall oversight, guidance and coordination, as well as core administrative, monitoring, and communication functions. The planning and implementation of front line activities will be carried out through up to five regional offices. Special attention will be given to strengthening of M&E, knowledge management, and communications to facilitate decentralized implementation and ensure quality across regions by sharing good practices and disseminating lessons learned.

The IMST will maintain its existing structure, being staffed by permanent national and some regional staff, with assistance from phased temporary international specialists. The international TA will provide temporary support at various phases of implementation, at start-up in particular, regarding key horticulture, livestock, FM, procurement, and M&E activities. This TA will be time bounded with clear exit strategies. Also, instead of having an international lead facilitating partner, contracting of staff will be carried out by MAIL on a trial basis, based on positive partial direct contracting experiences carried out within NHLP during the last year.

3. RELEVANT GOVERNMENT LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

3.1 National Laws and Regulations

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.

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) advice 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.

The Law on Managing Land Affairs (2008). The Law 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 MoJ. If approved amendments may have implications for compensation in terms of expanded recognizable claims.

The Law on Land Expropriation (2009). The Law 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.

The Pesticide Law (passed by Parliament in 2015 and awaiting promulgation). This law was prepared and finalized 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. Plant Protection and Quarantine Department of MAIL is the responsible department in MAIL for implementation of the Law and is 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 law is passed by the Parliament and will be signed into law by the President. Currently, the body responsible for pesticide regulation in Afghanistan is the Plant Protection and Quarantine Department of the MAIL to Operationalize the Law and its Regulation. Afghanistan is not a member of the International Plant Protection Council (IPPC), one of the main international regulating bodies on pesticides.

MAIL has also drafted a Pesticide Regulation and there is a dire need to finalize the regulation. Also, operationalization of both the Pesticide Law and Regulation according to an Action Plan is needed if it is going to be implemented properly and timely.

3.2. International Environmental Conventions and Agreements

The international environmental agreements, treaties and conventions signed and/or ratified by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GoA) with in order to harmonize and fulfill its national, regional and international obligations relative to Environmental Management are the followings:

- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification
- Vienna Convention for the protection of ozone layers
- The Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substance
- Basel Convention for Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (Basel Convention)
- International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
- Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Male Declaration on Control and Prevention of Air Pollution and its Likely Trans-boundary Effects for South Asia
- London Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by dumping wastes and other matters (London Convention)
- Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage
- Convention on Fishing and Conservation of Living Resources of the High Seas

- Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)

MAIL is the focal point for the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES). Afghanistan has also ratified the ozone treaties, the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol, and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) with NEPA as the focal point (NEPA Environmental Policy Paper).

4. KEY SAFEGUARDS ISSUES AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.1 World Bank Operation Policies triggered in the AF NHLP

The ESMF has a Negative List (Annex 1) with attributes which will exclude a sub-project 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 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]	[]	[]

World Bank safeguards are areas of intervention around which policies have been developed to ensure that development initiatives do not adversely affect the social and environmental conditions of the people and landscapes where projects are implemented. The AF NHLP is not expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts and is classified as Category B according to the WB safeguards policy requirements. OP/BP 4.01 on Environment Assessment and OP/BP 4.09 on Pest Management are triggered by the proposed activities under component 1 and component 2 of the AF NHLP which may have potential impacts, though reversible, on the environment.

OP4.01 (Environmental Assessment). The AF and its activities will not generate any major adverse impacts on the local environment and people. The interventions proposed essentially relate to the rehabilitation of existing orchards and that have been partly neglected or destroyed by the war and encouraging livestock production by small-scale farmers. Hence, developments proposed for perennial tree crops are likely to have a positive impact through promoting nursery development that will lead to increased orchard areas.

However small-scale impacts may arise inadvertently in the unlikely event that the selection, planning, and implementation of the sub-project interventions and demonstration sites are inadequate. Although, specific sub-project interventions are not known at this point of time (but will be known when locations for sub-projects are selected), attention in the selection of sub-projects should focus on the following potential threats: (1) use of pesticide and insecticides that may cause harm to natural resources and human health; (2) unsustainable grazing causing land degradation (increased erosion); (3) possible effluents from the dairy units; (4) limited construction activities. 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 management plan for a subproject is considered adequate.

OP/BP 4.09 (Pest Management). The productivity increase component of the AF depends partly on the ability to adequately control pest populations. This triggers OP 4.09 on Pest Management and sound application of an integrated pest management plan (PMP) is required. Pest management should be seen as a way of improving the sustainability of horticulture practices, by adopting appropriate cultural practices (such as the planting of alfalfa cover crop and efficient on-farm water management), biological control (involving the use of natural pest enemies, bio-pesticides and botanical pesticides) and, when necessary, chemical control (involving the use of chemical pesticides). 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 sub-project. The current NHLP's PMP is sufficient to act as the guiding tool and framework for the pest management related activities under this AF, as the project attempts to continue expanding the existing activities. However, during the NHLP implementation phase, new conditions such as pest prevalence of certain pests on specific crops in a certain area of the country which may require site or crop specific management plan may emerge and in the view of this, during the course of implementation, the NHLP team will prepare action plans based on the principles outlined in the current PMP to be able to deal with the conditions in an acceptable manner. The site/crop specific management plan could be very simple and would include relevant mechanical, biological and cultural management methods in which application of pesticide will be discouraged and will be considered as the last resort.

OP/BP 4.12(Involuntary Resettlement) is not triggered. No involuntary land acquisition or involuntary resettlement is expected to take place under the AF NHLP. All planned project interventions will be on private land owned by the individuals where the AF NHLP targets individual producers. This includes dry land horticulture interventions which will take place private lands owned by the individuals.¹ In case any minor areas of land would be needed for a sub-project targeting a group of beneficiaries (e.g. construction of small water harvesting and irrigation structures), the land should either be: (i) private lands obtained through compensation paid by the community (i.e. transaction between willing buyer and willing seller); (ii) Government land (for the construction of FLRCs); or, as a last resort; (iii) Voluntary land donation for common use by the community provided that the donation would have minimal livelihood impact on the concerned person, i.e. less than 10 percent. Private voluntary donations and community purchases would be fully documented as required by the ESMF and for government land, documentation would be needed that the land in question is free of encroachments, squatters or other encumbrances, and has been transferred to the project by the authorities (See Annex 5 for guidelines for Land Donations and Community Contributions). The project would ensure that no subsidies are given to interventions on land

¹ Confirmed by MAIL on 17 February 2016.

which are subject to dispute, and the ESMF contains specific screening requirements to ensure this.

OP/BP 4.10 (Indigenous Peoples) is not triggered, since there are no communities in Afghanistan which can be defined as “indigenous peoples”. The strategy of NHLP disallows any discrimination of persons to benefits and positions in NHLP based on ethnic/religious/gender basis. Exclusion based on gender is also addressed in the project design through specific efforts to reach women as producers both within horticulture and livestock component.

OP/BP 4.11 (Physical Cultural Resources) is not triggered. The proposed AF NHLP operations are unlikely to pose a risk to physical cultural property. Annex 1 includes a list of negative of attributes, which would make a sub-project ineligible for support, including any activity that would significantly damage non-replicable cultural property. However, in the course of project implementation a Chance Find may occur whereby historical and cultural property is inadvertently found. Chance Find Procedures based on Law on the Preservation of Afghanistan’s Historical and Cultural Heritages (2004) are included as (Annex 2).

Recent safeguard policies also require compliance with World Bank environmental health and safety guideline (EHSg) while technical assistance program/activities will also be reviewed as part of safeguard and actions carried out according to the interim guideline for technical assistance support by the Bank.²

OP/BP 7.50 (Projects on International Waterways) OP. 7.50 (Project on International Waterways) is triggered and an exception to the notification requirement prescribed by said policy has been secured. The exception also covers any as yet un-implemented activities to be financed by the remainder of the proceeds of the on-going parent NHLP (P143841). Under component A, the project supports farmers to improve production technologies and techniques through a combination of technical assistance and small scale on-farm investments. The investments includes on-farm infrastructure such as small retention ponds (less than 100 sq. m) to help improve micro-watershed management and increase water use efficiency. These structures are established at either the household or community levels, serving about 1 hectare per structure. About 900 (nine hundred) investments have been committed and supported under the original project to date, and the AF is expected to support an additional 1100 (Eleven hundred). However, inadvertently, OP 7.50 was not applied to the parent project during preparation and no exception to the riparian notification requirement was processed. During the decision review meeting of this AF, it was recommended to revisit this issue more closely and after consultations with the relevant experts, it was determined that OP 7.50 should be triggered for any remaining activities to be financed by the parent NHLP and by the AF. A restructuring to indicate OP 7.50 as triggered in all relevant documentation has been undertaken as part of the processing of the AF. While there

² *Interim Guidelines on the Application of Safeguard Policies to Technical Assistance*

is no concept of retroactive exception under OP 7.50, it is confirmed that all activities which have been undertaken to date under NHLP would have qualified for the exception under paragraph 7(a) had one been sought at the time.

Table 1. Safeguards Management Approach Component by Component

Components	Activities to be financed by the Project	Safeguards Documents to be prepared by the project	Timing for Preparation and Implementation of Safeguards Documents
Overall Project level	Components 1-2	ESMF	ESMF prepared during AF project preparation, implemented in project.
Component 1 Horticultural Production	Extension and Farm Advisory Services	ESMP or Safeguards Declaration Form PMP	ESMP or Safeguards Declaration prepared, complying with WB requirements, prior to start of activities. The existing PMP will be implemented and site specific management plans will be developed as and when needed.
	Investment Packages for Improved Productivity and Market Efficiency Investment	ESMP or Safeguards Declaration Form PMP	ESMP or Safeguards Declaration prepared, complying with WB requirements, prior to start of activities. The existing PMP will be applied and site specific management plans will be developed as and when needed.
	Improved Market Access and Post-Harvest	ESMP or Safeguards Declaration Form	ESMP or Safeguards Declaration prepared, complying with WB requirements, prior to

	Handling Systems		start of activities. The existing PMP will be implemented and site specific management plans will be developed as and when needed.
Component 2 Animal Production and Health	Improved animal health service delivery	ESMP or Safeguards Declaration Form	ESMP or Safeguards Declaration prepared, complying with WB requirements, prior to start of activities.
	Improved animal production through investment packages	ESMP or Safeguards Declaration Form	ESMP or Safeguards Declaration prepared, complying with WB requirements, prior to start of activities.
	Improved Market Access; and Value Addition for Livestock Production	ESMP or Safeguards Declaration Form	ESMP or Safeguards Declaration prepared, complying with WB requirements, prior to start of activities.
Component 3 Implementation Management and Technical Assistance Support	NA	NA	NA

4.2 Potential Environmental and Social Impacts

The AF activities are not expected to lead to significant negative environmental and social impacts, provided they are designed and implemented with due consideration of environmental and social issues. Most impacts will be similar to the current NHLP sub-projects and therefore would not have any large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts. However, there could be some potential unforeseeable small scale and time-bound impacts on the local and community environments that may require close attention. The classification of impacts of the current stage of the AF may be overruled by site-specific issues or information and detailed sub-project activities when known and not captured in this framework. The

major potential environmental issues/impacts arising from AF activities may be classified as “of negligible/nil impact” or as of “minor impact.”³ In such instances, standard construction/operational practices will address such impacts. A ‘moderate impact’ or an impact of moderate significance is where an effect will be within accepted limits and standards. Moderate impacts may cover a broad range, from a threshold below which the impact is minor, up to a level that might be just short of breaching an established (legal) limit. Most of the potential negative impacts are related to environment, in terms of risk of misuse of fertilizer and pesticides as well as negative impacts in terms of how small-scale on-farm irrigation is implemented.

No significant negative social impacts are envisaged. No resettlement or major land acquisition or asset loss is expected in implementing either the horticultural or livestock investment packages. Privately owned individual lands with clear titles are used for establishment of orchards or livestock activities after duly screening the land documents. To facilitate the horticultural extension work in exceptional cases, minor voluntary land donation may occur in certain sub-projects, but only provided that there are no structures or assets on the land, the livelihood impact of the donation on the land owner will be insignificant (less than 10 percent) and the voluntary nature of the donation is fully documented and independently verified. For government land, documentation would be needed that the land in question is free of encroachments, squatters or other encumbrances, and has been transferred to the project (e.g. for building an FLRC) by the authorities. The selection of sub-projects will also be screened for land and water disputes in order to avoid the situation where investments in establishing orchards would fuel such disputes.

Land use and land management under the AF project are expected to ensure sustainable use of land resources. This will encourage investment into farming practices that support land conservation in the long term. In addition, the introduction of scientific methods of farming through sustained extension services will ensure the intensive use of land. The effects of the new farming systems are expected to result in minimal land erosion, improved soil fertility and ultimately higher yields and productivity. The expected output per hectare of the selected fruit crops will compare favorably with achievable yields. This would make the AF NHLP impacts significantly localized and long term. The potential interactions of the various AF NHLP activities on the environmental and social conditions in the target areas were analyzed in the SEA and SA documents.⁴ Similar to NHLP the AF NHLP is expected to be associated with various positive environmental and social impacts which will include improved soil and water resources conservation, improvement of previously water-logged areas, increased farm incomes from crop outputs, improved food security and enhanced opportunities of employment for more vulnerable groups within communities, especially the landless.

³An impact of **negligible significance** is where a resource or receptor will not be affected in any way by a particular activity, or the predicted effect is deemed to be imperceptible or is indistinguishable from natural background levels. An impact of **minor significance** is one where an effect will be experienced, but the impact magnitude is sufficiently small and well within accepted standards, and/or the receptor is of low sensitivity/value

⁴ Strategic Environmental Assessment and the Social Assessment developed for the NHLP described the environmental and social baseline conditions in potential agro-ecological regions where NHLP activities will be implemented.

Continued emphasis will be placed on women's inclusion and sharing the benefits of the project with them. Women are selected through coordination with relevant CDCs, DDAs, and DAILs. The list of identified women is reviewed by AF NHLP based on set criteria, and selection takes place accordingly. This list is cross-checked, and reviewed by provincial M&E staff of NHLP. Women farmers having at least 100-250 square meter of land available within household and active participation in FFS session are eligible for acquiring assistance from the AF NHLP. In the meantime, AF NHLP staff will update the standard criteria for selecting women beneficiaries on poultry, and kitchen gardening. The selection criteria will be shared with WB team before operation. Besides the existing methodology for the selection of women, the AF NHLP team will develop a clear mechanism to be utilized for reaching women at national coverage.

4.3. Incorporating 'Lessons Learned' on Safeguard Compliance

Findings from an assessment of environmental and social safeguards compliance in the original NHLP, which formed part of the preparations of this ESMF, indicated that whilst overall adherence was broadly satisfactory there was a need to improve performance in a number of areas. The review's findings are taken account of in this ESMF and include:

- More emphasis on women's inclusion and on adopting Women in Agriculture policy of MAIL in the implementation of the sub-projects is needed. Priority will be given to women belonging to disadvantaged or vulnerable groups for activities such as kitchen gardening and backyard poultry.
- Criteria for selecting 'Lead Farmers' will be updated to improve the effectiveness of extension and demonstration activities.
- The involvement of, and coordination with the CDCs, in the activities related to the environment and social safeguards compliance, monitoring, mitigation measures and minimizing the negative environmental and social impacts in sub-projects proved to be a perfect tool. There was a lot more ownership shown by the communities which motivated them to listen to the project staff and assisted them in complying with the safeguards policies. The project intends to go one step further and engage the District Development Authorities in safeguards related activities.
- Enhancing the capacity of the NHLP staff is essential to engage and maintain dialogue with community representatives in order to facilitate women's participation in project activities and train extension workers.
- Insufficient budgeting can be an obstacle for the implementation of safeguards activities. Allocation of sufficient budget and resources with clear implementation arrangements for the ESMF are essential. The project will ensure that funding commitments for the ESMF of AF NHLP is mutually agreed between the World Bank and Ministry and that there will be no shortage of budget in the future.

4.4 Refining and updating the ESMF process

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 through CDCs. It also seeks to facilitate more practical and effective management of safeguards by introducing the application of

safeguards declaration process for small farmer extension and livestock investment packages. Under this process AF sub-projects⁵ will be divided into two categories: (a) (B1) equal to, or costing more, than US\$ 50,000 (b) (B2), less than US\$ 50,000. Only sub-projects under (B1) will be required to prepare an ESMP and secure WB clearance before implementation of the sub-project. For Type B2 sub-projects, where the horticultural and livestock investment packages are small scale and safeguards risks are regarded as low, a safeguard declaration by the safeguard staff could be used with the first 2 sub-projects in each province are subject to prior review and clearance by WB. All safeguard declarations will be kept properly in the subproject safeguard file for the annual audit review and possible post review by the WB. (See Table 2 and Annex 3b). The declaration process, especially the ESMP threshold level, will be reviewed after one year and revised as necessary. The Safeguards Declaration process will be applied for sub-projects, where necessary, practical and applicable, in close consultation with the Bank's safeguards team and the Task Team.

Table 2: Criteria for safeguard screening and requirements for AF NHLP project

Size of works	Scope (cost)	Safeguard requirements	WB clearance	Remarks
Type B1	Be equal to or cost more than US\$50,000	ESMP (see <i>Annex 2a</i>)	Prior review for all sub-project	
Type B2	Less than US\$50,000	Safeguard declaration by safeguard staff (see <i>Annex 1c</i>)	Prior review for the first 2 sub-projects in each province. The rest is post review	Over half of the NHLP-AF sub-projects is likely to fall under this category

⁵ A subproject under the NHLP and its ESMF is defined as an activity supported by the project in an individual separate location. For instance establishment of an orchard with a single farmer or construction of a Water Harvest Structure in a village can be called a subproject of NHLP.

5. ESMF OBJECTIVE, SCOPE AND PROCESS

5.1 ESMF Objective

The main purpose of the ESMF is to ensure that the sub-projects and activities to be financed under the AF 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 safeguards policies.

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 the operations of the sub-projects and enhance environmental and social benefits of the overall project.

5.2. Incorporating 'lessons learned in developing the ESMF

During the preparation of the ESMF for the original NHLP the implementation of ESMFs in other projects in the country (HLP, IRDP, NSP, and NERAP) was reviewed and the main lessons learned were:

1. Trained staff with clear job descriptions and conducting environmental and social audits has given good results. Exposure visits to similar projects inside and outside the country can greatly enhance the understanding and attitude of the staff in terms of safeguards issues. Repeated training in relevant fields is important considering staff turnover.
2. Regular and timely engagement of the World Bank team with the senior leadership of the line ministries helps to focus attention on, and compliance with, ESMFs requirements.
3. Allocation of budget and resources with clear implementation arrangements for the ESMF are essential.
4. Availability of ESMF documents, including all guidelines, in local languages at project sites is important.
5. ESMF provisions must be incorporated in bidding/contract documents with accompanying translation in local languages and must be reviewed with contractors (if necessary) by PIU management prior to start of construction work.

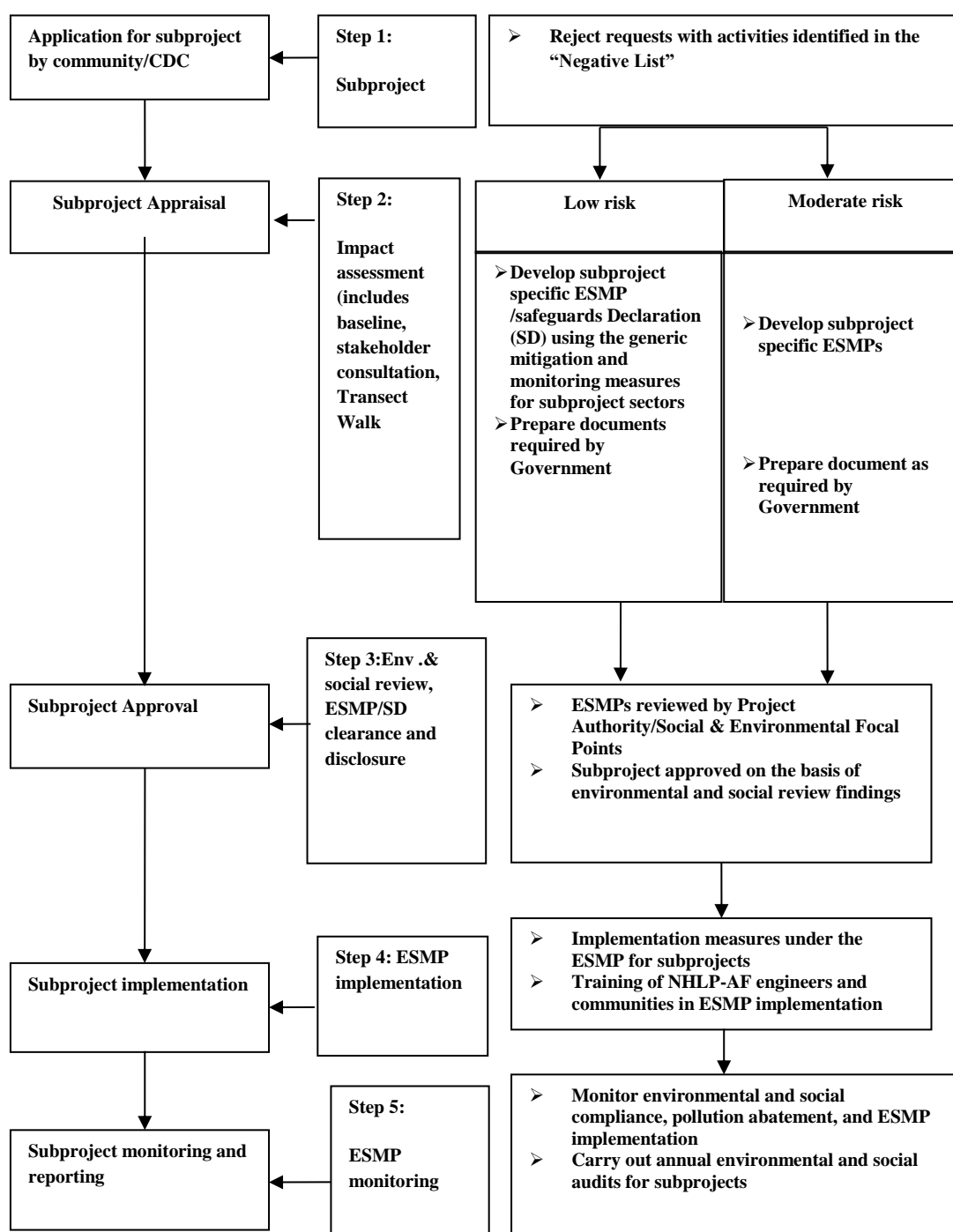
These lessons remain valid and are applicable to the AF NHLP.

5.3 Safeguard Screening and Clearance for sub-projects

Schematic diagram of the Environmental and Social Screening & Assessment procedure for AF NHLP Sub-projects.

Subproject Appraisal Process

Corresponding Safeguard Requirements



Close adherence to the five steps set out in the above diagram is required to ensure safeguards compliance.

5.4. Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs)

Guidelines on the content, monitoring and supervision of ESMPs are set out in Annexes 4a and 4 b.

5.5. Stakeholders: Disclosure of Information, consultation and participation

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

Stakeholders fall into two categories: (i) Direct stakeholders who will be directly affected by a sub-project, i.e. farmers both male and female, traders, middle man. Particular attention must be paid to the inclusion of relevant vulnerable and marginalized groups within communities (ii) indirect stakeholders who will indirectly affected by the project through job creation due to the project activities that may include traders and fruit industries

Following stakeholder identification, participatory methods such as focus group discussions through CDCs and relevant groups, semi-structured interviews, and 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 will be arranged at times to ensure the maximum participation of stakeholders.

Separate meetings will be held with women and the IMST 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.

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 Afghanistan Agriculture Input Project (AAIP), the On-Farm Water Management Project (OFWMP), the National Solidarity Program (NSP), Meetings will also be held with NGOs working in sub-project localities inform them about the project and explore opportunities for cooperation to lever the impact of the AF.

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 IMST team and the ID.

5.6. The Transect Walk

A modified Transect Walk across proposed demonstration and extension plots with different

stakeholders will be an important element in confirming ownership of these plots. The Transect Walk will also enable NHLP staff and all relevant community members to be more familiar about the quality of selected site. The Transect Walk will increase transparency about the lead framer selection and will facilitate practical and participatory extension work and learning.

6. ESMF IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1. Institutional Responsibilities

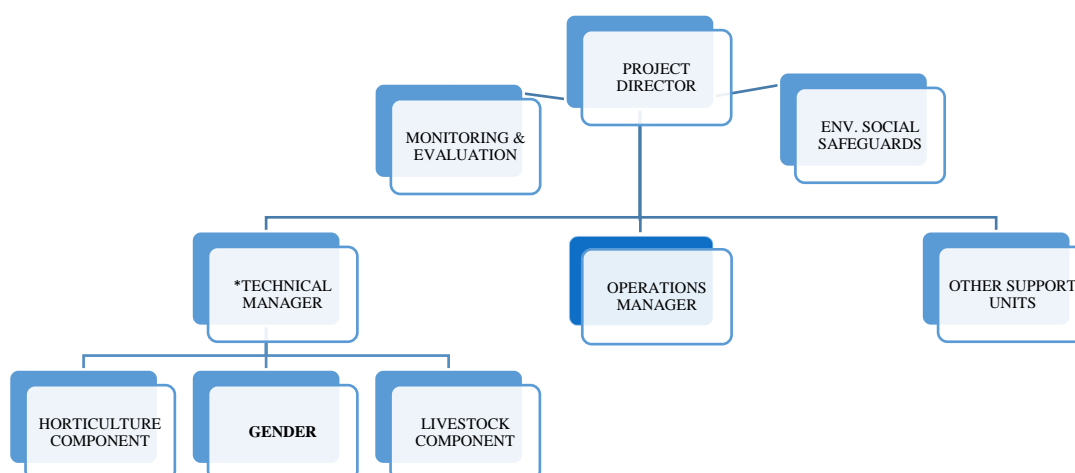
The Director of the IMST who work within the Horticulture and Animal Health Directorate of MAIL has the overall responsibility for ensuring compliance with safeguards requirements as set out in this ESMF. The IMST Director will be responsible for arranging an annual safeguards audit and reporting on its finding to the Director of the Horticulture and Livestock of MAIL and the WB.

A Safeguards structure at national and regional level was established under the original NHLP with a current total of 18 staff. This structure includes a National Safeguards coordinator with a regional safeguards officer in each of the existing five regions. Each regional officer is responsible for the relevant provinces. Female staff from the Gender Unit within MAIL have been assigned to work on the project – a national Gender Coordinator with five regional Gender officers working alongside their male safeguards colleagues. In addition an international IMP adviser with 5 regional IPM officers were appointed under the original project to work closely with safeguards staff. The IPM staff will be responsible for updating the PMP.

The national safeguards team comprising the national safeguards coordinator, the national gender coordinator and the international IPM adviser, will have specific responsibility for clearing Safeguards Declaration and ESMPs, monitoring, reporting on and the implementation of the ESMF provisions during preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all components of the AF NHLP. 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 national Safeguards team will be supported in their work by World Bank Social and Environmental Specialists, especially during the initial stages of the project. The Safeguards team will be expected to liaise closely with their counterparts in other relevant government projects e.g. AAIP, OFWMP and 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.

The regional safeguards teams, comprising the regional safeguards officer, the regional gender officer and the regional IPM officer, supported by the national safeguards team and regional staff from the agricultural extension services, have specific responsibility for stakeholder consultations during initial sub-project screening and impact assessment stages. They will also be responsible for the preparation of the Safeguards Declaration document and site specific Environment and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) for sub-projects and for regular monitoring of implementation of mitigation measures included in the ESMPs. Designated Environmental and Social Safeguards staff will receive training to enable them to carry out their responsibilities to an acceptable standard.

NHLP ORGANOGRAM



In order to improve Environmental and Social Safeguards implementation capacity within MAIL and to increase ownership, project sustainability and enhance development impacts, MAIL has decided to explore establishment of a Safeguards Management Cell to support all WB-funded projects be housed in a proper relevant departments or under one of the current WB funded projects where Pest Management and IPM approach is needed and where there is relevant capacity.

The Director of the ISMT will liaise with the head of the Horticulture and Animal Health Directorates 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 AF NHLP. 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.

6.2. Capacity Building

The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) has established a Directorate of Natural Resource Management which also focuses on environmental issues. This Directorate collaborates strongly with the NEPA to mainstream environment into policy decisions. MAIL is the government ministry spearheading the NHLP effort and therefore plays a coordinating role among all the main stakeholders to ensure AF NHLP development success. The environmental and social management capacity at the provincial levels (DAIL offices) is however limited and this will need to be enhanced and utilized for the environmental success of the AF NHLP implementation.

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 AF NHLP. The institutional capacity building strategy will seek to:

- a. Develop organizational mechanisms to ensure that environmental and social requirements of the World Bank and Afghanistan are followed throughout the AF NHLP.
- b. Ensure effective coordination between implementing departments (ID and DGAED) on safeguards issues and NEPA as a regulating agency on environmental issues
- c. Ensure effective coordination with other relevant government ministries e.g. MRRD and MEW.
- d. Ensure compliance with the ESMF
- e. Facilitate networking among various government departments at the regional or provincial levels.
- f. Assure consistency with the National Strategy for the Environment and the Environmental Action Plan as laid out under Environmental Law of Afghanistan.
- g. Identify and assess overall needs for environmental education, information, awareness building and training.

An assessment will be carried out by the PIU 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.

A capacity building strategy is expected to ensure that all NHLP 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.

Table 3: Key trainings for AF safeguards team and other NHLP 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, including confirmation of land ownership, PMP discussions
3	Development and Implementation of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs). Applying Safeguards Declaration	Consultation with/ feedback to local communities on potential problems and their impacts – short term and cumulative, identification of appropriate mitigation measures. Confirming supervision responsibilities.

	Process	Ensuring safeguards staff fully understand the declaration process and when to apply it.
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 safeguard policies and their application to the OFWMP AF. The role of NEPA in ensuring safeguards compliance

AF NHLP safeguard officers 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 resources. Training for communities will also cover community health and safety especially water-borne and vector communicable diseases such as cholera and malaria. It will also include training on basic technical concepts as well as principles of fair and equitable social organization.

6.3. Monitoring and Evaluation

To ensure effective implementation of the ESMF requirements, the IMST 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

At regional level, AF safeguards officers, 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.

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 sub-project districts, local NGOs and contractors) together with observations of project activities will be reported monthly to the safeguards unit in the IMST in Kabul using standard reporting forms. (see Annex 10).

Monthly monitoring reports from regional safeguards staff will include:

- a. List of consultations held, including locations and dates, name of participants and occupations
- b. Main points arising from consultations including any agreements reached
- c. A record of grievance applications and grievance redress dealt with
- d. Monitoring data on environmental and social measures detailed in ESMPs.
- e. Number of trainings of community groups in environmental and social issues

At national level the safeguards and gender coordinators will prepare consolidated quarterly monitoring reports from the 5 regions for the IMST management which in addition to the above data will include:

- f. Number of national, regional and provincial staff and counterparts trained on ESMF compliance
- g. Number of WB- cleared ESMPs; ESMPs and safeguards declaration forms prepared and cleared by client/project
- h. Number of technical audit recommendations that have been implemented.

These reports will be filed to permit easy retrieval and indicators will be incorporated into the AF project M & E system.

Table 4 : Examples of Local Level Environmental Indicators

Monitoring elements	Types of indicators items to collect	Elements to be collected
Waters	State of water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical-chemical and bacteriological water analysis (pH, BOD, COD heavy metals, bacteria, pesticides, nitrates,)
Soils	Chemical and Physical properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution/deterioration Organic Composition elements material rate exchange capacity saturation rate Depth Texture; Structure; Porosity; Water-holding capacity
	Behavior and land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitivity to wind and water erosion (affected area) Rate of degradation (salinization, alkalization, erosion...) Main crop yields Existence and fallow period

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of culture
Vegetation/fauna	Evolution of biodiversity (flora and fauna)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evolution of the land use • Evolution of the vegetation types • Biomass production • Rate of soils recovery • Reforestation and implementation of defensive actions • Deforestation (rate and conversion forests for other uses) • Habitat alteration and conversion of land for other uses
Production Systems	Evolution of techniques and technical performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivated areas and production and Cultural practices • Adoption of production techniques • Processing rates of agricultural products • Volume of consumed inputs (pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers) • Rate of adoption of integrated pest management (IPM) methods • Consumption of organic manure • Areas in biological culture • Waste (liquid, solid) management from processing activities • Rate of recovery of by-products of processing industries.
Human Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and hygiene • Pollution & nuisances • Personnel protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of effects on the production sources • wearing of proper protection equipment • Presence of disease vector • Rate water-borne diseases prevalence (malaria, bilharzias, diarrheas, • Compliance with the measures of hygiene on the site • Number of pesticide use-related poisonings

External Monitoring

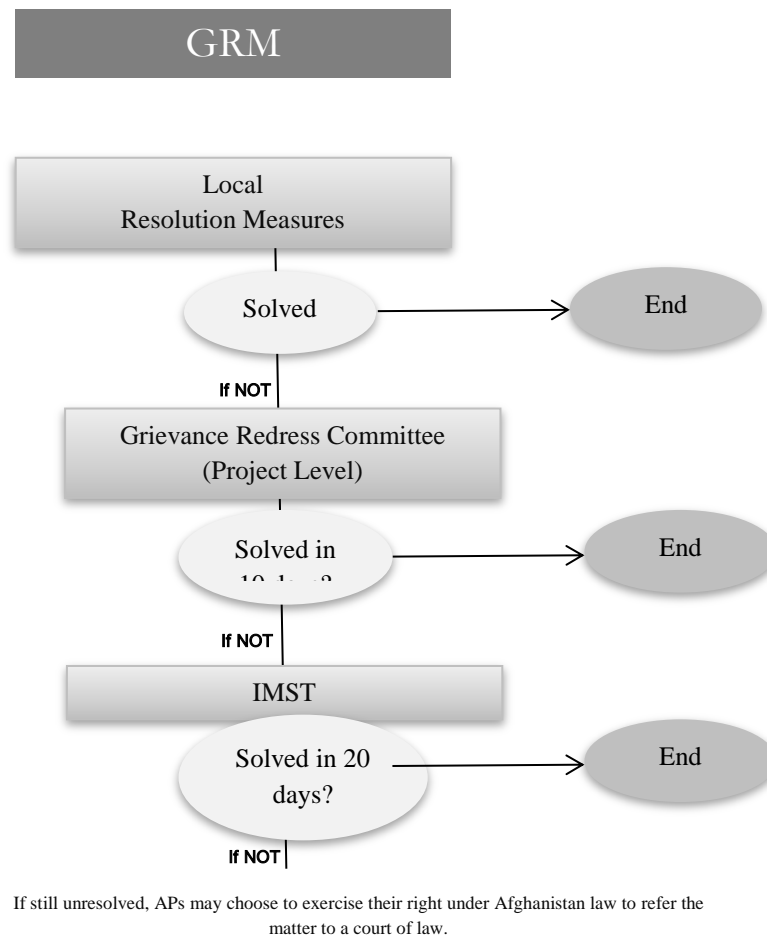
An independent annual technical audit of both environmental and social measures will be conducted by an entity acceptable both to the WB and the Government. The National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) is responsible for monitoring potential environmental impacts and will be considered as a possible organization to carry out independent monitoring and recommend corrective measures to the IMST 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 (iii) the safeguards declaration process is functioning as planned and (iv) 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 subproject ESMPs are developed/cleared and effectively implemented.

6.4. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

In order to ensure transparency and accountability a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to

address project-related grievances will be established by the IMST as part of the ESMF implementation process.

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.



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 horticulture and livestock departments' managers, 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).

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 Horticulture and Director of Livestock within MAIL in Kabul who will then address the complaint and respond to the complainant within 20 days. The GRM will be regulated as per the citizen's charter to be developed.

Dissemination

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 IMST. 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.

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 IMST management through the monthly report.

AF NHLP ESS staff should include regular updates and analysis of the GRM in their quarterly reports to the IMST and also provides regular feedback to communities and other relevant stakeholders.

The safeguards unit within the IMST will have an important role in ensuring that communities directly affected by the AF NHLP have a full understanding of the GRM, ways to access it and (i) ensuring environmental and social mitigation measures in the ESMP's are implemented as planned.

Recording and processing of grievances

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 IMST management through monthly reports.

World Bank Grievance Redress Services (GRS). 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.

6.5. Communications

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 IMST's national safeguards team will take a leading role in implementing the communications plan.

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:

- 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

The strategy includes communication through relevant media: The IMST'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.

- Preparation and translation into local languages of relevant and clear information on procedures related to land transactions;
- Distribution of easily understood information to all affected communities
- 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, cooperatives, farmer groups, women CDCs, 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.
- 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.
- Safeguards Officers participation in various regional meetings/shora. Safeguards staff will, where possible, participate in regional NGO meetings to inform local NGOs about the work and explore possible areas of synergy with other projects/programs for community level work.

6.6. Indicative Budget for Environmental and Social Safeguards Compliance 2016 -2020

The ESMF implementation budget covering the entire project comprises (a) cost for supervision, monitoring, and training, (b) cost for implementation of the PMP action plan, Indicative costs for (a) and (b) of about \$0.560 million are summarized below.

No.	Activities	Cost US\$
	(a) Supervision, monitoring, training	
1	External Monitoring (technical audit)	200,000
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	15,000
5	National/regional training for AF NHLP 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.	20,000
7	Training of farmers and local government staff in pesticide use (via transect walk)	20,000
	Subtotal (a)	330,000
	(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; \$20,000
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; \$60000
Subtotal (b)		\$ 230,000
Total		\$560,000

6.7 ESMF Disclosure

Prior to the decision meeting, the Executive Summary of the updated ESMF was translated to local languages and was be disclosed on the MAIL website by March 10, 2016. After approval of the ESMF, the government will make the arrangements necessary to translate the full version, and disclose it to all the stakeholders including the NEPA as soon as possible but not later than June 15, 2016. The English version will be disclosed on the World Bank InfoShop as soon as approval is obtained.

ANNEX 1: NEGATIVE LIST FOR INELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES

Sub-projects with any of the attributes listed below will be ineligible for funding under the National Horticulture and Livestock Project (NHLP) due to violation of relevant Afghan Legislation.

World Bank Safeguard	Attributes of Ineligible Sub-Projects (activities)
Preservation of Afghan cultural heritage	<p>Any activities that significantly damage or destroy historical and cultural property including, but not limited to, activities affecting the following sites:</p> <p>Officially recognized and/or proposed for recognition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herat Monuments (including the Friday Masjid, Ceramic Tile Workshop, Musallah Complex, Fifth Minaret, Gawhar Shah Mausoleum, Ali Sher Navai Mausoleum, Shah Zadeh Mausoleum Complex) • Bamiyan Valley Monuments (including Fuladi, Kakrak, Shar-i-Ghulghula, and Shar-i-Zuhak) • Kunduz, Ai Khanum Archaeological Site • Ghazni Site and Monuments • Ghor, Minaret of Jam • Balkh, Haji Piyada / Nu Gunbad Mausoleum • Kabul, Guldarra Stupa and Monastery • Helmand, Lashkar-i-Bazar (Bost) Site and Monuments • Baghlan, Surkh Kotal Archaeological Site <p>Unofficial but recognized for significant historical and cultural value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samangan, Takht-i-Rustam Stupa and Monastery

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logar, Mes Aynak Archaeological Site
Involuntary Resettlement	<p>No land acquisition or involuntary resettlement will be funded by the project.</p> <p>No horticulture and dryland horticulture will be funded on communal or government land.</p>
Natural Habitats	<p>Any activity that involves the conversion and/or degradation of critical natural habitats including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ab-i-Estada Waterfowl Sanctuary Ajar Valley Wildlife Reserve (Proposed) Dasht-i-Nawar Waterfowl Sanctuary Pamir-Buzurg Wildlife Sanctuary (Proposed) Band-i-Amir National Park Kol-i-Hashmat Khan Waterfowl Sanctuary (Proposed)
Forests	Any activities using unsustainably harvested timber or fuel wood
Safety of Dams	Any activities that affect or alter the quality and safety of existing dams
Pest Management	Requires pesticides that fall in WHO classes IA, IB, or II.
	Activities involving the use of hazardous substances.
International waterways	Affects waters in riparian neighbors.
Roads	New Roads.
	Widening of primary road.
Irrigation	New irrigation scheme or expansion of scheme requiring increased water intake
	New tube-well for irrigation

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.

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

ANNEX 3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CHECK LIST FOR SUB-PROJECT SCREENING

Project ID/title:		Village:		
Type of project:		District:		
Involved CDC name:		Province:		
Start date of project:		End date of project:		
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 proposed investment?			
2	Does the proposed investment area occur within or adjacent to any protected areas designated by government (national park, national reserve, world heritage site, etc.)?			
3	Will the proposed investment reduce people's access to the pasture, water, public services or other resources that they depend on?			
4	Might the proposed investment alter any historical, archaeological or cultural heritage site or require excavation near such a site?(see Attachment 1 (b))			
Physical and biological environment				
5	Will the proposed investment require large volumes of construction materials (e.g. gravel, stones, water, timber, firewood) that could adversely affect local conditions?			
6	Might the proposed investment lead to soil degradation or erosion in the area?			
7	Might the proposed investment affect soil salinity?			

8	Will the proposed investment 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 proposed investment have adverse impacts on natural habitats that will not have acceptable mitigation measures?			
11	Do the proposed investment have human health and safety risks, during construction or later?			
12	Will the proposed investment require pesticides that fall in WHO classes IA, IB, or II.			
13	Will the proposed investment leads to the increase in the originally designed water abstraction amount, or involve construction of new irrigation schemes?			
Alternatives				
12	Is it possible to achieve the objectives of the proposed investment in a different way, with fewer environmental and social impacts?			
B	Land Acquisition and Social Issues			
1	Will the proposed investment require acquisition of land (public or private) for its development?			
2	Have any farmers made voluntary land donations to the proposed investment?			
3	Will anyone be prevented from using economic resources (e.g. pasture, community place, forests etc.) to which they have had regular access?			
4	Will the proposed investment result in the involuntary resettlement of individuals or families?			
5	Will the proposed investment result in temporary or permanent loss of crops, fruit trees and household infrastructure such as granaries,			

	toilets, kitchens etc?			
6	Will the proposed investment affect the livelihoods of the affected, especially of the vulnerable groups including women and landless?			
7	Does the proposed investment involve water sources under dispute?			
8	Does the proposed investment impact any lands under dispute or with contested ownership?			
C	Local Minorities			
1	Are there any local minority groups within the proposed investment area? If so, how they will be affected (positively or negatively)?			
2	Have women been part of community consultations?			
<p>If any affected people are suffering negative livelihood impact because of the proposed investment 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 the Affected Peoples (APs), minimizing impacts and finding mitigation measures and compensation.</p> <p>Regarding land acquisition, it is necessary to have documentation for consultations with the APs, 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 7)</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 proposed investment 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?			
2	Does the proposed investment involve an irrigation scheme? [If Yes, apply PMF (see Attachment 1 (f))]			
E	Safety			
1	Is there probability of the presence of landmines or unexploded devices at or near the proposed investment area?			
2	Does the proposed investment involve dam safety? [If Yes, apply Attachment 6 (a)]			
F	GOA's EIA requirements (see Part 2 above)			
1	Will the project investment be classified as EIA Category 1 which required an EIA study?			
2	Has the required document (either for Category 1 or 2) be prepared and submitted to NEPA?			(provide the expected approved date)
<u>Guidance Notes once Checklist is completed</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checklist needs to be signed and dated by Project Safeguards Staff. • For those issues, marked YES, check (i) if the proposed investment is listed in Attachment 1(a) which 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 the list, ensure appropriate mitigation measures are contained in the site-specific ESMP for each item marked YES. 				

ANNEX 4. SAFEGUARDS DECLARATION FORM FOR B2 SUBPROJECTS.

AF NHLP project: Subproject Safeguard Declaration Form

*[For the agricultural extension and livestock investment packages **with a total cost less than \$50,000 .]***

Province: Subproject ID:.....

District/Village: Population Benefited Total

Implementing Agency: Subproject cost:

Subproject duration:

Name of Contact Person and Address:

Name of Responsible Regional Safeguard Staff:

DECLARATION

(1) I.....*[national safeguards officer]*...certify that this subproject is eligible for the AF NHLP funding support (i.e. does not involve any activities in the “*Negative List*”). The subproject will not cause adverse impacts on minority groups, natural habitats, or physical cultural resources.

(2) A *Transect Walk* was conducted on ...*[date]*..... Discussions during the walk with various community members confirmed the ownership of the proposed investment plots.

(3) The subproject has incorporated safeguard training on safe use of pesticides and IPM practices to enhance sustainable use of natural resources and/or management of environmental quality.

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

(5) Information on the sub-project, including the GRM, was disclosed to affected communities and consultations with various stakeholder groups, including women, were conducted throughout sub-project preparation. Consultations to encourage maximum participation will continue through project implementation.

(6) Subproject monitoring reports will be completed on a regular basis and these will be properly kept in regional offices’ subproject safeguard files for possible review and auditing.

Screened at sub-project level by.....

I have reviewed and completed the Screening Questions for this application.

Signature of Regional Safeguards Officer

Attachments (as and when applicable):

- Subproject description including maps and details of proposed investment packages.
- Confirmation of land ownership
- Responses to the Screening Questions and minutes of consultations
- PMP

ANNEX 5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP) TEMPLATE

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)
Extension and Farm Advisory Services						
Activities						
Etc						
Farmer Learning and Resource Centres						
Activities						
Etc						
Investment Packages for Demand Driven Rural Growth						
Activities						
Etc						
Improved Animal Health Service Delivery						
Activities						
Improved Animal Health Production Investment Packages						
Activities						

(B) Contents of an ESMP

- A description of the possible adverse effects that the ESMP is intended to address;
- Identification of project design alternatives that would meet similar objectives, and a description of why these projects are not viable, especially if they have a lesser environmental or social impact;
- A description of planned mitigation measures, and how and when they will be implemented;
- A program for monitoring the environmental and social impacts of the project, both positive and negative including indicators to monitor effectiveness of mitigation measures.
- A description of who will be responsible for implementing the ESMP; and
- A cost estimate and source of funds.

(C) Supervision of ESMP

3. 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.

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

ANNEX 6. TYPICAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

a. General Mitigation Measures

AF NHLP (Sub-projects)	Negative Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Increase in agricultural (horticulture, livestock, food crop) production	Decrease in crop yields due to the attacks by the crop pests and animal diseases	Promotion of IPM and the field research-related issues.
	Improper use of chemical pesticides and water pollution in irrigated systems	Periodic assessment of the contamination of the pesticide residue in irrigated systems and training of the CIGs for the rational use of pesticides
Expansions of cultivated land	Losses of livestock grazing land Degradation and exploitation of fragile lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice of farming in permanent or semi-permanent holding and agro-silvo-pastoral development approach • Reservation of spaces for forage crops. • Restoration of the soil fertility and protection of the environment.
Support to the livestock sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncertain source of supply (risk of introduction of new diseases) • Diseases related to poor hygiene conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal health certification issued by a resident veterinary • provide a transit center for imported animals • build lodgings according to the standards and ensure hygiene and cleanliness
	Bad conservation of veterinary drugs and feeds stocks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan for material for good conservation of veterinary drugs and training. • Avoid the prolonged storage of animal feeds already mixed in the farm
	Insufficient knowledge basic veterinary techniques by the CIGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of the CIG in veterinary techniques • Management of the pharmaceuticals
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intake of unknown diseases in the workplace • non-environmentally adapted animals • Extraction of construction materials, excessive consumption of wood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that imported animals are disease-free • Compensation reforestation • Training and availability of casing for the conservation of medicines and veterinary equipment

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • risk of contamination by pharmaceuticals poorly preserved • Pollution of the environment by livestock waste processing products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pools of waste management
Professionalization of the sectors, quality of products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • risks of marginalization of small producers in case development only focuses on market segmentation and labeling products • high meat cost for the domestic market consumers • Segmentation of markets, collective labeling of products • different standards of collective labeling of local preferences • modernization of infrastructure and their maintenance costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a program of support for small producers • Develop quality repositories • improve the traditional infrastructure with emphasis on hygiene; • Search for sustainable, responsive to the environment and less demanding installations by qualified personnel; • Develop a program for the promotion of the traditional actors destined for markets in low- consumption potential of labeled products
Pastoral Pilot Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • undermining agriculture and rural integration • articulation with decentralization and the governing texts • frequent clashes over the plots delimitation • pressure on pastoral ecosystems • not taken into account of the traditional management mode still in force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support for the other activities in agricultural and rural • information program, awareness and participation of local elected officials • extension of the texts governing the aspects of pastoralism and installation of fence surrounding plots; • pay attention to the restoration of vegetation in the area of polarization of drilling through reforestation; • valuing local pastoral practices and endogenous knowledge;
Animal health Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overloads of pasture • recurring charges of animal health protection • Permanent training of veterinarians and other agents of veterinary services • Funding loans requests for the installation of private veterinary practices • costs of veterinary services not subject to competition; • logical deficit of veterinary services economically justifying animal productions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilitate the animals destocking; • establishment of a funding mechanism based on the lucrative sectors such as meat, poultry... • a recycling program based on the needs expressed and funded by a mechanism to study; • a support program for the installation of all livestock farming professionals; • an accurate assessment of the

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breach to the pastures' carrying capacity • Worsening of erosion • Degradation of the vegetation around water points • Excessive withdrawal from groundwater • solid and liquid waste disposal if in lairage (fattening) 	<p>need for professionals of all levels for a relevant distribution in areas of livestock farming;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop a support program for the improvement of the performance of animal production such as the feeder, and poultry. This program can be funded with the assistance of mentoring organizations • multiply sources of water such as wells • waste management (recovery) plan...
Support to the CIG for food and vegetable crops (supply seeds); Support in agricultural inputs; realization of field demonstration plots; (training)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of contamination due to pesticides use • destruction of sensitive habitat • soils erosion, disruption of hydrological cycle • loss of agricultural land, pasture • overuse of fertilizers • use of pesticides • (groundwater pollution – surface water - plan of water) • contamination of livestock by the watering • intoxication in case of misuse • poor management of the packaging • destruction of non-target • clearing of forested areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated pest management of crops (pest and pesticide management Plan) • Promote the use of organic manure • Restore the relevant forest cover and adequately; avoid the slopes, erosion-prone soil • reasonable choice of the site
Support CIG for crop production. (Rational use of inputs: pesticides and mineral fertilizers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of contamination by pesticides during use • Risk of pollution from water runoff • Extraction of building materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make available equipment for users protection • Focus on the less toxic products and favor biological control / IPM against enemies of crops • Training in integrated pesticides management

b. Land Degradation Mitigation Measure

Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Land salinization	Salinization of the root zone can of course be avoided by deep drainage systems. It is possible to maintain the salt to an acceptable level in plots by drainage of soils at the beginning of campaigns and two to three evacuations of the water blade during the campaign. Of course this requires the presence of a drainage system to evacuate waste water. In terms of accompanying measures, encourage private farmers to adopt localized irrigation methods that considerably reduce the inputs and drainage needs to the plot. Facilitations can be sought for the acquisition of equipment for localized irrigation by financial incentives.
Soil waterlogging:	Soils Waterlogging can be prevented by the application of proper farming techniques and a professionalization of water management at the entrance and the exit. Irrigation water inputs must be correctly managed based on climate demand to limit to the maximum the upwelling of groundwater and avoid losses by seepage. Here also, the NHLP must plan to provide support for professionalization in the management of water for irrigation for crop diversification and the promotion of small irrigation.
The flooding of plant species to the right of the water retention sites	The recommended measures are prevention, information and awareness. Studies of bases, the studies of execution of micro - dams should necessarily contain a chapter on the issue of the risk of flooding of upstream of the micro - dams. A comprehensive inventory of woody species in areas which will be covered by the water must be carried out to quantify the loss of plant resources. Compensatory reforestation measures could be recommended.
The reduction in the arable and pastoral area, the increase in the population around water reservoirs	Integrate the program of creation of deductions within the overall framework of a land use and occupation plan for each eligible rural community in the activities of such nature. To stem conflicts resulting from the interactions between different users of space and hydro - agricultural amenities, users often with divergent interests (farmers, fishermen, pastoralists), land use plan development approaches being truly participatory must be adopted.

c. Livestock production Improvement

Potential Negative Impacts	Mitigation Measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compaction and change of soil structure by trampling • erosion and gully erosion of soils • waste production • odor in holding • changes in floristic composition (selective grazing) • pollution of water points (wells, ponds) • high pressure on water resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strategic planning for the number and the location of the water points • enhancement of the manure as fertilizer (training in composting) • planting of feed and multiple use trees • planting of live fences • training of the population in biosecurity
<i>d. Mitigation Measures for Dyers</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste water highly loaded with biodegradable materials, in heavy metals, phosphate (use of large quantities of soaps) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water pre-treatment units (storage basin prior to disposal)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and detergents) involving a strong pressure on the BOD, COD outlet that can result in eutrophication and the alterations to the level of aquatic life. • Health risks for the CIG in the use of dyes products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment for the CIG (gloves, boots, cache nose) • Training
<i>e. Village and Pastoral Hydraulics</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased pressure on water resources (the water table down) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the recharge of the water table by amenities such as afforestation of watershed • population awareness on the rational use of water
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in competition on the use of resources • reduction in arable and pastoral areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with users and awareness campaign to avoid conflicts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • salinization of soils • soils waterlogging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apply proper farming techniques and deep drainage systems • the promotion of the small irrigation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prolifération de végétaux envahissants • submersion d'espèces végétales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comprehensive inventory of threatened woody species • Integrated water resources management , tree removal and preventive forestry, alternative reforestation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase in the incidence of water-borne diseases due to the contamination of the water source and the infrastructure, groundwater, and soil • bad quality of water sources • development of insects and other vectors of water-borne diseases (malaria and schistosomiasis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness campaign on malaria prevention measures (impregnated bed nets) and schistosomiasis • carry out control campaigns • assèchements successifs des retenues pour lutter contre les mollusques. successive drying of water reservoirs for shellfish/mollusk control
<i>f. Improvement of Crop Production / Hydro-agricultural Development</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • destruction of sensitive habitat • clearing of forested areas • soils erosion • loss of pasture land • use of large amount of fertilizers • in appropriate farming methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore the relevant and adequate forest cover; avoid the slopes, erosion-prone soil • reasonable choice of the site • training on soils conservation and restoration measures • training on good farming practices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of large amount of pesticides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to the measures prescribed in the NHLP pesticide management Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • excessive withdrawal of groundwater • increase the pressure on water resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • multiply sources of water
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • alteration in the water flows • competition with other uses of water • pollution of the environment by the waters of the basins (fertilizers, chemical products, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • choice of the sites based on the uses and hydrology • evaluate the traditional use and demand of water resources • ensure the ability of dilution of the outlet, transfer and frequent winnowing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development of water-borne human diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • keep in check the development of insect vectors and prevention measures

g. Environmental Guidelines for Project Implementation

- Regulation of the sites occupation (which is allowed or prohibited)
- Compliance with laws and other regulations in force.
- Occupational health and safety in work sites
- Protection of properties in the vicinity
- Protection of implementing staff in the areas of activities
- Protection of soil, surface and groundwater: avoid discharges of wastewater and pollutants on soil, surface water and groundwater
- Signaling the works for the implementation of the activities
- Authorizations : seek the relevant authorizations prior to the beginning of work
- Information and awareness of local populations
- Protection of the environment against noise
- Environmental protection against contaminants and toxic products
- Protection of the environment from dust and other solid residues
- Protection of soil, groundwater and surface water
- Protection of vegetation and the surrounding landscape
- Management of wastes and residues of activities
- Solicitation of various authorizations before implementation (forestry services, etc.)
- Respect for places of worship and cultural sites in the vicinity of the areas of activities

h. Measures for Good Practices for Environmentally sound Agriculture

Improvement of the seed quality (seed production techniques)

- Enhance the characteristics the improved seeds
- Organize the production and dissemination of improved seeds
- Organize the supply of specific inputs (fertilizers, products of conservation) and the marketing of production
- Disseminate intensification techniques to improve the competitiveness of produced fruits
- Improve harvest and post-harvest operations

Improvement of the production systems and the natural resource base:

- Control of water erosion with pulses/legumes
- Improvement of fertility with culture in corridor including legumes
- Use of cover crops
- Fight against declining of agricultural land fertility by a better integration of livestock farming
- Monitoring of soil fertility
- Research program on the integrated management of soil nutrients;
- Research programs on the sustainable and improved Production systems
- Training of producers (organic manure, crop rotation techniques, rotation/ cultural association);;
- Dissemination of techniques of anti-erosion technologies

Sustainable agricultural development of plant production

- Control erosion and rapid depletion of the soils organic reserve by soil fertility restoration and sustainable management of soil
- Develop research into technologies that maximize the use of new sources of organic fertilization,

accessible and sustainable

- Minimize the effects of mechanized practices (choice of agricultural materials and equipment adapted to the agro-ecological zones for soil work; etc.)

Sustainable development of livestock farming and pastoral systems

- Promote the production of fodder and raise awareness of the animal feed to livestock producers
- Training livestock farmers to the conservation of feeds
- improve the animal health coverage
- Disseminate improved genitors
- Improve coverage activities of livestock (organic matter circulation on the land).
- Define the importance of the productions from the pastoral areas in the national economy;
- Analyze production constraints and economic integration of pastoral systems;
- Studying the impact of production systems and modes of appropriation of resources on pastoral ecosystems and their dynamics;
- Studying the problem of access to resources in the context of decentralization and recognition of pastoralism in the land legislation;
- Analyze the dynamic process of use and valorization of pastoral spaces;

Improving the quality of food products

- Ensure the quality of foodstuffs (sanitary conditions, packaging, transportation, storage and processing);
- Give priority to the establishment of a system of risks analysis and of control of critical points (system HACCP, hazard analysis critical control) point

Opportunities for the integration of biotechnology and biosafety in research activities

- Use the agricultural biotechnology tools to reduce constraints to horticultural and livestock development
- Integrate biotechnology into the activities of national and regional research networks
- Develop national and regional initiative on biosafety

Pesticide and Agro-chemical Use

- a. Train users as well as extension agents on safe, correct, and efficient use of pesticides.
- b. Promote use of safe pesticides (green label) based on WHO recommendation.
- c. Ensure adequate pre-harvesting waiting period for vegetables sprayed with pesticides before they are sold.
- d. Promote IPM technology for agricultural pest control.
- e. Promote use of bio-pesticides.
- f. Control unhealthy practices such as dipping of vegetables in pesticides to keep shiny and fresh.
- g. Encourage organic farming in more remote locations.
- h. Avoid use of growth hormones in animals.
- i. Avoid using chemicals for harvesting fish.

Soil Degradation

- a. An integrated approach by agriculture, livestock, soil conservation, and forest agencies is needed to tackle soil degradation problems.
- b. Promote balanced use of chemical fertilizers.
- c. Promote improved compost making techniques.

- d. Promote proper techniques for compost application.
- e. Promote inter-cropping with legumes.
- f. Disseminate cultivation of green manure under irrigated conditions.
- g. Promote fodder trees and ground grasses widely by making seed and saplings available.
Fodder and grasses should be promoted in private lands, community and leasehold forests, and community lands.
- h. Promote cover-crops to reduce soil erosion.
- i. Promote use of conservation farming (no or zero tillage), when feasible.
- j. Adoption of Sloping Agriculture Land Technology (SALT) for farming in steep slopes.
- k. Promote use of lime widely to neutralize soil acidity.

ANNEX 7. GUIDELINES FOR LAND DONATION AND COMMUNITY COMPENSATION

No land or asset acquisition may take place outside of these guidelines. A format for Land Acquisition Assessment is attached as Attachment (i).

These guidelines provide principles and instructions to ensure (1) the truly voluntary nature of any land donation, and (2) no donations effecting a livelihood impact exceeding ten (10) percent be allowed without c to the individual/community.

I. Eligibility

30. 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;
- (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.

II Voluntary Donations and Acquisition against Community Compensation

- a. Voluntary contributions. In accordance with traditional practices, individuals may elect to voluntarily contribute land or assets without compensation. However, the voluntary nature of any donation has to be clearly and fully documented by the individual PAP and supported by an assessment by the Safeguards Officer of the livelihood impact of the donation. No donation resulting in livelihood impact exceeding 10% is allowed.
- 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 head 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.
- © Voluntary contribution, or contribution against compensation, should be documented.
 - (a) All land documentation should specify that the land is free of any squatters, encroachers or other claims. A format is attached in Attachment (i), which includes a Schedule to be followed to assess any compensation claimed and the agreement reached.
 - (b) No physical work can be initiated until agreed compensation has been paid.
 - (c) Land transfer should be legally registered.

III *Consultation Process*

34. The implementing agencies will ensure that all occupants of land and owners of assets located in a proposed subproject area are consulted. There will be gender-separate community meetings for each affected mantaqa / gozar (urban infrastructure) or village (other projects) 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 agreement, based on the format provided in Attachment (ii).

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

IV *Sub-Project Approval*

In the event that a subproject involves acquisition against compensation, the implementing agency shall:

- a. not approve the subproject unless a satisfactory compensation has been agreed between the affected person and the local community;
- b. not allow works to start until the compensation has been delivered in a satisfactory manner to the affected persons;

V *Complaints and Grievances*

37. 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 NHLP Grievance Redress Mechanism. If this also fails, the complaint may be submitted to the relevant implementing agency for a decision.

VI *Verification*

38. The Community Meeting Minutes, including 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.

Schedule (i)

Land Acquisition Assessment Data Sheet

(To be used to record information on all land to be acquired)

1. Quantities of land/structures/other assets required:_____
2. Date to be acquired:_____
3. Locations:_____
4. Owners:_____
5. Current uses:_____
6. Users:_____
 - Number of Customary claimants:_____
 - Number of Squatters:_____
 - Number of Encroacher:_____
 - Number of Owners:_____
 - Number of Tenants:_____
 - ☐ Others (specify):_____Number:_____
7. How land/structures/other assets will be acquired (identify one):
 - Donation_____Yes_____No
 - Purchase_____Yes_____No
8. Transfer of title:
 - Ensure these lands/structures/other assets free of claims or encumbrances.
 - Written proof must be obtained (notarized or witnessed statements) of the voluntary donation, or acceptance of the prices paid, from those affected, together with proof of title being vested in the community, or guarantee of public access, by the title-holder.
9. Describe grievance mechanisms available:

Schedule (ii)

Format to Document Contribution of Assets

The following agreement has been made on _____
day of _____ Between _____ resident
of _____ (the Owner)
and _____ (the Recipient).

1. That the Owner holds the transferable right of _____
jerib _____ of _____ land/structure/asset
in _____

2. That the Owner testifies that the land/structure 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 of _____ for the benefit of the villagers and the public at large.
(Either, in case of donation:)

4. That the Owner will not claim any compensation against the grant of this asset.

(Or, in case of compensation:)

5. That the Owner will receive compensation against the grant of this asset as per the attached Schedule.

6. That the Recipient agrees to accept this grant of asset for the purposes mentioned.

7. That the Recipient shall construct and develop the _____ and take all possible precautions to avoid damage to adjacent land/structure/other assets.

8. That both the parties agree that the _____ so constructed/developed shall be public premises.

9. That the provisions of this agreement will come into force from the date of signing of this deed.

Signature of the Owner:

Signature of the Recipient:

Witnesses:

1. _____

2. _____
(Signature, name and address)

District Authorities: Signature and Date

Schedule (iii)
Compensation of Asset Requisition

Summary of Units to be Compensated Agreed Compensation affected unit/item

a. Urban/agricultural land (m ²):	_____	_____
b. Houses/structures to be demolished (units/m ²):	_____	_____
c. Type of structure to be demolished (e.g. mud, brick, etc.)	_____	Not Applicable.
d. Trees or crops affected:	_____	_____
e. Water sources affected:	_____	_____

Signatures of local community representatives, CDC head: _____

Include record of any complaints raised by affected persons: _____

ANNEX 8: BASIC PRINCIPLES OF INTEGRATED CONTROL OF PESTS AND DISEASES

PRINCIPLES	IMPLEMENTATION	RESULTS
PRINCIPLE 1 Obtain and plant quality planting material	Choose seeds, cuttings, tubers or residues from very productive, healthy varieties and resistant to pests/diseases. To obtain certified seeds, contact national registered seeds growers or the national research centers for seed multiplication. Farmers could plant material taken from healthy plants from the previous campaign. Do not stock planting material for more than one season. Carry out summary germination tests.	The use of quality planting material will provide a healthy and productive and consequently a quality harvest. Certified seed varieties are often resistant to several pests and diseases. Remember the popular saying that good seeds make good harvests.
PRINCIPLE 2 Choose fertile soils and areas adapted to planting	Select soils with good natural drainage, suitable for cultivation. Some farming (low-land rice or irrigated rice for example) prefer submerged soils. Always perform cultivation in weed-free farms.	Crops need a maximum soil/land and water management to develop and compete effectively with weeds.
PRINCIPLE 3 Adopt good practices in nursery	Establish nurseries on disease-free soils to promote growth of seedlings. Cover the soil with mulch of Neem leaves or dry grass or straws.	After replanting in farm, rigorous seedlings will produce sturdy plants.
PRINCIPLE 4 Adopt devices and adequate planting devices	Plant in line, with an appropriate spacing for the crop species to avoid an excessive density. Intercropping is generally practiced in rows, alternated rows or strips.	A very high density prevents crop development and by creating a humid environment, encourages the emergence of diseases. Planting in line help save seeds and carry out easily agricultural activities such as (weeding) in weed control. Intercropping reduces pressure from insects and guarantees yields.
PRINCIPLE 5 Planting crops at the right time to synchronize their growth period with a low incidence of pests and diseases	Schedule planting to avoid periods of pest and disease prevalence in farms. Coordinate plantation dates at the regional/provincial level to prevent pest from moving/migrating between crops and to maintain a seasonal rest period.	The crop defies strong incidence of pests and diseases during their development and growth. Pest development cycle is interrupted. Pest populations do not have the necessary time to reproduce massively.
PRINCIPLE 6 Practice crop	Plant successively crop that do not have common pests (cereals and root and tuber crops rotation with vegetables and legumes	Crop rotation prevents the proliferation of diseases and soil-borne pest (nematodes or

rotation	for example). Plant blanket crops during fallow (for example velvet bean and other legumes).	pathogens for example), as well as diapausing or overwintering insect pest survival. Blanket crops enrich soils and suffocate weeds.
PRINCIPLE 7 Adopt good soil conservation practices	Cover the ground with mulch, improve soil with compost or organic fertilizer and if needed, correct the nutrient balance with mineral fertilizers to enrich less fertile soils. Split fertilizer inputs, particularly nitrogen to better meet crop needs.	Poor soils are enriched at little cost to stimulate the growth and development of healthy crops and to obtain high yields, if fertilizer is used in a cost-effective manner.
PRINCIPLE 8 Adopt adequate and proper water management practices	Plant in soils with good natural drainage (except for rice). If necessary, build drainage channels to eliminate excess water; prepare water harvesting channel or pod (in millet or sorghum, for example) for sufficient water reserve. In irrigated condition, irrigate plants regularly depending on their need.	Crop development and growth are not compromised by lack of water; in addition crops do not suffer from water logging.
PRINCIPLE 9 Regular weeding	Place crops in weed-free farms. To prevent the production of seeds with weeds, hoe within three weeks after planting and hand-hoe superficially until the crop is covered. Pull out first weed seedlings before flowering and bolting.	This measure helps to save labor cost and avoid harming crop roots. Competition between crops and weeds is eliminated; the latter fail to produce seeds. Parasitic weeds cannot settle in farms.
PRINCIPLE 10 Regular farm inspections	Inspect farms every week to monitor crop growth and development, follow the development of auxiliaries and quickly detect the emergence of hot spot pests, diseases and weeds; carryout an agro-ecosystem analysis and decide on crop activities to be carried out.	Regular inspection of farms enables farmers detect problems and implement necessary integrated control measures to avoid extension of damage and, consequently, considerable yield losses.
PRINCIPLE 11 Keep farms perfectly clean	Always keep farms clean. Remove all residues (plants from previous year and plant residues for example); most residues are used as forage for livestock. Pull out and destroy crops with disease symptoms at early vegetative cycle. After harvest, remove crop residues (mow them and use them as livestock forage or bury them as soil amendment)	These results prevent pests and disease proliferation and their movement from plant to plant. Pest and diseases cannot spread to the whole farm.
PRINCIPLE 12 Combat pests and diseases effectively	Adopt a strategy on the prevention and growth of auxiliaries. Avoid control methods (excessive use of pesticides) that are harmful to human or crops as well as those causing environmental degradation; give preference to mechanical or natural methods (neem tree seeds/leaves extract, soapy solution for example). If the use of chemical pesticide becomes compulsory, (for example in case of outbreaks of Sunn pest or migratory crickets/grasshoppers or forest insect invasions, apply appropriate product in	Pest and diseases problems under control contribute to a high and sustainable production with low-cost inputs. Natural products are cheaper and less harmful to human and the environment.

	recommended areas, in accordance with required techniques in compliance with precautionary measures.	
PRINCIPLE 13 Encourage growth of natural enemies (auxiliaries)	Adopt practices that create enabling environmental conditions for insect natural enemies' growth and reproduction (minimal use of synthetic pesticide, use of plant producing pesticides such as neem tree extract, and mulching to stimulate the reproduction of natural enemies such as predatory ants, spiders, beetles, flower flies and ladybird beetles).	Pest populations are efficiently and naturally controlled by a significant population of natural enemies. Natural pest control is neither harmful to human nor to the environment.
PRINCIPLE 14 Minimize chemical pesticide applications	Avoid the systematic and regular applications of pesticides. If really needed, use only selective pesticides. Give preference to plant products. Do not use phyto-pharmaceutical products as soon as pests or early symptoms appear. Always analyze the agro-system (AESA) before any treatment. In the event of pest overgrowth and considerable damage, use natural products (neem tree seeds/leaves extract soapy solution or pyrethrin).	The parsimonious use of selective chemical pesticides allows auxiliary populations (predatory ants, spiders, mantis and ladybirds, for example) to grow at the expense of pests. It is a natural method for controlling pest.
PRINCIPLE 15 Adopt good practices of harvest	Harvest crops upon maturity; be prudent to avoid harming, tearing, breaking or causing damage to harvested produce. Avoid harvesting or storing fruits and vegetables in the sun.	Farmers obtain better prices for clean and pest-free produce. Pest-free produce is easily conserved as it does not constitute an entry point for pests and pathogens. Freshly harvested produce and preserved at low temperature are conserved for a long time.
PRINCIPLE 16 Adopt appropriate and quality storage facilities.	Warehouses should be always clean, dry and well ventilated. Store only whole produce. Keep harvests in tight containers to protect them from pests of granaries. In general, damage caused by pests become significantly worse after three months of storage; therefore, distribute harvests in several batches according to their self-life. Process only batches intended for long-term preservation (with appropriate products like neem tree oil, pyrethrin or recommended pesticides for store products).	The quality of products in stocks is maintained during warehousing. Store products are not too much exposed to pest and pathogen contamination. Stored grains remain dry. Recommended pesticides for stock treatment are used economically.

ANNEX 9. PROCEDURES FOR MINE RISK MANAGEMENT IN WORLD BANK-FUNDED PROJECTS IN AFGHANISTAN

The following procedures are designed to respond to the risks caused by the presence of mines in Afghanistan, 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);

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*

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*

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 determined 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 head or selection as long as this has not been corrected.

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

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 determined 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***

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 un-ambiguous 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.

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).

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 provisionalsum 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.
- c) 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 10. AF NHLP 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. PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

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

Component three of the Naghlu project poses a risk to damaging cultural property due to the likelihood of graves in villages which would be displaced in the event that the dam height is raised. The negative list of attributes, which would make a project ineligible for support (Annex 1), includes any activity that would significantly damage non-replicable cultural property. The following procedures for identification, protection from theft, and treatment of chance finds should be followed and included in standard bid documents. The ESIA's will screen for presence of physical cultural resources in the area of potential impact.

Chance Find Procedures

Chance find procedures are defined in the 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 artefacts 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.

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

ANNEX 12. SCHEDULING AND REPORTING TEMPLATE

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

Suggested Environmental and Social Progress Report Format

AF NHLP	Key environmental and social issues	Mitigation measures taken	Implementation and monitoring of ESMP	Training & capacity-building programs implemented	Convergence	Lessons learnt	Remarks

Comments on Sub-Project Progress:

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

Problem/Issue	Comments

ANNEX 13. MINUTES FROM KABUL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL)
National Horticulture & Livestock Project (NHLP)

Meeting Minutes of NHLP-ESMF Stakeholder Consultation (Jan-25th, 2016)



Prepared by: Mir Wali Lakanwal

Title: NHLP-ESMF Coordinator

Topic:	
Date:	Jan 25th, 2016
Time:	09:00 AM – 04:00 PM
Purpose:	The ESMF of the original project was suggested to be updated / revised to align with the scope and structure of the proposed Additional Financing-AF to ensure effective implementation of environmental and social issues as well as to include the lesson learned of the project in the ESMF document.
Attendees:	Stakeholders and project baneberries (Participants list is provided in the end of meeting minutes)

Background

The Government of Afghanistan (GoA) through the Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) is implementing the National Horticulture and Livestock Project (NHLP) with assistance from World Bank (WB). An additional financing in the amount of USD 90 million is approved for NHLP by the European Union (EU) through ARTF. The AF would extend the project an additional two years from its current end date of December 2018 to December 2020. The proposed AF would support the scaling up of activities under the original project and with geographic expansion from 22 provinces up to all 34 provinces, as long as security conditions permit.

The ESMF has been developed by NHLP to address environmental and social concerns and impacts that may arise during the implementation of NHLP sub-projects. The framework provides guidelines, codes of conduct and procedures for the management of environmental and social issues. However with AF the activities and geographic areas expansion revision of ESMF document was proposed and revision in the document without stakeholder consultation is meaningless. Therefore stakeholder consultation helps to improve project design, effectiveness and sustainability and to make sure that project has concrete plans and processes in place to avoid, minimize and or mitigate adverse environmental and social impacts of project investment and interventions.

Pre-consultation process (Dissemination of information):

The Executive Summary of the NHLP-ESMF translated into Pashto and Dari and made available to the relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries, before the meeting soft copy via email and hard copies through invitation letter has been shared with all the potential stakeholders. Furthermore the hard copies were also distributed during the meeting.

The Agenda of the meeting also prepared in consultation with the MAIL stakeholders and PMU management in order to ensure the gathering of all necessary information and to create a meaningful questions and answers platform. A brief introduction report of NHLP activities and achievements were also presented to the participants by Horticulture and Livestock component heads.

Summary of Proceedings:

The meeting opened with recitation of holy Quran, and **Dr. Shah Mohammad Kakar NHLP Livestock component head** chaired the consultation meeting and welcomed the participants of CDCs members, project beneficiaries, direct and indirect stakeholders. As well as provide brief information about NHLP and the aforementioned consultation meeting agenda and importance.

Two persons were assigned to record the meeting minutes and Ms. Muhzghan NHLP communication officer were assigned to take photos of the meeting.

Mr. Sayed Rasool Agha explained about the NHLP components, sub-components and the major on-going activities under NHLP especially in the division of services delivery and

investment support packages. In addition highlighted some of the additional activities that would be included in the NHLP structure in future interventions.

Mohammad Arif Rasuli Environmental Specialist at World Bank elaborate the importance of environmental and social framework specifically emphasize on wide range of consultation with direct and indirect stakeholders, as well as focused on the giving stake to vulnerable groups, women and poor communities in the project activities. Furthermore provide explanation on the importance of suggestions/recommendation from the participants for the improvement of the NHLP- ESMF document.

Mr. Mir Wali Lakanwal NHLP-ESMF Coordinator presented the background of NHLP, Project development objectives, and Environmental and Social Management Framework of the NHLP and its importance to the participants. Additionally explained in relation of consideration of environmental and social issues in the sub-projects identification, screening, design and in the implementation of individual sub-projects. Subsequently, elaborate the potential environmental and social impacts related to NHLP sub-projects on the surrounding, people and on the livelihood.

Finally presented the proposed revision points of ESMF document as well as explained the importance of revision for the additional financing and the role of stakeholder and the participant's feedback.

Main points raised/asked after the presentation

During the discussion part participants pointed out several important social, and environmental issues which need NHLP efforts to minimize/mitigate the possible impacts.

Question 1: Abdul Rahman Lead Farmer Central Region: Mentioned that newly born sheep calves are slaughtered for obtaining high skin price, which is used for Karakul (traditional hat) production. Are there any policies in NHLP project or design to overcome such issues.

Answer: In response to this question the technical team of NHLP replied that we have planned this issue in our program. The farmers will be given awareness on bottlenecks of slaughtering newly born calves. On the other hand information on importance of proper nutrition provision to calves will be given. NHLP has planned to include extension services in this respect.

Another participant mentioned in relation the above question that financial condition of livelihood impacts ineffective implementation of activities in this regard.

Dr. Kakar Livestock Component Head responds and added that NHLP is currently working on revision of activities under livestock component.

Question 2: During this consultation workshop, it was envisaged that lead farmers have realized the importance of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approaches. **Mr. Shah**

Mohammad Lead Farmer: mentioned that we are facing certain plant diseases e.g. Peshak, and Nul etc.?

Mr. Bashir Ahmad CDC member: added to the above question that for remediation of such diseases we should not use pesticides unless there is no mechanical, manual alternative ways.

Answer: Technical Team, one of the examples of widespread diseases in dry lands is desert locust. Desert locust should be controlled at hatching period through cultural, mechanical methods of farming. Otherwise chemical control would be difficult as the participants mentioned that pesticides/chemicals come to the food chain through the grazing of animals in the deserts. NHLP can help farmers in giving knowledge through FFS about all issues related to pest control etc.

Question 3: Mr. Ali ESS Officer NSP/MRRD: either is it possible to include involuntary resettlement issue in the NHLP implementation policy? and What processes do you follow on land acquisition plan?

Answer by Mr. Mir Wali Lakanwal: Involuntary Resettlement and Social Safeguards policy is triggered because of the water harvesting structure and dry land horticulture that may (in some cases) be involve in land acquisition issues. However under NHLP no relocation of people is expected in the implementation of sub-project except the aforementioned activities of construction of water harvesting structure and dry land horticulture.

Also provide the info about the following processes;

- Available government land; In accordance with the policy NHLP does not provide technical/financial assistance to communities having government land on lease for a duration of less than 35-50 years.
- Private land obtained through compensation paid by the community (i.e. transaction between willing buyer and willing seller) or, as a last resort; proof of documentation e.g. no objection by the seller on structures being established in private land obtained through compensation.
- Land obtained through private voluntary donations, provided the donation would have minimal livelihood impact on the concerned person, i.e. less than 10%. Private voluntary donations and community purchases would be fully documented as required by the ESMF and for government land, documentation would be needed that the land in question is free of encroachments, squatters or other encumbrances, and has been transferred to the project by the authorities.

Question 4: Aziz ur Rahman CDC member Balkh: suggested that NHLP project should take measures in rehabilitation of Pistachio orchard and preservation, he added that as apart from its economic services provision it has also play important role in ecosystem services provision.?

Answer by Technical Team: NHLP already working in this sector, NHLP dry land horticulture is specifically working in rehabilitation of pistachio orchards and also establishing new pistachio orchards in northern and western region of the country.

Question 5: Referring revision in ESMF, one of the participants mentioned that what were the shortcomings in previous selection criteria on a) Lead farmers, b) selection of women beneficiaries?

Answer by NHLP team: replied that these criteria were already present before in NHLP, however these were not placed in ESMF document. Inclusions of these criteria are quite important to be considered by ESMF and Gender team of NHLP during monitoring social equity, and gender balance of the program.

Question 6: Mr. Ahmad Zi NRM/MAIL monitoring manager: As NHLP provides agri-inputs to the farmers for example vegetable seed, in case the seed is not true to type or the seed germination ratio is very low. Are there any procedures to compensate the loss of the poor farmers?

Answer by Mr. Lakanwal ESMF Coordinator: NHLP already encounter such issues in the past but fortunately NHLP have in place a GRM mechanism. The grievance redress committees have been formed at headquarters, regional and district levels in all provinces which are under the coverage of the NHLP. As well as placed a complaints boxes in the villages for the collection of such complaints. GRCs receive complaints and review the nature of the complaints, if incase the loss is due to NHLP than based on the decision of GRC NHLP is responsible to compensate the loss, or in case the contractor provide low quality agri-inputs than we contact the contractor to bear the losses and compensate (compensations are decided by the GRCs both in cash or in kind)

In some cases if the district GRC didn't resolve the issues than ESMF Officers is responsible to forward the complaint to regional GRC or HQ GRC committee.

Question 7: One of the participants asked the question that on what basis NHLP is under category B. NHLP is having infrastructure development activities?

Answer: The technical panel briefly explained that NHLP does not have extensive infrastructure development activities. However, NHLP support farmers in construction of water harvesting structures in some irrigation water stress areas. Some activities have local level environment impacts therefore; the program is placed under category B according to World Bank safeguard polices.

Question 8: Have you/NHLP performed any quality analysis on surface/soil, water quality and fruits samples for measuring the amount of chemicals supplied to the orchards?

Answer: Mr. Lakanwal ESMF Coordinator: According to WB rules and regulation NHLP should conduct an environmental and social audit study of the sub-projects to see the impacts. NHLP already announced and start processes for looking forward to find

competitive resources to perform these tasks. These kinds of assessments will be performed soon after recruitment of expert/s.

Suggestions of National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA):

- ✓ In the NHLP ESMF framework revision in addition to the World Bank's safeguards policies the Country National Environmental Legislation will help and will ease in the implementation of projects to be considered. As NEPA legislation stipulates the national requirements.
- ✓ According to the country Environmental Law all projects before the commencement, should collect and provide opportunities to direct stakeholders/beneficiaries to express their opinion and provide it to the National Bureau of Environmental Protection. Additionally should get prior approval or environmental license from the aforementioned agency.
- ✓ In the establishment of livestock and poultry farms guidelines/policies of air and environmental pollution should be considered. So that to minimize/reduce and or prevent the medium and long term harmful impacts of such activities.
- ✓ The national and international standards and measures should be considered in the use and distribution of chemical fertilizers and agricultural inputs to the farmers. Through this way to eliminate harmful environmental impacts and prevent the loss/reduction in the agricultural products yields.
- ✓ According to the policy of Ministry of Agriculture research should be conducted and the standards of improved seeds shall be considered to avoid future problems, such as destruction of native plants/species.
- ✓ Environmental law and regulation's consideration should be in place in pesticides use and import from neighboring countries. Additionally it is recommended to prevent the use of expired and or banned chemicals/pesticides.

Consultation meeting Participants List:

S.N	Name	Title	Organization	Contact Info	
				Contact #	Email ID
1	Sifat Ullah	E&S Specialist	AMIP	0788695846	envsignstst.sifat@gmail.com
2	Dr. M. Aref Amanyar	Livestock Director	MAIL	0700498082	aref.amanyar@gmail.com
3	M. Jamil Naizi	Nutrition Officer	MAIL Home economics	799355347	mohdniazijamil@gmail.com
4	Abbas Ali	ES Officer	NSP/MAIL	079933308	a.abbas@nspafghanistan.org
5	Amanullah Kakar	Chief of CDC	CDC Balkh	0799713198	
6	Bahsir Ahmad	Chief of CDC	CDC Kabul	0799159174	
7	Shah Mohammad	Chief of CDC	CDC Balkh	0786650164	
8	Ms. Fatima Amiri	Gender Coordinator	NHLP		Fatima.amri@gmail.com
9	Sultan Masoud	ESIA expert	NEPA	07998704230	Masoudrahimi8@gmail.com
10	latifullah	IRDP	PCU	796022636	latifallah.kohistani@eirp-agg.org
11	Abdul ghafor	Head of office	MAIL	729829200	Abdulghafar.madeed@mail.gov.af
12	Noor Ahamd	ESS	MEW	7784463729	
13	Hafezullah	Institutional De.	OFWMP	0779015625	Hafeezullah.hashi@mail.gov.af
14	M. Mustafa	ES Specialist	AQCS	0787473296	Mustafa.sahebzada@gmail.com
15	Ikramullah	Lead Farmer	NHLP/NGR	0706624161	
16	Ishaq	ES specialist	ONFWMP		Ishaq.sahebzada@gmail.gov

	Sahebzada				.af
17	Rahimullah	Lead farmer	NHLP/Kunar	0778844515	
19	Ataullah	Chief of CDC	CDC Center	0700597001	
20	Ali Reza	Watershed Engineer	Mail	786869676	alireja25@yahooo.com
21	M. Amin	IAs manager	ID department	077773652	
22	A. Zia Mirzad	M&E Manager	Irrigation/NR M	708817893	Mirzada2001@yahoo.com
23	Sharafuddin g	Head of Reg. survey	ANNGO	0706124783	
24	Mrs. Shilla	Lead Farmer	NHLP/Mail	799425185	
25	Shir AHamd	LF	NHLP		
26	Marjila	Gender Senior Officer	Mail	792387945	Marjela.faizi@gmail.com
27	Haroon Ahmad Haleemzai	Environment Specialist	AAIP/Mail	700031348	haroon.haleemzai1@email.gov.af
28	Muhssain	Int. Environmental Specialist	AAIP/MAIL		
29	Mohammad Arif Rasuli	Sr. Environment Specialist	W.B	700171338	mrasuli@worldbank.org
30	Ezattullah Emran	Member of Civil Society	SC	788128825	ezatullah.imran@gmail.com
31	Nahid Samadi	Gender Officer	OFWMP	705994920	nahid.samadi@mail.gov.af
32	Shafiqulla	Social Survey manager	NRM MAIL	785121735	amaushadiqullah@gmail.com
33	Dr. Kakar	Livestock Head	NHLP		h_dr_shah_mohd@yahoo.com

34	Mr. Sayed Rasoul	Horti. Head	NHLP		rasoolsaid@gmail.com
----	-----------------------------	-------------	------	--	--

