



Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)

Draft Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Drought Early Warning, Finance, and Action Project (P173387)

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	ACRONYMS	

AFSC	Afghanistan Food and Security Cluster
AMD	Afghanistan Meteorology Department
ANDMA	Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority
ANPDF	Afghanistan National Peace Development Framework
APs	Affected Persons
ARTF	Afghanistan Rehabilitation Trust Fund
CBT	Community Based Targeting
CCAP	Citizens Charter Afghanistan Project
CDCs	Community Development Council
CoC	Certificate of Compliance
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EA	Environmental Assessment
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
ENETAWF	The Drought Early Warning, Finance and Action Project (this project)
EWS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FPS	Facilitating Partner
FSC	Food Security Cluster
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
GIRoA	Government Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IDA	International Development Association
IDPs	Internally Displaced People
ILO	International Labor Organization
IPF	Investment Project Financing
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LAL	Land Acquisition Law
LML	Land Management Law
LMP	Labor Management Procedure
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
MCIT	Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoLSA	Ministry of Labors and Social Affairs
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MoRR	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
NAPWA	National Action Plan for Women of Afghanistan
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NDMC	National Disaster Management Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Agency
NPP	National Priority Program
NSIA	National Statistics and Information Authority
NSP	National Solidarity Program
NWARA	National Water Affairs Regulating Authority
OHSMP	Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RF	Resettlement Framework
SA	Social Assessment
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SH	Sexual Harassment
TPM	Third Party Monitoring
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
WB	World Bank
WUAs	Water Users Associations

1 INTRODUCTION

The Drought Early Warning, Finance, and Action (also referred as ENETAWF) Project is an Investment Project Financing (IPF), funded by an International Development Association (IDA) grant of US\$150 million equivalent and a considered US\$50 million contribution from the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) over four years. The project is part of the broader strategy to address food and nutrition insecurity in Afghanistan and is aligned with the principles of the Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework (ANPDF 2017- 2021) and several National Priority Programs (NPPs). The project development objectives is to increase the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable households living in drought prone rural areas and put in place building blocks for an early warning based shock responsive resilience support system with mechanisms for financing.

1.1 Relevant Laws and World Bank Standards

The primary relevant national laws and legislations framing social and environmental issues which need to be considered in relation to the this project are; 1) Environmental Law (2007), 2) Regulation on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (2017), 3) Afghanistan Drought Risk Management Strategy (2020) 4) Afghanistan's Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (ACCSAP) (2020) 5) The Afghanistan Labor Law (2007), 6) The National disaster Management Law (2012), 7) Land Acquisition Law (2017), 8) National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA) – 2007- 2017).

The World Bank introduced a new Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), which applies to all projects developed after October 2018. Therefore, this project will be developed and implemented according to ESF requirements. The relevant Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) for this project are ESS1, ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS5, ESS6, ESS8 and ESS10.

1.2 Potential Environmental and Social Impacts and Risks

The environmental risk is considered Moderate (M) at this stage. The project will establish a shock-responsive resilience building system with expected positive outcomes to potential droughts and environmental impacts. The project will support specific labor-intensive public work activities that will contribute to the conservation and rehabilitation of natural resources including vegetation, soil and water. The soil erosion control and water conservation, planting trees to restore degraded land, flood and gully control will all have positive impacts on the local environment and will enhance the awareness of the local communities about the conservation and reversing degradation.

However, subprojects activities might also cause some environmental risks and impacts including, removal of existing vegetation, land degradation, excessive use of ground water, overgrazing, destruction of green areas or cut down of trees. These impacts will be readily avoided and mitigated by application of various Environmental and Social (E&S) tools and instruments, including subprojects environmental and Social Screening, conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or Social Impact Assessment (SIA) for subprojects with significant E&S risks and impacts, application of generic Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMF) and or subproject specific ESMPs, if required.

The social risks and impacts are also considered Moderate (M) at this stage. The key factors for this risk rating include: (i) minor land impacts (the labor-intensive activities are expected to cause only minor temporary or permanent land/asset impact, including loss of crops, loss of access to and use of community/public grazing lands (annex 6 includes an Abbreviated Resettlement Framework which will be followed); (ii) labor management issues (e.g. issues relating to working conditions, payment of wages to community workers, discrimination in hiring and lack of facilities at workplace); (iii) Gender Based Violence (GBV) risk, particularly sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA); (iv) the risk of exclusion of vulnerable and poor families. However, the overall social risks to communities covered by the project are moderate, predictable and expected to be temporary and/or reversible, and site-specific, without likelihood of impacts beyond the actual footprint of the project.

1.3 Subprojects Screening

Environmental and Social impact screening of sub-project under component 2 will take place at feasibility stage to collect baseline information on environmental and social concerns and identify issues for consideration in more detailed assessments at the design stage. There will be transect-walk conducted together with the local people (community development council (CDC) and other stakeholders during the preparation of the social screening checklists. For each relevant sub-project proposal, the PMU Safeguard Officer at regional level will carry out a screening process by completing the Environmental and Social Screening checklist (Stakeholder engagement events should start by going over social distancing orders and good hygienic practices 1 and 2). Application of this screening checklist will facilitate the identification of ineligible subprojects under ENETAWF, the potential environmental and social impacts of eligible subprojects, determination of their significance, assignment of the appropriate environmental and social category, proposal of appropriate environmental mitigation measures, or recommend the execution of

an Environmental and or Social Impact Assessment (EIA/SIA) or an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), as necessary.

ESMF Institutional Arrangements

The ENETAWF will use the following institutional arrangements;

1. In CCAP districts (20 districts) the project will use existing CDC structures
2. In non-CCAP districts (51 districts) the REACH project will establish the CDC structure for ENETAWF to build on
3. In hard to reach areas (7 districts, no new structures will be established, the project will work through Facilitating Partners (FP), which are NGOs currently working with MRRD implementing CCAP.

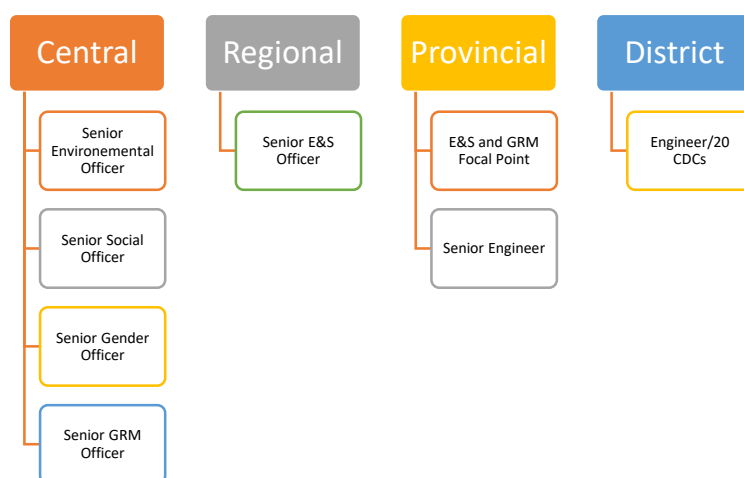
At central level MRRD has a PIU and at regional level there is a PMU office. At the national level, MRRD will have an Environmental and Social E&S Unit (ESSU) with four staff; a Senior Environmental Officer, a Senior Social Officer, Senior Gender Officer and a Senior Grievance Handling Officer. This unit will be responsible for all E&S issues and ensuring the ESMF is operationalized at the field level through proper ESMPs, when required.

At the regional level, in each of the 7 regions, there is one dedicated Environmental and Social E&S Officer (male or female) as a focal point. This officer will be responsible to cascade the training received from the central level ESSU to the E&S Focal Points/Senior Engineers in the PMUs and support the relevant PMUs with the screening and scoping of subprojects. This focal point will assist project team in preparation of subprojects ESMPs and will monitor the Environmental and Social compliances of subprojects for the implementation of the ESMPs.

An E&S and Grievance Redress Mechanism Focal Point will be assigned within Provincial Management Unit (PMU) in order to provide essential coordination for handling E&S issues and complaints in a timely and satisfactory manner. The PMU will also mobilize other officers/trainers (e.g. community engagement officers) as and when required.

In Non-CCAP areas E&S staff in each province will be recruited except in the 7 hard to reach districts (HTR) where the Facilitating Partner will be engaged and thus responsible for hiring E&S staff. The FPs in each province (with HTR districts) will also assign one E&S officer to oversee the implementation of ESMF and or the preparation of other E&S instruments and implementation of ESMPs.

Figure 1: MRRD Institutional Arrangements for ESMF Implementation



Consultation and Disclosure:

Consultations on draft ESMF and SEP were conducted both at central and at provincial level during June 03-06, 2020. The virtual and in person consultation meetings targeted about 349 people including line government and NGOs representatives, CDC members, Farmers, CSOs and poor people. CDCs used pre-defined criteria to identify the drought affected people and farmers including women and introduced them for consultation on draft ESMF. These criteria were shared with CDCs by regional CCAP offices. Draft and printed copies of the ESMF were shared among the participants and their views and feedback were collected. A virtual stakeholder workshop was conducted at central level on June 3, 2020, participated by 14 stakeholders mostly line government representatives and UN agencies personnel. Virtual and in person workshops were also conducted in 13 provinces from Jun 4-6, 2020 both at provincial capital level and at district level. The soft copy of the ESMF and SEP were also published on MRRD website on May 30, 2020.

The detailed information on stakeholder consultation are available in section 6.2 and stakeholders' views and feedback in Annex 11.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

This project will use the existing robust GRM system of the Citizens Charter Afghanistan Project (CCAP), which is available at village /CDC level, Cluster level in cities, district/*Nahia* level, provincial/ municipal level in 20 of the 78 project districts, and at central/HQ level. Different uptake channels are open for project beneficiaries and other stakeholders to register their grievances. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for this project provides details of GRM system. In the 51 target districts of the project, which are not covered by the CCAP, the ministry will have to extend the existing GRM to cover these as well. In hard-to-reach 7 districts, FPs will be assigned to establish similar mechanism in close coordination with CDCs and other local stakeholders.

1.4 ESMF Budget

The ESMF budget is mainly allocated for capacity building of the PIU, PMU staff and other stakeholders including local communities who will be engaged in subproject preparation and implementation process and managing environmental and social impacts at subproject level. Other costs include monitoring and evaluation and audit of the E&S activities and printing and publishing brochures and pamphlets. The total cost for ESMF implementation is USD 400,000.

2 BACKGROUND

The Drought Early Warning, Finance, and Action (also referred as ENETAWF) Project is an Investment Project Financing (IPF), funded by an IDA grant in the amount of US\$150 million equivalent and a considered US\$50 million contribution from the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) over a four-year period. The project is part of the broader strategy to address food and nutrition insecurity in Afghanistan and is aligned with the principles of the Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework (ANPDF 2017- 2021) and several National Priority Programs (NPPs). The project proposes a proactive approach to provide regular and predictable cash and/or food support during normal years (non-drought years) to food insecure households and scale-up the support during drought years to increase the resilience of the households most vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity.

2.1 The Project Development Objectives

The Project Development Objectives of the ENETAWF project are to "increase the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable households living in drought prone rural areas and put in place building blocks for an early warning based shock responsive resilience support system with mechanisms for financing".

2.2 Project Components

The Project consists of the following five key components:

Component 1: Strengthened drought early warning decision support, improved hydromet services and community resilience. This component will support the GoIRA in developing and establishing a drought early warning decision support system and improve its capacity to develop and deliver critical weather, water and climate information services, with a particular focus on agromet services, that underpin planning, decision-making and financing for drought risk management. It will also support investments related to improving access to hydromet and early warning, dissemination and preparedness for community resilience.

Component 2: Establishing a shock-responsive delivery mechanism to build resilience. This component will focus on building a shock-responsive delivery mechanism targeted to the needs of chronically and seasonally food insecure households. These interventions will seek to build household and community resilience through a combination of unconditional cash-transfers and public works (or cash-for-works). They can expand horizontally and vertically during drought years to support households at risk of becoming food insecure by the impacts of a drought.

Component 3: Established procedures for early financing to support pre-agreed early actions and rapid responses. The Early Finance component will ensure that the support program developed can be shock responsive, by establishing financing arrangements that timely support is provided to food/ nutrition insecure and vulnerable households affected by climate induced droughts.

Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC). This contingent emergency response component is included under the project in accordance with Bank's Investment Project Financing Policy, paragraphs 12 and 13, for situations of urgent need of assistance. This will allow for rapid reallocation of project proceeds in the event of a natural or man-made disaster or health outbreak or crisis that has caused or is likely to imminently cause a major adverse economic and/or social impact.

Component 5: Implementation Management Support and Institutional Strengthening. This component will finance the operational expenditures related to the management, monitoring and evaluation of the project. Its support will strengthen the planning and coordination of activities supported by the project, as well as the monitoring of their implementation. This component will also support institutional strengthening and capacity development for relevant GoIRA departments.

2.3 Project Implementation Approach

Under component 2, the project will use different implementation modalities to support food insecure households. These include;

2.3.1 Resilience Building Cash-for-Work (CFW):

In non-drought (normal) years targeted communities will benefit from a cash-for-work program targeting vulnerable households. Identified using Community Based Targeting, chronically and seasonally food insecure households who have able-bodied members will receive cash or in-kind support in exchange for participation on labor-intensive public works (LIPW) activities intended to build ecological resilience. These activities will occur during the lean months, from December to May. It will include the building, repairing, or maintenance of local infrastructure that would benefit the community at large and environmental conservation and rehabilitation works, including rehabilitating irrigation and drainage systems/canals, building small check dams,

terracing, tree-planting, and other watershed activities that will lead to improving soil and water management.¹

2.3.2 Unconditional Cash Transfers (UCT):

Transfers in cash or in-kind for households identified as chronically food insecure through community-based targeting (CBT) that do not have able-bodied member or the capacity to generate an income (e.g., elderly, disabled, pregnant women and young children).

2.3.3 Productive support:

This subcomponent aims to promote and improve livelihoods of selected vulnerable households and thereby strengthen their resilience to future climatic / drought shocks. Productive packages will be timebound and tailored to a household's needs and sources of livelihood. They could include, for example, livestock, poultry, irrigation kits, drought-tolerant seeds, improved bags for storage or other agriculturally oriented support packages.

2.3.4 Shock-responsive support:

This sub-component aims to develop a mechanism for scaling-up assistance to food insecure and vulnerable households immediately following drought shocks. During drought events the cash/food transfer will be scaled up horizontally to provide additional support to the existing beneficiaries and vertically to include new beneficiaries who will be affected by the drought.

2.3.5 Nutrition specific support:

In order to improve the nutrition status of vulnerable households the targeting mechanism will use nutrition filter particularly to capture the most vulnerable members of the community including households with pregnant women and children between zero and two years of age.

In-kind/food vs. cash benefits:

The proposed project will provide support to beneficiaries through both cash and/or in-kind/food depending on the circumstances of the target area. To decide whether cash or in-kind food transfers are provided, an assessment would need to be made of a community's access to a functioning local market, as well as other factors that might constrain cash transfers (for example, when markets are disrupted, not developed or when there is no cash-based local economy).

Mobile cash transfers

Mobile cash transfer is also being considered as a modality for transfers in select areas where this is considered feasible. Benefits of direct mobile-based cash transfer include reduction of delivery costs to program beneficiaries; minimization of fraud and leakage risks; financial inclusion for the most vulnerable, and increased choice for households to use relief for their most pressing needs.

2.4 Project Area and Targeted Population

The project targeted districts can be divided into three categories: (1) CCAP districts, (2) Non-CCAP districts, (3) Hard-to-Reach (HTR) districts.

The project will cover 78 districts, of which 20 districts are overlapping with CCAP, 51 districts are in non-CCAP areas (but where the REACH project will establish CDCs prior to commencement of ENETAWF project roll-out) and the remaining 7 districts are in hard-to-reach (HTR) districts where the project will rely on facilitating partners for implementation. While the broader geographic areas for project interventions have been pre-identified, the exact locations for project interventions are not known at this stage. All these districts have been affected by some type of drought in the near past resulting into loss of economic and livelihood opportunities and food insecurity specially when it comes to vulnerable populations. In these targeted 78 districts there are about 250,000 food insecure households who will be supported. The project will mainly fund labor-intensive community-based small activities with anticipated positive social and environmental impacts in general. In events of drought, there is potential that the project could target additional districts.

The beneficiaries identified as the most in need of assistance across Afghanistan can be divided into three categories: (i) **Chronically food insecure households** who are extremely poor, lack consistent access to enough food for an active and healthy life and require yearlong assistance (this includes households whose income is not enough to cover their basic food and nutrition needs and households whose members cannot partake in any type of income-generating activity including subsistence agriculture, livestock production or working as casual laborer). This category includes female and child-headed households, orphans, households with pregnant and lactating women, infants and children, as-well as households with severely (mentally and/ or physically) disabled people, and households headed by the

¹ Community infrastructure/assets that will be built by the labor incentive public work will be identified and selected by the community itself from an established short-list.

elderly; (ii) **Seasonally food insecure households** who struggle to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in certain seasons, are especially susceptible to shocks, and therefore require support to bridge their food and nutrition gap and livelihood strengthening and resilience building support; (iii) **Shock-affected households** who can usually meet their basic food and nutrition needs but are vulnerable to natural or human-induced shocks (drought in this instance), and therefore require support when a drought occurs. Other beneficiaries include (iv) users of weather, water, climate and drought early warning services such as farmers, pastoralists, etc., and (v) institutions whose capacity will be enhanced for better service delivery².

2.5 Need for the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

While the broader geographic areas for project interventions have been pre-identified, the exact physical locations and the nature and associated impacts and risks of the proposed subprojects are not known at this stage. Therefore, the project has adopted a framework approach. The preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) ensures that the proposed project has procedures and processes in place to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate potentially adverse environmental and social impacts. It examines the potential actual and anticipated environmental and social risks and impacts of the project and/or series of subprojects, when the environmental and social impacts cannot be determined until the program or subproject details have been identified at provincial, district and at community levels. This ESMF builds on the client's (MRRD) prior implementation experiences from WB funded community-based service delivery programs such as current Citizens Charter Afghanistan Project (CCAP) and the previous National Solidarity Program (NSP).

ESMF defines procedures and screening list to ensure that timely measures are in place in order to:

- Avoid or minimize any harm to human health;
- Avoid, reduce, mitigate or compensate any loss of livelihood;
- Avoid, minimize, mitigate or compensate for any environmental degradation as a result of the interventions by projects;
- Enhance positive environmental and social outcomes;
- Ensure compliance with Afghanistan's legislations as well as with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and the World Bank Group General Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSG).

The ESMF is complemented by the following ESF instruments:

- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
- Labor Management Procedures (LMP)
- Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)

The ESMF includes a generic ESMP and an Abbreviated Resettlement Framework (RF) (annex 6) which will be followed for sub-projects. This ESMF along with ESCP are legally binding documents to be included in the Financing Agreement of the ENETAWF project.

2.6 ESMF Preparation Process

Following are key steps in ESMF preparation;

- Reviewed project documents and meeting/discussions with various stakeholders including World Bank
- Reviewed policy and regulatory requirements
- Collection and analysis of baseline environmental and social data, with the help of primary data collection and secondary literature review.
- Consultations with the stakeholders including beneficiary/ local communities and developing the consultation process
- Review the potential and likely impacts of the ENETAWF activities and subprojects and mitigation measures to address potential adverse impacts. Guidance on how to manage those impacts, role and responsibilities and TORs etc.
- Outline the detailed procedures to be followed to comply with the WB and GIRA rules and regulations including preparation of various Environmental and Social (E&S) documents, monitoring mechanism, stakeholder engagement, disclosure requirement, grievance redress and institutional arrangement.
- Brief description of content and organization of ESMF.

² More in the institutional and implementation section.

3 LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This chapter outlines key national laws and regulations including the World Bank’s environment and social standards that serves as a guide for the implementation of the project and ESMF. A summary of different national laws and regulations is presented followed by a brief summary of the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards.

3.1 National Legal Framework:

3.1.1 Environmental Law (2007)

The Environmental Law contains a specifically designed legal framework needed to sustainably manage Afghanistan’s natural resources and rehabilitate its damaged environment. The law also clarifies institutional responsibilities and contains the compliance and enforcement provisions required to allow the government to enforce the legislation. The primary objectives of the law are to: Improve living conditions and protect the health of humans, fauna, and flora; maintain ecological functions and evolutionary processes; secure the needs and interests of present and future generations; conserve natural and cultural heritages; and, facilitate the reconstruction and sustainable development of the national economy. The subproject activities under component two of ENETAWF could both positively and negatively impact on the local ecosystem causing land degradation and risk to fauna and flora and underground and surface water. Therefore, the environmental law is relevant to avoid, mitigate and or compensate such risks and impacts.

3.1.2 Regulation on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (2017)

The ESIA regulation granting NEPA the responsibility for oversight of social and environmental impact assessments. These regulations are merged into a single Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Process setting out the administrative procedure for undertaking ESIA. In addition to describing specific compliance processes and procedures as well as the required documentation, the regulation outlines specific examples of projects that create adverse impacts and categorize them based on those impacts. Some of the subprojects under component 2 of ENETAWF will need environmental and or social impact assessment EIA/SIA, therefore the application of this regulation will be required specifically when the subproject require such an assessment.

3.1.3 Afghanistan Drought Risk Management Strategy (2019)

This strategy is relevant for ENETAWF project as it lays out a bold vision of “Drought disaster free Afghanistan” with the goal of “Strengthened resilience of communities, ecosystems and governance systems to drought”. The four strategic priorities include: 1) Strengthening drought risk governance; 2) Improving drought vulnerability and risk assessment capacities; 3) Strengthening Drought Early Warning, Early Action and Monitoring Systems; and 4) Increasing investments in drought risk mitigation and response; underpin the implementation of this drought risk management strategy.

3.1.4 The Afghanistan Labor Law (2007)

This law is relevant for ENETAWF as the project will involve community workers for labor-intensive community-based activities. Consists of numerous articles relevant to infrastructure development/ include community-based infrastructures. Article 30 states that an organization ‘can increase or decrease the hours of work during the week provided that the total working hours during a week do not exceed 40 hours. Articles 107–119 in Chapter 10 of the Law set out a range of specific requirements to ensure health and occupational safety conditions in a workplace. For example, Article 112 requires that when working in ‘conditions harmful to health’, special clothing/footwear should put at the disposal of employees free of cost. Article 114 requires that First Aid Medical kits should be available, and the treatment of an employee’s illness should be at the employer’s expense.

3.1.5 The National Disaster Management Law (2012)

This law is relevant for ENETAWF project as the Law regulates activities related to response, preparedness and risk reduction for natural and manmade disasters including the institutional arrangement responsible for implementation Mandated by Law, the National Disaster Management Commission (NDMC) Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) are responsible for decision-making, regulation and coordination of disaster preparedness, response, and enforcement. At provincial and district levels, a separate commission is established to implement the decisions made by the NDMC. With assistance from international communities, several policies and planning documents necessary for guiding directions in disaster risk management have been prepared. As this project mainly target the drought affected and food insecure families, therefore this law is relevant to the project activities.

3.1.6 Land Acquisition Law (2017)

In line with the provisions of the Articles 40 of the Constitution of Afghanistan, the law prohibits confiscation of one’s property without the order of the law and decision of an authoritative court. Some of the provisions of this law is presented as follows:

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

The overall project activities and the preparation and implementation of labor-intensive public work activities are not expected to cause any land/assets impacts, but if in some cases private land/assets impacts are unavoidable, then mitigation of such impact will be guided by the LAL and ESS5.

3.1.7 National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA) – 2007-

The mission of the National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA) is the “collective responsibility of all sectors, institutions and individuals to include women or gender concerns in all aspects of government work – from policies, to budgets, programs, projects, services and activities, including recruitment, training, promotion and allocation of benefits and opportunities”.

The improvement of women’s economic status is a priority for the Afghan government and on top of an agenda that is committed to promoting the status of women for optimizing their full potential and exercise of their rights and responsibilities. Under Pillar 2 of the National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA), the plan aims *“to create an enabling economic and social environment that is conducive to the full development and realization of women’s economic potential.*

This project will provide specific measure to involve women specially lactating women for nutrition and food security, therefore the project activities need to be in harmonization of the NAPWA.

3.2 The World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)

Under its new Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), the World Bank introduced ten (10) E&S standards to ensure projects are designed and implemented in a socially and environmentally sustainable way to avoid, reduce or mitigate unanticipated or unforeseen threat in its projects. The Environmental and Social Standards set out the requirements for Borrowers relating to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing. The standards will: (a) support Borrowers in achieving good international practice relating to environmental and social sustainability; (b) assist Borrowers in fulfilling their national and international environmental and social obligations; (c) enhance nondiscrimination, transparency, participation, accountability and governance; and (d) enhance the sustainable development outcomes of projects through ongoing stakeholder engagement.

The World Bank's support in the ESF related matter aims at enhancing the capacity of the MRRD and especially the NSIA having less experience in managing Environmental and Social Managements and the WB ESF Standards to evaluate and facilitate in a manner that is consistent with international good practice in terms of technical, environmental and social and health and safety standards. In accordance with the World Bank ESF, the client will undertake environmental and social risk screening of the proposed subprojects that are classified into one of four categories High risk, Substantial Risk, Moderate Risk and Low Risk. The project will be classified depending on their type, location, sensitivity, and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental and social impacts and the capacity and commitment of the borrower.

The proposed project is expected to result in significant social benefits and positive environmental impacts and is assigned within a Moderate risk category. Potential negative environmental impacts anticipated for this project are minor and of temporary nature during the construction/rehabilitation of small-scale public-work interventions including dust, noise, waste generation, disruption to traffic and movement, health and safety; and would be reduced and mitigated by utilizing the screening and checklist included in this ESMF in preparation of sub-project specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs).

The following ESSs are relevant to the ENETAWF project: ESS1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risk and Impacts), ESS2 (Labor and Working Conditions), ESS3 (Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management), ESS4 (Community Health and Safety) ESS5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions and Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement) ESS6 (Biodiversity Conservation and sustainable of Living Natural Resources) and ESS10 (Stakeholders Management and Information disclosure). The table 1, discusses the relevant ESSs for the ENETAWF project:

Table 1: The World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs)

World Bank ESS	Relevance	Explanation
ESS 1. Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Yes	<p>This standard is relevant as the proposed activities under Component 2, item (i) Regular Support: include rehabilitation of small scale irrigation schemes, access roads, improving ponds, check dams, gully plugging and etc. could have potential adverse impacts on the downstream flow, aquatic life and others and can cause tensions among upstream and downstream water users. There will be civil works, albeit very small in nature, and will have positive and some adverse environmental impacts that could be mitigated with implementation of relevant mitigation measures.</p> <p>This ESMF sets out the principles, rules, and procedures to screen, assess, manage and monitor the mitigation measures of environmental and social impacts of those investments that are not known at the time of project appraisal. The ESMF include TOR for limited Environmental Assessment (EA) and Social Assessment (SA) and these studies will be used as the basis to develop subproject specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) with other relevant plans (i.e. labor management plan, OHS plan). The EA/SA could be done separately or jointly by a team but the ESMP for each subproject would be a combined document for managing both Environmental and Social impacts and risks. The combined ESMP will be incorporated into community agreement for small scale community-based activities. The required E&S instruments will be clearly outlined in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) which will be also prepared prior to project appraisal. The ESMF and the TORs for E&S studies will be subject to meaningful consultation and the World Bank clearance. These documents will also be disclosed in-country on the MRRD website and in the World Bank website by appraisal.</p> <p>The project will prepare a Pest Management Plan within 45 days of the project implementation and has already started preparation as it requires data collection specific to relevant agroecological zones.</p>
ESS 2. Labor and Working Conditions	Yes	<p>The project will involve direct workers, community workers and civil servants. For the community workers, the Labor Management Procedures (LMP) will provide measures to address the terms and conditions of labor-intensive activities, nondiscrimination and equal opportunity for short-term employment for food insecure and vulnerable households to drought risks in all targeted districts, restrictions on child and forced labor, and occupational health and safety requirements. The civil servants would be governed by the civil service code, which forbids child and forced labor; the LMP may include OHS measures in case they are not in the civil servants' existing contracts. The LMP will also include measures to ensure GBV/SEA risks are addressed. The country already has its national laws and regulations related to labor. However, following project effectiveness, the GRM for workers will be established to ensure that the working conditions comply with these laws and regulations and WB Standards.</p>
ESS 3. Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	Yes	<p>Small scale insignificant and site-specific pollution from public work activities and the use of water and other natural resources are anticipated. The Environmental Assessment (EA) will include risk assessment and the site-specific ESMP for each site will include measures for energy and water efficiency techniques/best practices to be implemented- in some special cases, if needed, the EIA will evaluate the resource utilization. Also, the proposed activities are expected to cause the potential increase in the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides to increase agriculture production. As the project will contribute to an efficient use of water due to which the farmers might extend their cultivable land and this can cause the increased use of fertilizers and pesticides, the ESMF will define institutional responsibilities and guide</p>

		Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and preparation of management plans at the local level.
ESS 4. Community Health and Safety	Yes	ESS4 is relevant as the proposed activities can pose community health and safety risks and impacts during the proposed labor-intensive activities. The ESMF includes identification of necessary measures to improve community health and safety and the ESMP for each site will include health and safety measures, including measures to address GBV/SEA risks. The Project expected impacts on provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are expected to be positive, as the Project activities are designed to support environmentally friendly landscapes. Irrigation infrastructures and systems to improve water use efficiency, in consultation with WUA/Irrigation Association and Mirabs when relevant. The project does not involve security personnel, as the activities will be carried-out by the communities themselves. Measure will be taken to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Infection to the relevant nearby communities of the relevant subprojects. This would be done in terms checking and managing the workforce, raising awareness on the social distancing, washing hands with soap and etc.
ESS 5. Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Yes	The project activities are not expected to impact private lands as these activities will be mostly located on community grazing land or community special grazing lands ³ or public grazing land which will be obtained through land allocation/transfer by the local Arazi office. The project ESMF includes a negative list for exclusion of subprojects that will cause involuntary resettlement or restrictions on land use and livelihoods. In case of unavoidable impacts on private land/assets, where these impacts should be minor as compared to the importance of the subproject, the ESMF provides an Abbreviated Resettlement Framework (RF) which will be used to compensate the project affected people (See Annex 6).
ESS 6. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Yes	This standard is relevant as the project intends to promote the early drought warning system, enhance water and soil conservation, and improve resilience of vulnerable communities to drought and improve adaptation to climate change which could have positive impacts on the sustainable management of land, water and land vegetative cover and could have potential positive impacts on the living natural resources and the local environment. The ESMF will provide check lists and guidelines to be adapted and applied by site specific projects, could improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources in the focused areas. The ESMF will prepare generic ToRs for all potential Assessment tools, e.g., EA/SA, ESMP, and will ensure avoiding, minimizing and mitigating adverse impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems by using relevant formats and check lists to be applied during preparation of site specific assessments and mitigation plan preparation as well as negative lists to avoid any sensitive sites within the scope of this project. Since the overall project risk is moderate from the environmental point of view, the Project will not implement any activity that may have potential adverse impacts on critical habitats when identified during the assessment later during selection of sites and implementation.
ESS 7. Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	No	This is not relevant as there are no Indigenous people in the project area.
ESS 8. Cultural Heritage	Yes	The ESS8 is relevant. The ESMF include a chance find procedure (see Annex 10), which need to be included in the community agreement

³ LML-Article 3(58)- special grazing lands: lands located in the specific area of a village(s) based on their needs and only the residents of that village (s) can, according to the provisions of law, use them for the purposes of pasturing of livestock and collective uses (place of harvest, park, cemetery, place for celebration of Eid days, local bazaar and sport grounds) and used for the development of that village

		documents for labor-intensive community-based works and be included in the ESMPs.
ESS 9. Financial Intermediaries	No	This ESS is not relevant as there will be no FI working on this project.
ESS 10. Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	Yes	ESS10 is relevant, as it applies to all projects supported by the WB through Investment Project Financing. The stakeholder consultation is an integral part of the project's environmental and social assessment and project design and implementation as outlined in ESS1. To effectively consult and coordinate various project stakeholders, the project is required to develop a detailed stakeholder engagement plan (SEP). The project developed a detailed SEP, information sharing mechanism and the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) which are consulted and disclosed with key stakeholders. The project includes measures to strengthen the social accountability, citizen engagement and customer responsiveness. This include: (i) effective consultations, (ii) establishing a functional GRM, (iii) and establishing a substantive interaction between beneficiaries and the government on issues of project design and choice of options. A project level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be built on the existing GRM for the on-going CCAP project and extend it to other Non-CCAP districts. The project will include Citizen Engagement Indicators in the project documents. The SEP will also include how to engage with vulnerable and disadvantaged sections of the population in the project area. The vulnerable and disadvantaged stakeholders such as landless, IDPs, returnees, ethnic and religious minorities, female-headed households, persons with disabilities, elderly, children, pastoral nomads etc. will be identified during project preparation and specific measures for their participation in consultation process will be addressed in the SEP.

4 BASELINE CONDITIONS

The baseline assessment methodology comprised: collection and review of primary and secondary baseline data sources. The team prepared baseline assessment methodology including questions for Focus Group Discussion (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) conducted in 5 districts (out of 78 districts). These districts were selected upon criteria of districts vulnerability to drought, food insecurity, security situation in the district, availability of the CCAP program and human resources for data collection. The assessment targeted drought-affected people, including farmers, CDCs and provincial-level government counterparts and CSOs for this assessment. Both males and females were interviewed during the assessment. The targeted provinces were Nuristan, Takhar, Samangan, Daikundi and Badghis. Total 25 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and 25 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted. 195 men and 55 women participated in FGD sessions while under KIIs 22 men and 3 women interviewed. The assessment also involved vulnerable people including most food -insecure families and extreme poor. The assessment findings are incorporated in section 3.2 of this chapter.

The study team also utilized secondary sources of information to prepare a baseline for this project. The “*second national communication under the united nations framework convention on climate change*” report was accessed for environmental baseline information which is published by UNFCC.

4.1 Environmental Baseline

4.1.1 Afghanistan Climatic Trends

Since 1950, Afghanistan’s mean annual temperature has increased significantly and pronouncedly by 1.8°C. The spatial distribution of the warming between the 30-year periods from 1951-1980 and 1981-2010 shows a strong warming trend across large parts of the country. In the South, this warming was extraordinarily strong at 2.4°C, while in the Central Highlands and North warming was noticeably distinct with 1.6°C and 1.7°C increases, respectively. In the Hindukush region, warming was around 1°C.⁴

4.1.2 Precipitation trends

In dryland areas of Afghanistan (where this project is mainly focused) people heavily rely on rainfall and during low precipitation years, most of the farmers become vulnerable to drought and food insecurity. Historical analysis of precipitation patterns reveals that mean annual quantities have not changed significantly across the country; however, detailed analyses of spring and winter precipitation levels reveal that these changes are simply levelled out as spring precipitation decreased (by up to a third) while winter precipitation slightly increased.

4.1.3 Droughts

Since 1969, Afghanistan has experienced several extended droughts that have had severe consequences on the country’s land and people. Droughts recorded in 2000, 2006 and 2008 affected 2.58 million, 1.9 million and 280,000 people, respectively. Likewise, the 1997-2002 drought was one of the most critical, affecting some 5 million families and causing another 1 million families to migrate to neighboring countries. This drought also changed the hydrological regime in some parts such as Kabul City; before 1980, the river was snow-fed, but due to the persistent drought it has become rain-fed.

4.1.4 Biodiversity trends

According to Afghanistan’s National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), Afghanistan is home to more than 700 species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, butterflies, and a staggering 3,500-4,000 native vascular plant species, though recent studies suggest that biodiversity loss is accelerating across the country.

4.1.5 Protected Areas in Afghanistan

According to the World Database on Protected Areas, in Afghanistan there are four National Parks, one National Reserve, two Wildlife Reserves, four Waterfowl Sanctuaries, and other protected areas including national heritage sites, wildlife managed reserves, and landmarks. Now the Government has decided to increase the number of protected areas in the country and identify and manage relevant areas in each of the 34 provinces of the country.

4.1.6 Forest

The trees and plants that make up Afghanistan’s forests and rangelands face a number of climate change risks and adaptation challenges as temperatures increase and availability of water resources decreases. Afghanistan’s forests are already severely damaged as a result of decades of deforestation, overharvesting, mismanagement, and drought, and today account for only approximately 1.5-2 percent of the country’s total land cover

⁴ [www4.unfccc.int. 2017. SECOND NATIONAL COMMUNICATION UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE \(UNFCCC\). \[online\] Available at: <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/NationalReports/Documents/9486351_Afghanistan-NC2-1SNC%20Report_Final_20180801%20.pdf> \[Accessed 8 May 2020\].](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/NationalReports/Documents/9486351_Afghanistan-NC2-1SNC%20Report_Final_20180801%20.pdf)

4.2 Socio-Economic Conditions (data collected through primary sources)

4.2.1 Food Consumption:

The portable water and food are the two basic needs available but not in sufficient amount to fulfill the needs of the local people in drought-affected areas. Majority of the respondents expressed that their agriculture products are not sufficient to meet their annual needs. People spent a big portion of their income purchasing food items, medical services and transport. Average food consumption for a normal family of 7-8 members considered AFN 60,000 annually. Common food items were including corn, wheat, beans and rice. Father is mainly responsible to meet food needs of the family. Some people grow wheat, corn and potatoes for their household purposes and purchase other items such as rice, oil and bean from local markets.

There are no dietary differences between family members but people with good economic condition mostly consume good quality of food and enough meat and proteins which are not accessible by poor families. Seasonal food shortage is common where people with enough agriculture land save food for other seasons, but poor families don't have enough food to save. Some people experience worsening their quality of food in recent years.

4.2.2 Agriculture

Only people with good economic and social position own irrigated agriculture land. Poor people mostly lease lands for agriculture purposes and grow wheat alongside other crops as this is the main nutrition item in their household food. Majority of local people are raising cattle which include, cows, goats and sheep. Herds are moved from one place to other in different seasons. Men and women are both involved raising cattle, but women mostly take care of cattle inside household premises. Mostly cattle are sold when families need money for purchasing food items or other household chores. Some people state that insufficient irrigation water in recent years is a big challenge to produce sufficient food. Insecurity also compels many people left their villages and in their new locations, they are unable to engage in agriculture and or produce food. Over population is also a key driver of food shortage where the cultivated land is not sufficient to meet the diet demands of the extended families.

4.2.3 Employment

Very few people are doing trade or employed by the government or other developmental organization. Major economic functions are dairy selling, selling livestock, wage labor, collection and sale of wild food and craftwork. Some families also received gifts and *Zakat* to fulfill their economic needs, but these were not insufficient amount. The common lean season for men and women in winter when there is no agriculture employment in the region. Laboring opportunities locally available include farming, wage labor and raising cattle. Majority of respondents confirmed that their children are jointly working with their parents in agriculture and livestock feeding. In drought years it becomes difficult to find employment opportunity even opportunity for wage laboring. Joblessness is considered the main reason for restricting people to meet their food needs.

4.2.4 Food Prices

The rising prices of food items and current COVID-19 were other factors people do not have sufficient food. Some families are purchasing more than half of their food items from the local market where they spend 70-80 percent of their income on food items. Some people received cash and food assistance from relief organizations including UNICEF and WFP. Some of these relief services were specified for drought-affected people. Some people confirmed receiving a bag of wheat for 8 months from relief organization to meet their food needs.

4.2.5 Drought

People expressed they are facing a drought situation after 4-5 years which causes internal displacement and migration. Due to drought some of them are losing livestock and some families migrate into urban areas in search of employment opportunities. Limited land, drought and bad economic situation of the families considered the most critical factors facing by people to get sufficient food. In drought years people are trying to consume less food and save more for a difficult time but other borrow from their neighbor and rich people to meet their food needs. Flooding was also mentioned to affecting various agriculture crops in different seasons. Due to lack of employment and drought, the nutrition quality has been worsened in recent years. Violent conflict has also been contributing to this issue.

Borrowing, productive land selling and hardworking were other strategies to meet the emerging economic needs of families. The assistance provided by the relief organizations are only providing a short term solution to the problem.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS AND RISKS WITH GUIDELINE FOR MITIGATION

5.1 Introduction

The section provides key environmental and social risks and impacts potentially caused by the ENETAWF project activities with a guideline for mitigation. The generic ESMP in this section provide detailed mitigation and scale-up measures that will be used by labor intensive public works activities. The project risks and impacts are separately categorized as environmental and social impacts as below.

5.2 Environmental Risks and Impacts

The project will establish a shock-responsive resilience-building system with expected positive outcomes to potential droughts and environmental impacts. The project will support specific labor-intensive public work activities that will contribute to the conservation and rehabilitation of natural resources including vegetation, soil and water. The labor-intensive public work activities will be selected by the relevant communities based on the specific needs of the situation of the area in which the project will be implemented.

All the labor-intensive public works that will be implemented under this project are by human labor and with the use of simple tools. There will be no or very limited involvement of heavy machineries. The soil erosion control and water conservation, planting trees to restore degraded land, flood and gully control will all have positive impacts on the local environment and will enhance the awareness of the local communities about the conservation and reversing degradation. In addition, there could be some community-based activities to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards and improve weather and climate-related awareness, such as the installation of low-cost weather monitoring equipment. However, there might be some potential moderate adverse environmental impacts in terms of land disturbance, siltation, creation of dust, incidents, and possible Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) issues if not managed properly; which is why the risk is considered moderate. To increase the positive impacts and mitigate potential negative impacts and manage risks, the project adopted a framework approach and prepare an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to provide principles, guidelines, and checklists. The project has also prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Labor Management Procedure (LMP) and Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) establishing a multi-purpose stakeholder response managing environmental risks and impacts.

Considering the project environmental risks and impacts to be predictable, temporary in nature, site-specific and low in magnitude the environmental risk is rated **moderate (M)**. There is a low probability of serious adverse effects to human health and/or the environment and without the likelihood of impacts beyond the actual footprint of the project. The project environmental risks and impacts are predictable and are expected to be temporary and/or reversible. Overall the identified environmental impacts are expected to be few, generally be site-specific, low in magnitude, largely reversible, and readily addressed either through project activities or mitigation measures.

The project might have a potential adverse impact on the agriculture system and water resources by the application of low quality and excessive fertilizers and agrochemical by the farmers to increase production and thus the project will prepare a Pest Management Plan within 45 days after the effectiveness of the project as it requires data collection specific to relevant agro-ecological zones. Any subproject with potential use of agrochemicals and fertilizers must have a PMP, and if otherwise the sub-project will not be eligible for funding under ENETAWF.

Table 02: Potential Negative Environmental Impacts of ENETAWF Subprojects

Labor Intensive Public Work subprojects	Negative environmental risks and impacts
Improved land productivity and soil fertility restoration	– Removal of existing vegetation and topsoil during labor intensive work
– Terracing	– Mismanagement of construction and demolition/rehabilitation waste
– Mulching of degraded areas	– Waste generated from polyethylene bags during tree planting for nurseries
– Soil/stone bund construction	– Obstruction of irrigation intakes
Improved pastoralist areas	– Dust, noise and odor due to labor intensive public work
– Creation of grazing reserves through improved water harvesting and rainfall management	– Excessive usage of underground waters
– Vegetative fencing and fodder belts	– Land degradation from burrow pits
Improved access and management of water runoff	– Obstruction of irrigation intakes
– Water retention ponds	– Construction waste generation and disposal
– Drainage and water canals/conduits	– Alteration of surface water quality or quantity

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Infiltration pits – Gully control and check dams <p>Increased forest cover and soil retention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Tree planting/agro-forestry – Wood lots – Multi-purposes tree nurseries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Interference with the existing drainage networks – Disruption to biodiversity (changes to fauna, flora) – Cut down of trees or destruction of green areas – Risk of water borne diseases – Overgrazing risks and impacts – Lack of warning signs and safety signs – Increased exposures of labor and local communities to communicable diseases (such as COVID-19)
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5.3 Social Risk and Impacts

The proposed project is expected to result in significant social benefits. The project aims to improve the resilience of drought-affected communities and their ecosystems in different parts of the country. The overall social impacts of the project are expected to be highly positive given that it is the aim of the project to strengthen communities' resilience to drought and food insecurity following a highly participatory and bottom-up approach.

The social risk rating at this stage is classified as **moderate (M)**. The key social risks are predictable and expected to be temporary and/or reversible, moderate in magnitude and site-specific, without the likelihood of impacts beyond the actual footprint of the project and risks and impacts that are predictable and can be avoided or mitigated through project design and implementation modalities included in the ESMF/site-specific ESMPs.

Some possible social risks and impact might include social inequalities and exclusion, and discrimination of certain categories of people, such as vulnerable and marginalized groups (i.e. ethnic and religious minority, female-headed households, persons with disabilities, pastoral nomads, returnees and IDPs for labor intensive activities). However, this will be addressed by developing more inclusive and participatory selection criteria for project beneficiaries and involving different local minority groups in subproject related decision-making process. The risks of social exclusion will be regularly monitored through community participatory monitoring process by PMU field staff, and any shortfall in the targeting process will be swiftly addressed.

Lack of transparency and accountability in the service delivery process and weakened trust in government can undermine the required participatory approach in the overall project implementation but effective implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan will increase transparency, access to information and contribute to building trust and participation for the project implementation.

This project will rely on community workers for the implementation of labor-intensive public work activities therefore the labor influx risks are not significant. The activities are expected to cause limited labor management risks, particularly the risk of child labor issues, late payment of wages to community workers and inadequate facilities for community workers at the workplace. To address these risks and impacts a labor-management procedure has been developed which sets minimum standards and will assist the client to effectively monitor labor and working conditions and take necessary measures in case any violations arises such as late payment of wages, child labor issues or cash assistance. The ESMP will also include labor management plan (LMP), based on the above Labor Management Procedures, to be implemented in connection with each sub-project.

The project activities are not expected to cause significant permanent private land/assets impacts, as mostly the subproject activities will be implemented on community land or special grazing lands⁵, communal lands and or public lands. In cases where these impacts are unavoidable an abbreviated RAP will be developed, determining compensation to project affected people and other mitigation measures. The ESMF include an abbreviated resettlement framework in annex 6, which sets out the principles, guidelines, process and content of the abbreviated Resettlement Plan (RP).

In addition, security challenges can lead to social exclusion, discrimination and marginalization in the beneficiary's selection process. While these issues could occur, they are not expected to happen on a large scale, nor are they expected to be significant because of the design of the project. The project has been specifically designed to be inclusive of vulnerable groups, including women and other marginalized groups

⁵ LML-Article 3(58)- special grazing lands: lands located in the specific area of a village(s) based on their needs and only the residents of that village (s) can, according to the provisions of law, use them for the purposes of pasturing of livestock and collective uses (place of harvest, park, cemetery, place for celebration of Eid days, local bazaar and sport grounds) and used for the development of that village

and strong community participation is expected in the project design and implementation process. Nepotism and corruption in project beneficiaries selection are critical risk to the successful implementation of the project, however these will be mitigated by developing objective, quantifiable selection criteria in close consultation with the line government directorates, CDCs, tribal and religious elders and close follow up and oversight on execution of these criteria. The involvement of Directorate of Labors and Social Affairs (DoLSA) in the planning and implementation of each subproject would be vital to ensure an equitable and inclusive subprojects execution.

During the preparation of E&S documents, if additional information become available, the rating will be revisited and adjusted accordingly. The existing Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) of the ongoing CCAP project in 20 districts will be assessed for its functionality and efficiency, and if there are any gaps, they will be addressed and built upon to ensure that it can be used for the proposed project. In the 51 non-CCAP areas CDCs will be reactivated/reformed for the implementation of this project and they will establish grievance redress mechanism similar to CCAP. In 7 hard to reach district (HTR) the FPs will make similar GRM arrangements. Measures to mitigate gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) will also be taken into account, both as part of the overall project and, more specifically, in the GRM. The ESMP will include code of conduct for all contracted workers including community workers to be involved in subprojects implementation activities to avoid chances for GBV/SEA, including ensuring community health and safety issue. To promote community ownership, the project will put in place strong communication and civic engagement actions to receive feedback from beneficiaries, especially women and other vulnerable/marginalized groups.

Table 03: Negative Social Impacts of ENETAWF Subprojects

Labor Intensive Public Work Subprojects	Negative environmental risks and impacts
<p>Improved land productivity and soil fertility restoration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Terracing – Mulching of degraded areas – Soil/stone bund construction <p>Improved pastoralist areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Creation of grazing reserves through improved water harvesting and rainfall management – Vegetative fencing and fodder belts <p>Improved access and management of water runoff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Water retention ponds – Drainage and water canals/conduits – Infiltration pits – Gully control and check dams <p>Increased forest cover and soil retention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Tree planting/agro-forestry – Wood lots – Multi-purposes tree nurseries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Risk of social exclusion in subproject selection process – Social conflict over unclear ownership of resources after subproject implementation – Risk of inadequate consultation and citizen engagement during subproject preparation and implementation – Social conflict over temporary damage to neighboring properties/crops and assets due to labor intensive public work – Existing land and water disputes may be fueled by labor intensive public work – Upsetting the spirit of community volunteerism – Non-availability of labor at certain times – Possibility of failure of subprojects due to exclusion of some community members – Occupational health and safety risks due to improper working gear and lack of monitoring – Risks of incidents and accidents (fatalities and injuries of community workers) – Low expertise in Labor-based works at the local level – Disturbance to protected areas – Temporary private land/asset impacts (loss of crops and other private properties) – Labor management risks (i.e. Risks of child labor and child work, late payment of wages to community workers, inadequate facilities for workers, etc.) – Some streets and areas would be closed for pedestrians during labor intensive work – Risk for cultural heritage assets identified during “chance finds” – Risk of damage to water supply pipes, underground electricity cables, existing cesspits, and similar underground infrastructure. – Risk of corruption and nepotism using subproject resources

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Workplace sexual harassment (SH), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)- Labor influx risks in case several communities select one subproject jointly
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Table 04: Environmental and Social Impacts Mitigation Plan

Potential Environmental and Social Impact	Description of Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Monitoring and Supervision Requirements	Means of insurance compliance	Institutional Responsibility	Cost Estimate for Mitigation
Air Pollution and Dust due to labor intensive work, digging and potential small-scale usage of machinery	Construction activities are mainly going to be through manual labor and use of hand-held equipment with limited use of mechanized machines whenever necessary. However, construction activities and labor-intensive works such as materials delivery, excavation or concrete works will generate air-emission and dust.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use personal protective clothing like dust masks on construction crew. ○ Construction sites to be water-sprayed on regularly up to three times a day, especially if these sites are in sensitive receptors, such as residential areas or institutions (hospitals, schools etc.). ○ All the vehicles and construction machinery should be operated in compliance with relevant vehicle emission standards and manufacturer’s specification to minimize air pollution. Use non-mechanized (motorized) equipment as much as possible 	MRRD will conduct regular monitoring through field staff and PIUs to ensure E&S compliance.	Monthly/Quarterly Progress Reports/ GRM data base	MRRD/PIU/PMU	To be covered as sub-project design and construction cost
Excessive usage of ground water	Some project activities such as the establishment multi-purpose tree nurseries, wood lots and tree planting and agroforestry can cause excessive usage of ground water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use the existing surface water to the extent possible ○ Use dry-land farming techniques to ensure the efficient usage of water ○ Consult provincial agricultural department and other line departments prior to digging water wells etc. 	MRRD will conduct regular monitoring through field staff and PIUs to ensure E&S compliance.	Monthly/Quarterly Progress Reports/ GRM data base	MRRD/PIU/PMU	To be covered as sub-project design and construction cost
Overgrazing	Improved veterinary services under the component 2, might increase the number of animals leading to overgrazing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The community shall agree to develop a schedule of grazing and the arrangements for its enforcement. ○ If possible and several grazing areas available rotate the grazing period 	MRRD will conduct regular monitoring through field staff and PIUs to ensure E&S compliance.	Monthly/Quarterly Progress Reports/ GRM data base	MRRD/PIU/PMU	To be covered as sub-project design and construction cost
Noise Pollution due to labor intensive work and potential usage of machinery	In order to create employment, the project will use labor intensive approach, hence the impacts associated with noise and vibration is expected to be low in nature. Noise and vibration will be generated during construction especially when using motorized equipment. Generally, construction noise exceeding a noise level of 70 decibels (dB) has significant impacts on surrounding sensitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Where possible, ensure non-mechanized construction to reduce the use of machinery ○ Avoid nighttime construction when noise is loudest. ○ Avoid night-time construction using heavy machinery, from 6:00 in the morning to 7:00 in the evening near residential areas. ○ No discretionary use of noisy machinery within 50m of residential areas and near institutions, manual labor can be used at this point. ○ Good maintenance and proper operation of construction machinery to minimize noise generation. 	MRRD will conduct regular monitoring through field staff and PIUs to ensure E&S compliance.	Monthly/Quarterly Reports/GRM data base	MRRD/PIU/PMU	To be covered as sub-project design and construction cost

	receptors within 50m of the construction site. Project activities are less likely to lead to noise quality impacts due to the use of construction equipment like excavators, trucks, generators etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Undertake regular maintenance of generator 				
Impacts on Flora and Fauna due to improved land productivity, soil fertility, improved pastoralist areas and increased forestry and soil retention	Removal of vegetation during excavation works or manual laboring is likely to lead to loss of plants and animal habitats. The biodiversity that may be affected includes insects, small mammals, reptiles and birds. This impact is expected to be insignificant since most of the proposed activities are contributing to improved land and soil fertility and pastoralist areas, increases forest cover and soil retention and increased access and management of water runoff.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Re-plant vegetation as much as possible once work is completed. ○ Spare the vegetation that must not necessarily be removed such as or replace the trees. ○ Minimize the amount of destruction caused by machinery by promoting non-mechanized methods of construction. ○ Community workers or other labors in the site are aware dealing with spills and leaks from oil storage tanks ○ Provide a waste management plan if impacts are significant ○ Provision of dustbin and sanitation facilities to prevent seepage into the natural environment. 	MRRD will conduct regular monitoring through field staff and PIUs to ensure E&S compliance.	Monthly/Quarterly Reports/GRM data base	MRRD/PIU/PMU	To be covered as sub-project design and construction cost
Soil Erosion due to labor intensive public work activities	Exposed land surfaces from cleared vegetation may induce erosion from rain events (soil/mass movement) Embankment slopes are prone to land sliding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Integrating land stability into the roads and radical terraces (and other relevant project activities) designs to address the landslide risks. ○ The planting of grasses on embankments slopes with low landslide risks, stone masonry construction on embankments' slopes with high risks; tree planting along rehabilitated roads/terraces embankments and other critical areas should be considered. ○ Application of appropriate erosion-protection measures, in particular where it concerns works on slopes and in stream beddings. ○ Road and other works should not be executed under aggressive weather conditions (rains, strong winds). 	MRRD will conduct regular monitoring through field staff and PIUs to ensure E&S compliance.	Monthly/Quarterly Reports/GRM data base	MRRD/PIU/PMU	To be covered as sub-project design and construction cost
General Construction Waste Impacts	General construction wastes will be generated including among others cement bags, used wrapping materials, wood, glass etc. If improperly disposed, general wastes could result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop waste management plan for construction wastes ○ Provide waste disposal receptors on site (bins) ○ Provide training and orientation to workers on waste management. ○ Reduce-Re-use and Recycle wastes whenever possible 	MRRD will conduct regular monitoring through field staff and PIUs to ensure E&S compliance.	Monthly/Quarterly Reports/GRM data base	MRRD/PIU/PMU	To be covered as sub-project design and construction cost

	in pollution of water bodies, soil and impact on flora and fauna.					
Community Health and Safety Risks due to subproject activities and labor-intensive public work	Community workers and the general public will be exposed to safety hazards arising from construction activities. The construction works will expose workers to occupational risks due to handling of machinery, construction noise and manual handling, etc. Construction activities of vegetation clearing, excavation, materials delivery may generate dust that will pollute the air and this may affect the respiratory system. Similarly, the construction activities may lead to community health and safety risks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure through routine training and induction to all workers and the community on the project risk and the controls developed to manage them; ○ Cordon off working areas with a reflective tape to ensure safety of pedestrians and provide crossing areas for access to cut off businesses and structures. ○ Appointing experienced and trained occupational health and safety staff, first aiders on-site for the duration of the construction work. ○ Provide workers with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). ○ Provide a waste management plan ○ Fence off the site with security to avoid unauthorized access to the project site (s) and hence potential injuries. ○ Provide clean toilets for workers 	MRRD will conduct regular monitoring through field staff and PIUs to ensure E&S compliance.	Monthly/Quarterly Reports/GRM data base	MRRD/PIU/PMU	To be covered as sub-project design and construction cost
Water pollution and contamination	<p>Due to improved land productivity, and improved access and management of water runoff activities, the quality of water can be affected. The contamination of water is not expected to be in large scale as a result of community-based interventions, however certain activities if not properly managed can result in water contamination.</p> <p>The project might have potential adverse impact on the agriculture system and water resources by the application of low quality and excessive fertilizers and agrochemical by the farmers to increase production and will reach to the water system if not managed properly.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure proper siting of septic tanks and pit latrines are available ○ Ensure proper maintenance of sanitation facilities including cleaning and hygiene training. ○ Provide hand washing facilities and water in all the sanitation infrastructures ○ Temporary storage of sanitary and cleaning wastes in containers. Disposal should occur at waste dumps. ○ No solid waste, fuels or oils should be discharged into water bodies. ○ Where works take place adjacent to a watercourse, temporary sediment barriers should be installed on slopes to prevent silt from entering the watercourse. ○ The project will prepare a Pest Management Plan within 45 days of the effectiveness and will introduce relevant guidelines how to manage the pesticide issues. MAIL has good experience on the issue in other World Bank funded projects and can help MRRD in preparation of such document. 	MRRD will conduct regular monitoring through field staff and PIUs to ensure E&S compliance.	Monthly/Quarterly Reports/GRM data base	MRRD/PIU/PMU	To be covered as sub-project design and construction cost

Tree nurseries	Invasive species problem/proliferation. Increased water demand depending on species chosen.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure selection of local/native species only During asset design, ensure proper choice of species and avoid invasive species. Use native species only 	MRRD will conduct regular monitoring through field staff and PIUs to ensure E&S compliance.	Monthly/Quarterly Reports/GRM data base	MRRD/PIU/PMU	To be covered as sub-project design and construction cost
Impacts on Human Health, Safety and Sanitation	Human health and safety could be compromised through traffic accidents involving construction vehicles/equipment. Occupational injury associated with construction activities will be limited to the work force only. Indiscriminate disposal of human waste or free-range defecation by project workers could create environmental health problems for local communities. Indiscriminate disposal of litter at the project sites will create unsightly conditions and pose safety and health risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate sanitary facilities should be available for workers and open range defecation should not be countenanced. Imported skilled labor (supervising engineers for example) should be provided with proper housing, including sanitary facilities. Labors should adhere to basic rules with regards to protection of public health, including most importantly hygiene and disease prevention. All land depressions and disturbed areas at work sites should be filled to avoid water pond which could breed mosquitoes. Contractors will inform local communities early of the construction program. Contractors will provide security barriers to ward off inquisitive persons and animals from active work sites 	MRRD will conduct regular monitoring through field staff and PIUs to ensure E&S compliance.	Monthly/Quarterly Reports/GRM data base	MRRD/PIU/PMU	To be covered as sub-project design and construction cost
Labor Influx Risks and Impacts	The Project is expected to stimulate minimal in-migration, where most of the work will be done by the local communities itself involving local labors and there are no labor camps expected. However, if several communities jointly work on a subproject there might be labor influx risks existing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the Labor Management Procedure Signing of Code of Conduct by each labor prior to their engagement 	MRRD will conduct regular monitoring through field staff and PIUs to ensure E&S compliance.	Monthly/Quarterly Reports/GRM data base	MRRD/PIU/PMU	To be covered as sub-project design and construction cost
Decrease in water flow	some water harvesting measures under component 2 of the project may stop flow to downstream water users, leading to social conflicts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that subproject activities are using the exact allocated amount of water Establish a proper communication mechanism with the downstream activities Provide measures in project documents to ensure implementation of the pre-agreed water distribution measures 	MRRD will conduct regular monitoring through field staff and PIUs to ensure E&S compliance.	Monthly/Quarterly Reports/GRM data base	MRRD/PIU/PMU	To be covered as sub-project design and construction cost

Risk of communicable Diseases (COVID-19, HIV etc.)	Mutual interaction of local population and community workers to implement labor intensive public work activities may increase the spread of diseases such as COVID-19, HIV/AIDS and etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sensitize workers and the surrounding communities on awareness, prevention and management of COVID-19 and other communicable diseases through staff training, awareness campaigns, multimedia and workshops. ○ Provide information, education and communication about safe uses of drinking water and interaction with each other and measures for social distancing ○ Training of all workers on contagion disease ○ Usage of PPE by workers ○ Contact with the local health authorities ○ Follow the guidance provided in this ESMF under OHS Annex. 	MRRD will conduct regular monitoring through field staff and PIUs to ensure E&S compliance.	Monthly/Quarterly Reports/GRM data base	MRRD/PIU/PMU	To be covered as sub-project design and construction cost
Workplace Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	Labor intensive work increase social interaction of different groups where chances for sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse is increasing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure all workers sign code of conduct ○ Training on GBV and SEA ○ Awareness raising about access to GRM 	MRRD will conduct regular monitoring through field staff and PIUs to ensure E&S compliance.	Monthly/Quarterly Reports/GRM data base	MRRD/PIU/PMU	To be covered as sub-project design and construction cost
Social Exclusion especially vulnerable people and nepotism in application of beneficiary selection criteria	Nepotism and exclusion of the most vulnerable and disenfranchised people from the list of project beneficiaries could exacerbate social inequality resulting in social conflict and grievances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Setting up a socially inclusive criteria for beneficiaries' selection ○ Training on social inclusion and vulnerability ○ Involvement of line government institutions in beneficiaries' selection process ○ Regular monitoring of the application of selection criteria ○ Apply check and balance measures to avoid social exclusion 	MRRD will conduct regular monitoring through field staff and PIUs to ensure E&S compliance.	Monthly/Quarterly Reports/GRM data base	MRRD/PIU/PMU	To be covered as sub-project design and construction cost
Exclusion of women	Due to cultural restrictions it will be difficult for women to work with men on public works projects and due to the patriarchal structures, it will be challenging for women to come forward and benefit from subproject activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Design and implemented women specific subproject activities more suitable for their engagement considering traditional restrictions on women mobility access to outside works 	MRRD will conduct regular monitoring through field staff and PIUs to ensure E&S compliance.	Monthly/Quarterly Reports/GRM data base	MRRD/PIU/PMU	To be covered as sub-project design and construction cost
Late payment of wages to labors or cash support to	Late payment of wages and cash transfer package to food insecure families can cause grievance and social conflicts. This further enhance social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Timely payment; Communication/ awareness campaign of payment mechanisms (planning); 	MRRD will conduct regular monitoring through field staff and PIUs to ensure E&S compliance.	Monthly/Quarterly Reports/GRM data base	MRRD/PIU/PMU	To be covered as sub-project design and

project beneficiaries	tensions, reducing trust into project and the local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Meaningful communication with labors and project beneficiaries about the payment mechanism, financial processes and installment mechanism ○ Public awareness about labor GRM utilization and complaints registration 				construction cost
Damage or loss of cultural heritage	The project activities are not expected to cause impacts on cultural heritage but ESMF includes Chance Find Procedures which has to be part of all bidding documents and ESMPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Apply Chance Find Procedure (CFP) if any cultural heritage has been noticed during labor intensive work 	MRRD will conduct regular monitoring through field staff and PIUs to ensure E&S compliance.	Monthly/Quarterly Reports/GRM data base	MRRD/PIU/PMU	To be covered as sub-project design and construction cost
Child labor and child work	Some of the beneficiary households might introduce their children to be included in labor extensive public work activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The beneficiaries' selection criteria must clearly state that children below 15 years of age will not be allowed to do normal work. ○ Minimum age for hazardous work is required to be 18 years 	MRRD will conduct regular monitoring through field staff and PIUs to ensure E&S compliance.	Monthly/Quarterly Reports/GRM data base	MRRD/PIU/PMU	To be covered as sub-project design and construction cost
Corruption and Nepotism	Authoritarian behaviors of community representatives and CDC members causes nepotism in the beneficiaries' selection process where the most vulnerable people who meets the minimum requirements are ignored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prepare clear, objective and explicit selection criteria for beneficiaries' selection process ○ Utilize participatory approach to avoid authoritarian selection process ○ Effective utilization of the subproject/project GRM system ○ Regular monitoring for the successful implementation of the selection criteria ○ Involve provincial line departments in the selection of beneficiaries such as MoLSA 	MRRD will conduct regular monitoring through field staff and PIUs to ensure E&S compliance.	Monthly/Quarterly Reports/GRM data base	MRRD/PIU/PMU	To be covered as sub-project design and construction cost
Incidents and accidents	Anticipated incidents and accidents during labor intensive work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project specific ESMPs includes guidelines and OHS rules to reduce labor related accidents ○ Ensure each labor understand and signed code of conduct ○ In case of incidents/accident report to WB within 48 hours of occurrence 	MRRD will regular monitor implementation of LMP and report on incidents/accidents.	Promptly after its occurrence	MRRD/PIU	To be covered under LMP

6 SUBPROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING

6.1 Introduction

Each subproject will be screened with the negative list provided in Annex 1. Any subproject that meets the features and characteristics of the negative list, will be dropped from further consideration. If the subproject is not included in the negative list then it will undergo a social and environmental screening process which will (a) determine which construction or rehabilitation activities are likely to have potential negative environmental and/or social impacts; (b) determine the level of environmental and social work required, including whether an Environmental Assessment (EA) or Social Assessment (SA) or a freestanding ESMP will be required or not. A screening process, selection, and evaluation of ENETAWF sub-projects are required to manage environmental and social aspects of these activities. The sections below show the various stages of this environmental and social E&S screening:

- Screening: identify actions that have negative environmental and social impacts;
- Determination of environmental categories: identify appropriate mitigation measures for activities with adverse impacts;
- Implementation of environmental and social work: activities that require separate ESMP and or abbreviated RAP (or EIA/SIA if required);
- Project selection's review and approval.
- Dissemination of E&S documents, such as ESMPs, etc.
- Supervision and monitoring

The extent of environmental/Social assessment that might be required prior to the commencement of the sub-projects will depend on the outcome of the screening process. The stages of the environmental and social screening process leading to the review and approval of the ENETAWF sub-project activities, which will be implemented, described below.

6.1.1 Step 1: Screening of labor-intensive community-based activities (sub-projects)

The subproject would be deemed eligible if during the screening process using the Environmental and Social E&S Checklist it is found that the subproject might have substantial or high risks and impacts will not be considered by the ENETAWF project. The screening process is the first step in the ESMF process. One of the objectives of the screening process is to rapidly identify those sub-projects which have little or no environmental or social impacts so that they can move to implementation in accordance with pre-approved standards or codes of practices or other pre-approved guidelines for environmental and social management.

For each relevant sub-project proposal, the ENETAWF led by the Environmental & Social Safeguard Unit (ESSU) will carry out a screening process in collaboration with the site engineers/surveyors. The ESSU will complete the Environmental and Social Screening checklist (Annex 2) and submit to the ENETAWF Team Leader for review as part of the project package. Completion of this screening checklist will facilitate the identification of potential environmental and social impacts and risks, determination of their significance, assignment of the appropriate environmental and social risk classification, proposal of appropriate environmental and social mitigation measures, or recommend the execution of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (EIA/SIA), if necessary.

6.1.2 Step 2: Determination of Environmental & Social Risk Level

Based on screening results, the environmental and social risk level is initially determined by the ESSU in screening checklist for the ENETAWF proposed activity. After determining the associated environmental and social risk level, the experts at ESSU will determine whether:

- a. there are no significant environmental and social risks posed by the subproject activities, and therefore no ESIA is needed,
- b. The subproject activities pose significant social and environmental risk, therefore a partial or detailed Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (EIA/SIA) is required.

The labor-intensive community-based activities are likely to have moderate E&S impacts and risks for which an ESMP will suffice in most of the cases. Just in case if the WB and the Government, for any valid reason, agree during implementation to undertake a substantial or high-risk subproject, then it will require proper EIA/SIA and development of sub-project specific ESMPs and other E&S instruments as per the WB requirements.

6.1.3 Step 3. Implementation of Relevant Environmental and Social Instruments

Depending on the results of the determination of step 2, the following environmental and social work will be performed:

6.1.3.1 Sub-projects for which an ESMP is required

An ESMP will identify the potential environmental and social impacts; appropriate mitigation measures; appropriate monitoring indicator; frequency of monitoring the mitigation measures; person responsible for the task and cost implications. This determination will be made in consultation with the community and likely affected persons by the sub-project's activities. Subprojects with lower or moderate risks and impacts would not require developing subproject specific ESMP but will use the generic ESMP included in the ESMF. The projects with high and substantial risks will be required to develop a subproject specific ESMP. Annex 9 provide detailed guidance on preparation of subproject specific ESMP.

6.1.3.2 Sub-projects require separate Environmental and or Social Impact Assessment (EIA/SIA)

The EIA/SIA will identify and evaluate potential environmental and social impacts for the proposed activities, evaluate alternatives, and design mitigation measures. The preparation of the EIA/SIA will be done in consultation with stakeholders, including people who may be affected. Public consultations are critical in preparing a proposal for the activities of the ENETAWF likely to have impacts on the environment and communities. The public consultations should identify key issues and determine how the concerns of all parties are addressed in the EIA/SIA.

The project will prepare a Pest Management Plan within 45 days of the effectiveness and will introduce relevant guidelines how to manage the pesticide issues. MAIL has good experience on the issue in other World Bank funded projects and can help MRRD in preparation of such document.

The subproject activities are not expected to have major private land impacts as these activities will be mostly located on community lands or public/state lands which will be made available through land allocation from local *Arazi* office. The subprojects will be screened for any possible land acquisition and resettlement impacts and decisions will be made whether to proceed with the project or not. Physical resettlement impacts will not be permitted under the project and the magnitude of impact on each individual affected household should be estimated and be low magnitude (see Negative list in Annex 1). In case the positive impacts are much higher than its potential adverse land impacts, the PMU in coordination with local communities will develop an abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP), to ensure that impacts arising from land acquisition, displacement and relocation are minimized or mitigated at least to restore the livelihoods of affected people to pre-project level. In addition, the subproject screening studies will also identify any areas under restrictions to natural resources and livelihoods. An abbreviated Resettlement Framework template is annexed to this ESMF (Annex 6), clarifying resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to address/mitigate and compensate land related impacts. Once a sub-project is defined and the necessary information becomes available, the PMU and E&S team will expand this framework into a specific plan proportionate to the potential risks and impacts. Project activities that will cause physical or/or economic displacement will not commence until such specific plans have been finalized and approved by the Bank.

6.1.4 Step 4: Review and Approval of Documentation

PIU will review and clear the environmental and social documentations after approving the subproject for funding. During this review the PIU will closely coordinate with the WB E&S team to ensure the screening process and the required E&S instruments are adequate to address the risk and impacts of subprojects. This will also help the PIU to decide whether to proceed with certain high risks subproject or to ignore it from further consideration.

6.1.5 Step 5: Public Participation and Information Disclosure

PIU E&S Officer and Senior Engineer at provincial level will consult subproject affected people about the subproject's environmental and social aspects and will take their views into account. They will initiate such consultations as early as possible, and for meaningful consultations, will provide relevant material in a timely manner prior to consultation, in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to the groups being consulted. The PIU will ensure that hard copies of the final ESMPs and other environmental and social documents (in Pashto or Dari Language) are available in public places. The PIU will post the final documents on its website. Prior to subproject approval, PIU will also submit English versions of the final ESMPs and other environmental and social documents to the World Bank.

6.1.6 Step 6: Monitoring

PMU E&S Officers will carry out regular supervision of subprojects during preparation and implementation to ensure that the ESMP is being duly carried out. When PIU notices any problems in ESMP implementation, it will inform the relevant authority and agree with them on steps to rectify these problems. PIU will report its findings to the WB in its biannual project progress report or more frequently, as needed to bring issues to the attention of the World Bank. The WB Third Party Monitor (TPM) will on occasion, and as required, also visit projects as part of project supervision.

6.1.7 Step 7. Reporting

Environmental and Social (E&S) reporting will be on quarterly basis from ENETAWF for onward submission to World Bank for review. The ESSU will be responsible to collect individual subproject information and submit for review. The E&S related findings from M&E would also reflect bi-annually.

Table 05: Overview of Environmental and Social Screening Process and Responsibilities

No.	Project Screening and Review	Corresponding E&S Requirements	Responsibility
1.	Preparation of pre-feasibility studies	Environmental and Social Screening (annex 2)	PIU/PMU
2.	Pre-feasibility studies review	– checking against Negative attributes list (Annex 1) – pre-feasibility studies screening checklist (Annex 2)	PIU/MRRD
3.	Feasibility studies relevant mitigation plans prepared	– Social and Environmental Assessment – EIA/SIA (Annex 4 and 5) – ESMP with labor management plan (Annex 9) – Abbreviated RAP, if required (annexes 6)	PIU/PMU
4.	Feasibility studies for subprojects reviewed	Reviewed to ensure Compliance with GoIRA laws/regulations and WB ESF as set out in the ESMF. ESMPs and Abbreviated RAPs approved/Cleared	PIU/PMU

6.2 OHS Measures and Project response to COVID-19

The project staff both at central and at provincial level including subproject communities and primary suppliers are required to comply with the WBG EHS Guidelines that includes the Occupational Health and Safety Guidelines (OHSG) of the WB as its part. The following is the Website of the WBG/IFC EHS Guidelines.

https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics_Ext_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/Sustainability-At-IFC/Policies-Standards/EHS-Guidelines/

The EHS Guidelines contain the performance levels and measures that are normally acceptable to the World Bank Group, and that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities at reasonable costs by existing technology. These include General and Sector Specific Guidelines including.

The World Bank Group requires borrowers/clients to apply the relevant levels or measures of the EHS Guidelines. When host country regulations differ from the levels and measures presented in the EHS Guidelines, projects will be required to achieve whichever is more stringent.

The WBG EHS Guidelines provides general guidance on the pollution prevention and abatement measures and workplace and community health and safety guidelines that are normally acceptable in World Bank-supported projects, particularly in cases where the borrowing country does not have standards, or when its standards fall significantly short of international or industry-wide norms. The EHS Guidelines are divided in two parts: general guidelines on health and safety and pollution prevention and abatement, including general standards for air and water quality, and a set of sector-specific guidelines for various types of development projects. The communities during subproject preparation and implementation will strictly follow below OHS measures as part of these EHS Guidelines and the detailed measures provided in Annex 07 – Detailed guidance on OHS and COVID-19 sensitive engagement.

Site OHS Rules

- Conduct OHS orientation sessions before starting work;
- Wear personal protective equipment (gloves, helmets, safety shoes, dungarees, goggles, and so on);
- Follow the messages and instructions displayed on OHS notice boards installed on site
- Promptly report all accidents to the concerned authority
- Maintain appropriate barricades as required
- Drive vehicles at a safe speed, observing speed limits in designated routes
- Have a valid driving license for the class of vehicle being operated
- Park vehicles only in designated parking areas
- Maintain mine clearance of the subproject implementation area

Health and Hygiene

The measures should include

- Provision of adequate medical facilities to the laborers;
- Provision of hygienic items;

- Provision of drainage, sewerage, and septic tanks in subproject area.

Security

Security measures should include

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

Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Practices: Measures could include but are not limited to:

Assessing IPC capacity and PPE equipment, engage with local health authorities and educate and train staff/workers, promote the use of PPE, and follow instructions of local health authorities etc.

COVID-19: The importance of this project has been further increased due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, where the country needs supporting the most vulnerable and food insecure families, especially those affected by the drought and those prone to loss of livelihood and poverty. This ESMF provides guidance for community consultation and public outreach to ensure the project activities are implemented in a way to avoid staffs and communities' exposure to pandemic outbreaks. For this purpose, the project will follow the "Technical Note on Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations" released March 20, 2020 and afterwards. The detailed guidance for COVID-19 sensitive project preparation and implementation, and measure for labor intensive work and communication with communities has been provided in OHS section under Annex 7.

COVID-19 AND PROJECT ENGAGEMENT

COVID-19 SENSITIVE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

As part of the project preparation process some initial stakeholder engagement activities are required to inform the project design process. This include conducting baseline studies to collect primary data in the targeted 7 regions to inform the preparation of various environmental and social (E&S) studies and consulting national and provincial level stakeholders on draft E&S studies. The team planned to interview, project beneficiaries, government stakeholders and civil society organizations with the aim to prepare Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Labor Management Procedures (LMP). The PIU and field teams are advised to design the stakeholder engagement process fit for purpose to ensure effective and meaningful consultations to meet project and stakeholder needs and avoiding staff and stakeholder's exposure to pandemic (COVID-19) outbreaks and follow the national lockdown requirements.

To mainstream COVID-19 sensitive stakeholder engagement in designing of project implementation mechanism, the project Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is also incorporating certain guidelines on COVID-19 sensitivity community engagement and public participation. The SEP communication strategy fit to purpose to interact with various stakeholders in a healthy environment with the aim to avoid pandemic outbreak and meeting minimum national requirements for stakeholder engagement. These measures are divided in measures during project preparation and project implementation process;

COVID-19 sensitive measures during project preparation:

- I. Review the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and assess the risks of virus transmission in conducting engagement activities based on the restrictions put in place by the government
- II. Stakeholder engagement events should start by going over social distancing orders and good hygienic practices
- III. Minimize direct interaction between project agencies and beneficiaries
- IV. If smaller meetings are permitted, conduct consultations in small-group session. If not permitted, conduct meetings through online channels (e.g., webex, zoom, skype)
- V. Diversify means of communication and online tools. Where possible, create dedicated online platforms and chatgroups, based on the type and category of stakeholders
- VI. Use traditional means communications (TV, newspaper, radio, etc.) when stakeholders do not have access to online channels or do not use them frequently – and allow stakeholders to provide feedback
- VII. Where online interaction is challenging, information can be disseminated through digital platforms (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp) and traditional means of communications (TV, newspaper, radio, phone calls). Communication need to clearly specify how stakeholders can provide feedback.
- VIII. Activities that require active participation of PAPs (e.g., resettlement planning) – including those that do not have access to the digital means of communication, should be tailored in a sensitive

and culturally appropriate manner. TTs should reach out to ENB and Social Dev. PMs or the ESSA, if they need support to develop such tailored approaches.

- IX. Where meaningful consultations cannot be conducted, TTs and client should discuss whether the proposed project activities can be postponed. This would depend on the government policy requirements to contain the virus spread. Where it is not possible to postpone the activity (i.e., ongoing resettlement) or where the postponement is likely to be for more than a few weeks, the TT should consult with the OESRC to get guidance.
- X. Employ online communication tools to design virtual workshops in situations where large meetings and workshops are essential, given the preparatory stage of the project. Webex, Skype, and in low ICT capacity situations, audio meetings, can be effective tools to design virtual workshops. The format of such workshops could include the following steps:
 - *Virtual registration of participants*: Participants can register online through a dedicated platform.
 - *Distribution of workshop materials to participants, including agenda, project documents, presentations, questionnaires and discussion topics*: These can be distributed online to participants.
 - *Review of distributed information materials*: Participants are given a scheduled duration for this, prior to scheduling a discussion on the information provided.
 - *Discussion, feedback collection and sharing*: Participants can be organized and assigned to different topic groups, teams or virtual “tables” provided they agree to this.
 - Group, team and table discussions can be organized through social media means, such as webex, skype or zoom, or through written feedback in the form of an electronic questionnaire or feedback forms that can be emailed back.
 - Conclusion and summary: The chair of the workshop will summarize the virtual workshop discussion, formulate conclusions and share electronically with all participants.

COVID-19 sensitive measures during project implementation process

Task teams will need to review their project, jointly with the PMUs, and should:

- Identify and review planned activities under the project requiring stakeholder engagement and public consultations.
- Assess the level of proposed direct engagement with stakeholders, including location and size of proposed gatherings, frequency of engagement, categories of stakeholders (international, national, local) etc.
- Assess the level of risks of the virus transmission for these engagements, and how restrictions that are in effect in the country / project area would affect these engagements.
- Identify project activities for which consultation/engagement is critical and cannot be postponed without having significant impact on project timelines. For example, selection of resettlement options by affected people during project implementation. Reflecting the specific activity, consider viable means of achieving the necessary input from stakeholders (see further below).
- Assess the level of ICT penetration among key stakeholder groups, to identify the type of communication channels that can be effectively used in the project context.

Based on the above, task teams should discuss and agree with PMUs the specific channels of communication that should be used while conducting stakeholder consultation and engagement activities. The following are some considerations while selecting channels of communication, considering the current COVID-19 situation:

- Avoid public gatherings (considering national restrictions), including public hearings, workshops and community meetings;
- If smaller meetings are permitted, conduct consultations in small-group sessions, such as focus group meetings. If not permitted, make all reasonable efforts to conduct meetings through online channels, including webex, zoom and skype;
- Diversify means of communication and rely more on social media and online channels. Where possible and appropriate, create dedicated online platforms and chatgroups appropriate for the purpose, based on the type and category of stakeholders;
- Employ traditional channels of communications (TV, newspaper, radio, dedicated phone-lines, and mail) when stakeholders do not have access to online channels or do not use them frequently. Traditional channels can also be highly effective in conveying relevant information to stakeholders, and allow them to provide their feedback and suggestions;
- Where direct engagement with project affected people or beneficiaries is necessary, such as would be the case for abbreviated RAP preparation and implementation, identify channels for direct communication with each affected household via a context specific combination of email messages, mail, online platforms, dedicated phone lines with knowledgeable operators;

- An appropriate approach to conducting stakeholder engagement can be developed in most contexts and situations. However, in situations where none of the above means of communication are considered adequate for required consultations with stakeholders, the team should discuss with the PMU whether the project activity can be rescheduled to a later time, when meaningful stakeholder engagement is possible. Where it is not possible to postpone the activity (such as in the case of ongoing resettlement) or where the postponement is likely to be for more than a few weeks, the task team should consult local health departments to obtain advice and guidance.

Communication and Contact with the Communities During Covid-19

Relations with the community should be carefully managed, with a focus on measures that are being implemented to safeguard both workers and the community. The community may be concerned about the presence of non-local workers, or the risks posed to the community by local workers presence on the subproject site. The subproject should set out risk-based procedures to be followed. The following good practice should be considered:

- Communications should be clear, regular, based on fact and designed to be easily understood by community members.
- Communications should utilize available means. In most cases, face-to-face meetings with the community or community representatives will not be possible. Other forms of communication should be used; posters, pamphlets, radio, text message, electronic meetings. The means used should take into account the ability of different members of the community to access them, to make sure that communication reaches these groups.
- The community should be made aware of procedures put in place at site to address issues related to COVID-19. This should include all measures being implemented to limit or prohibit contact between workers and the community. These need to be communicated clearly, as some measures will have financial implications for the community (e.g. if workers are paying for lodging or using local facilities). The community should be made aware of the procedure for entry/exit to the site, the training being given to workers and the procedure that will be followed by the project if a worker becomes sick.
- If project representatives, contractors or workers are interacting with the community, they should practice social distancing and follow other COVID-19 guidance issued by relevant authorities, both national and international (e.g. WHO).

Labor Intensive Public Work and COVID-19

Given the nature of the project for labor intensive public work activities and engagement of a huge number of unskilled workers, the potential for the spread of infectious disease in projects involving construction is extremely serious, as are the implications of such a spread. Projects may experience large numbers of the work force becoming ill, which will strain the project's health facilities, have implications for local emergency and health services and may jeopardize the progress of the construction work and the schedule of the project. Such impacts will be exacerbated where a work force is large and/or the project is in remote or under-serviced areas. In such circumstances, relationships with the community can be strained or difficult and conflict can arise, particularly if people feel they are being exposed to disease by the project or are having to compete for scarce resources. The project must also exercise appropriate precautions against introducing the infection to local communities. Therefore, this ESMF outline specific measures for labor management to minimize the risk of COVID-19 outbreak. This section of the ESMF should be also reflected in the Labor Management Procedure (LMP) and associated Labor Management Plans (LMP). The key measures to be followed include;

- The PMU in coordination with the local communities, should prepare a detailed profile of the project work force, key work activities, schedule for carrying out such activities, different durations of contract and rotations.
- it should also identify workers that may be more at risk from COVID-19, those with underlying health issues or who may be otherwise at risk.
- Workers from local communities, who return home daily, weekly or monthly, will be more difficult to manage. They should be subject to health checks at entry to the site
- Establishing a system for controlling entry/exit to the site, securing the boundaries of the site, and establishing designating entry/exit points (if they do not already exist). Entry/exit to the site should be documented.
- Confirming that workers are fit for work before they enter the site or start work. While procedures should already be in place for this, special attention should be paid to workers with underlying health issues or who may be otherwise at risk. Consideration should be given to demobilization of staff with underlying health issues
- Checking and recording temperatures of workers and other people entering the site or requiring self-reporting prior to or on entering the site.

- Providing daily briefings to workers prior to commencing work, focusing on COVID-19 specific considerations including cough etiquette, hand hygiene and distancing measures, using demonstrations and participatory methods.
- During the daily briefings, reminding workers to self-monitor for possible symptoms (fever, cough) and to report to their supervisor or the COVID-19 focal point if they have symptoms or are feeling unwell.
- Preventing a worker from an affected area or who has been in contact with an infected person from returning to the site for 14 days or (if that is not possible) isolating such worker for 14 days.
- Preventing a sick worker from entering the site, referring them to local health facilities if necessary or requiring them to isolate at home for 14 days
- Training workers and staff on site on the signs and symptoms of COVID-19, how it is spread, how to protect themselves (including regular handwashing and social distancing) and what to do if they or other people have symptoms
- Placing posters and signs around the site, with images and text in local languages.
- Ensuring handwashing facilities supplied with soap, disposable paper towels and closed waste bins exist at key places throughout site, including at entrances/exits to work areas; where there is a toilet, canteen or food distribution, or provision of drinking water; in worker accommodation; at waste stations; at stores; and in common spaces. Where handwashing facilities do not exist or are not adequate, arrangements should be made to set them up. Alcohol based sanitizer (if available, 60-95% alcohol) can also be used.
- Decreasing the size of work teams.
- Limiting the number of workers on site at any one time.
- Adapting or redesigning work processes for specific work activities and tasks to enable social distancing, and training workers on these processes.
- Continuing with the usual safety trainings, adding COVID-19 specific considerations. Training should include proper use of normal PPE.
- If a worker has symptoms of COVID-19 (e.g. fever, dry cough, fatigue) the worker should be removed immediately from work activities and isolated on site.
- If the test is positive for COVID-19 or no testing is available, the worker should continue to be isolated. This will either be at the work site or at hospital. If at home, the worker should be transported to their home.
- Extensive cleaning procedures with high-alcohol content disinfectant should be undertaken in the area where the worker was present, prior to any further work being undertaken in that area. Tools used by the worker should be cleaned using disinfectant and PPE disposed of.
- Co-workers (i.e. workers with whom the sick worker was in close contact) should be required to stop work, and be required to quarantine themselves for 14 days, even if they have no symptoms.
- Family and other close contacts of the worker should be required to quarantine themselves for 14 days, even if they have no symptoms.
- If a case of COVID-19 is confirmed in a worker on the site, visitors should be restricted from entering the site and worker groups should be isolated from each other as much as possible.
- If workers live at home and has a family member who has a confirmed or suspected case of COVID-19, the worker should quarantine themselves and not be allowed on the project site for 14 days, even if they have no symptoms.
- Workers should continue to be paid throughout periods of illness, isolation or quarantine, or if they are required to stop work, in accordance with national law.
- Training of workers should be conducted regularly, as discussed in the sections above, providing workers with a clear understanding of how they are expected to behave and carry out their work duties.
- Training should address issues of discrimination or prejudice if a worker becomes ill and provide an understanding of the trajectory of the virus, where workers return to work.

6.3 Gender and Social Inclusion

With persistent gender gaps existing (i.e., in education, legal restrictions on mobility and decision-making, barriers to female participation in the labor force and in political life, and few opportunities for voice, paid work and entrepreneurial activity), women are more vulnerable to the economic, social and security challenges that result from the conflict and should thus be proactively reached for access to cash to improve their purchasing power for food and basic necessities. The stark gender gaps are influenced by and set within the context of conservative and strict gender norms. The project must include specific actions and design parameters to ensure the inclusion and participation of women. Such design parameters will ensure women are provided an equal opportunity to benefit from the employment opportunities (for example, targeting female-headed households, allowing flexibility in work hours, and providing on-site childcare). Consideration for IDPs, women and youth as specific vulnerable groups are

included in the targeting as well as type of intervention. Investing in persons with disability is central to poverty reduction and achieving the sustainable development goals. It can contribute to greater social equity, inclusion, cohesion, and human capital formation, all of which are critical to breaking the cycle of poverty, deprivation, and social exclusion. The ENETAWF has been instrumental in introducing adaptive and shock responsive safety net responses to cater for the inclusion of minority groups. Women from minority groups might be less able to understand or communicate in Dari or Pashto, therefore the project will need ensure the field staff are able to communicate in languages understandable to the minority groups or using the help of third party to bridge such gaps.

6.3.1 Activities That May Result in Gender and Social Inclusion Impacts or Risks

The ENETAWF will be implemented in the midst of the current violent conflict, where women are adversely affected and at the same time asked to take on new and additional roles as heads of households or income-earners. In this light, ENETAWF implementation is found to have the potential to reproduce discrimination against women based on gender, if adequate gender mainstreaming considerations are not taken into account within the project approach. Management Measures To the extent possible, the ENETAWF will promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and seek to reduce gender inequalities in access to and control over resources and the benefits of development.

- Labor intensive subprojects will ensure that both women and men are able to participate meaningfully and equitably, have equitable access to project resources, and receive comparable social and economic benefits. For this purpose, women CDCs need to identify women specific subprojects which could benefit women in a culturally and socially acceptable manner. Women specific subprojects need to be in areas suitable for women's access, culturally appropriate, and the type of work is considered appropriate according to the gender norms of that area.
- Subprojects will not discriminate against women or girls or reinforce gender-based discrimination and/or inequalities.
- Subprojects will ensure precautionary measures (such as awareness raising, code of conduct for labor, GRM and special channels to report GBV/SEA) are in place to prevent potential exposure of beneficiaries, workers, and affected people to sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Subprojects will ensure precautionary and control measures are in place to prevent potential exposure of beneficiaries, workers, and affected people to health and safety hazards.
- The project will build upon existing services and pilot new approaches to improve the quality of targeted social care services and economic opportunities for people with disabilities.
- The ENETAWF will mainstream gender issues and is addressing gender equality from subproject identification, site selection, management and oversight.
- To ensure women are targeted by the project, in cash for work interventions, the targeting unit should be the household. Women are encouraged to participate by measures that make their participation easier and acceptable to households and the community: allowing flexible hours of on-site work, providing on-site child care (this will also hire a caregiver from the community), having the subproject at the community level and at a location close to the village, and by consulting women on the types of subprojects they can participate in. Consultation with women CDCs and line directorate for Women Affairs (DoWA) will be made to ensure the most appropriate projects for women are identified and implemented targeted the maximum number of women.
- Women are assumed to benefit equally from the community infrastructures created. Women are the primary beneficiaries of the water harvesting schemes as these reduce time and effort in fetching water, a responsibility for women and girls.
- Women are also the primary wage participants and beneficiaries of nutrition-based service delivery.
- Additionally, nutrition activities should target households with pregnant and lactating women and children. Primary focus should be given to eligible households – the poorest of the poor – but will not be limited to them.

7 CONTINGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMPONENT (CERC)

This section provides additional information on the Environmental and Social Safeguard requirements for the implementation of proposed activities to be carried out under Component 4: Contingency Emergency Response Component. All activities financed through the CERC are subject to World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) and its Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines, keeping in mind that paragraph 12 of the IPF Policy applies once the CERC is triggered. These are elaborated in the Emergency Action Plan, which builds on this addendum and details proposed activities, their environmental and social safeguard implications, specific mitigation measures, and instrument(s) to be prepared in compliance with national legislation and the Bank’s regulations. If the positive list in the project ESMF does not change, and the activities included in the Emergency Action Plan (EAP) are selected for that list, no further work is required. If there are changes, the ESMF needs to be updated and will be subject to approval by the Bank. The Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) is responsible for implementing this Component, and for related safeguard compliance. In Afghanistan, the responsibility for declaration of emergency or disaster rests with the National Disaster Management Commission (NDMC) chaired by the Vice President. The NDMC is aided in its decisions by the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), which acts as the secretariat for it. ANDMA through its provincial and district offices coordinates disaster response of the Government. Within ANDMA, the National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) is the focus for coordination of response and it supports MRRD by coordinating emergency operations, communicating warnings and disaster related information, resources from multiple provinces and international support. Other relevant line agencies may provide technical assistance to ANDMA on the technical supervision of the Emergency Action Plan (EAP). Capacity for strengthening the NEOC is provided under component 1. Based on this proposed institutional arrangement for environmental and social due diligence and monitoring, MRRD, through the Environmental and Social Specialist(s) and drawing on activities and works proposed in the EAP, will identify potential environmental and social negative impacts, and the studies or plans required for sound management environmental and social risks and impacts. Additional details on this arrangement can be accessed in the draft Emergency Response Manual (ERM).

For the purposes of this Project, CERC is triggered in the event of food insecurity, slower onset or otherwise, primarily driven by natural disasters, economic shocks, and/or public health threats. This emergency confirmed by the frequencies, intensities and durations of droughts, meeting severity thresholds, and passing a technical assessment. Activities to be carried out in the event of its activation includes Unconditional Cash Transfer for selected vulnerable households already in or at risk of falling into food insecurity and other critical goods and services, as identified in Table 6, with the location being nationwide as needed. With the implementation of activities being positive and urgently needed, any potential negative consequences are expected to be moderate, localized and temporary and can be mitigated through the implementation of existing instruments. The required mitigation measures will be included as part of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to be prepared when a specific sub-project is identified.

Table 6: Positive List of Goods, Services and Works

Item
Goods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monetary transfers in cash or via mobile money ▪ Sim-cards ▪ Non-perishable foods, bottled water and containers
Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consulting services related to emergency response including, but not limited to urgent studies and surveys necessary to determine the impact of the disaster and to serve as a baseline for the recovery and reconstruction process, and support to the implementation of emergency response activities ▪ Feasibility study and technical design; ▪ Technical Assistance in developing TORs, preparing Technical Specifications and drafting tendering documents (Bidding Documents, ITQ, RFP). ▪ Non-consultant services to deliver cash to beneficiary households
Training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct necessary training related to emergency response including, but not limited to the Implementation of EAP ▪ Training on rapid needs assessment and other related assessments
Emergency Operating Costs

- Incremental expenses by the Government for a defined period related to early recovery efforts arising as a result of the impact of an eligible emergency. This includes, but is not limited to: costs of staff attending emergency response, operational costs and rental of equipment

Given the objective of the CERC to support immediate priority activities, sub-projects with complex environmental and social ramifications are avoided. With regards to social impacts, activities that result in involuntary taking of land, relocation of households, loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods, and interference with households’ use of land and livelihoods are not to be supported through this Component. Further, in the absence of those classified as Indigenous Peoples in project sites, activities which adverse impacts on them are also avoided.

It is unlikely that changes to the existing safeguards instruments of the project will be required, in particular as there are no civil works anticipated, and hence no significant foreseen environmental impacts. However, given the procurement of non-perishables, bottled water and containers, and their potential impact on the environment, an Environmental Code of Practice (ECOP) is to be drafted for the procurement and utilization of goods on the positive list. That said, if necessary, the safeguards instruments will be updated if the EAP does not fall within the scope of the existing instruments. If required, new instruments will be prepared, consulted upon and disclosed, and a Restructuring prepared. Table 8 presents an overview of potential risks and general mitigation measures associated with some of the potential activities, in the absence of civil works, and as those associated with services, training and emergency operating costs do not hold. And, to mitigate possible adverse impacts given the nature of emergency, items and activities identified in Annex 1 are prohibited.

Table 7: Potential Risks and General Mitigation Measures from Proposed Activities

Subprojects/Activities	Environmental and Social Risks	General Mitigation Measures
Design and delivery of Unconditional Cash Transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Possible social inequality, exclusion, discrimination and marginalization emerging from the beneficiary’s selection process; ▪ lags associated with mobile payments and other forms of transfers; ▪ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Socially inclusive selection criteria, participation of administrative units, and regular tracking ▪ Timely payments and awareness-building on payment mechanisms; ▪ ▪
Provision of non-perishable foods, bottled water and containers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waste management, disposal and subsequent pollution ▪ Waste of resources (Food, Cash) due to corruption ▪ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training on waste management and disposal ▪ Cross check and validate beneficiaries’ data and list to avoid corruption
The Project will help farmers to improve On Farm Irrigation Systems and farmers might use excessive agrochemicals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This can result in water contamination as well as on the whole agriculture system overtime in the area if not managed properly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project will prepare a Pest Management Plan within 45 days of the effectiveness and will introduce relevant mitigation measures how to manage the pesticide issues. MAIL has good experience on the issue in other World Bank funded projects and can help MRRD in preparation of such document.

Negative List: Annex 1 of the ESMF provide negative list of activities which will be not supported by the ENETAWF project in general or under the Contingency Emergency Response Component.

The ESMF of the Project requires safeguard screening of project activities and scoping of safeguard requirements, including preparation of relevant documents, public consultation and information disclosure, and specific measures on “Chance Finds Procedures” and an Environmental Code of Practice preventing or mitigating environmental risk due to various activities associated with the construction of proposed infrastructure. Based on this, when the CERC component is activated, MRRD and ANDMA, assisted by the NDMC and NEOC will carry the following steps:

- Application of the Screening Checklist:** The ESMF for the Project includes a template to screen the subprojects, provided under Annex 2, which are also applied to the CERC subprojects. When specific activities and location has been identified during the finalization of detailed design, preparation of the site-specific ESMPs will be made according to the guidelines provided on Annex 9 of the original ESMF. Public consultation and information disclosure will also be required. The

prohibited activities for CERC in Annex 1 will also be applied, and activities or subprojects with resettlement issues will be avoided.

- b. Preparation of Mitigation and Prevention Measures:** Based on determination of environmental and social risks, MRRD will prepare an ESMP for the CERC subprojects describing the works/activities and mitigation measures to be conducted during detailed design, bidding process, implementation, and closure plans, taken into account the magnitude, scope, and nature of the emergency. Consultation with local authorities and communities will be made during this stage. Budget and entities responsible for implementation of the ESMP will be discussed and agreed as part of the plans. The ESMP for CERC activities/subprojects will be disclosed to the general public, upon clearance from the World Bank.
- c. Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation:** The approved ESMP will be implemented according to the agreed implementation arrangement. MRRD will monitor the implementation on the ground and report the results accordingly. And, upon completion, MRRD, will monitor and evaluate the results, and resolve any pending issues or grievances prior to closing the contract. MRRD and ANDMA will submit the completion report describing the compliance of safeguard performance and submit it to the Bank when required.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) required to be established under the project will also be applied by CERC activities (sub-projects) identified in the EAP. GRM aims to provide and facilitate a time-bound, transparent and accountable mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns and issues linked to the sub-project(s) that may be raised by the project affected persons (PAPs) or who believe they are affected by the project activities. GRM also serves as a channel for the project to receive and hear feedback and suggestions from PAPs and project beneficiaries to improve sub-project design and implementation.

That said, the environmental and social consequences of food insecurity are numerous. On the environmental front, changing consumption patterns may reorient agricultural production practices in an adverse manner, expand biofuel production nonetheless, and perpetuate land grabs and dispossessions in affected areas. Contingent on existing pressure points, it may also be a trigger for political mobilization and risk multiplier. These are elaborated upon in the Rapid Needs Assessment, which addresses immediate priorities in the aftermath of the trigger and forms the basis for mitigating measures set forth in the EAP.

8 PUBLIC CONSULTATION, COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

8.1 Consultation during subprojects preparation and implementation:

Public consultation and disclosure are tools for managing two-way communication between the project sponsor and the public with the goal of improving decision making and building understanding by actively involving individuals, groups, organization with a stake in the project. It is a core requirement of the GIROA and the World Bank's ESF.

The specific objectives of the consultation for the project are to:

- Ensure that Project affected communities and other stakeholders are well informed of the subproject, its environmental and social impacts, and management measures;
- Collect relevant information on the subproject area from key stakeholders for use in the preparation of E&S instruments and associated management and mitigation measures as well as design and implementation of the subprojects;
- Enhance existing two-way communications between the developer, the affected communities and other project stakeholders;
- Ensure stakeholder feedback on the subproject and its impacts is gained through simple and effective communication processes; and
- Promote inclusive and informed decision-making on the development and management of the subproject.

All E&S documents prepared by the Government, cleared by the World Bank, and disclosed as early as possible and before the start of civil works. Subproject-specific E&S instruments (such as subproject ESMP) or an abbreviated RAPs, if necessary, will be required subprojects having had land acquisition impacts. For an effective stakeholder engagement, a standalone Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared including communication strategy for information dissemination and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

Information disclosure and public consultations are important and necessary during subproject preparation and implementation as well. As such, during project implementation, the PIU will undertake meaningful and continuous consultations with the targeted communities for subprojects preparation and implementation. This enables subproject affected people and other stakeholders to participate in and contribute to the subproject planning and implementation, and thereby help minimize adverse impacts and maximize accountability and transparency.

Information to be disclosed will include, at a minimum: the beneficiary selection criteria for eligibility for cash assistance, public work subprojects; information on the GRM; and subproject other information. The methods of disclosure vary, but may include posters, booklets, newspapers, the internet, and community meetings. Potential disclosure place, for example include women CDC offices, and houses of male CDC members accessible and acceptable for women meetings, houses of tribal elders, schools (girls and boys) and clinics Individual meetings will be held by field staff (female) with women who cannot access to such meetings to ensure their views and feedbacks are incorporated in the subprojects decision making process.

These tools will support the beneficiaries in providing information about: (a) the project/subproject, its objectives, methodology, environmental and social requirements, best practices and the opportunities available to the local communities to participate and plan for enhancing the existing local environment etc.; (b) Minimum criteria for support on cash assistance and targeting under public work components and safety net program. (c) Providing information to link beneficiaries with service providers for integrating environmental and social E&S in the productive systems; and (d) Providing information to the community and stakeholders on the possibilities of enhancing the existing environmental and social resources/assets through mobilization of fund/support from the government and other agencies.

8.2 Consultation During ESMF Preparation

To ensure reliability of information and data, most of the ESMF contents were cross checked and validated with the key stakeholders at central and at provincial level including, government stakeholders, national and international NGOs, development and civil society organizations. The most frequent communication and consultation were made with the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) and National Statistic and Information Authority (NSIA).

Consultation on draft ESMF and SEP were conducted both at central and at provincial level during June 03-06, 2020. The consultation targeted about 349 people including line government and NGOs

representatives, CDC members, Farmers and CSOs. Following are more details about the stakeholder consultation both at central and at provincial level.

8.2.1 Central level

Due to COVID-19 lock down, it was not possible specially at central level to conduct in-person meetings, therefore soft copies of ESMF and SEP were shared with all the identified stakeholders in advance and they were asked to share their findings and concerns on these documents. Out of 18 stakeholders, only 10 have responded to the request and provided their comments and concerns via email. Following this process of stakeholder consultation, virtual workshops at central level was conducted. The central level stakeholder consultation workshop was convened on June 03, 2020 participated by 14 participants. Please see Annex 12 of the ESMF on stakeholder consultation workshop at central level.

8.2.2 Provincial level

The ESMF and SEP were also broadly consulted at provincial level by CCAP field staff and translated copies of ESMF and SEP (Executive Summary) were disseminated to the local authorities, food insecure people, farmers, CDC members, drought affected people and CSOs. Consultation at provincial level conducted in 13 of the project targeted provinces covering about 335 people in provincial capitals and at district level. The targeted CDC members and farmers were mainly involved in dry land farming activities in their areas. The provincial level consultation conducted during June 4-6, 2020. During the consultation information on draft ESMF and SEP were shared with the participants and their feedback and concerns were collected by the MRRD field staff. The following table provide further detail about the people consulted both at central and at provincial level. Detail on stakeholders' view and feedback provided are included in Annex 12.

Table 08: List of stakeholders consulted on ESMF and SEP (central and provincial level)

No	Category	Number of Participants	Village/District	Province
1	Line government directorates, NGOs	14	Kabul	Kabul
2	CDC members, Farmers and Wage labor	26	Mandi village, Wama	Nuristan
3	Line government directorates, CSOs	14	Centre	Nuristan
4	CDC members, Farmers, Tribal elders	21	Ahmad Khail District	Paktia
5	Farmers, Teachers, CDC members and CSOs	23	Shakarman Alishang	Laghman
6	CDC members, CSOs, Farmers, Women	17	Tirin Kot	Urozgan
7	CDC members, Farmers, Tribal elders	17	Qalat	Zabul
8	Line government Departments, CSOs	16	Qalat	Zabul
9	CDC members, Farmers, Women	18	Lal Wa Sarjantal	Ghor
10	CDC members, Line govt directorate, CSOs	29	Maqor	Badghis
11	CDC members, Farmers, Women, CSOs	20	Maskan village, Warsaj	Takhar
12	CDC members, Farmers	29	Khorman, Shahr Buzarg	Badakhshan
13	Line govt directorates, NGOs	12	Provincial Capital	Daikundi
14	CDC members, Farmers	16	Miramor	Daikundi
15	CDC members	7	Panjab district	Bamyan
16	Line govt directorates, CSOs	16	Provincial capital	Samangan
17	CDC members, Farmers, Women	18	Kabali Balai	Samangan
18	Linge govt directorates, CDC members	13	Capital city	Sare Pul
19	CDC members, Farmers, Women	23	Capital city	Sare Pul
Total		349		

Disclosure- The draft copies of the ESMF, SEP and LMP were disclosed on CCNPP website on May 30, 2020. Final copy of this document is re-disclosed on CCNPP website by August 3, 2020 after WB approval and hard copies will be made available locally at provincial level at the accessible places.

8.3 Citizens Engagement

Key elements of citizen engagement within the ENETAWF include public outreach, stakeholder consultations and participation, the effective implementation of a Grievance Redress Mechanism, systematic Third-Party Monitoring, Community feedback mechanisms, Social Audit etc. This project will prioritize consultations with different groups of direct and indirect stakeholders in proposed subproject areas. Raising public awareness of proposed activities will form part of the wider consultation process. Separate meetings will be held with women and men for each affected CDCs or village. Every effort will be made to seek the views of vulnerable groups including women, especially female-headed households, and the landless and drought affected people about proposed subprojects and their likely impacts.

Consultations related to activities which may involve cutting trees, air/noise/soil pollutions, access of people, safety issues, beneficiaries' selection, worker rights, some land or asset loss will inform the local population about their rights to compensation and options available in accordance with Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for grievance redress mechanisms. The minutes of the community meetings will

reflect the discussions held, agreements reached and include details of the agreement. This will be part of subproject proposal.

A dynamic participatory approach that seeks to involve the various stakeholders in the management of social and environmental issues will be encouraged throughout the course of a subproject. Stakeholder representatives will be invited to participate in workshops at the middle and end of the subproject to review and evaluate progress on management of E&S issues. The participatory approach will also be kept under continuous review by PMU's at provincial level.

In order to track the citizens' engagement process and to monitor compliance with ESMF and other E&S instruments, the project will conduct a citizens' feedback survey following each year of project implementation. The citizens' feedback survey will provide opportunity for MRRD senior management, the project coordination committees and WB to assess the success of project implementation.

8.4 Subprojects Citizens Engagement to ensure social inclusion

Community consultation and participation should be at the center of the entire process as a way of providing an opportunity for all relevant stakeholders and particularly affected/beneficiary households, communities, public and private organizations to get informed about the project. The process is also designed to instill a sense of ownership for the subproject and to provide an opportunity for all concerned parties to present their views and interests and expand options for dealing with sensitive matters.

It is important to include the affected communities at the grass root level as integral part of the subproject development and the environmental and social management process. Therefore, communities must have their own representatives and should be clustered in an appropriate way to ensure social cohesion in addressing the various issues. Considering the different social roles of men and women, it is likely that the impact of the subproject will be felt differently by men and women and therefore they should be consulted separately. Separate focus group discussions should be held with women and men in each subproject phase, in each community influenced/affected by the subproject.

The community participation process will play an important role in community organization, allowing for the identification of people within communities that can be used in the various aspects of subproject development and implementation.

There will be a need to ensure that a practical communication system is established in order to strengthen the ability of all subproject beneficiaries and affected people to articulate, disseminate and make their own decisions.

In order to empower the communities and the beneficiaries the communication systems to be adopted should embrace the "rights-based approach".

Citizens Engagement Indicators

- % of subproject beneficiaries participated in subproject preparation process
- % of beneficiaries that feel that project investments reflected their needs
- % of beneficiaries satisfied with the quality of services provided by the project
- % of project related grievances timely addressed
- % of non-governmental entities participated in project related consultation meetings

9 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

9.1 Responsible Ministries:

The proposed project builds upon existing mechanisms as well as the knowledge and implementation experience of government and non-government partners in Afghanistan.

The following ministries and agencies will play a crucial role in the design and implementation of the project:

- i. The Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) is the potential candidate to have overall responsibility for project implementation. The Ministry has been successfully implementing the Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project (CCAP) in rural areas. The project will build on the capacity and experience gained through CCAP and its established CDCs for targeting of selected beneficiaries and delivery of the Early Action component activities. A PMU will be established within the lead Ministry i.e. MRRD will provide support to relevant entities involved in implementation of project activities. Detailed implementation arrangements will be worked out during preparation to ensure that MRRD has sufficient implementation capacity and that it promotes complementarity and avoid overlap between the different PMUs under its watch.
- ii. The Ministry of Finance (MoF), which leads the secretariat of the High-Poverty Council (HCP), will have the responsibility to implement the Early Finance component. MoF will mobilize the financing needed to provide support to beneficiaries for both normal year and shock years.
- iii. The National Statistical Information Authority (NSIA) will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of the Drought Monitoring and Early Warning system in conducting drought analytics, collating information and sharing decision support to higher authorities. NSIA co-chairs the Drought Early Warning Technical Committee (DEWC), which include the hydromet agencies, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAIL), MRRD and ANDMA, among others.
- iv. The Hydromet Agencies (Water Resources Department, WRD, in the National Water Resources Management Authority and the Afghanistan Meteorological Department, AMD) are the key technical agencies which will develop the meteorological and hydrological information underpinning the Drought Early Warning. These will be disseminated through a variety of channels including Agromet advisories (MAIL) and community alerts (MRRD).
- v. Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAIL), through its Agromet committees will be responsible for conducting agrometeorological drought analysis and generating agromet advisories and alerts to be transmitted through its extension services and champion farmer networks.
- vi. National Disaster Management Authority through its Emergency Management structures and support for the National Disaster Management Commission and the Provincial and District Disaster Management and Response Commissions will disseminate drought related advisories and alerts as well as support of the disaster declaration process.

9.2 Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)

The overall responsibility of the ESMF implementation rests with the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD). MRRD will use the existing CCAP institutional arrangements in areas where CCAP is functioning (20 districts) but in the 51 districts where there is no CCAP coverage, where CDCs will be reactivated during implementation of REACH project, similar arrangements will be made as in CCAP districts. In 7 hard to reach districts Facilitating Partners (FPs) will be engaged for project implementation. The MRRD field and central level staff for this project, have good E&S experiences and implementing ESMF and ESMPs from CCAP and other relevant programs, therefore this project will build on the already existing knowledge and memory to implement E&S measures. The MRRD institutional arrangements for this project are as below.

National: At the national level, MRRD will have an Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit (ESSU) within the PIU with four staff (male and female); a Senior Environmental Officer, a Senior Social Officer, Gender Officer and a Senior GRM Officer. This unit will be responsible for all E&S issues and ensuring the ESMF is operationalized at the field level through proper ESMPs. The E&S Unit will develop the TORs for the E&S focal points at the sub-national level, develop the training manuals and provide the training to the regional and provincial E&S staff. Furthermore, this unit is responsible to prepare the subproject screening and scoping documents. This unit will also receive and review all quarterly E&S reports from the ENETAWF PMUs on E&S issues and address all queries that are received from the provinces and the field. This unit will review a sample of the ESMPs received from the PMUs E&S and GRM Officer Focal Point to ensure the correct procedures are followed and the plan includes all necessary information outlined in the ESMF. The Unit will also coordinate with all other stakeholders at the national level. At the National level this Unit is going to be led by the Senior Environmental E&S Officer.

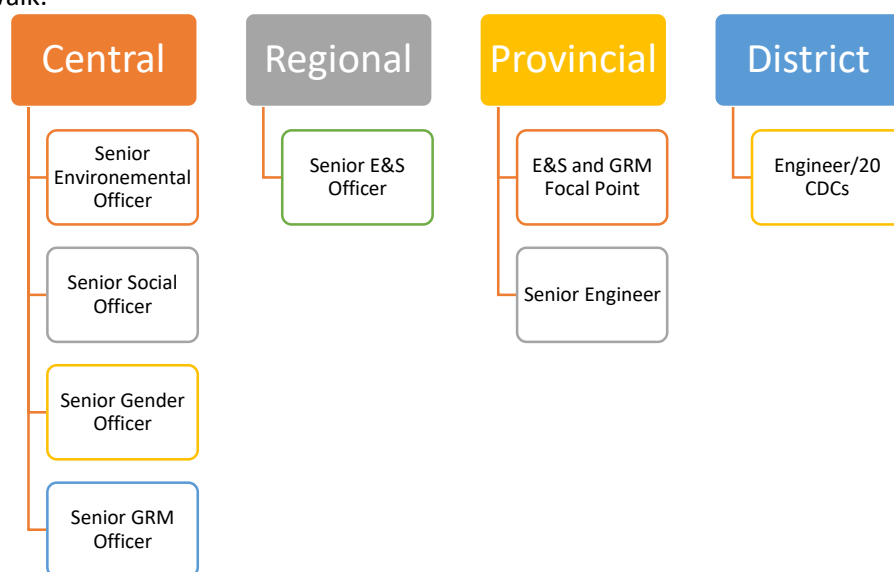
Regional: At the regional level there is one dedicated Sr. Environmental and Social E&S Officer (male or female) within the PMU in each of the 6 regions. This staff person is be responsible to cascade the training

received by the National ESSU to the E&S Focal Points/Senior Engineers in the PMUs. He/She also responsible for the review of subproject ESMP (ESMP template is available in Annex 9) and preparation of Screening Report. The E&S Sr. Officer at region level will be responsible for all aspect of NEPA clearance at the provincial level to follow up and report HQ –ED E&S unit. This person will monitor a sample of the projects for the implementation of the ESMP. The Sr. E&S Officer will also provide technical support to the PMUs E&S Officer/E&S Focal Point and will support the coordination with the Provincial NEPA office and other line ministries. The Sr. E&S Officer will provide reports back to the E&S Unit at the national level.

Provincial: At the provincial level, MRRD will assign one E&S and GRM focal point under each PMU in the targeted provinces, who will be responsible managing project related E&S activities and implementation of ESMF. The Provincial E&S officer with the Senior Engineer will be responsible for training the district level engineers and for consolidating the quarterly E&S reports received from the districts. The Provincial E&S and GRM Focal Point will prepare and review subprojects screening reports and ESMPs and send to the Sr. E&S officer. He/She will also monitor sub-project implementation, based on the ESMP and the review of the subproject E&S checklist (see Annex 8-Subprojects E&S Monitoring Checklist). The Provincial ESS officer will lead the discussion at the community level to present the findings of the transect walk with the help of PMUs E&S Focal Point.

District: At the district level, there will be one engineer responsible to cover 20 CDCs. The district engineer will be responsible to conduct the transect walk and for the discussion with the community on the findings. The social organizer will support district engineer for the social gathering and its relevant social aspects and preparation of subproject EA/SA and ESMPs, if required. The Social Organizer will receive training on Social aspect of ESMF by the Sr. ESS Officer/ Provincial ESS officer. The engineer will also be responsible for sub-project site selection, completing the ESS checklist, identifying potential adverse impacts and mitigation measures and developing the environmental and social component of the ESMP. The engineer will monitor the implementation of the ESMP and submit quarterly reports to the Senior Engineer in the PMU.

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



9.3 MRRD Arrangements in Non-CCAP Areas

In Non-CCAP areas implementation arrangement similar to those of CCAP will be set up in 51 districts. CDCs will be re-established during REACH project implementation. Districts offices will be established (as provincial offices are already there). The E&S staff in each province will be recruited. In 7 hard to reach districts, MRRD will engage Facilitating Partners who will be responsible for implementation of the ESMF and other E&S activities.

9.4 MRRD Arrangements in Hard To Reach (HTR) Districts

In hard to reach districts (7), the Facilitating Partners (FPs) will reactivate the CDCs to implement ENETAWF Project. FPs will assign one E&S officer for each district who will be responsible for the implementation of ESMF and conducting subproject screening and or preparation and implementation of other E&S instruments. The FPs will coordinate all E&S activities with the regional PMU office and will report to them on E&S issues.

9.5 Capacity Strengthening for ESMF Implementation

To carry out effectively the environmental and social management responsibilities for implementation of labor-intensive community-based activities, strengthening the capacity of the client is required. Capacity building will encompass ENETAWF staff and sub-project executing institutions such as CDCs and Facilitating Partners. The ENETAWF PIU will prepare a training plan includes training modules for the project staff, CDCs, and provincial support staff and FPs as part of the ESMF. The needs of proposed capacity building training are:

- Environmental and Social Management Process
- Use of Screening Checklist
- Design of appropriate sub-project mitigation measures.
- Public consultations in the ESMF process.
- Design of appropriate monitoring indicators for the sub-projects' mitigation measures
- Integration of sub-project ESMPs into the ENETAWF's project cycles during their project implementation stages.
- Public outreach/Stakeholder Engagement (CE) - Grievance Redress mechanism
- Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Community mobilization/participation and social inclusion
- Health/ hygienic training (Community members)-COVID 19- measures for controlling the COVID 19 infections risks, including Occupational Health and Safety matters.
- Training sessions on mitigation of environmental and social impacts and ESMP
- Training on how to generate baseline data
- Training on GBV risks, including Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) & Workplace Sexual Harassment (WSH) risks.
- Monitoring and Evaluation of ESMF, SEP, LMP implementation and E&S activities.
- Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)
- Labor Management Issues and Emergency Response Component.
- Preparation and Implementation of Pest Management Plan with the help of MAIL and qualified consults.

9.6 ESMF Budget:

To effectively implement the environmental and social management measures suggested as part of the ESMF, necessary budgetary need to be provided. An indicative budget had been provided in Table 10 that will cover E&S related expenses such as capacity-building programs, coordination and public consultation meetings; planning workshops, monitoring work, and audit services. This estimated budget does not include the cost for mitigation and enhancement measures, which will be integrated into the subproject preparation cost. Likewise, all administrative costs for the operation of the PIU Safeguard unit are including in the overall Project cost.

Table 09: ESMF Implementation Budget

No	Training	Target Audience	Times	Budget (USD)
1	Translation of ESMF into local languages (Pashto and Dari)	PMU, communities and other stakeholders	1	2,000
2	Training on ESMF, SEP, LMP, WB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and ESSs	PIU Staff and MRRD management	2	12,000
3	Training on ESMF, SEP, LMP, WB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and ESSs	PMU Staff at provincial level	30	60,000
4	Project stakeholder workshop on ESMF (central level)	MOF, MAIL, MOPH, MoE, MoRR, MoLSA, MCIT, ANDMA, NEPA, NWARA, AMD, NSIA, UNFAO, WFP, UNEP etc.	2	6,000
5	Subprojects communities training on ESMF, and other subproject related E&S instruments	Beneficiary communities	Depend on number of subprojects (Lump Sum)	60,000
6	Subproject identification, screening and scoping workshop	PIU Staff	1	4000
7	Subproject identification, screening and scoping workshop	PMU Staff	15	30,000

8	Subproject identification screening and scoping workshop	Communities	Depend on number of subprojects (Lump Sum)	80,000
9	Printing and publishing of E&S brochures and pamphlets	Subproject communities and other stakeholders	20,000	12,000
10	Preparation of subproject specific E&S Instruments (EA/SA, ESMP)	Beneficiary communities	Each subproject (if required)	Part of subproject feasibility budget
11	Monitoring visits to assess implementation of ESMF, SEP and LMP	N/A	TBD	120,000
12	Audit of ESMF	N/A	2	14,000
13	Preparation of Pest Management Plan with the help of MAIL.	Subprojects Stakeholders and commounities.	TBD	14,000
Total				414,000

9.7 Grievance Redress Mechanism:

This project will expand the existing GRM system of the Citizens Charter Afghanistan Project (CCAP), to the 51 non-CCAP districts of ENETAWF. The existing GRM covers village /CDC level, Cluster level in cities, district/Nahia level, provincial/municipal level, and central/HQ level. Different uptake channels are open for project beneficiaries and other stakeholders to lodge their grievances entertaining different platforms of grievance resolution. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for this project provide detailed GRM system which will be used for this project. Since only 20 of the planned 78 ENETAWF districts currently are covered by the CCAP, critical efforts need to be made to expand the existing GRM system into the new provinces and districts. In the 7 hard to reach districts the Facilitating Partners will establish their own GRM system. The PMU at regional level will receive the record of all grievances from provincial offices and the Facilitating Partners and will record those on the central database.

10 MONITORING AND REPORTING

Adequate institutional arrangements, systems and resources are being put in place to monitor the implementation of ESMF, generic ESMP, SEP, LMP or subproject specific E&S instruments. The goals of monitoring will be to measure the success rate of the activities, determine whether interventions have handled negative impacts, and whether further interventions are required, or monitoring is to be extended in some areas. The goal of monitoring activities is to ensure that project components/subprojects activities comply with the plans and procedures laid out in the ESMF.

The main monitoring responsibilities and inspection activities will be with the PIU/MRRD, which will administer the overall project-related environmental and social monitoring and implementation as laid out in this ESMF, as well as the SEP and general GRM. The PIU Director will be overall responsible for the implementation of the environmental and social mitigation measures, as well as for monitoring and inspections for compliance. The PIU ESS Officers and the PMU field staff at provincial level will be handling the day-to-day tasks in regard to the implementation of the ESMF. The ENETAWF Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and Provincial Management Units (PMU) existing at central and at provincial level respectively, will be regularly monitoring and reporting on the efficacy of the E&S instruments implementation. In order to ensure compliance, PIU/PMU will be tasked to regularly monitor the implementation of the ESMF and generic ESMP or subproject specific E&S instruments. Monitoring of the implementation of mitigations' measures related to significant impacts during the operation of subprojects shall be also the responsibility of Community Development Councils (CDCs). The community participatory monitoring shall be extensively used in this regard. The PMU field staff will be responsible for subprojects specific screening, impact assessments, development of subproject specific ESMPs and ARAPs and or monitoring of impacts, and administration of mitigation measures in regard to their respective subprojects' activities.

The PMU field staff at provincial level will assess the compliance of subproject activities against the ESMF and their subsequent ESMPs and will report possible non-compliance to the PIU ESS unit. The PIU will also independently conduct its own monitoring, verification and inspection of the activities of PMUs to ensure they are in compliance with this ESMF. Monitoring indicators will depend on specific activity contexts and subproject nature. The GRM will further help track complaints and effectiveness of interventions, including those with environmental and social impacts. The environmental and social safeguard officers will closely work with the project monitoring team and integrate sections on environmental and social E&S in their monitoring reporting formats.

At provincial level, ENETAWF E&S officers, together with CDCs, will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures, set out in ESMF and generic ESMP or subproject specific E&S instruments. Relevant practical indicators to enable effective monitoring will be identified by E&S staff, in close liaison with community representatives, during consultations on possible impacts of sub-project activities and the preparation of subproject specific ESMPs or generic ESMP included in the ESMF.

Environmental monitoring information, together with observations of project activities based on the ESMF and generic ESMP, will be reported quarterly to the E&S department headquarters in Kabul using standard reporting forms.

Quarterly monitoring reports from provincial ESS officers will include:

- E&S implementation issues (ESMP, land acquisition)
- Number of ESS Trainings conducted with gender separation,
- Record of grievance applications and grievance redress dealt with
- Monitoring data on environmental and social measures detailed in ESMPs

Upon completion of the project, MRRD shall undertake an assessment of the success of the ESMF. This is also applicable for site-specific ESMPs

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

The PIU/PMU, E&S monitoring will include:

- a) The E&S officers of PMU will undertake site visits to all subprojects to confirm that the application of the framework documents is delivering the intended outcome. Annex 8 provide monitoring guideline for subproject E&S implementation.
- b) The ESS officers of PIU/PMU will undertake periodic monitoring of the implementation of the framework documents as part of collecting and analyzing data and information for quarterly project reporting. This includes analyzing the effectiveness of screening and other tools in the frameworks, type and number of training events and people trained, GRM and complaints management, management of quality and timeliness of deliverables, availability of resources

(staff, budget) to undertake framework responsibilities, compliance/non-compliance with frameworks, World Bank Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESF) and national legal frameworks requirements.

Table 11: Monitoring timeline

Report Type and content	Frequency	Responsibility	Reporting to
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESMF review reports 	Annually	PIU/MRRD	Early Warning, Early Finance and Early Action Committees/MRRD Senior Management/WB
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subproject activities and progress (E&S instrument preparation, implementation, closure) Project progress Monitoring outputs Complaints/GRM summary Incident and accidents reporting Training and capacity building activities Implementation of ESMF, generic ESMP and project specific E&S instruments 	Quarterly	PMU/PIU/MRRD Targeted Communities	Early Warning, Early Finance and Early Action Committees/MRRD Senior Management/WB

10.1 Local communities and subprojects monitoring

Local communities will be useful agents in collection of data that will be vital in monitoring and as such they will play a role in the monitoring framework. The regional Senior Environmental and Social Safeguard officer and the PMU staff at provincial level will provide training and capacity building to local communities in the subprojects' intervention areas to enable them to engage in participatory monitoring. Community Development Councils (CDCs), as part of the planning process will play a key role in identifying labor-intensive public work activities, and prioritizing subprojects interventions. Community consultation protocols will ensure representation of potentially vulnerable and under-represented groups in this process. In hard to reach districts, the Facilitating Partners will be responsible to train local and guide local communities in management of E&S activities.

Monitoring and reporting will be supervised by PMU staff. Members of the community, through their representatives, will be trained to undertake both compliance monitoring and impact monitoring. This will be done throughout the subproject cycle namely:

- During the planning phase, the E&S officer in close consultation with communities and M&E team will participate in the selection of indicators for monitoring the mitigating measures;
- During the implementation phase, monitoring the execution of any works with respect to environmental aspects,
- During the operation and maintenance phase, communities will be encouraged to participate in the overall environmental monitoring (including monitoring human-natural resources conflict) and alerting on any emerging environmental hazards in conjunction with the ongoing subproject activities. Communities will pass on their observations and concerns through the local PMU staff.

10.2 Environmental and Social Audit

An external independent environmental, social, health and safety audit will be carried out at mid-term of project implementation and at the end of the project. The audit firm will report to MRRD and the World Bank, and MRRD will deal with the implementation of any corrective measures that are required. The audit is necessary to ensure that (i) the ESMF process is being implemented appropriately, and (ii) mitigation measures are being identified and implemented accordingly. The audit will be able to identify any amendments in the ESMF approach that are required to improve its effectiveness.

The Audit Reports will include:

- A summary of the environmental, social, health and safety performance of the subprojects, based on the ESMF, generic ESMP, SEP, and LMP and the implementation of the Environmental and Social Clauses in the subproject Communities Contracts
- A presentation of compliance and progress in the implementation of the subprojects specific E&S Instruments (EA/SA, subproject ESMF etc.);
- A summary of the environmental and social monitoring results from individual subprojects monitoring measures.

The main tasks of the audit will be to:

- Consider the project description;
- Indicate the objective, scope and criteria of the audit;
- Verify the level of compliance by the developer with the conditions of the ESMF, generic ESMP, SEP and LMP.
- Evaluate the developer's knowledge and awareness of and responsibility for the application of relevant legislation;
- Review existing project documentation related to all public work activities and designs;
- Examine monitoring programs, parameters and procedures in place for control and corrective actions in case of emergencies;
- Examine records of incidents and accidents and the likelihood of future occurrence of the incidents and accidents;
- Inspect all buildings, premises and yards in which manufacturing, testing and transportation takes place within and without the project area, as well as areas where goods are stored and disposed of and give a record of all significant environmental, social, health and safety risks associated with such activities
- Examine and seek views on health and safety issues from the project employees, the local and other potentially affected communities;
- Assess the potential of subproject activities leading to social conflict, social exclusion, benefit sharing and employment creation
- Inspect the functionality of the GRM, communities' access and utilization of the GRM, and grievances reporting and resolution mechanism
- Prepare a list of health and safety and environmental and social concerns of past and on-going activities.

ANNEX 1: NEGATIVE LIST – INELIGIBLE SUBPROJECTS UNDER ENETAWF

Negative List of Goods, Services and Works

- 1 Activities of any type classifiable as Category A pursuant to the Association's Operational Policy (OP) 4.01
- 2 Activities that would lead to conversion or degradation of critical forest areas, critical natural habitats, and clearing of forests or forest ecosystems
- 3 Activities affecting protected areas (or buffer zones thereof), other than to rehabilitate areas damaged by previous natural disasters.
- 4 Land reclamation (i.e., drainage of wetlands or filling of water bodies to create land)
- 5 Land clearance and leveling in areas that are not affected by debris resulting from the eligible crisis or emergency
- 6 River training (i.e., realignment, contraction or deepening of an existing river channel, or excavation of a new river channel)
- 7 Activities that will result in the acquisition of significant amounts of land (more than 10% of private land holdings), relocation of households, loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods, and interference with households' use of land and livelihoods.
- 8 Construction of new roads, realignment of roads, or expansion of roads, or rehabilitation of roads that are currently located on communal lands but will be registered as government assets after rehabilitation.
- 9 Construction works, or the use of goods and equipment on lands abandoned due to social tension / conflict, or the ownership of the land is disputed or cannot be ascertained
- 10 Construction works, or the use of goods and equipment to demolish or remove assets, unless the ownership of the assets can be ascertained, and the owners are consulted
- 11 Construction works, or the uses of goods and equipment involving forced labor, child labor, or other harmful or exploitative forms of labor
- 12 Construction works, or the uses of goods and equipment for activities that would affect indigenous peoples, unless due consultation and broad support has been documented and confirmed prior to the commencement of the activities
- 13 Construction works, or the uses of goods and equipment for military or paramilitary purposes.
- 14 Construction works, or the uses of goods and equipment in response to conflict, in any area with active military or armed group operations
- 15 Activities related to returning refugees and internally displaced populations
- 16 Activities which, when being carried out, would affect, or involve the use of, water of rivers or of other bodies of water (or their tributaries) which flow through or are bordered by countries other than the Borrower/Recipient, in such a manner as to in any way adversely change the quality or quantity of water flowing to or bordering said countries.
- 17 Sub-projects that are capital intensive and/or require heavy machinery
- 18 Sub-projects designed to improve individual household assets or sub-projects that solely benefit private, for profit organizations
- 19 Sub-projects to undertake regular, minimal maintenance activities and maintenance activities on assets that the community already undertakes as in-kind contribution to the protection of those assets
- 20 Sub-projects that will damage non-replicable cultural property
- 21 Production or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under host country laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements
- 22 Subprojects in cultural heritage areas or nationally protected areas such as Band-e-Amir, Wakhan and Abe-Estada etc.
- 23 Subprojects involve production or cultivation of narcotics and illicit crops

ANNEX 2: SCREENING CHECKLIST FOR ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

No	Potential Impacts	Yes	No	Not Known	Detail
Subproject location					
1	Is the subproject to be located within or adjacent to an area vulnerable to natural hazards (e.g. low-lying, waterways, floodplain, wetland, steep sloping land)?				
2	Is the subproject to be located adjacent to a sensitive site or facility (e.g. village, historical or archaeological or culturally significant site, conservation reserve, school, hospital/ medical facility)?				
3	Will the subproject be located in or near natural habitats (conservation areas, protected areas, forests etc.)				
4	Is the propose subproject site being used or anybody are living on it? Do they own any title or they are squatters? How they will be affected by the subproject?				
Environmental Impacts					
5	Is the subproject causes any destruction, covering or modification of any unique geological or landscape feature?				
6	Will the subproject result in potential soil or water contamination (e.g., from oil, grease and fuel from equipment yards)?				
7	Is the subproject activities causes disturbance of soils that are fragile, or susceptible to erosion or compaction?				
8	Will the subproject lead to the destruction of vegetation and soil in the right-of-way, borrow pits, waste dumps, and equipment yards?				
9	Is the subproject causes creation of steep slopes or other unstable land conditions?				
10	Does the subproject changes in the channel of a stream, a floodplain etc.?				
11	Is the subproject causes pollution of ground, surface water, via direct or indirect discharges or seepages; or through interception of an aquifer by drilling, cuts or excavations?				
12	Will the subprojects require large amounts of raw materials or construction materials?				
13	Will the subproject generate large amounts of residual wastes or construction material waste?				
14	Will the subproject increase the levels of harmful air emissions?				
15	Will the subproject lead to health hazards and interference of plant growth by dust raised and blown by vehicles?				
16	Will the subproject increase ambient noise levels during construction?				
17	Will the subproject involve modification of existing drainage channels (rivers, canals, Karizes) or surface water bodies?				
18	Will the subproject lead to the destruction or damage of terrestrial or aquatic ecosystems or endangered species directly or by induced development?				
19	Will the subproject lead to the disruption/destruction of wildlife through interruption of migratory routes, disturbance of wildlife habitats, and noise-related problems?				
Land Related Impacts					
20	Will the sub project include any physical construction work?				
21	Does the sub project include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?				
22	Is the sub project likely to cause partially or fully damage to, or loss of housing, shops, or other resource used?				
23	Is the site chosen for subproject free from encumbrances and claims?				
24	If any land required for the work is privately owned, will this be purchased or obtained through voluntary donation?				
25	Is the plot size and ownership status is officially registered?				
26	Is land for material mobilization or transport for the civil work available within the identified work site / Right of way?				
Livelihood Related Impacts					
27	Are there any non-titled people who are living/ or doing business who may be partially or fully affected because of the civil works?				

28	Will there be damage to agricultural lands, standing crops, trees, etc.?				
29	Will there be any permanent or temporary loss of income and livelihoods as a result of the civil works? If so for what period?				
30	Have these people/ businesses who may suffer temporary loss of incomes or livelihoods been surveyed and identified for payment of any financial assistance?				
31	Will people permanently or temporarily lose access to facilities, services, or natural resources?				
32	Are there any vulnerable households affected?				
33	Will any affected land/structure owners likely to lose less than 10% of their land/structures area?				
34	Are any potentially affected land/structure owners willing to voluntarily donate the required land for this sub-project?				
35	If not, will it be compensated by community contribution?				
36	Will there be any impacts on cultural, community properties or facilities?				
37	Will there be any other temporary impacts? please describe				
Impacts from labor influx					
38	How many workers will be needed for the sub-project, with what skill set, and for what period?				
39	Can the project hire workers from outside of the community workforce?				
40	Will there be workers brought in from outside?				
41	Will a camp be required to house these incoming workers?				
42	Will the incoming workers be from a similar socio-economic, cultural, religious or demographic background?				
43	Given the characteristics of the local community, are there any adverse impacts that may be anticipated?				
Impacts on children and women					
44	Will the subproject activities affect the access of women and children?				
45	Will the subproject involve child work?				

ANNEX 3: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD OFFICERS

The main role of the environmental and social E&S officers will provide technical support on environmental issues identification, management and mitigation that are associated with activities supported under the subprojects. The E&S officers will be responsible for the implementation of environmental aspect in the Environmental and Social Management Framework. The environmental and social safeguard officer will conduct subproject related environmental and social assessment studies, where required, and subproject social and environmental screening and scoping process. The environmental and social E&S officers will report directly to the environmental and social safeguard specialist at PIU.

The duties and responsibilities of the Environmental and Social E&S Officers include but are not confined to:

- Implement environmental and social E&S related activities as outlined in the project Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and other documents including generic ESMP;
- Work with Environmental and Social E&S Specialist based at central level and prepare subproject necessary documents, such as environmental assessment (EA), social assessment (SA), environmental and social management plans (ESMPs) and other tools and disseminate them among relevant stakeholders at district, provincial and at central level;
Collaborate with communities to ensure that subprojects activities comply with project ESMF process and procedures;
- Support environmental and Social screening of subprojects and activities and prepare subprojects or activities specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), if required depending on the nature and potential E&S risks and impacts of the project.
- Organize environmental and social E&S orientation, awareness, and training for provincial subproject stakeholders and subprojects recipient communities and participate in national level consultations with major stakeholders;
- Participate in review of subprojects and activity plan, design, cost and bid documents to ensure environmental and social factors and mitigations are incorporated, and subprojects documents are in harmony with environmental and social E&S documents;
- Prepare monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports in a manner understandable by non-technical people for effective dissemination purpose and submit them to the PIU Environmental and Social Specialist for consolidation;
- Produce relevant summary documents in local languages for dissemination in subprojects sites at local levels
- Participate in the conduct of Environmental and or Social Assessment (EA/SA), prepare subproject specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMPs) and Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs) if required, and implement them within the assigned subproject area.
- In collaboration with the environmental and social specialists based at central level, implement the Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) and Labor Management Plan (LMP) and action plan to strategically communicate with project beneficiaries
- Work with Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) to adequately address grievances of project beneficiaries and make proper grievance database to inform reports;
- Work closely with Districts Officials and other Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and NGOs in all processes of environmental and social E&S for subprojects;
- Ensure that communities follow the ESMF, LMP, ESMP and subproject related other E&S instruments.
- Follow up the Labor Management Procedures regarding Labor Influx, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Sexual Harassment (SH) and Gender Based Violence (GBV) and be part of community-based training/raising awareness sessions on their prevention.

Required Qualification

- Hold at least a bachelor's degree in Environmental Management, Environmental Sciences, Natural Resources Management, Development Studies, Rural Development, Social Sciences, Sociology or Psychology;
- At least 2 years of relevant experience in environmental and social E&S related field;
- Have relevant environmental and social E&S implementation experience, preferably in labor intensive and community based public works activities;
- Possession of experience in the development and implementation of environmental and social E&S instruments (ESMF, RPF, ESCP, SEP, LMP, RAPs, EIAs, ESAs, ESMPs, etc.) will be an added advantage;
- Have very good communication skills (written and oral) in English and in Pashto and Dari.

- Have planning and organization skills and good ability in working productively in a team environment of diverse backgrounds;
- Willing to work with communities and travel frequently into insecure environments

ANNEX 4: TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

- Executive Summary – concise discussion of significant findings and recommended actions
- Introduction - profile of the Project Proponent with name of contact person and contact address including email address, EA study focal person, etc.
- Methodology –the impact assessment process including description of technical studies and the stakeholder engagement process.
- Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework – description of the national and sectoral policy, legal, and administrative framework within which the EA is carried out in terms of environment, health & safety, social aspects etc., including guidelines and standards. Explain the environmental, social and health & safety requirements. Identifies relevant international environmental agreements to which the country is a party.
- Project description -
 - *Background of Project* - location of the project; objectives of the project; relevance of the project to the surrounding area; location of project within or around environmentally sensitive areas, including offsite investments such as pipelines, access roads, power and water supply etc.
 - *Project Details* - rated capacity; size of the project; life of the project; components of the projects; compliance to the other legal requirements. Waste generation and management.
 - *Essential Toposheets/Maps* - topographical maps, remote sensing imagery, slope/contour maps, showing project site and project's area of influence.
 - *General description of the geographic, ecological, social and temporal context*
- Description of Environment Baseline and Status
 - *Project Area of Influence (AOI)* - determine of project influence area.
 - *Environmental Data* to be collected in relation to proposed project that is relevant to decisions about the project location, design, operation or mitigatory measures, and will include:
 - *Physical Environment* - geology, topography, soils, climate and air emission sources and air quality, water bodies, sources of water and utilization (ground and surface water), background noise levels, etc.
 - *Biological Environment* – flora, fauna, rare or endangered species (conservation status), sensitive habitats (including parks and reserves), significant natural sites, species of community and commercial importance and those with potential to become nuisances, vectors or dangerous.
 - *Socio-Cultural Environment* - demography and socio-economic profiles of people within project influence area, human settlement, employment and labor market, sources and distribution of income, actual and planned development, land use, land tenure and agricultural production, historical, cultural and ecological important sites, information on land ownership within directly impacted project area
- Stakeholder Engagement – briefly describe the communication with stakeholders, who was consulted, what was shared, how it was shared and the feedback from the stakeholders. Includes details of issues raised and how they were addressed and included in the EA study, possibly in an annex.
- Environmental and Social Risk and Impacts– predict and assess the likely impact on each of the identified environmental component by adopting methods such as mathematical models, empirical methods, reference of previous studies etc., details of mitigation measures proposed for the project (site specific) to minimize the possible adverse effects, should be discussed. The information should cover development, construction, operation and closure phases of the project, as applicable and include direct, indirect, induced and cumulative impacts. Residual negative impacts that cannot be mitigated should be identified and opportunities for environmental and social enhancement should be explored.

Mitigation Measures

- Analysis of Alternatives - systematic comparison of feasible alternatives to the proposed project site, technology, design and operation including the “no project” option, in terms of potential environmental impacts (quantified), feasibility of mitigation, capital and recurring costs, their suitability under local conditions and their institutional, training and monitoring requirements. Stated basis for selecting the particular project design and justifies recommended emission levels and approaches to pollution prevention and abatement.
- Environmental Cost Benefit Analysis – to be undertaken is recommended at the scoping stage.
- Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) – the ESMP covers mitigation and management measures, monitoring, and institutional strengthening. Specific management plans may be recommended to be developed for specific issues such as, emergency and response management plan, waste management plan, occupational health and safety management plan, stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) etc. This should include the monitoring and reporting requirements to confirm

and demonstrate the efficacy of the subproject specific ESMPs and include measures to be adopted in the event of non-compliance with the ESMP and/or an emergency. Cost and implementation schedule.

- Summary and Conclusion (Summary EA) - the summary should be a clear presentation of the finding of critical environmental and social issues and their resolutions. Whenever possible, the summary should make use of base maps, tables and figures. Information should be succinct with meaningful presentations. It must be able to stand alone as a document. It should necessarily cover the chapters outlined for the EA study.
- Appendices
 - List of EA report preparers--individuals and organizations, with their qualifications and expertise.
 - References--written materials both published and unpublished, used in study preparation.
 - Record of consultation meetings, including consultations for obtaining the informed views of the affected people and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). The record specifies any means other than consultations (e.g., surveys) that were used to obtain the views of affected groups and local NGOs.
 - Each specialist report detailing the study undertaken, the analysis and interpretation of data/information, impact assessment and management/mitigation.
 - Tables presenting the relevant data referred to or summarized in the main text.
 - List of associated reports.

ANNEX 5: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SIA)

At local and provincial levels social impact assessment will collect information on the following:

- Demographic factors: number, names and location of villages within the footprint of a proposed subproject area: total number of households (HHs) in villages,
- Vulnerable groups including number of female headed HHs in each village, number of landless HHs in each village, number of disabled, number of local ethnic/religious minority groups, refugees/IDPs/ returned refugees
- Livelihoods in each of the upstream (catchment), reservoir and downstream areas: including agriculture, off-farm employment, outward migration from the area, factors affecting income and productivity, such as risk aversion of the poorest groups, land tenure (land usage/land ownership including individual and communal land rights, common property usage e.g forests and pastoral lands, existing water management systems, access to productive inputs and markets, and access to labor/income opportunities
- Infrastructure within the proposed project area i.e. roads, water supply, irrigation, communications
- Social organization: organization and capacity at the household and community levels affecting participation in local level institutions as well as access to services and information.
- Identifying stakeholders, including traditional authority and community structures, and developing an engagement strategy for stakeholder participation at all stages of subproject development;
- Assess presence of pastoral nomadic and other migratory people in proposed area
- Mapping of Communication systems, included ways of accessing information, used by all stakeholder groups, including the most vulnerable, in the project area.
- Literacy and skills: to identify the skills levels of the people in the project area. Scoping at national level will include desk review of: (a) Applicable National Laws, regulations, good international practices (b) Relevant Secondary source materials
- Alternative Options to project Assist with the early identification and consideration of alternative options should be discussed between the environmental and social and the technical teams when the investment in the proposed project is weighed against other options.

Specific Tasks

Task 1: Collect the following preliminary baseline information:

- a) Number and names of villages located within the footprint of the proposed subproject whose lives and livelihoods may be impacted by the project: the total number of HHs in each village, identify vulnerable groups, number of Female Headed Households (FHHs), number of landless and disabled HHs; identify ethnic groups and tribe, number of IDPs, recently returned refugees. The use of GPS and other satellite imagery can be used to establish all settlements
- b) Stakeholders - who are the key stakeholders? What specific interests do they have and how can the participation of the poor and vulnerable groups (especially women and landless) be enhanced?
- c) Gender– identification of the different productive roles of men and women within the households and critical issues and concerns of men and women;
- d) Energy: type and usage in each village: preferred energy type,
- e) Livelihood and coping strategies - What are the key livelihood bases in the proposed project area (pastoralism, agriculture, fishing etc.)
- f) Social networks: what are the key formal and informal social networks of local people including those of vulnerable groups such as women and landless.
- g) Land tenure - identify land tenure systems (land usage and land ownership including individual and communal land rights) including those of nomadic people (Kuchis). Particular attention should be paid to the extent of cultivable area.
- h) Cultural resources: What are some of the key physical cultural resources in the project area?
- i) Status of roads, electricity, water supply and other basic infrastructure;
- j) Health: access to health care in each village
- k) Education: access to primary and secondary education
- l) Institutions – what are the significant formal and informal institutions at village and district level? What constraints and barriers are there and what does this mean to community mobilization mechanisms and overall project success opportunities? Which agencies NGOs are operating in the area?
- m) Planned development: document and review current and planned development activities within the project area.

Task 2: Vulnerability Issues

- a) Identify vulnerable and marginalized groups; who is particularly vulnerable or marginalized within the proposed project area?
- b) Define requirements for consultations with groups identified and documentation of views and findings. Identify what processes are needed to conduct free, prior and informed consultations with these affected groups;
- c) Identify institutions that relate and interact with these groups including local NGOs;
- d) Documentation of land and natural resource access and implications to vulnerable and marginalized groups
- e) Assess capacity of the relevant stakeholders and their ability to manage social effects relevant to the subproject.

Task 3: Risk Analysis

Conduct a preliminary analysis to establish level of risk – high, substantial or low at this early stage of subproject development.

ANNEX 6: ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

Subproject Title: Subproject Number: Country:	Department: Division: Subproject Category:
1. Description of the project, subproject area and area of influence General description of the subproject and the area of influence.	
2. Potential impacts Description of the subproject components or activities that would give rise to resettlement, zone of impact of such activities, and the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement.	
3. Socio-economic studies The displaced people should be consulted about acceptable subproject alternatives and should be informed about subproject's potential impacts on them	
4. Consultations All the displaced households incl. women of the household should be consulted about acceptable subproject alternatives and project's potential impacts on them should be discussed with them.	
5. Compensation Description of compensation options to be offered and other assistance to be provided should be documented and discussed with the impacted people including their preferred choice. It would be preferable to use local NGOs in this process.	
6. Grievance mechanism Description of procedures for redress of grievances by subproject affected people shall be accessible throughout the planning and implementation. The dispute settlement procedures should be sufficiently agile to resolve arguments over valuation quickly. As a result, appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms, through informally constituted local committees with representatives from key stakeholder groups should be established to resolve any dispute arriving during the compensation procedures.	
7. Implementation schedules Institutional responsibilities for implementation of the resettlement plan including involvement of NGOs in monitoring the plan should be established.	
8. Costs and budget The schedules, budget and sources of funds should be agreed upon with the executing agency.	
9. Monitoring and evaluation Arrangements for monitoring of resettlement activities by the implementing agency; supplemented by independent monitors as appropriate, to ensure complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities; evaluation of the impacts of resettlement for a reasonable period of time after the resettlement activities have been completed.	

ANNEX 7: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY MEASURES

Occupational Health and Safety is also addressed by the Labor Law of Afghanistan. Chapter 10 of the Law narrates the roles and responsibilities of employers and employees related to occupational health and safety. The Labor Law also provide guidelines on safety training, hygiene laws, protective equipment and medical treatment where appropriate, benefits for health insurance, and shortened standard work weeks for pregnant and nursing mothers and children.

ENETAWF is Committed to:

- Comply with legislation and other applicable requirements which relate to the ENETAWF occupational health and safety risks.
- Continuously improve the OHS management system and enhance its performance.
- Encourage participation in OHS risk mitigation through promotion of related staff knowledge sharing and skill development.

The project will provide personal protective clothing or and supplies to workers exposed to dirty, dusty, wet, disruptive or any environments that might subject employees to rough or hazardous conditions. Workers shall be trained to carry out their work in order to avoid exposure to danger or injury and to be informed of any known hazards or illnesses associated with their work. Below are some of the measures that the Implementer/Contractor will take to prevent any danger or to minimize the risk for the worker's safety and for the safety of their workplace.

- Provision of proper safety and emergency regulations for the prevention of fire, traffic, workplace and other accidents.
- Work and rest times will be allocated.
- Training of workers in their jobs and safe methods of work.
- Proper warning signs and hazardous site marking at all work sites.
- Provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) including helmets, safety boots, goggles and dust masks etc.
- Provision of clean drinking water, appropriate and clean toilets
- Availability of fire extinguishers equipment at site and workers should be trained about the use of fire extinguisher.
- Consumption of any type of drugs during work hours and at worksite should be strictly prohibited.
- Supply of stretchers and first aid boxes, together with rescue facilities at site.
- Immediate Root Cause Analysis of any serious accident or fatality.
- Bring to the prompt attention of the top management any health and safety issue that requires their attention.
- Reporting to the World Bank within 24 hours of any fatality or serious accident.

Warning Devices: In order to notify the labors of any potential hazardous security threats from project works, warning devices such as danger and warning signs, audible warning devices such as sirens, lights and illumination and strobe lights will be installed.

OHS Safety Training/Orientation: A series of training and refresher trainings will be provided to all employees and other parties physically engaged in the project implementation. The training will include awareness on potential hazards, lifesaving techniques, emergency preparedness and procedures for fire, and basic refuge measures during a terrorist attack and natural disasters.

M&E and Reporting of Subprojects Performance and Implementation of OHS. OHS measures and appropriate implementation should be monitored by the ESS unit of PIU on a regular base. Site engineers and OHS / safety focal point will report to the PIU.

OHS Concerns Mainstreamed in Contractual Documents of the relevant Subprojects. The relevant clauses related to occupational health and safety concerns should be part of bidding and contract documents.

Reporting Incidents. In case of any mishap the OHS/LMP focal point should immediately report the incident to the PIU Director. The focal point should give OHS training to all newly recruited community workers and refresher orientation to all workers.

ANNEX 8: CHECKLIST FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SUB-PROJECT MONITORING

Institutional Arrangements and Documentation

1. Has the subproject been identified to have negative environmental impacts? Yes _____ No _____
2. If "Yes", does the PMU include an environmental specialist / site engineer? Yes _____ No _____
3. Does the community have a copy of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)? Yes _____ No _____ NA (Not Applicable) _____
4. Is the subproject causing negative environmental impact or nuisance? Yes _____ No _____
5. If "Yes", is the PMU/PIU carrying out environmental due diligence (mitigation) as required by the ESMP (e.g. relating to flora, fauna, dust, noise, waste)? Yes _____ No _____
6. Is environmental compliance being monitored and reported in the supervision consultant's reports? Yes _____ No _____
7. Does subproject management team include environmental and social staff? Yes _____ No _____
8. If "Yes", is the above individual trained on ESMF, ESMP and World Bank ESF? Yes _____ No _____
9. Does the PMU/PIU team include a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) specialist? Yes _____ No _____
10. Is information relating to environmental compliance included (separate annex or paragraphs) in subproject Progress Reports? Yes _____ No _____

General Comments: Pollution, Degradation, Contamination and Erosion

11. Does the project require large amounts of raw material and construction material to be sourced (e.g. transported from a quarry)? Yes _____ No _____
12. Does the subproject have written permission from relevant authorities for selection of quarry site? Yes _____ No _____
13. Is the subproject obtaining sand or gravel from riverbed or alternative source other than identified quarry? Yes _____ No _____
14. Does the project involve cutting down of trees or other vegetation? Yes _____ No _____
15. Is the project causing degradation to any wetlands, streams or other natural areas? Yes _____ No _____
16. Is the project generating large amounts of residual wastes (solid/liquid waste)? Yes _____ No _____
17. Is the project causing soil or water contamination (e.g. from oil, grease, fuel, equipment)? Yes _____ No _____
18. Is the project using any chemicals thereby causing soil and water contamination? Yes _____ No _____
19. Do the subproject activities involve or generate any hazardous waste substances (e.g. asbestos, toxic paints, noxious solvents, removal of lead paint, etc.)? Yes _____ No _____
20. If "Yes", are these being handled and/or disposed as identified in the generic ESMP or subproject specific ESMPs and in pre-identified and approved sites? Yes _____ No _____
21. Is the project causing any cumulative negative environmental impacts or unanticipated negative environmental impacts beyond the footprint of the project? Yes _____ No _____
22. Has the project come across any 'chance finds' during implementation (e.g. artefacts, gravesites, cultural heritage sites and/or artefacts)? Yes _____ No _____
23. If "Yes" what procedure has been followed by the subproject?

General Comments: Community, Health and Safety

24. Are there any community concerns/complaints relating to negative environmental impacts? If "Yes", are they being addressed? Yes _____ No _____
25. Are on site workers equipped with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)? Yes _____ No _____
26. Is the subproject causing an issue for traffic or pedestrian safety? Yes _____ No _____
27. Is the construction site properly fenced, and has warning signs? Yes _____ No _____
28. Does the subproject personnel have adequate medical emergency supplies (first aid kit) on site? Yes _____ No _____
29. Is the project causing sanitation related environmental issues (also stagnant water)? Yes _____ No _____ If "Yes", are mitigation measures being applied? Yes _____ No _____
30. Is there a visible sign displayed at the site with a contact number indicating where to call if there is a complaint? Yes _____ No _____

Social E&S

31. Was land required for the project construction? Yes: ___ No: _____
32. If the answer to above is "Yes", specify the amount of land/assets acquired for the project activities (in local unit of measurement) and where it was acquired from and if it was required a. Government b. Common/Community land c. Private
33. Compensation for the Project Affected People (PAP):
34. Has any compensation been paid to the affected families, for the loss of structure and other productive income, e.g. fruit trees, agr. land? Yes or No
35. If yes, how was compensation paid? (i) in cash: _____, (ii) in kind (e.g. land for land): _____

36. The amount of compensation paid per unit: (i) Land: _____/ (ii) tree: _____/unit; and (iii) structure/wall: _____/room/running meter
 37. The source of compensation (in percentage): (i) Government: _____, (ii) community compensation: _____, (iii) private donation: _____
 38. In case of private donation – is there full documentation that donation was based on full information to PAP and was done freely and entirely voluntarily, and did not involve any physical relocation?
 39. Were the PAPs and beneficiaries/community satisfied with the approach of acquiring land/assets (including the amount of compensation)? Yes _____ No _____ 4. If not, why? _____
 40. Is there documentation available regarding the land acquisition (size, location and ownership)? Yes: _____ No: _____
 41. If yes, please specify where it is located and attach a copy to the report.
 42. Were consultations held with the community during the planning and implementation phase of this project? Yes _____ No _____
 43. If yes, are documentation of consultation available?
 44. Were community women involved in the project related consultations? Yes: _____ No: _____
 45. If Yes – are documentation of consultations available? Yes _____ No: _____
 46. Were females consulted regarding the planning and implementation of the project? Yes: _____ No: _____
 47. What concerns regarding the project were raised by women?
 48. by women voiced: Yes _____ No _____?
 49. Where is the documentation located? _____
- Grievance redress mechanism
50. Is there a functional GRM available for local communities? Yes _____ No _____
 51. Is GRM accessible for all people of the community? Yes _____ No _____
 52. Does local population submit their grievances through GRM? Yes _____ No _____
 53. Is grievance logbook and intake channels available at subproject sites? Yes _____ No _____
 54. Does local communities in subproject site received GRM training? Yes _____ No _____

ANNEX 9: ESMP TEMPLATE

An ESMP will be prepared for all investment projects prepared and will form an integral part of each subproject proposal. MRRD is responsible for preparation and clearance of the ESMP.

Suggested ESMP Template

Project Activity	Potential Environmental and Social Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Monitoring Indicator	Institutional Responsibilities		Cost Estimates
				Implementation	Monitoring	

A Project's environmental management plan (EMP) consists of the set of mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operation to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels. To prepare a management plan, the borrower and its EA and SA design team (a) identify the set of responses to potentially adverse impacts; (b) determine requirements for ensuring that those responses are made effectively and in a timely manner; and (c) describe the means for meeting those requirements. More specifically, the EMP includes the following components.

Mitigation

The ESMP identifies feasible and cost-effective measures that may reduce potentially significant adverse environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels. The plan includes compensatory measures if mitigation measures are not feasible, cost-effective, or sufficient. Specifically, the ESMP

- (a) identifies and summarizes all anticipated significant adverse environmental and social impacts
- (b) describes—with technical details—each mitigation measure
- (c) estimates any potential environmental impacts of these measures; and
- (d) provides linkage with any other mitigation plans

Monitoring

The ESMP identifies monitoring objectives and specifies the type of monitoring, with linkages to the impacts assessed in the EA/SA report and the mitigation measures described in the ESMP. Specifically, the monitoring section of the ESMP provides (a) a specific description, and technical details, of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, detection limits (where appropriate), and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions; and (b) monitoring and reporting procedures to (i) ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate particular mitigation measures, and (ii) furnish information on the progress and results of mitigation.

Capacity Development and Training

To support timely and effective implementation of environmental and social components and mitigation measures, the ESMP draws on the EA's/SA's of the existence, role, and capability of environmental units on site or at the agency and ministry level.³ If necessary, the ESMP recommends the establishment or expansion of such units, and the training of staff, to allow implementation of EA/SA recommendations. Most ESMPs cover one or more of the following additional topics: (a) technical assistance programs, (b) procurement of equipment and supplies, and (c) organizational changes.

Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates

For all three aspects (mitigation, monitoring, and capacity development), the EMP provides (a) an implementation schedule for measures that must be carried out as part of the subproject, showing phasing and coordination with overall subproject implementation plans; and (b) the capital and recurrent cost estimates and sources of funds for implementing the ESMP. These figures are also integrated into the total subproject cost tables.

ANNEX 10: CHANCE FIND PROCEDURE

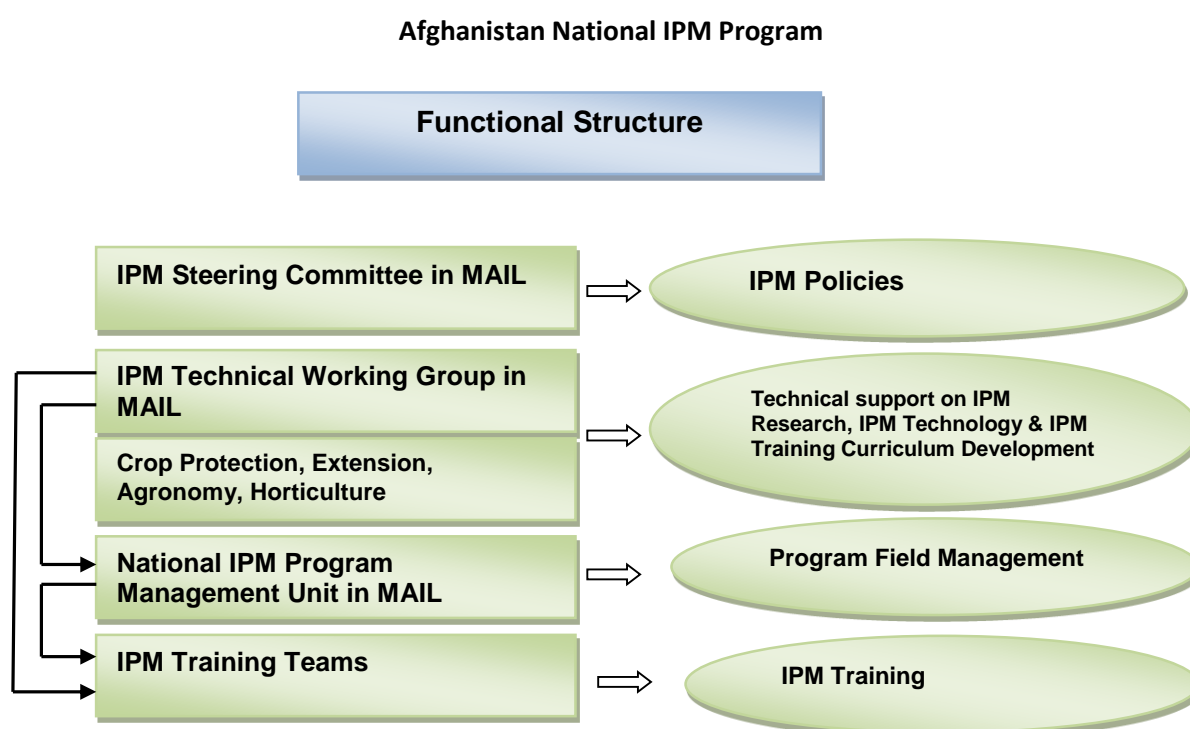
The law on preservation of Afghanistan's Historical and Cultural Artifacts (2004) states that "Operations which causes destruction or harm to record historical and cultural sites or artifacts is prohibited (art .11, art. 16). The law also provides specific guidelines for how to deal with chance finds. This is considered consistent with the World Bank operation procedures on physical cultural resources. This procedure is included as a standard provision in the implementation of ENETAWF Public Works activities to ensure the protection of cultural heritage (Archaeological and Historical Sites). All the subprojects activities and beneficiary communities under this project are required to observe this procedure as documented hereafter. Where historical remains, antiquity or any other object of cultural or archaeological importance are unexpectedly discovered during commencement of public work activities in an area not previously known for its archaeological interest, the following procedures should be applied:

- Stop construction activities;
- Delineate the discovered site area;
- Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In case of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a full-time guard should be present until the responsible authority takes over;
- Responsible authorities will be in charge of protecting and preserving the site before deciding on the proper procedures to be carried out;
- Construction work could resume only when permission is given from the concerned officers from the Ministry of Youth, Culture & Sports after the decision concerning management of environmental and social risks and impacts related to heritage are fully executed;
- In case of delay incurred in direct relation to archaeological findings not stipulated in the contract (and affecting the overall schedule of works), the contractor may apply for an extension of time. However, the contractor will not be entitled for any kind of compensation or claim other than what is directly related to the execution of the archaeological findings works and protections.

ANNEX 11: PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN (PMP)

This annex presents the Pest Management Plan (PMP) which is similar to the original project. Under the project, the PMP will be implemented through an Action plan as suggested by the World Bank safeguard specialist. The PMP action plan will comprise of institutional support to facilitate effective coordination among agencies as well as promulgation of pest management law and training of farmers. Technical discussion on basic knowledge on safe use of pesticides and IPM practices and/or safeguard training as part of the ESMP of subproject or during the “Transect Walk”. Scope of the action plan is provided in the main text.

Pesticides classified under World Health Organization of group 1A and 1B are extremely hazardous. The permitted category is Class II and III. Afghanistan is neither a member of International Plant protection Council (IPPC) nor a member of Rotterdam Convention, the main regulating bodies on pesticides. The Pesticides Law of Afghanistan was first formulated and is subsequently redrafted in 2009. The body responsible for pesticide regulation in Afghanistan is the Plant Protection and Quarantine Department in MAIL.



Pest Management Approach

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

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

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

Problems and constraints of pesticide use in Afghanistan

- An average farm size in Afghanistan varies from 2 to 5 ha of land. These farmers cannot afford many of the more high-tech and expensive inputs available in the market.

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

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

Selected List of Crops and Pests identified under On-Farm Water Management Project in Afghanistan

Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)	Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)
Pests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grasshoppers • Aphids • Corn ground beetle 	Pests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grasshoppers • Fusarium ear rot/Fusarium stalk rot • Common rust/smut
Corn (<i>Zea mays</i>)	Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>)
Pests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacterial soft rot • Charcoal rot • Common rust/common smut 	Pests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacterial soft rot • Charcoal rot • Common rust/common smut
Potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>)	Cotton (<i>Gossypium</i>)
Pests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacterial ring rot • Cucumber mosaic • Curly top 	Pests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut worm • Cotton bollworm • Cotton aphid
Apricot (<i>Prunus americana</i>)	Peach (<i>Prunus persica</i>)
Pests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brown rot blossom and twig blight • Ripe fruit rot • Aphids • Branch and twig borer 	Pests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plum moth • Brown peach aphid • Plum scale
Apple (<i>Malus domestica</i>)	Grapes (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powdery mildew • Fire blight • Apple scab 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Downy mildew • Powdery mildew • Armillaria root rot

Almond (<i>Prunus dulcis</i>)	Melon and Water Melon
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aphids • European red mite • Fruit tree leaf roller 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anthracnose • Fusarium crown and foot rot • Fusarium wilt
Tomato (<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternaria stem canker • Fusarium wilt • Beet leafhopper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

Proposed OWFMP/Pest management tools and techniques

- Soil nutrient, texture and pH testing;
- Plant leaf analyses;
- Pest-resistant/tolerant seed;
- Seed treatment with pesticides;
- Raised-bed planting technique;
- Soil sterilization using black plastic and sunlight;
- Use of organic mulch;
- Use of organic fertilizers/soil structure amendments (manure, compost);
- Combinations of organic and mineral fertilizers;
- Crop rotation with and use of green manure crops;
- Early/late plantings/harvestings to avoid pests;
- Use of trap crops to trap and destroy pests;
- Regular field scouting to assess pest levels/damage;
- Ability of farmers to identify pests correctly and also to identify predators, parasites, and pest diseases correctly;
- Pruning and sanitation of diseased plants;
- Planting parasite-attracting plants on field margins;
- Mechanical weed control by hand hoe;
- Use of herbicides for weed control;
- Exclude insect pests by using vegetable tunnels and micro-tunnels;
- Mechanical insect control by hand-picking larvae, pupae, or adults;
- Use of insecticides for insect control;
- Use of fungicides for control of fungus;
- Spot treatment of pest hotspots with insecticides, miticides, or fungicides;
- Use of pheromone traps to monitor moth levels;
- Use of pheromone inundation to confuse moth mating;
- Crop stalks and residue destruction at the end of season; and
- Apply local plant extracts (neem, parathyroid etc.) to kill pests.

Measures to deal with pesticides

Some of the measures that need to be taken under OWFMP to deal with issues of pesticides are as follows:

- Development of quarantine protocol and guidelines for boundary quarantine as well as inter-provincial and district quarantine activities to prevent the entry and/or contain the spread of the plant pests and diseases of key agricultural crops.
- Development of knowledge banks on major plant pests and diseases for effective monitoring, specifically life cycles and control mechanisms, including mechanical, cultural and chemical interventions.
- Plant pest and disease surveillance and early warning system for major plant pests and diseases with greater participation of trained farmers.
- Development of biocontrol and IPM technologies, including expertise in mass rearing of key bio-control agents against major plant pests and/or diseases; establishment of bio-control laboratories and mass-rearing stations of key bio-control agents.
- Development of regulatory systems for agrochemicals and enforcement of pesticide policies and regulations to prevent entry and use of illegal pesticides currently being smuggled into the country.
- Establishment of pesticide residue laboratories at the provincial level.
- Trade-related Plant Protection Regulations: Specifically, the development and implementation of SPSS measures and Codex-MRL standards pertaining to food safety and animal/plant health regulations as well as enhancing exports of key Afghan agricultural commodities.
- Development of certification systems for agricultural inputs and products.

- Knowledge and skills on non-formal education techniques and processes to ensure quality training of farmers.

Training and capacity building

- Awareness building among farmers to purchase pesticides in single-use sachets.
- Provide information and demonstration to farmers in local languages about the labels, chemical composition, use of dosage, risk reduction, safety pictograms and safety equipment and their protection against health hazards etc.
- Awareness building on storage of pesticides in safer places and keeping them away from children, old and pregnant women.
- Awareness-building on beneficial pests and insects. Farmers need to be trained to identify beneficial insect pathogens, spiders, predators, and parasites.
- Farmers need to be trained to keep livestock and domestic animals away from pesticides.
- Farmers need to be motivated to use safety equipment.

Use of pesticides and environmental concerns

Since water and groundwater are a limited resource in some parts of Afghanistan, however, all attempts must be made to reduce contamination.

- Avoid using pesticides in or near the national parks and where endangered species are known to exist.
- Apply pesticides early in the morning before bees forage.
- Apply pesticides at least 35 meters from drinking water sources and open water.
- Use pesticides with low ground water contamination potential where water tables are high or easy to reach.
- Investigate and promote the use of biological pesticides to replace synthetic pesticides.

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

Monitoring and evaluation

Description of activities that require local monitoring during implementation and during supervision missions. Describe these activities and propose realistic performance indicators that can be used to evaluate progress towards the implementation of sustainable pest management, effectiveness of measures to mitigate pesticide risks, progress in strengthening regulatory framework and institutional capacity, etc.

Monitoring and supervision plan, implementation responsibilities, required expertise and cost coverage.

Prepare a monitoring and supervision plan that would be adopted during project supervisory missions. For example, in the plan include the types of expertise required at different stages of project implementation, actual monitoring activities and detailed budget.

Process

For the Pest Management Plan to be accepted as part of the project/program, it is essential that it is fully supported by the Borrower and other national key actors. A lack of ownership by the interested parties will preclude effective implementation of the plan. Therefore, the development of the PMP should, like the development of the rest of the project, be a fully participatory process in which the consultant acts as a facilitator and a technical resource person.

The consultation process may include several or all of the stages discussed below. This will depend to a large extent on the level of policy development and implementation of sound pest management that already exists in the country. It will also depend on the size of pest management component envisaged under the project.

Desk-top review of the available information by the consultant.

The consultant will review existing Bank documents regarding the project/program (PCD, PID, EA, PAD, according to availability). She/he will also obtain background information on pest and pesticide management in the country, and any existing relevant projects (e.g. through the World Bank, FAO, WHO, UNEP, UNITAR web sites; the web site of the national government; web sites of relevant CGIAR institutes, etc.)

First information meeting with key actors in the country

A first meeting with the key actors in pest or vector management is held at the start of the mission in the country. The objective of the meeting is to inform about the goals of the mission; the Bank requirements with respect to pest management; the objectives of OP 4.09; the function of the PMP within the project appraisal process; the opportunities this may provide for the country to strengthen pest and vector management; any practical issues pertaining to the organization of the mission.

ANNEX 12: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ON DRAFT ESMF AND SEP

Province	Feedback provided
Sar-e-Pul	<p><i>In case of cash distribution, it's likely to witness embezzlement and for distribution of materials, it is not possible to reach the deserving/real beneficiaries. If the assistance made without the physical activity of the people, they will have short-term effects, and soon the people will return to their previous state and become poor. Short term food/cash assistance make the people lazy and will always make them expect help from relief organizations or the government. Vulnerable groups involved in the project include women, the disabled, the poor, the unemployed. Poor, families without supporters, widows, etc. will be paid. It's better to pave the way for employment so as they can work, earn money and finally improve personal economy.</i></p> <p><i>According to our assessment, 20% of women are actually involved in project implementation in the form of money for work, and job opportunities are actually provided for 20 percent of women, and there is commitment to local government and tribal elders. In case of distribution of cash or foodstuffs, the needy and women will be marginalized.</i></p> <p><i>If money and food are distributed, the influential and the users will always benefit, but the needy will not</i></p> <p><i>Team suggestions: This amount of money can be transferred to drought victims through implementing effective projects such as (construction of canals, roads and dams) with a special mechanism. In this way, they will benefit both in the first year and in the many years to come.</i></p>
Daikundi	<p><i>This project could be affected by</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Insecurity and interference of powerful people</i> • <i>Misuse</i> • <i>Low capacity and level of public awareness</i> • <i>Failure to help/assist</i> • <i>Lack of transparency</i> • <i>Biased actions</i> • <i>Creating social conflicts</i> <p><i>The positive impacts of the project</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Improving the livelihoods of the victims and the needy for a short time</i> • <i>Solving some of the problems of the needy</i> <p><i>The negative impacts of the project</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>People will become accustomed to eating for free.</i> • <i>People's expectations of others will be higher than their own.</i> <p><i>Marginalized groups include</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Victims of drought</i> • <i>Unemployed families</i> • <i>Disability</i> • <i>Families headed by widows</i> <p><i>Empowering vulnerable people by:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Motivate to work and participate in development activities.</i> • <i>Creating jobs and encouraging people to work</i> • <i>Involve women, the disabled and other victims in project activities to earn a living and encourage them to be self-sufficient.</i> <p><i>Inclusion of women</i></p> <p><i>In relief projects and the distribution of food / cash, women and other vulnerable individuals are less likely to receive something because in such situations, misuse of power or fraud is more common.</i></p> <p><i>Effectiveness of Community Development Council</i></p> <p><i>A committee consisting of councils, mullahs, teachers, and several members of very poor households seems to be relatively more appropriate and effective in identifying vulnerable households and providing assistance to them.</i></p> <p><i>Suggestions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>It's better to provide employment opportunities for people rather than Cross-sectional and seasonal assistance.</i> • <i>The effectiveness and usefulness of infrastructure projects that are economically viable for residents of the region is far more beneficial than assistance projects.</i> • <i>People like have public and infrastructure projects, such as highways, water networking, construction of dams and the like rather than having seasonal and cross-sectional projects.</i>
Samangan	<p><i>The main problems which will affect this project;</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a. Not enough cost of project</i> <i>b. Implementation of project will be done at that time; all villagers have seasonal work opportunities. Not at the hunger time(season)</i> <i>c. Corruption</i> <i>d. Insecurity</i> <i>e. Mountain area (hard location)</i> <p><i>Positive impacts of the project</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a. Improvement of economic</i>

	<p>b. work opportunities for local skilled and non-skilled labors</p> <p>c. rebuilding of infrastructure</p> <p>d. good transportation to the market</p> <p>e. healthy people</p> <p>f. our children can learn better.</p> <p><i>Negative impacts of the project</i></p> <p>yes, every project has negatively impact as well;</p> <p>a) It can be big risk for our environment</p> <p>b) As we have experience, we will face to social problems, during the implementation.</p> <p><i>Vulnerable groups</i></p> <p>Vulnerable people are poor or very poor people in the village. in our province farmers and how have lost their lands, livestock or land less.</p> <p><i>Empowering vulnerable groups</i></p> <p>yes, we are thinking that could be easy way to empower these groups:</p> <p>a. find long and short work opportunities</p> <p>b. train nonskilled labors as a skilled labor</p> <p>c. describe this project for them (in that project works all human source not machinery)</p> <p>d. its easy way to engaged them in this project, gave them a chance to work at these projects</p> <p><i>Women inclusion</i></p> <p>We think, that will be difficult to involve the women under this project, because as you know better traditional, cultural and men force problems is at the high level in our society, therefore they can't involve the women. If we gave them easy jobs at projects like (cooker, cleaner, cloths washing ... etc.) that will be better.</p> <p><i>Effectiveness of CDCs in selection of beneficiaries:</i> yes, the CDC is the key actor at the selection of beneficiaries, because they know better the skilled and non-skilled labors in the village.</p>
Nuristan	<p><i>Major risks for the project</i></p> <p>Disinvolvement of the field (officials and communities) from the initial starts of the project , hard and complex geographical situation of this province (Nuristan), lack of transportation facilities in this province , illiteracy of local residence , Making decisions rules without the vulnerable people/group involvement , financial corruption during the project implementation process. The major concerns are the corruptions matter in official authorities, late response to the field basic needs, fixing limited/low budget for the implementation of such projects which may lead in future to in durability/instability of projects life cycle.</p> <p><i>Positive impacts of the project</i></p> <p>By implementation this project we will create job opportunities in general, increase yields, preventing land degradation, will see changes in climate and ESS , reduction of poverty and unemployment rate , as well as will create a self-assurance and firm ties between the public and government and pave the way for best and affective coordination between public s and government authorities , more over it will bring positive changes in gender section at field especially in women of this province.</p> <p><i>Negative impacts of the project</i></p> <p>The presence of corruption in the project will create big challenges in the life of the local residences and will negatively put effects on people's lives. As well as the local people at field will stay lazy in technical/financial implementation of projects by themselves without grants of the charity and trust or NGOs, the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the implemented projects will be in risk as they will expect it from the Government and other welfare NGOs.</p> <p><i>Vulnerable groups</i></p> <p>In some villages they have community development councils (CDCs) which are playing role of an oversight body and helping the vulnerable and migrated people in their villages</p> <p><i>Empowering vulnerable groups:</i></p> <p>We can empower the mentioned groups by providing best public awareness; create a good coordination phases and involvement of them in the selection/implantation of the project on the real ground.</p> <p><i>Involvement of Women</i></p> <p>The involvement of the women is very essential and productive as they produce the 50% of the whole population whom are affected from the drought and almost all the agriculture works belong to women from the past history and most of the vulnerable people are women in this province (Nuristan) . The current good security situation of the country, Coverage of the TV, Radio and other stations for awareness and accessibility of the technological instruments at field level, Current hired female staff in different organizations in different positions. We can do and can create through this project the professional and vocational short-term trainings for their capacity building and do implement projects such as tailoring, Carpet, rug...etc. weaving,</p>

	<p><i>can establish poultry forms, green houses and warehouses for their empowerment and self-sufficiency.</i></p> <p><i>CDCs role in beneficiaries' selection</i> <i>Yes but with a bit changes in increasing of the other committee members of community development council (CDC) and Gov officials for the reduction of public objections , as they have some concerns regarding the Beneficiary selection such as , error in initial survey of the venerable people for the beneficiary purposes and prioritization /Selection of the projects .</i></p>
Laghman	<p><i>Major risks for this project:</i> <i>Most of the projects are not implemented at the discretion of the villagers, and the people are not consulted. Rivers control, financial corruption in project implementation, institutional liaison with specific individuals in project implementation</i> <i>Positive impacts of the project</i> <i>Providing job opportunities to the youth, increasing yields, preventing land degradation, cleaning up the environment, reducing poverty, preventing diseases</i> <i>Negative impacts of the project</i> <i>Corruption in the project will have a negative impact on people's lives</i></p> <p><i>Vulnerable groups in the area</i> <i>IDPs, Workers who would work in the big cities come to Village Not working now</i> <i>Empowerment of vulnerable groups</i> <i>First The members of the affected families will be identified and employed from this way they will benefit from the project. The families concerned are identified by the (CDCs) Community Development Councils and employed with the consent and agreement of all villagers and CDCs members</i></p> <p><i>Women involvement under the project</i> <i>The idea of involving women in development projects is that their household members will work in mentioned project through them the benefits goes to their families and they are indirectly benefited. They can also be involved in this project through the implementation of professional and vocational projects such as carpet weaving, tailoring and poultry Can help us to involve the women in such kind projects</i></p> <p><i>CDCs in beneficiaries' selection process</i> <i>Implemented through CDCs but first should CDCs election for new members</i></p>
Bamyan	<p><i>Major risks for the project</i> <i>According our experiences the Security , political situation , and also if the government authorities and people do not live up to their promises , are the main risks of the projects that will be also have negative effect on our projects and work quality , effectiveness and productivity also we wants to implement the project by CDCs not by company or contractors we have experience that which projects are implemented by CDCs have good quality than the projects which have implemented by contractors and companies and also we request that the communities will involve in every step of project design ,survey and implementation</i></p> <p><i>Positive impacts of the project</i> <i>We thought that this project will have directly affects our lifestyle, economic status and unemployed people will have better job opportunities that will have a positive impact on their living conditions and economic status of their families</i></p> <p><i>Negative impacts of the project</i> <i>if the project is implemented according to the plan and design, there will be no social and environmental negative effects and if any social problem arises in the implementation of the project, the appropriate solution will be found with the help of the community elders and CDCs representatives and this project will not have any negative impact on people's lives and lifestyle</i></p> <p><i>Vulnerable and marginalized groups</i> <i>There are many affected families in the area of implementation of this project and in the area of the concerned district that have been forced to change their lifestyle to drought and lands have been eroded and drought due to lack of water and their yields have been affected as well. This condition has negatively affected their lives and also unemployment and covid-19 lock down situation also has left negative impact on the affected families based on this kind bad situations some of these families have left their living hometown and they shifted to other districts and places.</i></p> <p><i>Empowerment of vulnerable groups</i> <i>First The members of the affected families will be identified and employed from this way they will benefit from the project. The families concerned are identified by the (CDCs) Community</i></p>

Development Councils and employed with the consent and agreement of all villagers and CDCs members

Involvement of Women

They can also be involved in this project through the implementation of professional and vocational projects such as carpet weaving, tailoring and poultry. Can help us to involve the women in such kind projects

CDCs role in the selection of beneficiaries

We have National Solidarity program time (CDCs) and through them we select the beneficiaries and in addition we have ethnic structures through which we can target the deserving families and select the beneficiaries but the best way is to select the beneficiaries by CDCs and there will be no particular problem in selecting the beneficiaries



Photos Bamyan and Zabul Provinces: Stakeholders Consultation on ESMF and SEP – June 03-06 – MRRD Field Team