



**ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN**

**Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)**

**And**

**Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG)**

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

**For the**

**Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project (CCAP)**

**Revised November 2020**

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## Abbreviations

CCAP	Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project
CCNPP	Citizens' Charter National Priority Program
CDC	Community Development Council
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
EHS	Environmental Health & Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EC	Environmental Clearance
ESMF	Environmental Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental & Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards
ESSD	Environmental and Social Safeguards Department
FP	Facilitating Partner
GC	Gozar Council
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ICR	Implementation Completion Report
IDLG	Independent Directorate of Local Governance
IP	Implementation Partner
MACA	Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan
MRRD	Ministry of Rural and Rehabilitation and Development
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Agency
NSP	National Solidarity Program
OP/BP	Operation Procedures/Bank Policy
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PAP	Project Affected Person
PIU	Program/Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Program/Project Management Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
REACH	Relief Effort for Afghan Communities and Households
RoW	Right of Way
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
TA	Technical Assistance
ToR	Terms of References
WB	World Bank

## **Executive Summary**

The Citizens' Charter (CC) is a promise of partnership between the state and the communities. It is a foundation stone for realising the Government's development vision. The program is a whole-of-government effort to build state legitimacy and end fragmentation. The Charter is a commitment to provide all citizens in Afghanistan with basic services, based on community prioritisation. For the first time, Afghanistan's urban and rural community development programs will be joined under the same umbrella. The Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project (CCAP) is one part of the larger Citizens' Charter National Priority Program, to be supported through the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) and the World Bank.

### **Project Objective**

The proposed Project Development Objective of the CCAP is to improve service delivery through strengthened Community Development Councils and Clusters.

### **Project Components**

1. Block grants for service delivery in urban and rural areas (including green spaces, water and sanitation, tertiary roads & renewable energy)
2. Institution building
3. Monitoring and knowledge learning
4. Project implementation and management

### **Implementation Arrangements**

The Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) and the Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG) are the main Implementing Agencies (IAs) for the CCAP in rural and urban areas respectively.

### **Potential Environmental & Social Impacts**

Sub-project activities envisaged under CCAP for rural and urban Afghanistan are expected to have no significant and negative environmental and social impacts; however the subproject may have associated risks related to health and safety concerns. The CCAP Individual and Joint Projects are placed in category B and relevant World Bank Policies, National Environmental Law and regulations are triggered for Safeguards.

The project is not expected to involve relocation and resettlement, since the Project intends to fund only small-scale rural and urban infrastructure. No activities will be supported that require involuntary land acquisition or the acquisition of land requiring the resettlement or compensation of more than 200 people.

The design for the proposed project defines a strategy, which will ensure that all social groups are included as beneficiaries directly and indirectly, and that their concerns are addressed in compliance with the requirements of World Bank relevant Safeguards Policies.

In addition, there is a potential risk of transmission of COVID 19 virus among the labors and communities; therefore, this ESMF is updated as part of the Additional Financing and the preventive and minimizing measures and provisions have been included in the document and annexes.

## Policy and Legal Regulatory Environment

### World Bank Operation Policies triggered in the CCAP

Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project	Yes	No
Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Natural Habitats (OP 4.04)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pest Management (OP 4.09)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Forests (OP 4.36)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Safety of Dams (OP 4.37)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sub-projects in Disputed Areas (OP 7.60)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sub-projects on International Waterways (OP 7.50)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

- The Environment Law of Afghanistan (2007)
- The National Environmental Impact Assessment Policy (2017)
- Law on Managing Land Affairs (2017)
- The Land Policy (2007)
- The Law on the Preservation of Afghanistan's Historical and Cultural Heritages (2004)
- The Constitution of Afghanistan (2004)
- The Water Law (2009)

### Incorporating lessons learned in Safeguards Compliance

The National Solidarity Program (NSP) has financed over 80,000 infrastructure sub-projects throughout Afghanistan during phases I, II, and III for over a decade. Due to the importance of safeguards, NSP paid special attention during the implementation of sub-projects, including the preparation of safeguards tools, capacity building, site supervision, and community monitoring. Grievance redress mechanisms and reporting mechanisms etc. were always in place. Several technical audits of NSP subprojects over the years found no problems with safeguards compliance. The CCAP will build on the safeguard arrangements and experiences of the NSP.

### ESMF Objectives and Process

The ESMF framework approach provides for early identification of potential adverse impacts and also provides broad guidance for their effective mitigation.

The objective of the Framework is to help ensure that activities under the project will:

- Protect human health and safety;
- Prevent or compensate any loss of livelihood;
- Prevent environmental degradation as a result of either individual sub-projects or their cumulative effects;
- Enhance positive environmental and social outcomes; and,
- Ensure compliance with World Bank safeguard policies and Afghanistan Environmental Law and Regulations.

All proposed sub-projects prior to the design stage will go for a transect walk and site selection procedure to assure the feasibility of the expected sub-projects. The selected site will be properly

studied from both environmental and social aspects. The findings will be shared with the communities during public consultation.

All proposed sub-projects will be screened to ensure that the potential environmental and social risks can be adequately addressed through the application of a typical Environmental and Social Management Plan if needed.

The implementing agencies will ensure that all occupants of land and owners of assets located in a proposed subproject area are consulted. There will be gender-separate community meetings for each affected mantaqa/Goza (urban infrastructure) or village (other sub-projects), to inform the local population about their rights to compensation and options available in accordance with attached guidelines for land acquisition and chance finds of archaeological sites. The CCAP ESMP will establish a proper GRM mechanism for handling all grievances.

The ESMF was presented to stakeholders, including representatives from the Government of Afghanistan (MRRD, IDLG, MoE, MoPH, MAIL, NEPA & ANSA), civil society and members of urban and rural CDCs from Kabul and the surrounding provinces, at a consultation meeting held on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2016. There were no identified areas for disagreement within the ESMF, but all participants acknowledged the need for specific training for all stakeholders to understand the commitments and implementation of the ESMF, through the individual ESMPs, throughout the duration of the CCAP.

### **ESMF Institutional Arrangements**

The overall responsibility of the project implementation rests with the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) in rural areas and the Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG) in urban areas.

At the national level, MRRD will have an Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit (ESSU) with three staff (male or female); a Senior Environmental Officer, a Senior Social Officer and Social Officer. This unit will be responsible for all ESS issues within the overall ESMF and for ensuring the ESMF is operationalized at the field level through proper ESMPs.

At the regional level there will be one dedicated Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer (male or female) as a focal point in each of the 6 regions. This officer will be responsible to cascade the training received by the National ESSU to the ESS Focal Points/Senior Engineers in the PMUs and support the relevant PMUs with the screening report of the subprojects. This focal point will also check the sample of the ESMPs received from the Senior Engineer in the PMU and will monitor the safeguards compliances sub-projects for the implementation of the ESMP.

At the provincial level, one senior engineer from the PMU will be nominated as the Provincial ESS Focal Points and assigned all ESS responsibilities. A site-specific ESMP is being prepared for an individual community-based subproject or for a joint subproject where a number of CDCs propose a larger infrastructure project. These projects are mostly concrete access roads, water supply, sanitation, irrigation canal etc. which may entail negative environmental health and safety risks. The senior engineer will approve all of the ESMPs and send a sample to the ESSU. He/She will also monitor sub-project implementation, based on the ESMP. The key decision making with regard to the ESMP will take place at the provincial level, with any queries affecting decisions referred to the National Unit.

At the district level, there will be one engineer (likely to be male) 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 district engineer will then consolidate the ESMP with the inclusion of the social component provided by the Social Organisers. The engineer will monitor the implementation of the ESMP and submit quarterly reports.

Also, at the district level, the FP will have 2 social organisers (1 male and 1 female) for every 20 CDCs. A key role of the 2 social organisers will be to work with the CDCs to ensure that the views and voices of the most vulnerable groups, especially female headed households and landless, are reflected in the selection and implementation of sub-projects.

At the national level, IDLG will have one Environmental and Social Safeguards Manager. She or he will be responsible for developing the training manuals and training the urban ESS staff. She or he will also receive and review all reports from the urban staff and address all queries that are received from the provinces.

In the 4 cities implementing the Citizens' Charter in Cities component, a Senior Engineer/ESS Focal Point (likely to be male) from the FP will be assigned the responsibility for the implementation of the ESMP.

In each city, there will be one engineer for 10 CDCs, responsible for the environmental part of the ESMP. The engineer will develop the environmental component of the ESMP, consolidate the ESMP with the inclusion of the social component provided by the Social Organisers, monitor its implementation and submit quarterly reports.

The FP will also have 2 social organisers (1 male and 1 female) for every 10 CDCs. These social organisers will be responsible to develop the social component of the ESMP, monitoring the social aspect of the ESMF and will also submit quarterly reports to the Senior Engineer.

As part of the social and environmental capacity building that will be provided for implementation of WB financed operations in Afghanistan, the Environmental Social Safeguards Unit at MRRD Headquarter and responsible staff at field level (MRRD, IDLG) will receive training in the application of the ESMF.

The overall responsibility for the enforcement of this ESMF rests with MRRD in rural areas and IDLG for urban areas. In order to ensure compliance, MRRD/IDLG or the FPs is tasked to regularly monitor the implementation of the Environmental and Social Safeguards during construction phase. Monitoring of the implementation of mitigation measures related to significant impacts during the operation of sub-projects shall be mainly the responsibility of CDCs/GC and communities. The community participatory monitoring shall be extensively used in this regard, together with third party monitoring.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

The overall responsibility for the enforcement of this ESMF rests with MRRD in rural areas and IDLG for urban areas. In order to ensure compliance, MRRD/IDLG or the IDLG FPs will be tasked to regularly monitor the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan during construction phase. Monitoring of the implementation of mitigation measures related to significant impacts during the operation of sub-sub-projects shall be mainly the responsibility of CDCs/GC and communities. The community participatory monitoring shall be extensively used in this regard.

At district level, the responsibility of monitoring of ESMP relays with the District engineer, but at provincial level, CCAP safeguards officers, together with CDC/GC, will continue to be responsible for monitoring and reporting of the implementation of mitigation measures, set out in Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP).



The Main PMU ESS Sr. Officers will also monitor sub-projects for ESMP compliance and supervising the work of district engineers and PMU ESS officer (ESS Focal points). Similarly, the ESS Unit at CCAP HQ of both offices will also periodically conduct monitoring of sub-projects as an overall overseeing institution.

# 1. Background & Project Context

## 1.1 Project Background

The Citizens' Charter (CC) is a promise of partnership between the state and the communities. It is a foundation stone for realising the Government's development vision. The program is a whole-of-government effort to build state legitimacy and end fragmentation.

In December 2014, H.E. President Ashraf Ghani presented the Realizing Self-Reliance strategy paper to the London Conference, committing the incoming government to a reform agenda that would move Afghanistan towards peace, recovery, productivity and growth. This paper stated, 'Afghanistan's underserved poor need to receive a basic level of economic services in order to participate productively in the arenas of economic growth'. The Government committed to develop a Citizens' Charter, which would 'set a threshold of core services to be provided to all communities' to 'help poor communities get a minimum level of services.'<sup>1</sup>

The Citizens' Charter National Priority Program (CCNPP) will contribute to the Government's goals of regaining the trust of the population, reducing poverty and empowering women, by developing the next generation of healthy, educated, and productive Afghans. By focusing on a limited number of vital services and basic infrastructure that can be provided over the entire country, the Charter gives focus, drive, and coherence to a powerful national, whole-of-Government effort that overcomes the fragmentation of the past.

The Charter is a commitment to provide all citizens in Afghanistan with basic services, based on community prioritisation. For the first time, Afghanistan's urban and rural community development programs will be joined under the same umbrella.

The Citizens' Charter National Priority Program is an evolution of the National Solidarity Program (NSP), aiming to work more closely with other ministries to deliver services more effectively to citizens. It builds upon the community platform already developed, with the democratic election of Community Development Councils (CDCs) throughout the country to improve service delivery and monitoring. The Charter is not only about the delivery of services but the standards of service delivery citizens can expect. CDCs will be the means by which citizens can demand services, hold line agencies accountable and ensure the poorest and most vulnerable can access services. The Charter will promote inclusive development and accountability at all levels.

The Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project (CCAP) is one part of the larger Citizens' Charter National Priority Program, to be supported through the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) and the World Bank. This ESMF is for the Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project. The CCAP includes both urban and rural components.

## 1.2 Project Objective

The Project Development Objective for the Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project is to improve the delivery of core infrastructure and social services to participating communities through strengthened Community Development Councils (CDCs). These services are part of a minimum service standards package that the Government is committed to delivering to the citizens of Afghanistan

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<sup>1</sup> Realizing Self-Reliance Commitments to Reforms and New Partnership, Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, December 2014

### **1.3 Need for an ESMF**

To comply with WB's safeguard policy, as all the subprojects under component 1, could not be identified by appraisal, preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is required to ensure that the program avoids, minimises, and/or mitigates adverse environmental and social impacts of proposed sub project activities and interventions. This ESMF takes into account implementation experience to date of the National Solidarity Program. The ESMF is a legally binding document to be included in the financial agreement of the Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project.

### **1.4 General Environmental and Social Baseline of Afghanistan<sup>2</sup>**

#### **Environmental**

Afghanistan is a semi-arid land-locked country in the centre of Asia, covering an area of about 652,000 square kilometres. The country's climate is continental, with big differences in temperature from day to night, from one season or region to the next, ranging from 20–45°C in summer in the lowlands to minus 20–40°C in winter in the highlands. The overall average annual rainfall of about 250 millimeters conceals stark variations between different parts of the country, from 1,200 millimeters in the higher altitudes of the northeast to only 60 millimeters in the southwest. Due to its mountainous relief and the convergence of several climate systems, Afghanistan boasts an impressive diversity of ecosystems, land cover and water sources.

Today almost 80 per cent of the country's population (19 million people) live in rural areas. That portion of the population relies heavily on productive natural resources, which makes it extremely vulnerable to the impacts of local and global phenomena (such as droughts, natural disasters, climate change and desertification) and the degradation of natural resources through erosion and pollution of soil and water.

Since the country is located in a zone of high-seismic activity, earthquakes are common. Flooding and mudslides are real dangers in the mountains and valleys, particularly in spring and summer when snow starts melting or glacier lakes suddenly burst causing destructive flash floods. Prolonged drought and dust storms can also wreak extensive damage, with nationwide impacts. Extreme winter conditions bring high losses in agriculture and infrastructure. These factors add to the burden of environmental degradation and place stress on ecosystems.

#### **Social**

Afghanistan remains one of the poorest countries in the world. In 2013, Afghanistan ranked 169th out of 185 countries in the UNDP Human Development Index, a summary measure that is based on development dimensions of health, education and living standards (UNDP 2014). Despite significant achievements in the first decade of this century, Afghanistan remains among the most poorly developed countries in the world according to almost all development indicators covered by the Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey 2013-14.

The share of the population living below the poverty line has increased from 36.5 percent in 2011-12 to 39.1 in the present survey. The results also indicate that the poorer segments of the population suffered more from per-capita consumption decline than the better-off population, which suggests an increase in inequality. Around one third of the Afghan population is estimated to suffer from food insecurity, with 9.3 million people facing chronic or transitory food insecurity and some 3.4

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<sup>2</sup> In the absence of a comprehensive country-wide environmental and social baseline for the Citizens' Charter NPP, this baseline is informed by previous studies, including the *Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey 2013-2104*, *National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment*, CSO 2016, *Afghanistan's Environment 2008*, NEPA & UNEP, and *Afghanistan, Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment*, UNEP, 2002.

million severely food insecure. Both quantitative and qualitative food indicators suggest better conditions in urban areas than in rural areas.

According to ALCS 2013-14, the health sector is the one that shows the most consistent improvement. The most impressive improvements are observed for maternal health indicators. Afghanistan has achieved its MDG target for ante-natal care coverage (50 percent in 2020) far ahead of schedule. The general trend in skilled birth attendance suggests that the MDG 2015 target of 50 percent is within reach. Physical access to health facilities and costs involved in obtaining health services remain major obstacles for many people to obtain the care they need.

According to the ALCS, the net attendance ratio for primary education showed a decline to 55 percent, after a peak of 57 percent in 2011-12. The school attendance information suggests that 2.3 million primary school age children and 2 million secondary school age children miss out on education and on the opportunity to learn basic life skills. Transition rates indicate that the problem of Afghanistan's education system is not so much retention and drop out, but first and foremost starting school. An Afghan child of 6 years old can expect to spend on average 7.7 years of his or her life in education, a very short period in international perspective.

The age structure of Afghanistan's population shows that population growth remains a critical element in Afghanistan's development process. The proportion of persons under age 15 (47.5 percent) is one of the highest in the world. In the next five years close to 4 million young people will reach working age in a labour market that is already characterised by high levels of unemployment and underemployment. Afghanistan's labour market is under considerable stress, with 39 percent not-gainfully employed and a youth unemployment rate of 30 percent. Around 90 percent of the working population is employed in low-skilled occupations. The average household size in Afghanistan is around 7.4 persons. The households are almost exclusively headed by men. Female-headed households make up only one percent of the total number.

Achieving gender equality remains one of the major challenges in Afghan society. Within an overall poor development context, women and girls face especially deprived conditions. Various indicators signify a subordinate and dependent position in the household, leaving little negotiating power in terms of household decisions, sexuality and fertility. Three quarters of women do not leave the dwelling without the company of another person and about half leave the house four times or less per month. Female decision making on spending money is quite restricted: only 34 percent could independently decide how to spend money they earned themselves.

## 2. Project Description

The Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project is a compact between the population and the government. The CCAP will set a threshold of core infrastructure and services that the government will provide to all communities over the next ten years and includes the following components:

### 2.1 Project Components

**Component 1: Block Grants** - CDCs/Clusters are the linchpin of the Citizens' Charter strategy. This component will support two types of block grants to CDCs:

(i) **Rural Areas Service Delivery Grants** - Funds are set aside for MRRD to provide water supply, and a choice of basic road access, basic electricity (only in areas that cannot be reached by the grid) and small-scale irrigation. In addition, this window will include service delivery grants which will be transferred from line ministries for CDCs to implement community-level or cluster-level infrastructure projects, as agreed upon through MOUs. For example, should the Ministries of Education or Health wish to provide funds to CDCs to build schools or clinics, they will transfer funds to these accounts. The average size of these investments is expected to be approximately \$20,000.

(ii) **Urban Areas Service Delivery Grants** – Through NSP and other programs, approximately 1,800 peri-urban and urban CDCs have been formed. To be phased in over time, this sub-component supports grants to several urban CDCs in a select number of major cities (Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif, Kandahar, and Jalalabad.) to fund small infrastructure works in urban settings. These include: green space parks, street lighting, water and sanitation; road upgrading and waste management. This urban sub-component, to be implemented through the Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG) will support service delivery linkages between the CDC, Cluster/Gozar, urban district and municipal levels. Rural-urban linkages for local economic development will also be explored.

**Component 2: Institution Building** – This component will support capacity building and facilitation of CDCs & CCDCs; the out-sourcing of private sector/ facilitating partner contracts; and support to the local government structure in rural and urban areas to monitor and support CDCs.

**Component 3: Monitoring and Knowledge Learning** – This component includes learning activities from village to national levels and will support thematic studies and evaluations. For example, the program will work on the basis of continuous learning and fund learning pilots, gender analyses, community report cards for service delivery, studies on social inclusion and social accountability, and technical quality audits. The Project will also explore the possibility of an evaluation to examine the nexus between quality of service delivery and social cohesion, an under-researched area in the global conflict literature. Lastly, this component will support ways to strengthen a coordinated approach across line ministries' monitoring and evaluation mechanisms including at the community level, within government and with third party monitors.

**Component 4: Project Implementation and Management** - This component will support the management and oversight structure of CCAP at the central, provincial and district levels. The management structure will carry out the following functions: policy and operational planning; operations manual development; capacity building; management information and reporting systems; grievance redress mechanisms, human resource management; communications; donor and field coordination, quality assurance on financial management; procurement and safeguards; as well as engineering support.

Since the CCAP is a community-driven development project, the infrastructure provided as part of the service delivery will be prioritised by the communities themselves as part of the project's implementation process. It is therefore not possible to identify sub-projects in advance of the project's start and the community prioritisation process. According to the minimum service standards agreed by the Government of Afghanistan to be delivered to the communities, the menu of sub-projects on offer includes water points/networks, tertiary roads, renewable energy schemes and small-scale irrigation in rural areas. In urban areas, the sub-projects could include road upgrading, waste management, water and sanitation, street lighting and green parks.

## **2.2 Additional Finance to CCAP**

The second AF extends the project closing date by 14 months from October 31, 2021 to December 31, 2022 and reallocates budgets across components and expenditure categories. Additionally, the second AF proposes the following changes to the project design:

### **i. Expansion of the geographic coverage of Urban Areas Block Grants in 10 cities**

The Urban Area Block Grants will be extended to approximately 335 additional urban communities in Mazar-i-Sharif and nine other cities that have not been covered by CCAP. These communities will also form approximately 67 Gozar Assemblies, each of which will receive a Gozar Assembly Grant worth US\$200,000. The permissible menu of climate resilient SPs includes (provision of potable water, lighting/electricity, street construction or upgrading and drainage, park/recreation area/playground, solid waste management, boundary walls for schools and health clinics, construction of toilets, and construction of community halls). The revised Operations Manual will emphasize the need to prioritize SPs that focus on climate resilient road networks and connectivity; use higher design standards for lines and pylons to withstand climate-related hazards, efficient use and savings of water resources; development of climate-smart design/rehabilitation of sewerage; construct new or rehabilitate existing irrigation infrastructure to enhance resilience to climate change impacts and other climate smart solutions. The same existing processes and arrangements for implementing UABGs will be applied to these communities, except Facilitating Partners (FPs) will only provide social mobilization assistance to the communities, while IDLG will directly provide assistance for the implementation of subprojects. The approximate cost (US\$45 million) of this expansion will be financed through the AF from the ARTF.

### **ii. Scaling up of Social Inclusion Grant (SIG) initiatives in response to the COVID-19 crisis**

In order to provide urgent relief support to the households affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and reduce damage arising from food insecurity, the SIG initiative, which has been rolled out in over 10,000 rural communities to provide food and other essential goods to poor households, is scaled up in all urban and rural CCAP coverage areas (~12,000 rural and peri-urban CDCs and 850 urban CDCs). Under this initiative, each CDC will receive a relief grant based on the number of eligible households. The CDC, in turn, distributes the relief package worth AFN4,000 (equivalent to ~US\$52) to its constituent eligible households in kind (based on a standard relief package that will include essential food staples and hygiene products). Based on the underlying principle of near-universal coverage, approximately top 10 percent of affluent households will be excluded from the coverage using pre-determined standard exclusion criteria. The criteria and packages will be aligned to those of the COVID-19 Relief Efforts for Afghan Communities and Households (REACH) project, which will be covering the areas currently not covered by CCAP. As with the REACH project, while the package will be distributed once in rural and peri-urban areas, it will be distributed twice in urban areas. Implementation of this activity will generally

follow the SIG procedures of the Operations Manual with some additional procedures specific to COVID-19 response provided in a new annex to the Operations Manual, which has been updated.

### **iii. Addition of a new Kuchi Block Grants sub-component under Component 1 (Service Standards Grants)**

A new subcomponent (Component 1c - Kuchi Block Grants) will be added to the project, which will be reallocated to this subcomponent (from other components) to provide approximately 900 Kuchi communities (*Elbands*) with block grants worth maximum US\$30,000. The Kuchi nomadic encampments or *Elbands* will receive assistance from the project's social organizers to form locally-elected KCDCs, with equal male and female CDC members and office bearers, which will consist of minimum 15 households. Subsequently, the project will support the KCDCs to plan and implement subprojects with the block grants through participatory, inclusive CDD processes. As with other CDCs of the project, Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) tools will be used to prepare the Kuchi Community Development Plans (KCDPs). Based on the KCDP, each KCDC will select and implement one or more subprojects from a pre-established positive climate resilient menu of subprojects in the fields of water, energy, roads, irrigation, among others, funded by the Kuchi Block Grant. Unlike other block grants of the project, the facilitation support to KCDCs will be provided by the project's Provincial Management Units (PMUs), instead of by FPs.

### **iv. Inclusion of a “peace pilot”**

As part of ongoing discussion with several ARTF donors on the potential for CCAP to be used as a post-peace settlement development response, the proposed restructuring will also redirect resources to areas recently freed from AGEs and brought under Government control. The focus in the immediate term was on the three provinces of Nangahar, Kunar, and Laghman and would involve around 300 rural CDCs across 10 districts where peace and security has recently been attained. These communities will partially replace the originally targeted communities that are currently not accessible due to security situation. Additionally, 75 new CDCs and 15 Gozars would be added in the city of Jalalabad where peace has been regained recently. The expansion will allow the project to experiment with new peace promotion activities (e.g., peace fora and peace grants to finance community collective action and social cohesion-building activities like tree planting, youth camps, vocational training, cultural and sports activities) and social processes (e.g., do no harm project identification, conflict resolution training) that could subsequently be scaled-up in the future phase of CCAP. In all these, particularly peace fora and peace grant women's participation will be considered. These new activities will complement the regular RASS grants and MCCG/SIG activities in rural areas and UABG activities in urban areas. The pilot will also test alternative implementation modalities (e.g., using a limited FP role on the urban side, and end-to-end social mobilization by MRRD on the rural side) and This peace pilot would also heavily rely on the high-risk area implementation strategy (HRAIS) that had been approved for CCAP in 2019.

### **v. Adjustments to the Maintenance and Construction Cash Grants (MCCG) initiative in response to the COVID-19 situation**

Due to the social distancing restrictions necessitated by the COVID-19 crisis, the MCCG activities cannot be carried out as initially planned, while the need for MCCG work persist in communities. Therefore, the menu of public works to be undertaken through MCCG will

be modified to include those that: (a) can adhere to social distancing restrictions; (b) do not require supply and materials of which availability is affected by the COVID-19 crisis; and (c) accommodate the higher labor-to-supply cost ratio demanded by communities. MCCG will also allow communities to hire laborers from as much as 60 percent of households (rather than 35 percent as per the original design). MCCG implementation during the COVID-19 crisis will be planned for 1,550 communities in 15 districts of seven provinces, providing 20-40 days of employment for each of approximately 87,000 households. For the MCCG work, communities will be required to allocate a minimum of 80 percent of the MCCG amounts for labor costs (vis-à-vis 60 percent required under the original design).

### **2.3 Application of this ESMF to Additional Financing**

The Additional Financing phase will continue triggering Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01 since the environmental consequences under urgent relief support to the households affected by the COVID-19 pandemic will reside as Category-B activities and will not exacerbate negative impacts. Overall, the service delivery grants under Component 1 will continue to cause some adverse environmental impacts, including OHS (Occupational Health and Safety) issues.

During the AF stage, the ESMF is updated which spells out the policy, guidelines and procedures to prevent minimize and mitigate any likelihood of the negative impacts will remain applicable. The additional measures to prevent or minimize the spread of the infectious disease/COVID-19 to the community and the provisions to cope with COVID-19 is included in the framework and annexes. Moreover, the project will provide adequate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for staff and counterparts associated with the delivery of relief packages and cash. The main concern for the project is the safe use and disposal of PPEs. The disposal of used Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) if improperly disposed could cause infections, but these can be minimized through the implementation of guidelines for disposal of PPEs. The project will also put screening measures in place to screen project staff and frontline relief delivery agents to ensure that potentially exposed or infected staff are adequately isolated and disinfection measures put in place within relief packaging areas to arrest a potential infection of items for delivery to households.

As for social inclusion issues, the Project has thus far undertaken substantial measures to improve the participation of women on community development councils and in project activities. These measures include quotas for female participation in CDCs; female staffing; provision of gender-related trainings; involving women in community planning, decision-making, and monitoring processes; and sensitizing the communities on the role of gender in development. Vulnerable groups such as IDPs, returnees, persons with disabilities and poor women are beneficiaries of the Social inclusion grants and grain bank assistance. For the COVID response, special measures are included under the CCAP and REACH programs to strengthen the identification of vulnerable groups for assistance including: female headed-households, GBV victims, persons with disabilities and the elderly. In the context where female headed households who qualify for assistance could also be potential victims of GBV and people with disabilities may find it harder to access information, the proposed operation has strengthened communications and grievance redress mechanisms to ensure that women and vulnerable groups have proper access to services. Additionally, widespread distribution of food or cash resources carries risks for GBV, particularly for women eligible for relief assistance. For that matter, a specific GBV code of conduct, as well as a general code for interacting with communities and partners will be included under CCAP operations.



## 2.4 Project Area

The CCNPP currently has a ten year duration, with a four year first phase, the current timeframe for the CCAP. The first phase aims to cover all provinces and approximately one-third of all district in each province including Kuchis of Afghanistan, under Kuchi Development Program however, the Kuchis will be selected based on their footprints at specific provinces.

Criteria for district selection are as follows:

1. **Security and accessibility:** There should be a minimum level of peace and stability in the district to allow for safe implementation and supervision of the project; and a minimum level of logistical access to and within the district. Civil servants and facilitators must be able to access the site to supervise and monitor activities.
2. **The absence of external funding for similar activities:** If secure and accessible, communities that have the lowest levels of funding under rural development programs, such as the National Solidarity Program.
3. **Limited access to basic services:** Priority to districts that are known to have less access to basic services such as education and health.

## 2.5 Implementation Approach

The CCNPP is a whole-of-government NPP, with the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development and the Independent Directorate of Local Governance the main Implementing Agencies (IAs) for the CCAP.

The CCNPP (and thus the CCAP) will have five levels of implementation management. At the macro-level, the Afghanistan Ministry of Finance (MoF) will have the overall oversight and reporting responsibility given that actual implementation under the CCAP will involve multiple agencies. The MoF will report upwards to both the donor community and the proposed Governance Development Council, responsible to oversee the management and coordination of the CCNPP, and the CC National Management Committee. The National Management Committee will comprise of all the line ministries that will be providing some part of the minimum services package to the communities under the CC. The Committee will be responsible to review and approve policy and procedural framework(s), MIS/M&E system(s) etc. that are cross-cutting across the line ministries of the CCNPP.

At the national-level, the primary implementing agencies of the CCAP will include the Afghanistan Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) for rural communities and Afghanistan's Independent Directorate for Local Governance (IDLG) for urban communities and municipalities. (Note: The CCNPP will also include other line ministries responsible for education, public health, agriculture and irrigation etc.).

At the provincial level, the MRRD will have 1 Provincial Management Unit (PMU) per province (in all 34 provinces of the country) for the whole of the CCAP, including the current programs that will continue as independent programs into the CCAP-I period. The PMU will primarily be responsible for oversight, monitoring and data entry for all subproject activities under both the investment window and regular fiscal transfer windows of the Program, and also be the primary unit for monitoring of FP performance on the ground.

At the district level, the MRRD will have 1 office for 2 to 3 districts, in both the core prioritized districts under the CCAP-I and also the remaining two-third districts of the country to be covered by the regular fiscal transfer window. The direct technical assistance in terms of engineering support to the CDCs/ CCDCs and their subcommittees will be provided by these offices.

Sub- district level, communities prioritize and implement subprojects through CDCs. The CDCs ensure a high level of accountability and transparency to the ultimate beneficiaries. They will continue to be the primary units responsible for the planning and execution of the subprojects under the technical guidance of the FPs. The CDC is a community-based decision making body that includes as office bearers a chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary, and treasurer. A project management committee and a procurement committee are also often established to support the CDC.

Facilitating Partners - The MRRD will contract up to 14 firms to serve as the CCNPP Facilitating Partners (FPs). Each FP will facilitate between 800 to 1,400 communities, and a total of 12,000 communities are expected to be covered in one-third of the country with facilitation support.

Citizens' Charter in the Cities – IDLG, the Deputy Ministry of Municipalities will lead the urban component at the national level. A Citizens' Charter Management Committee will be established at the municipal level, with the support and oversight of the district or provincial Governor. This committee will be responsible to resolve disputes and manage grievances. The municipalities will implement at the local level, under the oversight of the Deputy Ministry for Municipalities.

Based on the experience of the NSP and parent CCAP project, specific staff will be assigned the responsibility for implementing the ESMF provisions at the central and provincial levels. In addition, the regional, Provincial and District safeguard focal points will be trained on implementation of COVID 19 related preventive measures and provisions.

### 3. Policy Legal & Regulatory Framework

#### 3.1 Key National Laws and Regulation

The primary relevant laws and legislations framing social and environmental issues for the Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project are:

- The Environment Law of Afghanistan (2007)
- The National Environmental Impact Assessment Policy (2017)
- The Law on Land Acquisition(2018)
- Land Management Law (2018)
- The Law on the Preservation of Afghanistan's Historical and Cultural Heritages (2004)
- The Constitution of Afghanistan (2004)
- The Water Law (2009)

The Environmental Law (2007):The Environment Law is based on international standards that recognise the current state of Afghanistan's environment, while laying a framework for the progress of governance leading to effective environmental management. It stipulates for sustainable use, rehabilitation and conservation of biological diversity, forests, land, and other natural resources; the prevention and control of pollution; conservation and rehabilitation of the environment; and the active involvement of local communities in decision-making processes, including a clearly stated opportunity for affected persons to participate in each phase of the project.

The law requires the proponent of any development project, plan, policy or activity to apply for an environmental permit (Certificate of Compliance [CoC]) before the implementation of the project, by submitting an initial environmental impact assessment to the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) to determine the associated potential adverse effects and possible impacts. The law also establishes a Board of Experts that reviews, assesses and considers the applications and documents before NEPA could issue or not issue the permit. The EIA Board is appointed by the General Director of the NEPA and is composed of not more than 8 members. The EIA Board of Expert's decision can be appealed.

The EIA Policy (2017): This policy document defines how the administration of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedures should be undertaken and provides the policy basis for the implementation of Chapter 3 of the Environment Law. It provides a list of projects expected to create adverse impacts (Category 1) and those that may create significant negative impacts (Category 2). It describes specific processes and procedures, and the required documents, for each category. Once the application form and other relevant documents are submitted to NEPA according to the requirements, NEPA would: (i) issue a CoC, with or without conditions, (ii) advise the applicant in writing to review the technical reports and address the concern of NEPA, or (iii) refuse the CoC with written reasons. Once permission is granted the proponent needs to implement the project within three years, otherwise the permit expires. Implementation constraints include (i) effective application of EIA procedures by private and public proponents; (ii) monitoring of the implementation of the ESMP; (iii) the expertise and means for quality analysis necessary to determine compliance reports; (iv) the ownership of the EIA process by line ministries; (v) limited knowledge, experience, and capacity of staff; and (vi) the coordination, monitoring, and harmonization of various requirements by international agencies involved in technical and financial supports.

It is important to note that the road access area of service delivery under the CCAP involves the rehabilitation of small-scale rural roads, and do not involve the construction or upgrading of major national roads. Since these projects do not fall within the EIA Policy's Category 1 or 2 projects, NEPA's requirement for an EIA and certificate of compliance is not required. However, in the event of possible construction for new community access roads, and/or the rehabilitation of roads in environmentally sensitive areas, which would be defined by the authority during the implementation stage, NEPA's provisions related to the EIA Regulations will be applicable.

The NSP and NEPA reached an agreement on the need for water supply, irrigation and power projects that are considered Category 2. Since, these projects (Individual and Joint Projects) are small scale and small budget community implemented projects, it was agreed that a small sample per province would be submitted to NEPA for consideration, in order not to delay the implementation of many thousands of community sub-projects. It is anticipated that a similar agreement will be reached with NEPA for the CCAP.

The law on Land Acquisition (2018) provides the legal basis for land acquisition and compensation. The law is under amendment, which will address the major gaps to protect the rights of the affected people.

Land Management Law 2018 aims to create a legislated unified, reliable land management system. This law also aims to provide a standard system for land titling; land segregation and registration; the prevention of illegal land acquisition and distribution; access to land; and conditions for the appropriation of land. The Law on Managing Land Affairs provides that, *inter alia*, the management of land ownership and related land management affairs is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (MAIL) (Article 4). However, in June 2013, the Afghan Independent Land Authority (Arazi) was established as a separate agency, and the mandate for land administration and management transferred from MAIL to Arazi. If no title deeds are possessed, a land settler may claim land ownership providing conditions are met, which include the following: there are signs of agricultural constructions; land owners bordering the said plot can confirm settlement of the land user for at least 35 years; the land is not under Government projects and is up to a maximum 100 Jeribs (Article 8). The law is currently under revision with amendments being reviewed by the Ministry of Justice. If approved, amendments may have implications for compensation in terms of expanded recognisable claims.

The Afghanistan National Land Policy (2018) was approved by the cabinet in 2007 but is yet to be operationalized. Important relevant provisions include Land Tenure/Land Acquisition. The Land Policy provides that compensation for the expropriation of ownership, or of rights over land, as enshrined in the Constitution be strictly enforced by law. Property rights may only be expropriated under defined legal procedures and for defined legal purposes. It also provides that no law may permit arbitrary deprivation of property rights. In the event that the government decides to implement a development project in the interest of the public, the value of the land prior to the announcement of the expropriation will form the basis for the amount of monetary compensation to the owners of the property.

Protection of Property Rights is included within the Land Policy. It states that it is a national policy for the national and provincial governments to take measures to protect citizens, including residents of informal settlements, from arbitrary and forcible eviction. Eviction and relocation of unplanned settlement residents shall be undertaken with community involvement only for necessary spatial

rearrangement that should take effect in accordance with the public’s interest. Compensation for expropriation of rights over land must be provided equitably in accordance with the law.

The Law on the Preservation of Afghanistan’s Cultural and Historical Artefacts (2004) states that an operation which causes destruction or harm to the recorded historical and cultural sites, or artefacts, is prohibited. The law further states that no one can build or perform construction on the recorded historical and cultural site, unless approval, permission or agreement is issued from the Archaeology Institute (Article 7). If a construction project harms a historical or cultural artefact, the project will be stopped until proper measures are taken to preclude such harm (Article 11). Digging wells, ditches, rock blasting, driving over and any other operations which cause destruction of the recorded historical and cultural sites is prohibited without coordination and permission from Archaeology Institute (Article 16).

The Constitution of Afghanistan (2004) contains some articles that relate specifically to compensation and resettlement issues. These include Article 40, ‘No one’s property shall be confiscated without the order of the law and decision of an authoritative court. Acquisition of private property shall be legally permitted only for the sake of public interests and in exchange for prior and just compensation’.

The Water Law (2009) enshrines the conservation, equitable distribution and the efficient and sustainable use of water resources to strengthen the national economy and secure the rights of the water users. The law states that the priority for use of water resources is drinking water and livelihoods. The provision of drinking water supplies in the villages and the construction of small water infrastructure is the responsibility of MRRD, in cooperation with other relevant ministries. The rights of way for water resources and water infrastructure are protected from encroachment.

### 3.2 WB Safeguards Policies triggered by the CCAP

#### Safeguard policies

Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project	Yes	No
Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Natural Habitats (OP 4.04)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pest Management (OP 4.09)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Forests (OP 4.36)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Safety of Dams (OP 4.37)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sub-projects in Disputed Areas (OP 7.60)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sub-projects on International Waterways (OP 7.50)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### Note:

WB OP4.01 is triggered under CCAP project due to natural environment (air, water, and land); human health and safety to ensure adequate mechanisms are built into project design to address identified risks. Even though activities in cultural site are listed under the negative menu WBOP4.11 is triggered when cultural properties and heritages are found or affected.

WB OP4.04, OP4.36 is not triggered under CCAP sub-projects activities due to ineligibility for grant funding.

WB OP4.10 is not triggered in Afghanistan because there are no indigenous people recorded but there should be proper mechanisms to ensure all social groups (esp. vulnerable and minorities) receive equal services.

WB OP 4.11 is triggered in the event of archaeological, cultural and other chance finds' during sub project implementation in urban and rural areas.

WB OP4.12 is triggered because project activities may involve some small land acquisition due to small-scale community infrastructure investments.

WB OP4.09 is not triggered because CCAP activities are not in this area.

WB OP 4.37 is not triggered; because in CCAP activities on irrigation systems are not big in scale (dam height should not be more than 3m). The OP is only triggered if the scale increases.

WB OP 7.60 and OP 7.50 is not triggered, as WB projects (Individual and Joint Projects) are not allowed in disputed areas.

**Table1: World Bank Safeguard Policies applicable**

S.N.	World Bank Policy	Applicable due to	Addressed by ESMF/RPF
1.	Environmental Assessment OP 4.01	Activities under CCAP sub-projects are likely to have impacts on environmental and social components as on water bodies, air and land, human health and safety,	For a CDC based individual subproject and or Joint CDC based subprojects a site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan(ESMP) will be prepared. However, based on the subproject scope a screening report is also required.
2	Physical and Cultural Resources OP.4.ub 11	In the possible event that a sub project may encounter archaeological/historic and other 'chance finds' during implementation	Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP)
2.	Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	The CCAP activities may involve some small land acquisition due to community infrastructure investments,  In some sub-projects, communities may agree to voluntarily provide land in exchange for desired community benefits. However, donation is only permissible in case of limited impact (less than 10 percent of an individual's holdings)	RPF or Abbreviated RAP (where needed)

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

### 3.3 Relevant Technical Guidelines for COVID 19 Disease

The World Health Organisation since the outbreak has issued a number of guidelines to prevent and contain the spread of infections among the population as well as frontline workers. These guidelines according to WHO will be updated as more information about the virus emerges. Relevant guidelines that relate to the project are discussed below.

- **Rationale on the Use of PPEs**

This technical reference document is relevant for both site workers and health personnel alike. The guidelines acknowledge disruption in the PPE supply chain as a result of the outbreak and spread of COVID 19 and outlines measures to minimise the over dependence on PPEs amidst the global shortage. This notwithstanding, the guideline underscores the importance of the proper use of PPEs as a measure against the spread of the disease. It also outlines activities and personnel requiring PPEs, the type of PPEs required and settings within which the PPEs will be required. It also emphasises the need for hand and respiratory hygiene as complementary measures to the use of PPEs. <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/331498>.

- **WHO Getting Your Work Place Ready for COVID 19**

The document presents simple measures to be implemented within the work place to prevent the spread of COVID 19. These measures include activities to ensure that the work place is clean and hygienic, things to be consider during traveling and when workers return from travel and getting your business ready in case COVID-19 arrives in the community (see <https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/getting-workplace-ready-for-covid-19.pdf?ua=1> for details).

- **Interim Note: Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) During Covid-19 Response (WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, IOM, OCHA, CHS Alliance, Inter Action, UN Victims' Rights Advocate)**

The Interim note underscores the potential for SEA/SH cases to be on rise during the COVID 19 pandemic and also the fact that health/frontline workers can be survivors or perpetrators of SEA/SH. It also recommends risk reduction and preventive measures such as building safeguards into the recruitment process for volunteer frontline workers and focal persons. Other measures focus on providing safe and accessible channels for reporting SEA/SH and GBV cases, promoting a culture of speaking up together with measures that provide protection and support for SEA/SH/GBV survivors and co-ordination with in country initiatives (see <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/interim-technical-note-protection-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse-psea-during-covid-19> for details).

- **WHO Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct**

The Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct outlines measures to ensure an effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability by promoting and upholding the highest organizational standards, ethical principles and conduct for staff. It sets out the principles of ethical behavior and standards of conduct that should guide staff decisions and actions within and outside the work environment. The Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct covers fair and respective work place, prevention of sexual exploitation, personal conduct, relations with government and political activity and reporting wrong doing as well as protection for whistle blowers (see [https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/documents/ethics/code-of-ethics-pamphlet-en.pdf?sfvrsn=20dd5e7e\\_2](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/documents/ethics/code-of-ethics-pamphlet-en.pdf?sfvrsn=20dd5e7e_2) for details).

### 3.4 Relevant World Bank Group Guidelines

- **Word Bank ESF/SAFEGUARDS INTERIM NOTE**

Covid-19 considerations in construction/civil works projects, this note was issued on April 7, 2020 and includes links to the latest guidance as of this date (e.g. from WHO). Given the COVID-19

situation is rapidly evolving, when using this note it is important to check whether any updates to these external resources have been issued. World Bank Esf/safeguards interim note.(see annex 15)

- **World Bank Group EHS, 2007**

The Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP), as defined in ESS3. The EHS Guidelines contain the performance levels and measures that are normally acceptable to IFC and that are generally considered achievable in new facilities at reasonable costs by existing technology. For World Bank funded projects, application of the EHS Guidelines to existing facilities may involve the establishment of site-specific targets with an appropriate timetable for achieving them. The environmental assessment process may recommend alternative (higher or lower) levels or measures, which, if acceptable to IFC/World Bank, becomes project- or site-specific requirements. The World Bank Group EHS Guidelines for Water and Sanitation (see <https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/0d8cb86a-9120-4e37-98f7-cfb1a941f235/Final%2B-%2BWater%2Band%2BSanitation.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=jkD216C>) is relevant for this project

**Table2: Safeguards Management Approach Component by Component**

<b>Components (with summary description of civil works)</b>	<b>Activities to be financed by the Project</b>	<b>Safeguards Documents</b>	<b>Timing for Preparation and Implementation of Safeguards Documents</b>
<b>Overall Project level</b>	Components 1-4	ESMF& RPF	ESMF and RPF prepared during project preparation, implemented in project.
<b>Component 1: Block Grants</b> Provision of water supply, road access & renewable energy in rural areas & drainage, public parks & water & sanitation in urban areas	Technical Assistance services and Civil Works	For individual projects there is needs to prepare ESMP and For joint projects ESMP with detailed screening report Abbreviated RAP (where needed)	i) Comprehensive screening reports for Joint Projects ESMPs, Abbreviated RAPs (where needed) and Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) (if required) prepared and implemented during the project. ES training on preparation and Implementation of Safeguards Documents
<b>Component 2: Institution Building</b> Capacity building and facilitation of CDCs & support to local government structures	Technical Assistance services	None	N/A
<b>Component 3: Monitoring &amp; Knowledge Learning</b> Learning activities from village to national levels, thematic studies & evaluations	Technical Assistance services	None	N/A
<b>Component 4: Project Implementation &amp; Management</b> Management & oversight of	Technical Assistance services	None	N/A



## 4. Potential Environmental and Social Impact, and Mitigation Measures

### 4.1.1. Potential Environmental Impacts

Subproject activities envisaged under CCAP for rural and urban Afghanistan are expected to have minor to significant environmental and social impacts; however, based on the subproject nature and its scope proper investigation is needed. The foreseeable potential adverse impacts under this project would be change of land surface, fall of trees, depletion or degradation of natural resources, such as stone, earth, water etc. used for construction of small-scale infrastructure; however these impacts would be localized in spatial extent and short in duration and would be manageable by implementing proper mitigation measures. The project activities are expected to contribute to improved environmental and social conditions in rural and urban Afghanistan. The project is national in scope, with a focus on equitable development and a safe environment in both rural and urban areas, and this will equally enable different ethnic groups including minorities to benefit from the project. The project involves the improvement of existing infrastructure and the construction of new infrastructure proposed by the communities in urban and rural areas, such as water supply and sanitation, irrigation, tertiary roads, drainage, public parks and renewable energy.

The CCAPsub-projects are placed in category B and relevant World Bank Policies including OP/BP 4.01 and OP/BP 4.12 are triggered while a number of prevailing laws and regulations are also applicable.

Investments with negative environmental or social impacts cannot be undertaken and are included in a negative menu of prohibited investments. The negative menu is provided in Annex 1.

The countrywide proposed upgrading of infrastructure works will have minimal impact on the environment and its settings. An assessment of the negative impacts can be classified into pre-construction, construction and post-construction phases. Some of the potential minor environmental impacts are as follows, but not limited to:

- Soil and land degradation;
- Air quality impacts;
- Water log
- Vehicular traffic implications;
- Disruption of utility services (water pipe, power cable, and etc.);
- Noise level increase and ground vibration;
- Construction debris
- Labour Health and Safety issues,

As the labour may pose with infectious risks of covid-19 due to the labour come in contact with infected person or handling the waste contaminated with virus. Poor infection control and occupational health and safety practices due to lack of proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and lack of training, awareness and understanding of health risks can contribute to increased risk of infection (can be fatal in case of Covid-19) amongst labour, but it will be controllable by proper awareness on Covid 19, consideration of PPE (can be provided from additional fund) and monitoring.

In compliance with World Bank's Safeguards policies, Afghanistan Environmental Law and Evaluating Environmental Impact regulation, sub-projects with significant adverse impact should go for Environmental Clearance (EC) by NEPA. CCAP sub-projects are multiple small scales; community based and expected to have very limited adverse impacts. As a result, it is anticipated that EC will be taken for a sample of sub-projects from NEPA per province, as was the agreement for the CCNPP (Annex 12).

#### **4.1.2. Potential Social Impacts**

Sub-projects activities under component 1 of the CCAP for rural and urban areas will not have major adverse social impacts. Systematic involvement of local people throughout the planning and implementation of sub projects will underpin the identification and implementation of any mitigation measures to be included in ESMPs. The activities are expected to contribute to improve living standards, including social services, access farm to markets, employment opportunities and rising incomes).

The project is not expected to involve relocation or resettlement, since the investments consist of the provision or rehabilitation of small-scale infrastructure. CCAP sub-projects in rural and urban areas, including roads, drainage improvement, green areas and parks, canal lining, reservoirs, protection walls and bridges would only require land acquisition if there is no land already allocated for these facilities. Similarly, sub-projects such as water supply networks, wells, baths and power houses might potentially require minor pieces of land. In such cases, land will only be obtained through either private voluntary donation compensation paid by the community (i.e. transaction between willing buyer-willing seller), or from available government land. Private voluntary donations and community purchases would be documented as required by the Framework and for government land, documentation would be needed that the land is free of encroachments, squatters or other encumbrances, and has been transferred to the project by the authorities. The Abbreviated RAP with Land and Assets Acquisition guidelines are provided in Annex 2(), with the Land Acquisition Form to be used for CCAP sub-projects is provided in annex 2(ii) and 2(iii) of CCNPP RPF.

The identification of areas for upgrading will be based upon transparent and clearly defined selection criteria, based upon technical eligibility and vulnerability of the population, to minimize risk of ethnic inequity.

The CCAP aims to be as inclusive as possible, allowing citizens to have a voice in the development process. The key elements of the project's inclusion strategy are (i) One third of the country's districts will be covered under this project and consequently reaches all the country's different social groups; (ii) the facilitated participatory planning process at the community level includes an approach for election of Community Development Councils, which will provide for representation of all sub-groups in the community; (iii) both internal monitoring and external independent evaluation will assess the inclusiveness of Community Development Councils and thus provide information that would constitute the basis for corrective actions, if necessary; and (iv) independent monitoring by civil society (NGOs and the press) will provide another mechanism to identify cases where a certain social group would have been bypassed or marginalized.

#### **4.1.3. COVID 19 Situation**

The first case of COVID 19 was confirmed on February 24, 2020 in Herat province. The first death was reported to have occurred on March 19, 2020 (confirmed on March 22 by health officials). While the virus was first detected in Herat, Kabul soon ended up with the highest number of cases. In mid March, the government implemented various measures and ordered lock-downs to slow the

rate of infection. Nowroz celebrations were cancelled, and the government told the people to avoid large gatherings. A total of \*\*\*\*\* cases of COVID-19 have been confirmed in Afghanistan with \*\*\* deaths and \*\* recoveries by \*\*\*, October, 2020.

The COVID-19 is affecting all segments of the Afghan population but its debilitating economic effects have disproportionately affected vulnerable households including female headed households, those without adult males, the aged and Persons Living with Disability.

As CCNPP is implementing nation-wide and covering both urban and rural areas with diverse environmental, social, and institutional settings. The project activities by the stakeholders will be impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, the major environmental risks are: (i) the occupational health and safety issues related to staff and workers (ii) community health and safety issues related to the handling, transportation and disposal of healthcare wastes; and (iii) minor/moderate scale impacts related to air, water, noise emissions and waste. Waste that will be generated from workers (skilled and unskilled), quarantine facilities and screening posts could include liquid contaminated waste (e.g. blood, other body fluids and contaminated fluid) and infected materials (water used; lab solutions and reagents, syringes, bed sheets, majority of waste from labs and quarantine and isolation centres, etc.) which require special handling and awareness, as it may pose an infectious risk to healthcare workers who come in contact with or handling the waste. Poor infection control and occupational health and safety practices due to lack of proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and lack of training, awareness and understanding of health risks can contribute to increased risk of infection (can be fatal in case of Covid-19) in health care facilities. When the healthcare workers exposed to the hospital environment do not use personal protective equipment (PPE) they become vulnerable to diseases. But these can be minimized through the implementation of guidelines for disposal of PPEs.

#### **4.1.4. Mitigation Measures**

Mitigation measures include avoidance, mitigate, minimisation and compensation by alternative sites/alignment, actions during design/construction and last resort negotiation with impacted people (land for land/money or other agreements). Quality engineering design has a positive impact on the environmental and social conditions in the project area.

The objectives of mitigation are as follows:

- Enhancing the environmental and social benefits of a proposal
- Avoiding, minimizing or remedying adverse impacts; and
- Ensuring that residual adverse impacts are kept within an acceptable level

The proposed upgrading of infrastructure works will have minimal impact on social considerations. An assessment of the negative impacts can be classified into pre-construction, construction and post-construction phases. Some of the potential minor social impacts are as follows, but not limited to:

- Land acquisition
- Waste material generated by workers;
- Generation of medical waste (gloves, Masks, syringes, bed sheet...)
- Noise pollution from construction work,
- Restricted access to source of livelihood and other assets,
- Minor land/asset acquisition impacts
- Delays in compensation payment and provision of alternative mean of livelihood;
- Community disputes and conflicts,

The community should receive proper messages for the safety and get ready for COVID-19. As a family, the households can plan and make decisions to protect family towards Covid-19 see annex 16 messages on households.

In order to avoid or minimize impact associated with activities under the joint subprojects, the mitigation measures must be implemented as part of the joint project construction and operations to ensure compliance with CCAP ESMF. These measures must be included as part of the joint subprojects Screening Report and ESMP and thus will be budgeted in the technical specifications and the bill of quantities (BoQ).The Health and Safety concerns are addressed under Annex 6: Occupational Health and Safety is recommended. The measures envisaged under the ESMF are implemented by MRRD and ILDG.

#### **4.1.5. Preparation of ESMP based on a comprehensive environmental and social screening and survey**

The district engineer conduct transect walk and the social organizers will support him during the transect walk and consult with the respective communities. The engineers during the transect walk will collect primary data for preparation of site-specific ESMP of individual subprojects.

Concern to the joint projects, however it is subject to the scope of each subproject, but the RegionESS Sr. Officers, PMU ESS Focal points, based on the data collected by district engineer will be responsible for selecting the joint project site/alignment, completing the ESS checklist, identifying potential adverse impacts (individual and cumulative), propose mitigation measures, developing the environmental and social component matrix. This team will also conduct the

environmental and social assessment and develop screening reports and share it with World Bank through Engineering Division-ESS unit prior to design of the subprojects.

The Social Organizer under guidance of district engineer will assist on preparation and deliver other relevant social safeguards prerequisites (land/mine clearance) as per guidance of the project ESMP.

The Screening Report of the joint projects will be developing based on nature and findings of the initial environmental and social screening and scoping data. The Screening Report which contains joint project description, details of safeguards issues and impacts (social and environmental), proper mitigations, costs, list of PAPs, social concern issue documents like land/assists, ESMP and proper condition for the biddings. This format will follow the NEPA guidelines and World Bank safeguards policies requirements. As part of the ESIA process, this screening report will need to be prepared and implemented for joint projects as Category B projects and relevant required document (between 10 – 15 pages) and must contain the necessary sections as outlined in Annex-5,

The Screening Report of Joint Project and the ESMPs for the joint subproject should be part of bidding documents and the implementation will be properly monitored and supervised by CCAPP, CDCs and the third-party monitoring agent. Environmental contract clauses should be included in the technical specifications and be accounted in the joint project investment's overall implementation budget. Examples of such contract clauses are provided in Annex-11

Effective implementation of the Screening Report and ESMP will ensure that the appropriate mitigation measures have been employed to avoid and/or minimize any potential impacts resulting from the proposed activity.

In a general glance, the mandatory of preparation of ESMP for individual subproject stay with district engineer in cooperation of the Provincial ESS Officer/PMU ESS focal points. In this stage the social organizer will responsible for social aspects like arranging community meetings, support community for land issues administration work at district level.

For the Joint projects, the preparation of screening Report and ESMP will be with the Region Sr. Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer, he/she will develop the documents based on the finding of engineers from transect walk and will send to HQ for verification. The relevant field engineers (team), will be responsible to collect the necessary data from the field and submit the Sr. ESS Officer; the Sr. ESS Officers also should have visit the field for have right understanding for preparation of meaningful documents. The HQ ESS unit will verify the report and should submit it to the Safeguards team of WB for approval. Then the projects will go for design, and implementation.

#### **4.1.6. Monitoring and Reporting**

The overall responsibility for the enforcement of this ESMF rests with MRRD. In order to ensure compliance, CCAPP will be tasked with regularly monitoring the implementation of the ESMP during the post construction, construction and Operation phases. Monitoring of the implementation of mitigation measures related to significant impacts during the operation of Joint projects shall be mainly the responsibility of CDCs/GC and communities. The community participatory monitoring shall be extensively used in this regard.

On the other side it is the responsibility of the CCAPP ESS Sr. Officers at Main PMU to prepare an appropriate environmental and social supervision plan and supervise the implementation of the ESMP which is prepared on the bases of Screening Reports. Accordingly, the supervision arrangements for the ESMP will focus on critical risks to implementation of the ESMP, how such risks will be monitored during implementation of the joint project.

The Provincial ESS Officer/ESS Focal Point at the PMU level will monitor the compliance of subprojects implementation with the mitigation measures set out in its ESMP and associated

management plans. The Environmental and Social safeguard Sr. Officers at main PMUs in collaboration with the engineering team will be responsible for monitoring and conducting regular site visits of the subprojects, and pursuing the following corrective measures as required. Compliance monitoring comprises of on-site inspection of construction sites to verify that measures identified in the ESMP are properly address and ensure that, the safeguards clauses for contractors are being implemented. Once implementation of the joint project has commenced, regular supervision missions will be carried out by a third-party monitoring agency and an annual monitoring report must be submitted to the CCAPP and WB for review.

For the compliance/non-compliance, injury and fatality recording and follow-up; a proper reporting mechanism will be developed by the Senior ESS officer and will be reviewed by ESS unit at HQ. The reporting will be a bottom up approach, which will include recording of any concerns related to E&S including grievances or other life-threatening concerns from field to the provincial, regional and HQ level. These concerns will be tracked properly and response measures will be properly recorded and reported to the WB.

#### **4.2 Incorporating Lessons Learned in Safeguards Compliance**

The National Solidarity Program (NSP) has financed over 80,000 infrastructure sub-projects throughout Afghanistan during phases I, II, and III for over a decade. Due to the importance of safeguards, NSP paid special attention during the implementation of sub-projects, including the preparation of safeguards tools, capacity building, site supervision, and community monitoring. Grievance redress mechanisms and reporting mechanisms etc. were always in place. Several technical audits of NSP subprojects over the years found no problems with safeguards compliance. The CCAP will build on the safeguard arrangements and experiences of the NSP. The rating for safeguards stays satisfactory.

Key lessons learned from NSP programs are as follows, but not limited to:

- Public consultation is the key mitigation measure for participatory problem-solving and decision making,
- Public awareness is an effective tool to guarantee the sustainability of the outcome of the sub-projects,
- Sharing of findings during transect walks with communities for their input and feedback before finalization of design, will ensure the better understanding and inclusion of community opinions,
- Female staff and their participation, enables the inclusion of the needs of female community members, their decision and their views during the development of the community development plan, survey, design and implementation of sited activities,
- Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) –the number of grievances shows the understanding of communities and their expectation with their claims for their rights (Annex 10),
- All land acquisition must be categorised (Voluntary donation, available Government land and involuntary acquisition of private land) documented, recorded and available for review,
- Compensation payments must be recorded,
- Voluntary donations of land must be accompanied by a written confirmation that the land being donated is within 10 percent of the donor’s overall land ownership,
- Voluntary donations of land must be made with the approval of all co-owners,
- Consistent monitoring is required to ensure the compensation agreed is received by the concerned individuals,
- The number of PAPs needs to be specified and recorded, not PAFs,
- All RAPs/Abbreviated RAPs must be closely monitored,

- The process of compensating affected communities and individual PAPs for community properties and individual incomes destroyed by project activities will be further improved and strengthened in line with the abbreviated RAP for CCAP.

## 5. ESMF Objectives & Process

### 5.1. Objective and Scope

The main purpose of the ESMF is to ensure that the investments and activities (technical assistance) to be financed under the CCAP will not create adverse impacts on the local environment and local communities and that any residual and/or unavoidable impacts will be adequately mitigated in line with the WB's safeguard policies. Consistent with existing national legislation, the ESMF prescribes policies, guidelines, procedures, and codes of practice to be considered during the project implementation including a list of attributes that cannot be affected by eligible investments.

The objective of the Framework is to help ensure that activities under the project will:

- Protect human health and safety;
- Prevent or compensate any loss of livelihood;
- Prevent environmental degradation as a result of either individual sub-projects or their cumulative effects;
- Enhance positive environmental and social outcomes; and,
- Ensure compliance with World Bank safeguard policies and Afghanistan Environmental Law and Regulations.

A Transect Walk is a key element of the Environmental Assessment and the site selection procedure which will be carried out for all proposed sub-projects prior to the design stage, to assure the feasibility of the expected sub-projects. The selected site (Annex 7) will be properly studied from both environmental and social aspects prior to the next phase. The findings of the sub-projects will be shared with the communities during public consultation.

Based on the experiences and lessons learned from NSP and to adequately address the potential environmental and social impacts of infrastructure sub-projects under CCAP, the following are the general principles of this Framework:

1. The design of the CCAP will support multiple sub-projects, the detailed designs of which are not known at appraisal. To ensure the effective application of the World Bank's safeguard policies and Afghanistan Environmental Law and Regulations, the Framework provides guidance on the approach to be taken during implementation for the selection and design of sub-projects, and the planning of mitigation measures.
2. All proposed sub-projects will be screened to ensure that the potential environmental and social risks can be adequately addressed through the application of a Checklist based Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for individual projects and Screening Report with ESMP for Joint Projects (ANNEX 5, which includes typical environmental and social mitigation measures for various types of infrastructure sub-projects). It is to be noted, however, MRRD in rural areas and IDLG FPs in urban areas are required to apply relevant and applicable safeguards instruments.
3. The design of the CCAP aims at ensuring regional balance in terms of coverage of various social groups, as well as gender equity with regard to decision making on subproject selection and project benefits. Employment opportunities within the sub-projects will be available on an equal basis to all, on the basis of professional competence, irrespective of affiliation with any social group. In all sub-projects which require consultations with local communities or beneficiaries, gender-separated consultations will be conducted to elicit the views of the female population, along with that of the male population.



4. All activities under this ESMF follow the Do No Harm principles. All stakeholders should play their active role for a better and sustainable outcome.
5. This Environmental and Social Management Framework will be disclosed in Afghanistan in Dari and Pashto after approval by World Bank Board.

Based on the planned program for Kuchi Development Program the envisaged subproject scope will fall under environmental category-B activities therefore, the CCAPP ESMF will also address the environmental safeguards prerequisites. However for the land issues there will be an annex in CCAPP RPF.

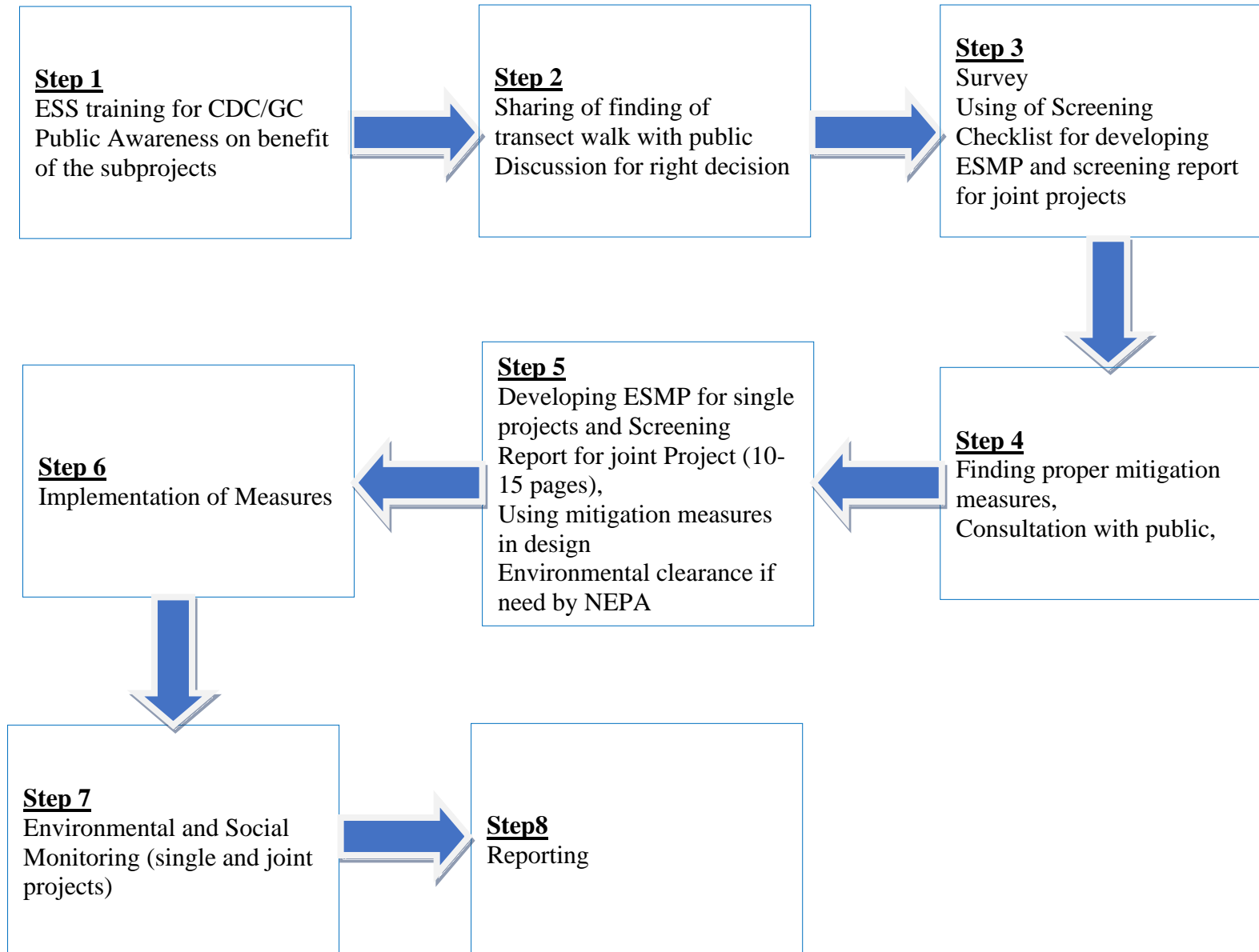
Additionally, the selection, design, contracting and monitoring and evaluation of sub-projects will be consistent with the following guidelines set out in annexes 1 -12 which will in effect constitute a safeguards operational manual

1. A negative list menu of characteristics that would make a proposed subproject ineligible for support (Annex 1)
2. Procedures for the protection of cultural property and national heritage, (ANNEX 2)
3. Procedures for Mine Risk Management in World Bank-Funded Projects (Individual and Joint Projects)in Afghanistan(Annex 3)
4. Checklist based ESMP (Annex 4)
- 5.
6. Screening Report for the joint projects (Annex 5)
7. Occupational Health and Safety for the project site (Annex 6)
8. Sub-project Site Selection and Evaluation Criteria (Annex 7)
9. Monitoring Checklist for Environmental and Social Safeguards (Annex 8)
10. Basic guidelines on consultation (Annex 9)
11. Grievance registration (Annex 10)
12. Environmental Clauses for Contracts(Annex11)
13. NEPA Clearance Procedure letter (Annex 12)
14. Quarterly Report Templates (Annex 13)

The ESMF also includes:

15. Minutes of the stakeholder consultation and list of participants (Annex 14)

## 5.2. ESMF Process Flowchart at subproject level:





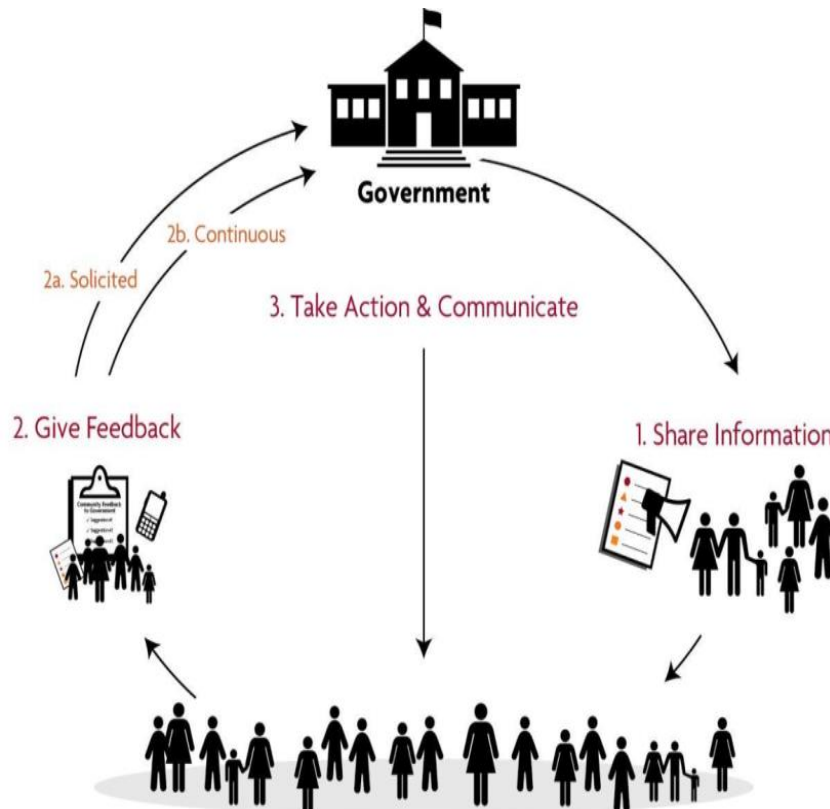
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### 5.3. Citizen Engagement

Citizen engagement values the right of citizens to have an informed say in the decisions that affect their lives. Citizen engagement is based on a two-way interaction and dialogue with government and emphasizes the sharing of power, information, and a mutual respect between government and citizens. Key elements of citizen engagement within the CCAP include stakeholder consultations and participation, the effective implementation of a Grievance Redress Mechanism, systematic Third Party Monitoring, Community feedback mechanisms, Social Audit etc.)



#### 5.3.1. Stakeholder consultation and participation

The CCAP will prioritise consultations with different groups of direct and indirect stakeholders in proposed sub project 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 mantaqa/Goza (urban infrastructure) or village (other sub-projects). Every effort will be made to seek the views of vulnerable groups including women, especially female-headed households, and the landless about proposed sub projects and their likely impacts.

Consultations related to activities which may involve cutting trees, air/noise/soil pollutions, access of people, safety issues, worker rights, some land or asset loss will inform the local population about their rights to compensation and options available in accordance with attached guidelines for land acquisition and grievance redress mechanisms (Annexes 2 CCNPP RPF). 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.



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

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 sub project. Stakeholder representatives will be invited to participate in workshops at the middle and end of the project to review and evaluate progress. The participatory approach will also be kept under continuous review by PMU's at provincial level, MRRD's facilitating partners and the National Management Committee. Principles of consultation are included as Annex 14. Summaries of consultations on draft CCAP ESMF will also be included under this Annex 14.

**Stakeholder Consultation:** The ESMF was presented to stakeholders, including representatives from the Government of Afghanistan (MRRD, IDLG, MoE, MoPH, MAIL, NEPA & ANSA), civil society and members of urban and rural CDCs from Kabul and the surrounding provinces, at a consultation meeting held on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2016 (see Annex 14 for full minutes and list of participants). The Executive Summary of the draft ESMF was translated into Dari and Pashto and circulated to the stakeholders in advance of the consultation. A number of complete drafts of the ESMF were available at the meeting.

The stakeholders received a presentation on the overall Citizens' Charter NPP and the provisions of the ESMF, in particular how ESMPs would be developed and the involvement of the communities. Community representatives and other stakeholders highlighted a number of key issues, which would all be considered as part of the legal and regulatory framework guiding the ESMF, or within the ESMPs – e.g. site regulation, environmental degradation, preservation of cultural heritage etc. The issues raised by the CDCs reinforced the importance of the training for CDCs on environmental and social safeguards, which is a provision in this ESMF, together with the necessary monitoring of adherence to the ESMP during sub-project implementation.

NEPA agreed to receive a summary of program activities to review, due to the anticipated expected large volume of activities for the Citizens' Charter and to prioritise its involvement to areas where it would be most needed to review environmental considerations.

The legal status of Community Development Councils was raised as an issue hindering the recognition of the role of the CDCs as the elected representatives of the people at the village level. Under the NSP, there was a CDC by-law and the Government will now have to consider the introduction of a new by-law, or other measures, to provide more recognition for the role of the CDCs in the implementation of the Citizens' Charter.

Community representatives also requested support to get the cooperation from the District Governors. The Provincial and District Governors have clear roles in the Citizens' Charter, with the Provincial Governors already involved in discussions with the President.

The one area raised regarding follow-up is for IDLG to consider the standardisation and location of septic tanks in urban areas. IDLG is now considering the feasibility and financial implications of this recommendation but is fully committed to give this area particular attention. IDLG has now included improvements to the construction of septic tanks in the technical manual that has been prepared to guide the implementation of the Citizens' Charter service delivery.

There were no identified areas for disagreement within the ESMF, but all participants



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acknowledged the need for specific training for all stakeholders to understand the commitments and implementation of the ESMF, through the individual ESMPs, throughout the duration of the CCAP.

#### **5.3.2. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

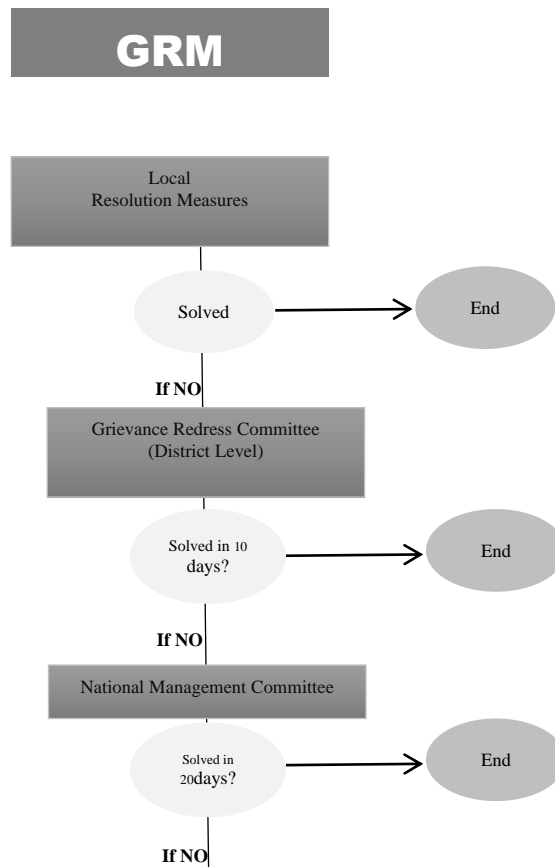
In initial meetings CCAP staff in both the MRRD and IDLG, together with local government representatives, must inform community representatives about the GRM and explain the various ways of accessing it. CCAP staff should explain that a range of mitigation measures to reduce potential negative environmental and social impacts of project activities on communities will be discussed and agreed with community representatives as an integral part of sub project development. These will be included within the project's ESMPs and should reduce the number of potential grievances.

The CCAP will establish an effective multi-level GRM to handle all grievances, related to sub project activities. The GRM will function at 3 levels: at community level where every effort will be made to resolve the issue at district and municipal level where Grievance Redress Committee (GRCs – Annex 10) will be established and as an appeal mechanism at National Level.



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If still unresolved, APs may choose to exercise their right under Afghanistan law to refer the matter to a court of law.

If intermediation at local level is unsuccessful, the individual or Affected Person (AP) can take his or her complaint to a formal Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at District level which will record the grievance and try and resolve issues relating specifically to the implementation of the CCAP. A GRC will include the Affected Person (AP), MRRD’s representative at Provincial Level, IDLG representative, a representative from local government, a representative from the AP’s community CDC/which may be a representative from a women’s CDC, a local NGO representative and the contractor(s).

The AP (or his/her representative) may submit his/her complaint in a number of ways e.g. by written letter, phone, SMS messages and email to the GRC or, alternatively raise his/her voice in a public or individual meeting with project staff. The GRC will meet to try and resolve the matter at community level and make a recommendation within 7-10 working days from receipt of complaint. If there is no decision after 10 days, the AP can refer the complaint to CCAP’s National Management Committee (NCO) in Kabul. The NCO will then examine the complaint and address the complaint within 20 days.

In urban areas, the PIU will conduct a separate session at each neighbourhood level elected for upgrading, to inform the affected communities about the mechanism. PIU will maintain a complaint record database to enable complaint tracking and review and establish a complaint handling committee and involve GCs members in grievance handling processes.



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All submitted complaints and grievances will be added to a database/project files which will be updated regularly by designated IDLG and MRRD staff. Each complaint and grievance should be ranked, analysed and monitored according to type, accessibility and degree of priority. The status of grievances submitted and grievance redress will be reported to DABS management through the monthly report.

#### **5.3.3 Third Party Monitoring and Independent Technical Audits**

A third party monitoring agent will produce regular reports on selected projects (individual and joint projects) and will assess safeguards compliance using site specific ESMPs. The agency's reports will be informed by field observation visits and discussions with community representatives and various members of the project team. The role of the Third Party Monitor is increasingly important as security considerations make it difficult for World Bank staff to visit most sub projects. Safeguards staff from both MRRD and IDLG and relevant line ministries will meet regularly with the Third Party Monitor to review their safeguards findings and recommendations. Lastly, as with NSP, there will be technical audits of CCAP subprojects to be undertaken by an independent firm to review infrastructure quality, safeguards compliance and cost effectiveness.





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## 6. ESMF Implementation Arrangements

### 6.1. Institutional Responsibilities

The overall responsibility of the project implementation rests with the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) in rural areas and the Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG) in urban areas.

#### **MRRD**

National: At the national level, MRRD will have an Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit (ESSU) with three staff (male or female); a Senior Environmental Safeguards Officer and a Senior Social Safeguards Officer and Social Safeguards Officer. This unit will be responsible for all ESS issues within the overall ESMF and for ensuring the ESMF is operationalized at the field level through proper ESMPs. The ESS Unit will develop the TORs for the ESS focal points at the sub-national level, develop the training manuals and provide the training to the regional ESS staff. It will also provide a generic ESMP to the Provincial Management Units (PMU) for their guidance in joint and individual subprojects. Furthermore, this unit is responsible to prepare the Screening report for Joint-Subprojects and will share it with World Bank for review and approval. This unit will also receive and review all quarterly ESS reports from the Citizens' Charter PMUs on ESS 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 ESS Officer/ESS Focal Point to ensure the correct procedures are followed and the plan includes all necessary information. The Unit will also coordinate with all other Citizens' Charter stakeholders at the national level. At the National level this Unit is going to be led by the Senior Environmental Safeguards Officer.

Regional: At the regional level there will be one dedicated Sr. Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer (male or female) in each of the 6 regions. This staff person will be responsible to cascade the training received by the National ESSU to the ESS Focal Points/Senior Engineers in the PMUs. He/She also responsible for the review of Individual subproject ESMP and preparation of Screening Report & ESMP for Joint Project. The ESS 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 ESS unit. This person will monitor a sample of the projects (Individual and Joint Project) for the implementation of the ESMP. The Sr. ESS Officer will also provide technical support to the PMUs ESS Officer/ESS Focal Point and will support the coordination with the Provincial NEPA office and other line ministries. The Sr. ESS Officer will provide reports back to the ESS Unit at the national level.

Provincial: At the provincial level, senior engineer (likely to be male) from the PMU will be nominated as the ESS focal point and assigned all ESS technical responsibilities but there is need a fixed position as Provincial ESS officer at all PMU level to cover all ESS issues under CCNPP relevant subprojects and have a close monitoring and follow up of the ESS activates at the provincial level.

The Provincial ESS officer with the engineer/ESS focal point will be responsible for training the district level engineers and for consolidating the quarterly ESS reports received from the districts. The Provincial ESS officer will approve all of the ESMPs and send a sample to the Sr. ESS officer. He/She will also monitor sub-project implementation, based on the ESMP and the review of the sub-project ESS 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 ESS





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Focal Point. The key decision making with regard to the ESMP will take place at the provincial level, with any queries affecting decisions referred to the National Unit.

The provincial ESS officer will be responsible of collecting data for the joint projects screening report and share it with the Regional Sr. ESS officer for preparation of Joint Project Screening Report ESMP.

District: At the district level, there will be one engineer (likely to be male) 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 of the ESMP like land documents administration work, Mine Clearance Form with support of the community. 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 (Annex 13) to the Senior Engineer in the PMU.

Also, at the district level, the FP will have 2 social organisers (1 male and 1 female) for every 20 CDCs. A key role of the 2 social organisers will be to work with the CDCs to ensure that the views and voices of the most vulnerable groups, especially female headed households and landless, are reflected in the selection and implementation of sub-projects. The social organisers will be responsible with the help of FP Master Trainer deliver ESS training to CDCs. The Social Organizer should have information on social component of the ESMP and monitoring implementation. The social organisers will also submit quarterly reports to the PMU The social organisers will receive ESMF training from their FP training staff.

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.

### **IDLG**

The IDLG will also have an ESS unit including; one Senior Environmental Safeguards Officer and one Senior Social Safeguards Office at HQ level.

The ESSU would be responsible for overall implementation and supervision of safeguard instruments and ensure that the provisions of ESMF and RPF are mainstreamed into overall project cycle. They will also support the team for developing the training manuals and training the urban ESS staff. She or he will also receive and review all reports from the urban staff and address all queries that are received from the provinces.

City: In the 4 cities implementing the Citizens' Charter in Cities component, a Senior Engineer/ESS Focal Point (likely to be male) from the FP will be assigned the responsibility for the implementation of the ESMP. This person will be responsible to review and consolidate the quarterly reports and submit these to the Safeguards Manager at the national level. The Senior Engineer/ESS Focal Point will also approve the ESMPs received from the district engineer and social organisers.

In each city, there will be one engineer for 10 CDCs, responsible for the environmental part of the ESMP. The engineer will develop the environmental component of the ESMP, consolidate



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the ESMP with the inclusion of the social component provided by the Social Organisers, monitor its implementation and submit quarterly reports (Annex 13) to the Senior Engineer.

The borrowers (MRRD and IDLG) will contract up to 14 Facilitating Partners (FPs) in rural areas and up to 4 FPs in urban areas. Each rural FP will facilitate between 800 to 1,400 communities, and a total of 12,000 communities are expected to be covered in one-third of the country with facilitation support. The FP's role will include: community and cluster of communities' mobilization; CDC and Cluster CDC (CCDC) elections and office bearer elections; Community Participatory Monitoring (CPM) team selection; capacity building of CDC, CCDC, CPM members and communities in a variety of areas; participatory community empowerment; social audits; grievance handling; linkages; participatory community and cluster development planning, etc. Unlike in the NSP, FPs will not be involved in subproject design, preparation or implementation, or related technical assistance for the same. For the urban areas, up to four Facilitating Partners will be recruited across the country to work at the sub-district level with CDCs and GAs to mobilize them, oversee election, build their capacity and train CDC sub-committees. The Facilitating Partner (FP) will also be responsible for the training and awareness raising of the CDCs on the ESMP and the completion of the documentation necessary for land acquisition. The FP will be responsible for the training of the Senior Engineer, the engineers supporting the CDCs and the social organisers.

The FP will also have 2 social organisers (1 male and 1 female) for every 10 CDCs. A key role of the 2 social organisers will be to work with the CDCs to ensure that the views and voices of the most vulnerable groups, especially female headed households and landless, are reflected in the selection and implementation of sub-projects. These social organisers will be responsible to develop the social component of the ESMP, monitoring the social aspect of the ESMF and will also submit quarterly reports to the Senior Engineer.

Community: CDCs/Gozar Councils will be responsible at the community level for the ESMF. 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. CDCs will receive training from the FPs on these responsibilities.

### **6.2.Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) Preparation**

The ESMP contains all action plan to mitigate/minimize negative impacts of proposed projects and recommend mitigation measures, with monitoring and reporting details. Site specific ESMPs shall be prepared by MRRD in rural areas, in consultation with the CDC and by FPs in urban areas in consultation with the Gozar Council. The ESMPs will be approved by the ESS Focal Point/Senior Engineer at the provincial level for MRRD and at the city level for IDLG.

The district/city engineer responsible for the preparation of the individual subprojects ESMP with the support of Provincial ESS Officer/PMU ESS Focal Point and the social organisers will support him/her on social collecting data or relevant aspects (community meeting, gathering, minute of the meeting, social documents administration work). The district/city engineer will be responsible to conduct the transect walk and for the discussion with the community on the findings. 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 component of the ESMP. The social organisers will be responsible to collect data



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for the social component of the ESMP, which will then be consolidated by the district engineering the ESS part of subproject proposal, similar to the process under the NSP.

The site specific ESMPs will be part of bidding documents and the implementation will be properly monitored by MRRD, IDLG and its FPs, CDCs and stakeholders.

The Checklist Based ESMP is in (Annex 4) and mitigation measure is followed.

For the Joint Projects Screening Report, it is mandatory of ESS Sr. Safeguards Officer at Main PMU level (region level) with the direct support of District Engineers, Provincial ESS Officer/PMU ESS Focal Point and Social Organizer. ESS Sr. Safeguards Officer will share the Screening Report ESMP (Annex5) with HQ ESS unit and then will be shared with WB for review and approval.

### 6.3.Capacity Building

The program will allocate specific capacity building provisions for Safeguards Unit at MRRD Headquarter and responsible staff at field level (MRRD, IDLG) throughout the project lifecycle. In order to build the capacity of the relevant staff to effectively implement this ESMF, further progress shall be made on the work already undertaken under NSP. This will include finalizing the ESS training manual, holding training workshops for ESS officers and Focal Points at CCAP Provincial Management Units (PMU/PIUs) and FPs/IPs.

Training modules will be prepared for CDCs, communities and contractors. ESS trainings will be conducted for CDC/GC and communities. It is also proposed to nominate ESS Focal Points at the community level. As part of the capacity building efforts, exposure visits abroad could also be organized in order to learn and benefit from the experiences and achievements made by other programs.

All ESS training materials will be available into Pashto and Dari languages in order to increase its readability by the target audience at various levels.

During supervision of the proposed project, WB will assess the implementation of the Framework, and if required will recommend additional strengthening.

Various topics to be covered in ESS trainings include but are not limited to the following:

**Table 3: Key Trainings**

Key trainings for safeguards team and other staff	
Selected Environmental and Social Topics	Key elements
1	Citizen Engagement
1.2	Environment and Social Management Framework policies, guidelines, procedures, and codes of practice,
1.3	World Bank Safeguards Policies Afghanistan Environment Law Environmental Evaluations Regulations Relevant Afghan laws and regulations and World Bank safeguard policies and their application to the CCAP. The role of NEPA in ensuring safeguards compliance



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1.4	EIA and SIA techniques	Purpose of Transect Walk.Screening, Scoping and Mitigations, Developing Abbreviated RAPs and strip plans. Principles and Procedures, compensation criteria, potential impacts, communications with local communities
	Development and Implementation Environmental and Social Mitigation Measures (ESMP),	Consultation with/ feedback to local communities on potential problems and their impacts – short term and cumulative, identification of appropriate mitigation measures. Identification of appropriate indicators, incorporating ESMPs into project document.
1.6	Environmental Monitoring and Evaluation	Identification of relevant environmental and social indicators. Monitoring responsibilities. Preparing monitoring reports
1.7	Trainings on social safeguards including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land acquisition/land management</li> <li>- Conflict management</li> <li>- Public consultation</li> <li>- Participatory consultative techniques</li> <li>- Physical Cultural Resources (PCR)</li> </ul>	Policies, guidelines, procedures, and codes of practice
1.8		

At the field level, CCAP Safeguards Officers will pass the Safeguards training to the CDC/GC. For increased understanding, the ESSD will publish pictorial training material, booklets and cartoons. Training will also seek to build the skills of local people to participate actively in identifying appropriate mitigation measures, to avoid or reduce potential negative impacts of project activities. It will also include training on basic technical concepts as well as principles of fair and equitable social organization.

#### **6.4. Monitoring and Evaluation**

The overall responsibility for the enforcement of this ESMF rests with MRRD in rural areas and IDLG for urban areas. In order to ensure compliance, MRRD/IDLG or the IDLG FPs will be tasked to regularly monitor the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan during construction phase (Annex 8). Monitoring of the implementation of mitigation measures related to significant impacts during the operation of projects (Individual and Joint Projects)) shall be mainly the responsibility of CDCs/GC and communities. The community participatory monitoring shall be extensively used in this regard.

The PIU ESS officer will also monitor projects (Individual and Joint Projects))for ESMP compliance and supervising the work of the ESS Focal Points. Similarly, the ESS Unit at CCAP



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HQ of both offices will also periodically conduct monitoring of projects (Individual and Joint Projects) as an overall overseeing institution.

Typical examples of monitoring plans are given in the table below:

**Table 4: Typical Examples of Monitoring Plan for the Operation of Different Sub-projects**

Sub-project	Monitoring Indicators based on developed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Frequency
Roads rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operating drainage Channels</li> <li>• No visible negative impacts on surrounding habitat</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractors/MRRD/IDLG in close coordination with local community and appropriate municipality</li> </ul>	Semi-annual assessment
Improvement to Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution network without leaks</li> <li>• chlorination</li> <li>• No leakage or overflows of Manholes or drains</li> <li>• Water Quality Monitoring</li> <li>• Water body pollutant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractors/MRRD/IDLG in close coordination with local community</li> <li>• Ministry of Health and Ministry of Energy and Water</li> </ul>	Semi-annual assessment  Semi-annual assessment
Irrigation and drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irrigation network without leaks</li> <li>• Water logging,</li> <li>• Erosion</li> <li>• Drainage channels clean And properly maintained</li> <li>• Water quality parameters (pH, COD, BOD, SS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractors/MRRD/IDLG in close coordination with local community</li> <li>• Testing by ministry of health &amp; Ministry of energy and water</li> </ul>	Semi annual assessment  Semi-annual assessment
Renewable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power safety</li> <li>• Safety around forebay</li> <li>• Water flow</li> <li>• Land acquisition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractors/MRRD in close coordination with local community and appropriator municipality</li> </ul>	Semi-annual assessment





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Collection and disposal of solid waste, human waste and drainage cleaning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safe collection and transportation of the waste material to the dumping area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractors/IDLGin close coordination with HHs, CDC and GC</li> </ul>	Monthly assessment
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**Examples of Monitoring for Social Impact**

Potential Impacts	Generic Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibility
Private land acquisition Use of public lands Loss of access to livelihoods Impacts to non-title holders Loss of structures Damage to standing crops and plantations	Minimization of land by identifying vacant public lands Consultation and participation during preparation of mitigation plan Compensation for loss of assets Special measures to protect the interests of vulnerable groups and ethnic minorities Mine clearance documents	Loss of assets Loss of livelihoods, especially to vulnerable groups	CDC/ Community
Common properties and infrastructures	The community structures and properties have to be rehabilitated before damaging the existing structures and supervised	Contractors/MRRD/ID LG in close coordination with local community and appropriate municipality	CDC
Quarry used for construction may become a health hazard	Discuss with local community the usefulness of using pits as water collection pits for cattle, irrigation  Highlight issues of disease transmission and the need to prohibit its use for drinking, bathing, and clothes washing	Occurrence of disease or illness	Community
Impact of road noise on village	Plant 30 meter tree buffer strips between road and village	Number of community complaints to local authorities about noise	CDC
Dust due to traffic	Implement agreed dust control measures such as wetting dirt roads, truck washing for trucks exiting site, and monitoring dust emissions	Number of community complaints to local authorities about dust	CDC



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Loss of vegetative cover, decrease in soil fertility	Avoid infringing on protected areas, critical habitats or areas with significant biodiversity (e.g. wetlands)	Decreased productivity	Community/CD C
Reduction in soil and groundwater quality, declines in plant growth and reduced harvests	Use the right fertilizers at correct time (e.g. before field crops are planted), and in correct amounts for the specific crop and soil type	Decreased productivity	Community/CD C
Fertilizer runoff leading to degradation of aquatic environments in nearby ponds, streams and other water bodies	Use manure to help fertilize crops and build soil quality  Do not apply agro-chemicals too close to streams, ponds and drinking water sources  Do no wash fertilizer bags in streams or ponds	Quality of liquid effluent and receiving waters  Decreased productivity	Community/CD C
Illness or disease due to pollution of water sources from food processing wastes	Ensure thorough training in safe storage, handling, use and disposal of agro- chemicals  Do not apply agro-chemicals too close to streams, ponds and drinking water sources  Do no wash fertilizer bags in streams or ponds	Occurrence of human (or livestock) illness or disease	CDC
Health effects on workers	Ensure thorough training in safe storage, handling, use and disposal of pesticides  Wear protective clothing  Consider training and use of integrated pest management (IPM)	Incidence of worker disease or illness	CDC
Degradation of groundwater, streams, and rivers from solid and liquid wastes, and consequent	Locate waste disposal sites away from surface and groundwater sources, watercourses, housing and town centers	Occurrence of illness in livestock or community	CDC
	Install grease traps and skim tanks	Surface water flows	
	Ensure receiving waters for liquid wastes are able to absorb and naturally decompose the effluent	Ground table levels in project area	



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Upsetting existing social and economic community management relationships, land tenure systems, security of livelihoods, and gender division labour	Avoid sites that require:		CDC
	Resettlement	Number of people displaced and compensated	
	Displacement of other important land uses	Encroachment onto historical, cultural or protected areas	
	Encroachment on historical, cultural, or traditional use areas	Involve community in local planning	
Conflicting demands on surface or groundwater supplies	Locate and size irrigation schemes	Involve community in local planning	CDC
	Where water supplies are adequate and the scheme will not conflict with existing human, livestock, wildlife or aquatic water uses, especially during dry seasons	Complaints from community about water use	
	Withdrawals should not exceed "safe yield" from groundwater resources	Involve community in local planning	

#### 6.4.1 Internal Environmental monitoring and reporting

At provincial level, CCAP safeguards officers, together with CDC/GC, will continue to be responsible for monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures, set out in Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and the screening report. Relevant practical indicators to enable effective monitoring will be identified by safeguards staff, in close liaison with community representatives, during consultations on possible impacts of sub-project activities and the preparation of ESMP.

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

Quarterly monitoring reports from provincial ESS officers will include:

- Safeguards implemented issues (land acquisition, ESMP),
- 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

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





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#### 6.5. Disclosure

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was developed by the MRRD and IDLG following a review of the ESMF in the NSP and the specific requirements of the planned CCAP project.

Prior to approval of the project by the World Bank, it was disclosed by MRRD and IDLG in Afghanistan in both Dari and Pashto in relevant places in the country and the English version of the ESMF at the World Bank's InfoShop. The ESMF will be re-disclosed once finalized and approved by the World Bank. The ESMF will also be posted on the CCAP website.



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## Annex 1: Negative Menu of Subproject Attributes

Projects (Individual and Joint Projects) with any of the attributes listed below will be ineligible for Block Grant Funding under the proposed CCAP.

<b>Attributes of Ineligible Sub-projects</b>
<p>Involves significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats including, but not limited to, any activity within:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ab-i-Estada Waterfowl Sanctuary;</li><li>• Ajar Valley (Proposed) Wildlife Reserve;</li><li>• Dashte-Nawar Waterfowl Sanctuary;</li><li>• Pamir-Buzurg (Proposed) Wildlife Sanctuary;</li><li>• Bande Amir National Park;</li><li>• Kole Hashmat Khan (Proposed) Waterfowl Sanctuary.</li></ul>
<p>Will significantly damage non-replicable cultural property, including but not limited to any activities that affect the following sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• monuments of Herat (including the Friday Mosque, ceramic tile workshop, Musallah complex, Fifth Minaret, Gawhar Shah mausoleum, mausoleum of Ali Sher Navaii, and the Shah Zadehah mausoleum complex);</li><li>• monuments of Bamiyan Valley (including Fuladi, Kakrak, Shar-I Ghulghular and Shahr-i Zuhak);</li><li>• archaeological site of Ai Khanum;</li><li>• site and monuments of Ghazni;</li><li>• minaret of Jam;</li><li>• mosque of Haji Piyyada/Nu Gunbad, Balkh province;</li><li>• stupa and monastery of Guldarra;</li><li>• site and monuments of Lashkar-i Bazar, Bost;</li><li>• archaeological site of SurkhKotal.</li></ul>
<p>Requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• equipment or materials that are included in the annual implementation plans by other agencies (e.g. by other government or NGO projects (Individual and Joint Projects) that are operating in the area);</li><li>• political campaign materials or donations in any form;</li><li>• weapons including (but not limited to), mines, guns and ammunition;</li><li>• chainsaws;</li><li>• pesticides, herbicides and other chemicals;<sup>3</sup></li><li>• investments detrimental to the environment;</li><li>• motorized extraction of groundwater;<sup>4</sup></li><li>• construction, rehabilitation, or maintenance of any government office buildings;</li></ul>

<sup>3</sup> Exceptions may be considered based on an assessment by the CC (with specialized consultant assistance, if required, and after no objection from IDA) in special situations such as eradication of infestations of locusts or sen pest.

<sup>4</sup> Indiscriminate installation of irrigation wells using motorized extraction of ground water have in some areas contributed to lower the ground water table, and constitute a threat to the traditional sustainable irrigation by *karez*. Until water resource assessments of a particular catchment area or basin has been undertaken and has established that irrigation is feasible, investments in motorized irrigation wells is not permitted.



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#### Attributes of Ineligible Sub-projects

- payments of salaries to government servants or the salaries of the staff of government subsidized organizations;
- any activity on land that is considered dangerous due to security hazards or the presence of unexploded mines or bombs;
- any activity on land or affecting land that has disputed ownership, tenure or user rights.<sup>5</sup>
- any activity that will support drug crop production or processing of such crops.

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<sup>5</sup> Thus, investments involving an expansion of the command area of an irrigation system can only take place with agreement from the owners (or users in case of tribal common land) of the land brought under new irrigation.



## Annex 2: Protection of Cultural Property and National Heritage

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

The proposed emergency reconstruction operations are unlikely to pose a risk of damaging cultural property, as the sub-projects will largely consist of small investments in community infrastructure and income generating activities, reconstruction of existing structures, and minor urban public works. Further, the negative list of attributes, which would make a subproject ineligible for support (Attachment 1), includes any activity that would significantly damage non-replicable cultural property. Nevertheless, the following procedures for identification, protection from theft, and treatment of chance finds should be followed and included in standard bid documents.

### Chance Find Procedures

Chance find procedures are defined in the law on Maintenance of Historical and Cultural Monuments (Official Gazette, December 21, 1980), specifying the authorities and responsibilities of cultural heritage agencies if sites or materials are discovered in the course of project implementation. This law establishes that all moveable and immovable historical and cultural artefacts are state property, and further:

1. The responsibility for preservation, maintenance and assessment of historical and cultural monuments rests with the Archaeological Committee under the Ministry of Information and Culture, which has representation at provincial level.
2. Whenever chance finds of cultural or historical artefacts (moveable and immovable) are made the Archaeological Committee should be informed. Should the continuation of work endanger the historical and cultural artefacts, the project work should be suspended until a solution is found for the preservation of these artefacts.
3. If a moveable or immovable historical or cultural artefact is found in the countryside of a province, the provincial governor (*wali*) or district-in-charge (*woluswal*) should be informed within two weeks, and they should inform the Archaeological Committee. In case the immovable historical or cultural artefact is found in a city, the provincial branch of the Department of Maintenance of Historical Values of the Ministry of Information and Culture should be informed within two weeks (art. 18). If the find is made within the centre, the Archaeological Committee must be informed directly within one week (art. 25).
4. Failure to report a chance find within the stipulated time limit will be punished with a fine or imprisonment for a period of one week or up to one month (art. 72).
5. If someone intentionally damages a historical or cultural artefact, the culprit shall pay compensation in accordance with the value of the artefact plus be imprisoned for a period of one month to ten years depending on the gravity of the crime (art. 71).



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In case of a chance find of moveable or immovable historical or cultural artefact, the implementing agency is responsible for securing the artefact from theft, pilferage and damage until the responsibility has been taken over by the relevant authorities as specified above.

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

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



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Annex 3: Procedure for Mine Risk

Verification of Mine Risk Safety / Clearance

Province:
District/Nahiya:
Community/Gozar:
Community Code:
Subproject Code:

Date of this Report:
Sub-Project Title:

Please check your answers to the following questions:

- 1. Was there fighting in the area where the sub-project is to be implemented?
2. Was this area a permanent checkpoint of Military?
3. Have there been any accidents of mine explosion during the last 10 years?
4. Was the area used for any of the following?
5. Is this area considered a danger of mine or UXO (Unidentified Explosive Objects)?
1. Has the area been cleared of mines in the past?
2. Is the sub-project area considered at risk for mines?

- 3. If the subproject area is considered at risk for mines, please respond also to the following questions:
a) what is the source of information about mines in the area?
b) Does the area for the sub-project contain markers, flags, fencing, rocks, etc. showing that mine-clearing operations have taken place?
c) Indicate the type of area where the sub-project is to be implemented:

- 9. Does the CDC declare that to the best of their knowledge the area for the proposed project is safe from the risk of mines or UXO?
10. Does the CDC aCCAPt liability in the case of a mine-related accident?
If no, does the CDC request the UNMACA to conduct a mine clearance action for the area?

Signature:
Name:
Head of the Community Development Council
Verified by:
Name:
MRRD District Engineer

Signed and endorsed by:
Name:
Representative of AMAC



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**Matrix for Mitigation Measures (typical):**

Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s) Identified	Implementation Arrangements	
		Execution	Supervision
Downstream water availability	Maintain flow required for downstream uses (drinking, other domestic, industry, hydropower, etc.) Appropriate operation of dams	Community/Contractor WUA or Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Flood regime	Appropriate operation of dams	Community/Contractor WUA or Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Waterlogging	Construct improved lining of canals Increase efficiency of operation of the system Match supply with requirement of water users	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Increased Salinity	Meticulous provision of drainage as per design or directions of FPs, CDCs, CCAP Safeguards Officer	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Local erosion, dust	Ensure sufficient channel section is available for flow during construction  Spray water on exposed surfaces (material piles, freshly cut slopes, etc.)  Cover the material during transportation	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Stream morphology and regime change	Careful construction with a view to limit change to stream morphology and regime change to the minimum	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Disposal of sediment accumulated in channels/structures	No disposal of spoils on fertile lands  Secure written permission of the owner before disposal can begin  Use of some material from dredging for liming of nearby acidic soils Alternatively, consider use of sediment as part of rehabilitated embankment	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Less dilution of discharges from settlements	Maintain minimum flow as required	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Pesticide / Toxic compounds	Encourage alternative cropping techniques to avoid monocultures which are more dependent on pesticides for high yields	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Excess nutrient concentration / Eutrophication	Disseminate good practices for efficient utilization of fertilizers	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Increased Salinity	Management techniques that can be employed include: leaching, altering irrigation methods and schedules,	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)





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Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s) Identified	Implementation Arrangements	
		Execution	Supervision
	installing sub-surface drainage, changing tillage techniques, adjusting cropping patterns, and adding soil ameliorates (costly)		
Changes in Structure of soil	Liming or spread of Gypsum for reversing the solid conditions	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Saline drainage	Avoid salt concentration increase by providing 10-20% extra water, if available	Community/Contractor Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Stream morphology and regime change	Systematic operation of sediment exclusion structures, if any.	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Drainage of water bodies	Protect water bodies acting as habitat	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Use of water canals as wastewater drains	Allow partial use, if risks are not very high	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Incidence of diseases such as Dengue, Malaria, etc.	Maintain proper drainage of the area  Periodic flushing of the canals  Liaison with health authorities on early warning sign communication	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Resettlement	Compensate as per the Entitlement framework for the project	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Safety (especially of children and vulnerable groups)	Maintain provided signages and barriers such as fencing	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Pests / Weeds	Use integrated pest management techniques to prevent harm by pests/weeds	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Less dilution of discharges from settlements	Maintain minimum flow as required	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Pesticide / Toxic compounds	Encourage alternative cropping techniques to avoid monocultures which are more dependent on pesticides for high yields	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Excess nutrient concentration / Eutrophication	Disseminate good practices for efficient utilization of fertilizers	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Increased Salinity	Management techniques that can be employed include: leaching, altering irrigation methods and schedules, installing sub-surface drainage, changing tillage techniques, adjusting cropping patterns, and adding soil ameliorates (costly)	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Changes in Structure of soil	Liming or spread of Gypsum for reversing the solid conditions	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP





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Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s) Identified	Implementation Arrangements	
		Execution	Supervision
		WUA, Mirab	CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Saline drainage	Avoid salt concentration increase by providing 10-20% extra water, if available	Community/Contractor WUA, Mirab	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Stream morphology and regime change	Systematic operation of sediment exclusion structures, if any.	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Drainage of water bodies	Protect water bodies acting as habitat	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Use of water canals as wastewater drains	Allow partial use, if risks are not very high	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Incidence of diseases such as Dengue, Malaria, etc.	Maintain proper drainage of the area Periodic flushing of the canals Liaison with health authorities on early warning sign communication	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Drainage of water bodies	Minimize drainage of water bodies acting as habitat	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Incidence of diseases such as Dengue, Malaria, etc.	Proper drainage of the area	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Possible problems caused by increased water use without	Adequate provision in design for waste water disposal	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Ground water pollution	Sufficient distance from water point and proper design of the latrine to check possible ground water pollution	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Cultural Property	Provincial and District governors are reported to inform Archaeological Committee	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Land and/or property acquisition	Voluntary donation, willing buyer-willing seller, or government land without encumbrances only or procedure to be followed as per Attachment 1 to Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Landmine Risk	Appropriate Mine Risk Management measures are considered	Community/Contractor ANDMA/Mine Clearance	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)



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Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s) Identified	Implementation Arrangements	
		Execution	Supervision
Increased Noise due to construction activities	<p>Avoid noise generating activities during particular periods – times of prayers, school hours, etc.</p> <p>Discontinue all operations during night except if concreting requires work to continue during the night.</p> <p>Provide ear plugs to construction workers manning noisy equipment.</p> <p>Consider provision of noise barriers by landscaping, tree plantation or even double-glazing.</p>	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
Health issue Disposal of medical wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No disposal of spoils on fertile lands</li> <li>• Secure written permission of the owner before disposal can begin</li> </ul> <p>Proper system for medical waste burning</p>	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
<p><b>Health and Safety</b></p> <p><b>Risk due</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spreading of COVID-19</li> <li>• Infected of Covid-19</li> <li>• Skin irritation/rash</li> </ul> <p>Skin allergy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performing hand hygiene frequently with an alcohol-based hand rub</li> <li>• Avoiding touching your eyes, nose, and mouth                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Practicing respiratory hygiene</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as wearing a medical mask;</li> </ul> <p>Maintaining social distance (a minimum of 1 metre)</p>	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)



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### Engineering Division Safeguards Section



Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s) Identified	Implementation Arrangements	
		Execution	Supervision
<p><b>onsite and offsite waste pollution</b></p> <p>Identify onsite and offsite waste management facilities, and waste transportation routes and service providers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estimate potential waste streams</li> <li>Consider the capacity of existing facilities, and plan to increase capacity, if necessary, through construction, expansion etc.</li> <li>Specify that the design of the facility considers the collection, segregation, transport and treatment of the anticipated volumes and types of healthcare wastes</li> <li>Require that receptacles for waste should be sized appropriately for the waste volumes generated, and colour coded and labelled according to the types of waste to be deposited.</li> </ul> <p>Develop appropriate protocols for the collection of waste and transportation to storage/disposal areas in accordance with WHO guidance. Design training for staff in the segregation of wastes at the time of use</p>	<p>Community/Contractor</p>	<p>Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)</p>



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Safeguards Section**



Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s) Identified	Implementation Arrangements	
		Execution	Supervision
<p><b>Incidence of Child labour</b></p> <p>As the project will be implemented as an emergency response programme, there is the tendency for to engage children 18 years and below in the distribution of relief items and other aspects of the project exposing them to hazards associated with this activity including abuse and contracting COVID 19</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Labor Management Plan shall be prepared by the Project Contractors for approval by the Bank to guide labor relations on the Project</li> <li>• CDCs and MRRD will check identity cards (tazkera) of potential employees/volunteers prior to being assigned tasks under the Project and in the absence of a birth certificate and other identity cards, responsible persons'/opinion leaders in the applicant's community e.g. tribal/religious leaders, Civil Servants will have to guarantee that they are above 18 years as part of the recruitment processes;</li> <li>• Contracts/MOU with local shop owners, CDCs and other implementation agents will be inserted with clauses against employing persons 18 years and below together with sanctions for child labor in line with Afghan law and ensuring that they report the incidence of child labor and corporation with the authorities to investigate same.</li> </ul>	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)
<p>Waste transportation Site/area pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper system for dropping/movement of medical waste in a safe way</li> </ul>	Community/Contractor	Community/ FP/IP CCAP Safeguards Units(MRRD/IDLG)



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**Annex 4: Environmental & Social Screening & Checklist based ESMP**

Project ID/title:				Village:			
Type of project:				District:			
Involved CDC name:				Province:			
Start date of sub-project:				End date of sub-project:			
Nature of Sub-projects		Does the project fall in the below category				Mitigation Measures/Actions	Cost
SN	Environnemental Conséquences	N & P Impact (1)	Low impact (2)	Medium Impact (3)	High Impact (4)		
1	Is the activity a cause for Air pollution?						
2	Is the activity a cause for sound pollution?						
3	Is the activity a cause the cutting of hill slope and earth removal from borrow areas caused for soil erosion?						
4	Will the activity create solid or liquid wastes that cause potential contamination of surface water and ground water supplies?						
5	Is the project cause for substantial changes to water quality and quantity?						
6	Does the activity cause the alteration of water flow?						
7	Are there environmentally sensitive areas (protect area, forests, national parks or wetlands)?						
8	Is the project cause vegetation and tree removing?						



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9	Is the activity threat the endangered and threatened species or hunting or the collection?						
10	Is the activity cause livestock reduction?						
11	Will the excavation and quarry operation effect the environment?						
12	Are the batteries or accumulators secured against polluting the soil or groundwater?						
13	Is the selected site in an expose of natural disasters?						
14	Is the water source expose to any contamination or pollution risk?						
15	Is the system used for extraction of groundwater for irrigation purpose?						
16	Is there any private/public land acquisition?						
17	Is there enough water available all year around for running the hydropower system/and sun for water solar pump?						
18	Are electric lines designed to be at safe height from the ground?						
19	Is enough protection available against high voltage transmission lines which pass through inhabited areas?						
20	Is the subproject diverting water from the stream that could decrease the water share of the downstream communities?						
<b>Social Conséquences</b>							
21	Does the activity have human health and safety risks, during construction or later?						
22	Will the activity create the conflict among the people?						
23	Will the activity cause loss of						



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	livelihood?						
24	Are there unexploded mines are in the area?						
25	Are there any Important cultural or archeological nearby?						
26	Will the project require the acquisition of land (public or private, temporarily or permanently) for its development?						
27	Will anyone be prevented from using economic resources (e.g. pasture, fishing locations, forests) to which they have had regular access?						
28	Will the project result in the involuntary resettlement of individuals or families?						
29	Might the project adversely affect communities or vulnerable people living in the area?						
30	Will the project negatively affect more than 200 PAPs?						
31	Are there members of community/PAPs located along/ close to project who could benefit from this project?						
<b>Health (Covid-19) conséquences</b>							
32	Has ever the risk of covid 19 epidemic communicated?						
33	Does the temperature screenings checker available before entering the work site?						



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34	Have you considered providing hand sanitation at entry / exit points?						
35	Is there PPE available such as face masks, hair nets, disposable gloves, hand wash for staff?						
36	Does physical distance consider at least 1 meter between an individual and other worker?						
37	Are there regulation numbers of villagers who enter the distribution area to avoid overcrowding?						
38	Is there announcement to remind villagers to follow physical distancing advice and clean their hands regularly?						
39	Do Soap and water available at the site of distribution?						
40	Is there any kind of awareness to inform community/labour to avoid touching eyes, nose, and mouth to help slow the spread of germs?						
41	Is there sufficient hand sanitizer and face mask available?						





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42	Are there boxes available for disposing PPE?						
43	Have you received training on proper wearing, removal, and cleaning of PPE and face covering?						
44	Do you consider social space using transportation?						
45	Have material supply drivers followed health guidance for service workers?						
46	Have labour had close contact with a confirmed or probable COVID-19 case?						
47	Do labour have fever (high temperature – 37.5 degrees Celsius or above)?						
48	Does labour have a cough - this can be any kind of cough, not just dry?						
49	Does labour have/ any case in the community on shortness of breath, breathing difficulties						
50	Have you considered proper hand hygiene – washing with soap and water for at least 20 seconds?						
Remarks:							



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<p><b>Note:</b>  <b>Circle one of the following screening conclusions for Part A:</b>  <b>A1.</b> If all answers to the checklist questions are “No” and significant impacts were not identified then there is no need for further action. If Yes to question 50, then the subproject will be rejected  <b>A2.</b> For any issues indicated by “Yes” and adverse impacts were identified then there is need for adequate mitigation measures and should be part of sub-project design. No further planning action is required. Implementation of the mitigation measures will require supervision by the applicant and the appropriate local authority.</p> <p><b>Establishing Extent of Loss:</b>  Extent of loss shall be determined primarily in terms of the portion of the land and / or structure coming within the project. In order to establish extent of loss, the following category of losses will be considered:  <b>Minor impacts: Less than 10% of the total area</b>  <b>Adverse impacts: Between 10 to 25% of the total area</b>  <b>Severe impacts: More than 25% of the total area</b></p> <p>(1) <b>N and P impacts:</b> Mark (N) for No impacts and (P) for positive impacts  (2) <b>Low Impacts:</b> Mark (X) for Low impact. Low impact refers to activities with manageable impact to environment by the community/contractors.  (3) <b>Medium Impacts:</b> Mark (X) for medium impacts. Medium impacts refer to activities that involve additional support and planning, implementation and monitoring of mitigation measures in order to decrease the poetical impact.  (4) <b>High Impacts:</b> Mark (X) for High impact. The significant adverse impacts that refer to activities that involves additional support and planning, full ESIA, implementation and monitoring of mitigation measures. WB and NEPA approval would be required.</p>	

**Name of the MRRD/IDLG Engineer/CDC filled the checklist:**

Name of District Engineer: .....Signature: .....Dated:.....



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**Approving Authority from Provincial CCAP/PMU (ESS Officer/ Sr. ESS Officer)**

Name of Provincial Engineer: .....Signature: .....Dated:.....



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Environment and Social Monitoring Plan

Project ID:	Village:
Type of Project:	District:
CDC:	Province:
Start date:	End date:

No.	Impact <sup>i</sup>	Description of Mitigation Measure <sup>ii</sup>	Monitoring Methods <sup>iii</sup>	Monitoring Frequency <sup>iv</sup>	Monitoring Results <sup>v</sup>	Corrective Action Needed <sup>vi</sup>	Responsible person <sup>vii</sup>
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							

ESM's specifications (use this space if corrective actions needed):



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**Name of the MRRD/IDLG Engineer/CDC filled the checklist:**

Name of District Engineer: .....Signature: .....Dated:.....

**Approving Authority from Provincial CCAP/PMU (ESS Officer/ Sr. ESS Officer)**

Name of Provincial Engineer: .....Signature: .....Dated:.....

## **Annex5: Screening Report Template**

### Chapter I: Brief Introduction

Introduction

Projects Description

Explanation on why this projects is need

Social-economic study of this project

Chapter II: Brief description of baseline conditions

Project Area Profile and Description,

Changes in canal regime

The necessary measures regarding the old canal,

Explanation on people of the area

Income of the people

Project Salient Feature

Topography

Soils

Natural vegetation

Cultivation, and other production activities and human settlement patterns

Identifying major problems

Use of Machinery

Contractor Camp

Sources of drinking water for construction camp,

Causes and effects of diseases at the project area,

Impact of drought and pollution,

Chapter III: Environmental and social Impacts, Mitigation and Monitoring plan

Summary of screening report

List of identified impacts

Mitigation measures and plan

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP),

Monitoring plan

Implementation and institutional Arrangement

Institutional Mechanism

Labors skill and unskilled and its effect on livelihood

Type of construction camp and the procedure

Budget of the projects

Way of payment

Land requirements

Duration of the projects

Operation and Maintenance

Cost of the ESMP

List of PAP

Health and safety

Grievance Redress Mechanism

Capacity building and awareness

The team for the transect walk,

Reporting mechanism

[Chapter IV: Public Consultation](#)

[Summary of the proceedings of consultations](#)

[Chapter V: Summary and Recommendations](#)

[Annexes:](#)

[\(Annex 1\) Community requests](#)

[\(Annex 2\) CDC Agreement](#)

[\(Annex 3\) ARAZI confirmation](#)

[\(annex 4\) Confirmation of Harirood river authorities](#)

[\(Annex5\) Joint project detail information](#)

[\(Annex 6\) procurement condition](#)

[\(Annex 7\) Safeguards documents \(Site Selection criteria Checklist\)](#)

## **Annex 6: Occupational Health and Safety**

Today's health and safety is one of the main requirements of human beings life and in fact it is the main factor of life in urban and rural areas. What is certain is sensed non-compliance with health and safety on the job, it will create a lot of problems and troubles. Knowing the safety measures and focus on those areas of concern would be very effective and functional. Collection of articles and tips on safety and security in the working areas will be one of the principles of good practice and improvement.

With sensitive tradition and customs condition in Afghanistan, using of manpower out of the village due to specific task of the project, construction of camp as a temporary shelter for the workers is one of the main issues which will cover most of social aspects from the selection of site till the using of village recourse. So it is important to consider this issue perfectly and avoid of any unexpected conflicts and its negative effect as prior. In case of construction camp is required for the project, installation of it is responsibility of Community Development Councils (CDC), and if the sub projects (Individual and Joint Projects) are contracted, installation of construction camp is contractor's responsibility. The decision for installation of construction camp should be taken during the project selection and site investigation. Construction camp could be a tent or a basic and sample shelter.

Installation of construction camp is part of CDC volunteer work and individual responsibility of contractors, and never the budget of program and share of CDC use for this purpose.

### **Health and safety Guide in Construction Site:**

In the past there was different accidents like, falling, sliding from heights, tipping and injuries with basic construction tools, loco due to polluted hand or chemical contamination in construction site, which today with significant progress in different affairs particularly construction work and possibilities of using equipment, power and exposure with chemicals, the labors are exposed with quite lots of incidents.

Incidents due to work are those incidents which occur to labour during work time. The working time is the entire time when the labour is busy on physical work at workplace or with the instruction of the supervisor takes out of the workplace. So the incidents are directly or indirectly happens which is very important due to humanity, social and economic prospects.

Today the health and safety is one the basic part of human beings life, which is the one of the most powerful factor of life in rural and urban areas. It is the fact with not compliance of safety during work; it will create lot of problems and difficulties. Understanding and focus on safety tips could be very efficient on the issue. Collecting of information and tips on health and safety issue will be one of good behaviour on improvement of work at work place.

Labour should identify and specify the reason of the accidents in a workplace and respect any guidelines, rules which end to decrease of risk. Reduction of number and grade of accidents at workplace would reduce the problems and cost with saving of time for during work hours (amount of time of that a helper or nurse use for an injured person).

### **Safety and its impacts:**

Accidents and happenings are divided in two types:

1. Accidents which is impossible to prevent from its occurrence,



2. Foreseen accidents which needs to use cost for prevention of occurrences or risk reduction,

**"Construction Site"** means a place where construction work is undertaken and also any area in the immediate vicinity of any such place which is used for the storage of materials or plant used or intended to be used for the purpose of the construction work.

Construction work can be particularly hazardous. Personal protective equipment, fire safety, electrical safety, and other precautions are essential for safe construction work.

- a. The construction, erection, installation, reconstruction, repair, maintenance (including redecoration and external cleaning), renewal, removal, alteration, improvement, dismantling, or demolition of any structure or works specified in the Third Schedule;
- b. Any work involved in preparing for any operation referred to in paragraph (a), including the laying of foundations and the excavation of earth and rock prior to the laying of foundations;
- c. The use of machinery, plant, tools, gear, and materials in connection with any operation referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).

### **Barriers and Guards**

Barriers, guards, and warning signs are required to ensure safety against existing hazards.

Standard types of barriers and guards include the following:

- Guardrails and handholds
- Saw horses
- Tape
- Cones
- Other physical barriers and solid separators (dust barriers, hazard barriers, temporary walkways, etc.)

NOTE: Signs that state DANGER, WARNING, or CAUTION are also important when barriers or guards are necessary. Remember to make signs legible, visible, and brief.

### **Areas that Need Barriers or Guards**

Any area that poses a physical threat to workers and/or pedestrians requires barriers or guards. Areas that typically require permanent or temporary protection include the following:

- Stairways
- Hatches
- Chutes
- Open Manholes
- Elevated platforms
- Areas with moving machinery
- Excavation sites

- Construction sites
- Temporary wall or floor openings
- Doors opening into construction sites
- Land and stone sliding from vaccinate places or mountain,

### **Using Barriers and Guards**

The following list provides guidelines for using barriers and guards:

- It should be avoid with hanging cloths (scarf, and etc...) during the work,
- In case of need safeguards belt is necessary,
- When necessary, reroute pedestrian and vehicular traffic to completely avoid a construction site.
- Guard any permanent ground opening into which a person could fall with a guardrail, load-bearing cover, or other physical barrier.
- Ensure that temporary floor openings, such as pits and open manholes, are guarded by secure, removable guardrails. If guardrails are not available, have someone guard the opening.
- Ensure that all stairways, ladder ways, hatchways, or chute floor openings have handrails or hinged covers.
- Ensure that enclosed stairways with four or more steps have at least one railing, and that open stairways with four or more steps have two railings.
- Ensure that all platforms and walkways that are elevated or located next to moving machinery are equipped with handrails, guardrails, or toe boards.
- Barricade any wall openings through which a person or tools could fall. Use gates, doors, guardrails, or other physical barriers to block the opening.
- Mark and /or guard any excavation that is deeper than 30cm, potholes and sidewalk damage.

### **Hoists**

Only authorized employees may use hoists to move heavy objects and equipment. When using hoists remember the safety points:

- Never walk, stand, or work beneath a hoist.
- Isolate hoisting area with barriers, guards, and signs, as appropriate.
- Never exceed the capacity limits of your hoist.
- Wear gloves and other personal protective equipment, as appropriate, when working with hoists and cables.
- Always hold tension on the cable when reeling it in or out.
- When the work is complete, always rig the hoist down and secure it.

- Be prepared to stop operations immediately if signed by the safety watch or another person.

### **Scaffolds:**

When employees must conduct construction work above the ground and away from solid platforms, scaffolds may be appropriate. The following list provides guidelines for using small scaffolds. Larger scaffolds must be designed and erected in accordance with applicable standards.

- Ensure that scaffold anchors are sound, rigid, and capable of supporting the maximum intended load without shifting. Scaffolds and their components should be capable of supporting at least four times their maximum load.
- For freestanding, mobile scaffolds, the height should not exceed four times the minimum base dimension. If workers are riding the scaffolding, however, the base dimension should be at least one half the heights.
- Do not use unstable objects such as barrels, boxes, bricks, or blocks to support scaffolds or planks.
- Keep floors free of debris where mobile scaffolds are used.
- Lock scaffolds with wheels into position.
- Either overlap multiple planking and platforms by 30cm or secure them to ensure stability. Thickness of the board should not be less than 5cm.
- Secure scaffolds to permanent structures with anchor bolts or other means.
- Repair damaged scaffolds immediately.
- Do not work on scaffolds in high winds or during storms.
- Remove ice or snow from scaffolds and apply sand to the wood before conducting work in winter weather.
- Do not allow tools, equipment, or other debris to accumulate on scaffolds.
- Dismantle and remove scaffolds when they are no longer needed. Do not use temporary scaffolding as a permanent installation.

### **Safety during Concrete Casting:**

Concrete casting is often done by a group of people. Different places, needs its own safety conditions which include Personnel Protection Tools, skills in work and its equipment, good coordination and cooperation amongst the task team and their Job description based on their physical manner.

During Concrete casting followings points should be taken into consideration:

- During concrete cast the labors should be clothed with plastic boots and gloves,
- Appropriate working tool should be selected; in case of not using it should be kept away in a specific area,
- Damaged tools should be kept in a specific area for repairing,

- Throwing of tools should be avoided,
- During concrete casting it should be alert that the labor feet not clumped in bars,
- Using of plunks as a pathway will be most useful,
- Use appropriately of the work tools and tack care of them,
- Wash hands before food and take bath after daily work to take away the cement dust,
- Good condition work and good ventilation should be prepared,
- A good supervisor should led the team and their learning's,
- The wire for fasten the bars should be cut in small pieces and kept near the work area,
- Avoid of throwing wires everywhere,
- The mash should be fasten properly,
- Using of mashes in the slopes,

**The following tools are must in projects (Individual and Joint Projects)and should be hints in CCAP Operation Manual for budget allocation and ownership at the end of the project:**

- First Aid kit to workers,
- Safety signs and traffic signals,
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for labor,
- Labor camp

## Annex 7: Sub-project Site Selection Criteria & Evaluation Checklist

Province: -----  
 District: -----  
 Community: -----

Project ID #: -----  
 -----  
 project input: -----

Description شرح	Yes بلی	No خیر	Potential Problem مشکلات عمده
<b>Site access دسترسی به ساحه**</b>			
Centrally located with regard to population density? با توجه به تکاتف نفوس در ساحه، آیا پروژه در مرکزیت قرار گرفته است؟			
Is there a safe walking area for children and females? آیا مسیر مطمئن رفت و آمد برای اطفال و زنان در ساحه احداث پروژه وجود دارد؟			
Located on or near the main road? آیا پروژه نزدیک و یا در مسیر سرک عمومی قرار گرفته است؟			
Is there adequate open play/recreational area? آیا فضای مناسب برای انجام بازی/تفریح در ساحه پروژه وجود دارد؟			
Located at high snow, rainfall area? آیا پروژه در ساحه قرار گرفته که بارندگی و برف زیاد دارد؟			
Is there an obstacle to access (such as intersections, trees, garden, wall)? آیا مانع (درخت، باغ، دیوار، دو راهی) برای دسترسی به پروژه است؟			
Is there a natural obstacle (flood plain grades or gullies)? آیا مانع طبیعی (دره، راه سیلاب، پتی) در ساحه پروژه است؟			
Easily accessed/evacuated for vehicles etc. during emergency? آیا پروژه امکانات ساده برای ایجاد فضا برای وسایط نقلیه در مواقع اضطراری را دارد؟			
<b>Site characteristics and size وسعت و خصوصیات ساحه</b>			
Enoughadequate area to meet the plan? آیا ساحه کافی برای احداث پروژه موجود است؟			
Potential for expansion for future plan? آیا برای وسعت دادن پروژه در آینده امکانات وجود دارد؟			
Prone to environmental natural hazards (air pollution, water pollution, toxins , storm, earthquakes, trees)? آیا امکانات خطرات طبیعی و محیطی (آلودگی هوا، آب، زهریات، طوفان، زلزله، قطع درختان) وجود دارد؟			
Disputed land? Or conflict between communities? آیا زمین برای احداث پروژه منازعه ای است؟ یا منازعه میان کمیونیتی ها بالای زمین وجود دارد؟			
Potential of loss of accessor negative impact on livelihoods? آیا امکان کاهش دسترسی یا تاثیر منفی بر معیشت زندگی در پروژه وجود دارد؟			
Ecologically sensitive environment (landscape, wildlife), آیا محیط حساس ایکولوژیکی در ساحه پروژه موجود است؟			
Historically or archaeologically valuable, آیا ساحه پروژه از لحاظ مسایل باستان شناسی و تاریخی داری ارزش است؟			
Is the subproject planned site is prone to flood/avalanches? آیا ساحه پلان شده برای پروژه در مسیر سیلاب/برفکوج قرار دارد؟			
Topographically suitable for construction, آیا ساحه انتخاب شده از لحاظ عوراض طبیعی مناسب برای احداث پروژه است؟			
<b>Environmental and Safety issues مسایل محیطی و ایمنی</b>			
Adjacent to or near to highway road ways, آیا پروژه نزدیک یا در مجاورت شاهراه یا سرک قرار دارد؟			

شرح Description	بله Yes	خیر No	مشکلات عمده Potential Problem
Close to sewer or community water/power lines, آیا پروژه در نزدیک به مسیر آب، برق و یا فاضلاب کمیونیتی قرار دارد؟			
Close to high noise sources, آیا پروژه نزدیک منبع تولید صدای بلند قرار دارد؟			
Soil or groundwater contaminants (such as from landfills, dumps, fuel tanks, pesticides, fertilizer and etc.) آیا خاک یا آب زیر زمینی ساحه پروژه آلوده است با (مواد پرکاری شده، انبار شده، مواد سوخت، حشره کش ها، کود و باجییز های دیگر)؟			
Are any major waterborne diseases (diarrhea, skin disease, typhoid,) are recorded for the project site? آیا ساحه پروژه ملوث با امراض ناشی از آب است مانند ( اسهال امراض پوستی، محرقه)؟ آیا این امراض ثبت شده در ساحه پروژه؟			
Is the subproject located near to the municipality trash and garbage disposal/dumping site? آیا پروژه نزدیک ذباله دانی و انبار کثافات شاروالی است؟			
Is there any source of drinking water, electricity and other basic infrastructure in place? آیا در ساحه پروژه منبع آب، برق و یا دیگر زیربنا های اولیه است؟			
Is there any conflict or tension over right of way/water rights? آیا منازعه و یا کشیدگی در مورد حقابه و حق راه در ساحه پروژه وجود دارد؟			
<b>خاک Soils</b>			
Is the soil surface stable for ordinary engineering design? آیا مقاومت خاک ساحه مناسب احداث پروژه دیزاین شده است؟			
Is the selected site prone to landslides or stone slide from the hill? آیا ساحه احداث پروژه مستعد لغزش زمین و یا سنگ است؟			
Is the water table is very high and need special sewage system? آیا سطح آب در ساحه پروژه انقدر بلند است که ضرورت به سیستم فاضلاب مشخص دارد؟			
Easy accessible water table for drinking and sanitation آیا سطح آب در ساحه احداث پروژه قابل دسترسی برای مسایل شرب و حفظ الصحه است؟			
Existing land fill, آیا امکان لغزش زمین در ساحه احداث پروژه موجود است؟			
<b>قیمت Cost</b>			
Reasonable costs for site preparation, آیا فراهم کردن ساحه هزینه مناسب را ضرورت دارد؟			
Reasonable maintenance costs, آیا پروژه از لحاظ مسایل حفظ و مراقبت هزینه مناسب را ضرورت دارد؟			
<b>تائید عامه Public Acceptance</b>			
Public acceptance of the proposed site (male & female), آیا ساحه پروژه مورد تائید عامه (زن و مرد) قرار گرفته است؟			
Any negative environmental/social impact description, آیا در ساحه احداث پروژه تاثیرات منفی اجتماعی و محیطی وجود دارد؟			
<b>اظهار نظریات و دلیل تائید ساحه برای احداث پروژه****</b>			
<b>Comments and acceptance reason</b>			



**Note:** \* Environmental Screening must be conducted for the selected site. \*\* Any comments and recommendations for improving of selected site and agreement of CDC.

**یادداشت:** \* ارزیابی محیط باید برای ساحه انتخاب شده صورت گیرد. \*\* نظریه و پیشنهاد جهت بهبود ساحه انتخاب شده برای احداث پروژه و توافق شورای انکشافی محل

**تکمیل شد هتوسط:**

Name of Engineer: ----- Signature: -----Date: -----

**تصویب شد هتوسط دفتر ولایتی:**

Name of Engineer: -----Signature: -----Date: -----

## Annex 8: Monitoring Checklist for Environmental & Social Safeguards

### Monitoring Checklist for Environmental and Social Safeguards

#### چکلیست نظارت تحفظ محیطی و اجتماعی

Province: .....

.....

District: .....

.....

Project ID #:

MRRD Engineer:

ACTIVITY فعالیت	PARAMETER محدوده ها یا شاخص	YES/NO بلی / خیر	If No, What is the reason, در صورتیکه خیر باشد، دلیل اش چیست؟
Site Selection انتخاب ساحه	(a) Has the transect walk done through the project alignments? آیا قدم زدن در مسیر پروژه توسط اشخاص مربوطه (انجینیر دفتر همکار با همکاری مردم محل) صورت گرفته است؟		
	(b) Have the key points of Technical, Economical, Environmental, Social and Operation & Maintenance factors of the site selection criteria shared with CDCs and its documents exist? آیا موارد اساسی معیارات انتخاب ساحه هم از لحاظ تکنیکی، اقتصادی، محیطی، اجتماعی و حفظ و مراقبت با شورای انکشافی محل شریک ساخته شده و اسناد آن موجود است؟		
	(c) Has their ideas and views taken into consideration during the Site Selection process? آیا ایده ها و نظریات شورای انکشافی در جریان انتخاب ساحه پروژه مد نظر گرفته شده است؟		
	(d) Is there a team of locals, engineer (FP) selected for site selection? آیا برای تثبیت ساحه تیم از مردم محل و انجینیر (دفتر همکار) انتخاب شده است؟		
	(e) Is there a list or criteria set for site selection? آیا برای تثبیت ساحه لیست از معیارات انتخاب مشخص شده است؟		
	(f) Is Site Selection Criteria Checklist is available in the proposal? آیا چکلیست معیارات انتخاب ساحه در پیشنهادیه پروژه موجود است؟		



ACTIVITY فعالیت	PARAMETER محدوده ها یا شاخص	YES/NO بلی / خیر	If No, What is the reason, در صورتیکه خیر باشد، دلیل اش چیست؟
	(g) Is the Project Affected People (PAP) identified/consulted and the minute of the meeting is in hand? آیا اشخاص متأثر شده از پروژه شناسایی/مشوره شده اند، و یادداشت جلسات آن موجود است؟		
	(h) Will the project cause disproportionate impact to women or other disadvantaged or vulnerable groups? آیا پروژه دارای تأثیرات نامتناسب و نامساعد بالای زنان و گروه های آسیب پذیر خواهد بود؟		
Impact Identification شناسایی تأثیرات	(a) Has the Impact Identification Checklist done? آیا چکلیست شناسایی تأثیرات اجرا شده؟		
	(b) Is there any impacts identified? آیا کدام تأثیر شناسایی شده است؟		
Impact Mitigation راه حل های کاهش تأثیرات	(a) Is the Environmental Impact Checklist for the subprojects available? آیا چکلیست مشاهدات محیطی در پیشنهادیه پروژه فرعی موجود میباشد؟		
	(b) Has the significant impacts discussed with CDC? آیا تأثیرات چشمگیر مخرب با شورای انکشافی قریه در میان گذاشته شده است؟		
	(c) Is there any agreement in place with CDC? آیا توافق در این زمینه با مردم صورت گرفته است؟		
ESMP development تهیه پلان تنظیم محیطی و اجتماعی	(a) Has ESMP developed for the project? آیا پلان تنظیم محیطی و اجتماعی برای پروژه تهیه شده؟		
	(b) Has the ESMP covered all identified adverse impact? آیا پلان تنظیم محیطی و اجتماعی تمام تأثیرات مخرب شناسایی شده را احتوا نموده است؟		
	(c) Has the ESMP been part of bidding document? آیا پلان تنظیم محیطی و اجتماعی جز اسناد داوطلبی پروژه بوده؟		
	(d) Has the ESMP implemented properly? آیا پلان تنظیم محیطی و اجتماعی بصورت درست انجام شده است؟		
	(e) Has there any unforeseen impacts not mentioned in the ESMP? If Yes, What are they? آیا تأثیرات پیشبینی نشده که در پلان تنظیم محیطی و اجتماعی از آن نامبرده نشده موجود است؟ در صورت بلی، آنها چی هستند؟ (در چوکات روبرو شرح دهید)		

ACTIVITY فعالیت	PARAMETER محدوده ها یا شاخص	YES/NO بلی / خیر	If No, What is the reason, در صورتیکه خیر باشد، دلیل اش چیست؟
Acquisition of land کسب زمین	(a) How much squared meter land required for the project? چند متر مربع زمین برای پروژه لازم بوده است؟		
	(b) Land provided through donation, purchase by CDC or governmental land? ایا کسب زمین برای پروژه از طریق وقف، خریداری توسط شورای انکشافی یا از زمین دولتی صورت گرفته است؟		
	(c) Is the document of transaction done properly? ایا سند انتقال زمین بصورت درست طی مراحل گردیده است؟		
	(d) Is the Project Affected People (PAP) identified/consulted? And has the minutes of the meeting recorded? ایا اشخاص متاثر شده از پروژه شناسایی/مشوره شده اند، و یادداشت جلسات آن موجود است؟		
	(e) Does it affect more than 10% of land donor livelihood? ایا مقدار گرفته شده بشتر از 10% معیشت وقف کننده است؟		
	(f) Has PAPs informed about possibilities for compensation? ایا اشخاص متضرر از پروژه از موجودیت امکان پرداخت جبران خساره با خبر بوده اند،		
Notification and Worker Safety اطلاعیه و ایمنی کارگران	(a) Does the project include measures to ensure a safe and healthy working environment for workers employed as part of the project? <b>If Yes, What are those measures?</b> ایا پروژه اقدامات مناسب برای مطمئن شدن از محیط ایمن و صحتی برای کارگران استخدام شده دارد؟ در صورتیکه بلی باشد، آن اقدامات چی استند؟ (در چوکات روبرو شرح دهید)		
	(b) Has the community been notified of upcoming activities by ESS Focal Points? ایا شورا توسط اشخاص ارتباطی تحفظ محیط زیست و اجتماع از فعالیت های آینده آگاهی داده شده است؟		
	(c) Has the public been notified of the works through appropriate notification (including the site of the works)? ایا مردم محل از جریان کار در ساحه مورد نظر با استفاده از اطلاعیه های مناسب آگاه شده اند؟		
	(d) Does the Contractor formally agree that all work will be carry out in a safe and disciplined manner designed to minimize impacts on neighbouring residents and environment? ایا قراردادی بصورت رسمی توافق نموده که کار های پروژه را با توجه به نرساندن ضرر به شورا های همجوار و محیط منطقه اجرا نماید؟		
	(e) Have Workers' PPE had been complied with good practice (hardhats, as needed masks and safety glasses and safety boots)? ایا کارگران ملبس با تجهیزات محافظوی فردی ( کلاه، ماسک، عینک و بوت ) اند؟		

ACTIVITY فعالیت	PARAMETER محدوده ها یا شاخص	YES/NO بلی / خیر	If No, What is the reason, در صورتیکه خیر باشد، دلیل اش چیست؟
	(f) Is there announcement to remind villagers to follow physical distancing advice and clean their hands regularly?		
	(g) Do Soap and water available at the site of distribution?		
	(h) Is there any kind of awareness to inform community/labour to avoid touching eyes, nose, and mouth to help slow the spread of germs?		
	(i) Is there sufficient hand sanitizer and face mask available?		
	(j) Are there boxes available for disposing PPE?		
	(k) Have you received training on proper wearing, removal, and cleaning of PPE and face covering?		
	(l) Do you consider social space using transportation?		
	(m) Have material supply drivers followed health guidance for service workers?		
	(n) Have labour had close contact with a confirmed or probable COVID-19 case?		

ACTIVITY فعالیت	PARAMETER محدوده ها یا شاخص	YES/NO بلی / خیر	If No, What is the reason, در صورتیکه خیر باشد، دلیل اش چیست؟
	(o) Do labour have fever (high temperature – 37.5 degrees Celsius or above?)		
	(p) Does labour have a cough - this can be any kind of cough, not just dry?		
	(q) Does labour have/ any case in the community on shortness of breath, breathing difficulties		
	(r) Have you considered proper hand hygiene – washing with soap and water for at least 20 seconds?		
	(s) Has worker informed with appropriate signposting of the sites with key rules and regulations to follow? آیا کارگران در ساحه با استفاده از علائم و رهنمود های وقوانین از اجرای و ادامه کار آگاهی یافته اند؟		
	(t) Is the construction site properly secured In compliance with NSP Camp Construction safety and health guideline, this includes but is not limited to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Is Signposting, warning signs, barriers and traffic diversions in place:</li> <li>▪ Are the site clearly visible and the public warned of all potential hazards?</li> <li>▪ Is working hours set well in the community and public warned about?</li> </ul> آیا ساحه احداث پروژه با توجه به رهنمود احداث کمپ کاری و صحت برنامه همبستگی ملی صورت گرفته است، که این مورد مقید نمیشود به: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• آیا لوحه ها، اخطاریه ها، موانع و راه های انحرافی موجود است؟</li> <li>• آیا ساحه به صورت واضح قابل دید بوده و مردم از خطرات احتمالی آگاهی یافته اند؟</li> <li>• آیا ساعات کاری تثبیت و مردم محل از موضوع اطلاع یافته اند؟</li> </ul>		
<b>General Conditions and Waste Management</b> موضوعات عمومی و مدیریت ذباله	(a) Is the site cleaned from exist construction debris? آیا ساحه از وجود ذباله های ساختمانی پاک شده است؟		
	(b) Is demolished/construction debris moved and kept in controlled area? آیا ذباله های ساختمانی به یک مکان امن و کنترل شده انتقال یافته است؟		
	(c) Has water sprayed used to reduce or minimize dust debris? آیا به منظور کم کردن ذباله ها و خاکباد آبیاشی صورت گرفته است؟		

ACTIVITY فعالیت	PARAMETER محدوده ها یا شاخص	YES/NO بلی / خیر	If No, What is the reason, در صورتیکه خیر باشد، دلیل اش چیست؟
	(d) Has the sidewalks, roads kept free of construction debris? آیا ساحات رفت و آمد (سرک های و پیاده رو ها) از وجود ذباله های ساختمانی پاک شده؟		
	(e) Is the dispose area selected well and located in a safe place? آیا ساحه طرد ذباله در یک مکان مناسب انتخاب و قرار گرفته است؟		
	(f) Is construction noise limited to restricted times agreed to in the permit? آیا سروصدا های ناشی از کار ساختمانی به ساعت توافق شده محدود شده است؟		
	(g) Does the project include measures to avoid corruption? آیا اقدامات لازم به منظور جلوگیری از فساد و رشوه در پروژه موجود است؟		
	(h) Does the project include measures to avoid forced labor and/or child labor? آیا در پروژه اقدامات به منظور جلوگیری از کار به جبر و استفاده از نیروی کاری اطفال موجود است؟		
	(i) Is the project changed the morphology and regime the stream? آیا پروژه شکل ظاهری جوی و جریان آب را تغییر میدهد؟		
	(j) Are PAPs consulted separately? آیا اشخاص متضرر از پروژه بصورت جداگانه مورد مشوره قرار گرفته اند؟		
	(k) Are PAP Consulted Comments/and their agreements with minute of the meeting in proposal? آیا مشوره ها، نظریات و تفاهمات و یادداشت جلسات اشخاص متضرر در پروپوزل موجود است؟		
	(l) Are there any safeguards training conducted for CDC? آیا آموزش تحفظ محیط زیستی و اجتماعی برای شورا های انکشافی دایر گردیده است؟		
	(m) What were the main topics of Safeguards training for the CDC? عناوین عمده این آموزش ها برای شورا های چی بوده است؟ در چوکات .....		
	(n) Have PMU ESS Focal Points had any comments and inputs in the training sessions? آیا شخص ارتباطی تحفظ محیط زیستی و اجتماعی در جلسات آموزشی شورا ها ذیدخل بوده است؟		
	(o) Have ESS Focal Points had monitored FPs ESS works? آیا شخص ارتباطی تحفظ محیطی و اجتماعی کار های فوکل پاینت های دفاتر همکار را نظارت نموده اند؟		
	(p) Has FP ESS Focal Points discussed with Local Community On installation of Construction Camp, collecting water, construction material, working time and restoration of site to prior stage of projects? آیا شخص ارتباطی تحفظ محیطی و اجتماعی در مورد احداث کمپ کاری، استفاده از آب، مواد ساختمانی، ساعت کاری و احیای ساحه اطراف پروژه که صدمه دیده به حالت قبل از کار پروژه صحبت نموده است؟		
	(q) Has any divert route constructed for transportation of construction material? آیا در مسیر پروژه راه های انحرافی کمکی برای انتقال مواد ساختمانی ساخته شده است؟		
	(r) Has any safety on the job training given to CDC? آیا برای شورا های انکشافی آموزش ایمنی و تحفظ داده شده است؟		

ACTIVITY فعالیت	PARAMETER محدوده ها یا شاخص	YES/NO بلی / خیر	If No, What is the reason, در صورتیکه خیر باشد، دلیل اش چیست؟
Water Quality کیفیت آب	(a) Have the project activities brought any pollution to the water sources? آیا فعالیت های پروژه باعث آلودگی منابع آبی گردیده است؟		
	(b) Is there any appropriate mechanism in place to prevent from such impacts (erosion and sediment control measures such as e.g. hay bales and / or silt fences to prevent sediment from moving off site in nearby streams and rivers)? <b>If yes; what are those?</b> آیا راهکار های مناسب برای جلوگیری از تاثیرات (اقدامات پیشگیرانه برای جلوگیری از فرسایش و استفاده از قوده علف / یا دیواره های گلی برای کنترل ترسوبات از جریانات آب دریا یا جوی ها) در ساحه وجود دارد؟ <b>اگر وجود دارد، پس این اقدامات چی است؟ (در چوکات روبرو شرح دهید)</b>		
Cultural Heritage آثار فرهنگی	(a) Is the project located nearby archaeological and cultural site? آیا پروژه نزدیک ساحه فرهنگی و باستانی قرار گرفته است؟		
	(b) Is there by chance any cultural heritage discovered? آیا در ساحه پروژه کدام کشف تصادفی آثار فرهنگی صورت گرفته است؟		
	(c) What mitigations are taken into consideration for protecting cultural heritage? برای حفاظت آثار فرهنگی کدام اقدامات در پروژه مد نظر گرفته شده است؟		

Prepared by PMU ESS Officer/ Sr. ESS Officer:

.....

Date: .....

## Annex 8: Health and Safety Checklist for COVID-19 Pandemic Prevention

Province: -----

Project ID #: -----

District: -----

CDC/GA Name: -----

Project Name: -----

CDC/GA ID#: -----

NO	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	YES	NO	POTENTIAL PROBLEM
1	Has the employer or contractor developed a comprehensive COVID-19 exposure control plan/ESMP?			
2	Has a person or focal point identified to deal with COVID-19 issues, and to supervisor health and safety issues?			
3	Have the personnel and construction workers been trained to properly use PPE needed tools for COVID prevention?			
4	Is there a suitable place (room or site) to provide first aid or primary health care services for infected employees?			
5	Are the personnel and worker received adequate awareness to wash, sanitize hands, and on the touching of construction tools, equipment, and surfaces?			
6	Is an employee health check (COVID-19 Symptoms) being conducted at the start of every shift?			
7	Is the worker continuously instructed to observe needed social distance during specific work activities and tasks?			
8	Have there been any confirmed or potential employee cases of COVID-19 reported?			
9	If yes, what steps and mitigation measures were taken to avoid or minimize the transmission of communicable diseases associated with the influx of temporary or permanent contract-related labor, investigate and report the case(s), and sanitize the worksite (if relevant)?			
10	Are there suitable precaution signs and posters with brief guidance on local languages placed or installed at construction sites to prevent or reduce exposure to COVID-19?			
11	Are the emergency contact numbers of the near ambulance, medical center, or COVID-19 hospital available at the site?			
12	Are there proper safe sites or trashes containers to store hazardous waste generated during project implementation?			
13	Are the workers and CDC know how to collect, store,			

	and safely dispose of hazardous waste?			
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Checklist filled by تکمیل شده توسط

Name of FP Engineer: ----- Signature: ----- Date: -----

Approved by Provincial PMU: تصویب شده توسط دفتر ولایتی

Name of PMU Engineer: ----- Signature: ----- Date: -----

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## **Annex 9: Basic guidelines on Consultations**

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

It is a basic requirement of the World Bank OP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment) to have adequate consultation and participation from the stakeholders, records of which will need to be part of the EA documentation.

As a first step stakeholders need to be identified. These will fall into two categories: (i) Direct stakeholders who will be directly affected by the project, i.e. different groups within communities, especially vulnerable groups including women and landless and (ii) Indirect stakeholders who have an interest in the project, or who could influence its outcome, e.g. national and local government agencies, donors and NGOs.

Following stakeholder identification, participatory methods such as focus group discussions and semi-structured interviews will be used ( by CCAP's safeguards staff /facilitating partners/ line agencies safeguards staff) to conduct meetings with representatives from each group both to inform the development of safeguards instruments and to consult stakeholders through the lifetime of the project. A written record of main points discussed in all meetings must be made and filed for easy retrieval at the district centre. Meetings will be arranged at times to ensure the maximum participation of stakeholders. Separate meetings will be held with women through women' CDCs and/or other relevant mechanisms. To the extent possible, women will be encouraged to take part in Transect walks. The prevailing security context is likely to determine the location of most meetings.

Consultation with indirect stakeholders will be conducted in parallel to those with communities. These will include meetings with representatives from relevant line government departments and agencies etc. Meetings will also be held with NGOs working in sub project localities to inform them about the project and explore opportunities for cooperation to lever the impact of the CCAP activities

## Annex 10: Sample Grievance Registration Form

This annex applies to all investment schemes to be financed by ARAP-AF.

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

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

## **Annex 11: Environmental Clauses for Contracts**

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) along with its specific guidance on protection and mitigation of potential environmental and social damage is attached to the Technical Specifications of the joint project, and shall be considered as binding on the Contract agreement. All necessary measures on protection of environmental and social provisions shall be carried out by the Contractor in accordance with the order of competent authorities, the ESMP, and instructions of the Engineer.

### **Obligations of the Contractor**

The general environmental and social obligations of the Contractor within this Contract, without prejudice to other official provisions in force, include the following:

- The Contractor shall respect the environmental regulatory provisions in force in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the applicable World Bank policies as stated in the Screening Report and ESMP;
- The Contractor shall take all measures to ensure the environmental quality of operations which are the subject of this contract, and not disrupt the quality of life of the adjacent villages, in particular by applying the applicable specifications and provisions.
- The Contractor shall consider the execution of works or the implementation of environmental and social provisions as an integral part of the operations relating to the general construction program of the works; and
- The Contractor shall inform the CDCs and the affected population on planned construction activities, sites and schedule at least 2 weeks in advance of any planned construction activities;
- The Contractor shall hold information meetings at least 2 weeks before entering any village area for planned construction activities, to inform the villagers/inhabitants of the nature of the forthcoming works, their duration, and all effects such as dust, smoke, or noise that will be felt in the village, whether such effects are to be mitigated or not;
- Borrow pits or other similar excavations as well as waste accumulation and disposal sites shall be in locations approved by the Engineer;
- The Contractor shall control pollution, noise and nuisances generated by the works;
- The Contractor shall respect, for the whole of his site (including borrow sites and disposal areas, quarries and installations) the zones, areas, elements and periods which are environmentally sensitive, including, but not limited to locations and areas identified in the ESMP. In the project areas adjacent to specially protected areas, machinery shall not go beyond the alienation zone; there shall be no waste accumulations and waste disposal sites in the same areas; and there shall be no use and storage of explosives and toxic and chemical substances.

- Any discharge or disposal of used water, mud, grout, bituminous products, pollutants of any kind, etc. into wells, boreholes, surface water or groundwater, water courses, natural streams, drains, ditches, etc. is strictly forbidden;
- It is forbidden to create a dam or alter a permanent or temporary watercourse for the requirements of the site (unless otherwise specified in the Design), without authorisation of the Engineer;
- All construction vehicles shall travel at slow speed (as specified in Afghanistan EIA Regulation/legislation) within 100 m on either side of any areas around villages where children are present;
- The control of health risks relating to the works and personnel of the Contractor, in particular the adoption of minimum hygiene rules at the work sites and camps and for the benefit of residents, the control of dust emissions in populated areas and the control of stagnant waters as specified in the ESMP;
- Contractor shall exercise every reasonable precaution to protect from injury persons or property. The Contractor shall erect and maintain all necessary temporary fencing, barricades, barriers, signs and lights and provide fire alarm, fire extinguishing and fire-fighting services at strategic points on the Site. The Contractor shall also be responsible for erecting and maintaining structures for storage and containment of hazardous materials, chemicals or liquids. The Contractor shall adopt and enforce such rules and regulations as may be necessary, desirable or proper to safeguard the public, all persons engaged in the work and its supervision. The Contractor shall be responsible for the flagging and control of traffic and he shall comply with the requirements of the Engineer/ESSO and competent authority in these matters. Contractor shall keep clear and in good working order all temporary access road structures, bridges, culverts, drains and other waterways necessary for the execution of the works during the term of the Contract;
- The Contractor shall ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare at work of his personnel including those of his subcontractors and of all other persons on the Site or crossing the site. The Contractor shall provide Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to workers that are appropriate to the workers' tasks.
- The Contractor shall be fully responsible for ensuring necessary first aid services to his staff and workmen, including transport for injured personnel to hospital or other appropriate accommodation as and when required.
- The cleaning, restoration and then, if necessary, the appropriate rehabilitation or redevelopment of work sites, camps, quarries and borrow pits released by the Contractor as the work progresses. This obligation, which includes possible drainage of stagnant water and the completion of compensatory tree plantations (if envisaged by the Design), is a condition of the acceptance of the works;
- Taking appropriate sanctions against personnel violating the applicable specifications and provisions on environmental and social matters;

- Checking, by regular inspection, that all stipulated environmental and social provisions are being adhered to;
- Systematically and in timely manner informing PMU Engineer and ESS Focal Point of each incident or accident, damage or degradation caused to the environment, workers or residents or their assets, in the course of the works.
- Contractor is obligated to provide all necessary equipments/tools and PPE for the labour at field for the protection labour towards Covid-19.

Annex 12: NEPA Clearance Procedure letter



د کھوډیو بیارغونې او پراختیا وزارت  
وزارت احیاء و انکشاف دولت

د افغانستان اسلامي جمهوریت  
جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan  
Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development  
Chief of Staff Office



ریاست دفتر  
مدیریت عمومی تحریرات

شماره (.....) ۲۱۳۲۷  
۱۸۹۹  
تاریخ: ۱۳۸۱/۳/۱۵

عمل  عدله  اطمینانده  ابلاغه  سایر

ضمیمه:.....

---

— به برنامه محترم ملی میثاق شهروندی!

مکتوب شماره ( ۱۹۹۳۵ ) مورخ ۱۳۹۸/۳/۸ ریاست ارزیابی و انکشاف پایدار محیط زیست، اداره ملی حفاظت محیط زیست به جواب مکتوب شماره ( ۲۰۰۱۵ ) مورخ ۱۳۹۸/۲/۲۱ این وزارت پیرامون تصمیم آن اداره در مورد پروژه های برنامه محترم واصل و شرحی را متذکر شده اند.

اینک پیوست هذا اصل مکتوب شماره فوق غرض اجراء بعدی به شما ارسال است.

با احترام

  
شاپور عبدالحمزای  
سرپرست ریاست دفتر





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آدرس: دارالامان وات سرک نیله باغ، کابل، افغانستان. ایمیل آدرس: info@mrrd.gov.af تیلیفون: (۰۰۹۲)۲۰۲۵۲۰۴۳۸  
Add: Darulaman watt, Nila Baah Street, Kabul, Afeganistan Email: info@mrrd.gov.af Tel: 0093(0202520438)



د افغانستان اسلامي جمهوري دولت  
د چاپيريال ساتنې ملي اداره  
رياست ارزيايي و انكشاف پايدار محيط زيستي  
آمریت ارزيايي اثرات محيط زيستي و اجتماعي



D.P

شماره: ۱۹۹۳۰  
۹۹۹  
تاریخ: ۱۳۹۸/۳/۸

نامل  نادى  المشيدانيه  الملايه  نامر

به وزارت محترم احيا و انكشاف دهات!

خلص موضوع: تصميم اين اداره در مورد پروژه هاي ميشاق شهروندى

بجواب نامه ۲۰۰۱۵ مورخ ۱۳۹۸/۲/۲۱ رياست دفتر انوزارت محترم چنين نگاهشته ميشود. با در نظر داشت فيصله جلسه و تفاهم صورت گرفته با مسئولين انوزارت محترم، مقام رهبري اين اداره در نامه فوق الذكر چنين هدايت فرموده اند (مطابق متن مکتوب پروژه هايکه در کنگوري هاي مقرر ارزيايي شامل نميباشند در اين صورت موافقه کتبي صورت گيرد) موضوع ذريعه نامه ۱۹۷۸۳ - ۱۹۸۱۶ مورخ ۱۳۹۸/۲/۳۰ به تمام رياست هاي حفاظت محيط زيست اخبار گردیده تا انعهده پروژه هايکه به مقياس کوچک باشند و در ضميمه شماره (۱) کنگوري پروژه ها و فعاليت هاي مقرر ارزيايي اثرات محيط زيستي و اجتماعي شامل نباشند با در نظر داشت معيار ها و رهنمود محيط زيستي که قبلاً به ايشان ارسال شده است از طريق خویش کتبي اجراء نمايند. موضوع غرض مسبقيت و اجراء بعدى نگاهشته شد.

با احترام

انجنبر عزت الله صديقي  
سرپرست معينيت مسلکي

دوره ۱۰۱۰  
۱۳۹۸/۳/۲۳  
دوره ۲۱۳۸۴  
۱۳۹۸/۳/۲۳

## Annex 13: Environmental & Social Safeguards Quarterly Report Format

# Environmental and Social Safeguards Quarterly Report

Province/district ..... Quarter .....

Safeguard implemented issues					
Land transfer documents to CDC,	Project ID Number	Donation	Purchase	Government	m <sup>2</sup>
Project Affected People Consulted,	Project ID Number	Consultation theme and documented result			
Site Specific EMP for NCB contracted project,	Project ID Number	Document available with Contractor and CDC			
# of ESS training conducted,	Project ID Number	# of Male participants	# of Female participants	Minutes/Picture documented in SPP	
Do the ESS Focal Points have any input in the project initial survey, site selection and project design stage?	Yes	No	Project ID	Details	
Has the safeguard Focal Point discussed with the local community about locations, borrow pit area, construction waste/debris disposal, transportation route, cutting trees, plantation etc.?					
<b># of grievance recorded at field level,</b>					
<b>Project ID</b>	<b>Verbally</b>	<b>Written</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Main theme</b>	
<b>Collaboration with Government line agencies and NGOs?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, answer the following					
<b>Government line agencies /NGO</b>	<b>Project ID</b>		<b>Details</b>		



Do they follow up the CCAP ESMF?  
 Yes  No   
 If No, please explain which procedures they followed up.  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

Sub projects monitored ESS Focal Points (especially NCB projects).	Project ID	indicators

**Suggestion for better implementation of ESMF in subproject:**  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

**Attachments available by requests:**  
 Land Document  Minutes of the meeting  Pictures  Environmental Assessment Checklists/EMP

ESS Focal Point .....

## Annex 14: Minutes of the ESMF Stakeholder Consultation 29th June 2016

Time	Agenda item	Facilitator	Minutes	Agreement & Action points
09:00 – 09:15	1 Welcome; Brief introduction on Citizen Charter	Najib Amiri	<p>The Session inaugurated by Mohammad Najib Amiri, Advisor to the Deputy Minister for Programs (MRRD). At first he welcomed all participants to this important consultation session about Environmental and Social Safeguards then he encouraged the participants for active participation.</p> <p>Brief introduction on CC: - Much of Afghanistan’s current turbulence can be traced to the lack of an effective national state that can provide security and basic services to the population. Without effective state, alternative providers of justice, protection, and dispute resolution proliferate. Non-state actors can use violence with impunity. And where the state is weak, even state representatives can themselves become predatory, furthering a downward cycle of loss of state legitimacy, and a transfer of loyalty by the population to others.</p> <p>The Citizens’ Charter is a new compact between the state and citizens. To show the country that the new government is genuinely committed to reducing poverty and ensuring the development rights of all citizens, the “Realizing Self Reliance” strategy committed the National Unity Government to develop a Citizens’ Charter that would represent a compact between the state and the citizenry. The purpose of the Charter is to set a threshold of core services, to be equitably provided to all communities, which will support the underserved poor to receive a basic level of services in order to participate productively in the arenas of economic growth.</p> <p>The Charter’s package of services will help all Afghans to improve their productivity, secure their livelihoods and</p>	

		<p>improve the welfare of their families. The Citizens' Charter is one of the Government's National Priority Programs. The Government has committed to service provision to all Afghans.</p> <p>The objectives of the Citizens' Charter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Contribute to the Unity Government's efforts to break the cycle of fragility and violence, by deepening the legitimacy of the Afghan state;</li> <li>✓ Reduce poverty by providing universal access to a core set of basic services.</li> </ul> <p>The Citizens Charter intends to improve service delivery, provide greater responsiveness by the Government to the people and increase the level of public satisfaction with services.</p> <p>The Citizens' Charter will provide the following Minimum Service Standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Universal access to clean drinking water</li> <li>✓ Quality education in government schools</li> <li>✓ Delivery of Basic Package of Health Services</li> </ul> <p>Communities will have at least one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Basic electricity from renewable sources</li> <li>✓ Basic road access</li> <li>✓ Small-scale irrigation infrastructure</li> </ul>	
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09:15-09:30	2. Present the project Citizens' Charter and General information on ESMF	Ali Abbas	<p>Mr. Abbas briefly recapped the Citizens' Charter and presented the slides about ESMF</p> <p>The participants raised a question about differences between NSP and CC and finally they understood that it is Government decision and CC is wider than NSP.</p>	
09:30 – 09:45	3. Discussion on ESMF and implementation	Ali Abbas	<p>After the presentation the participants raised a suggestion about the description “primary evaluation” in the context of the transect walk. It was proposed to consider the term “preparatory measures”, since the transect walk is not an evaluation. However, in the actual ESMF document, the transect walk is not referred to as a primary evaluation.</p> <p>There also raised a question about “Is there possibility for not including NEPA staff during survey of the projects? – NEPA representative mentioned that: NEPA staff cannot engage in all programs' activities thus they would take action while and when mostly it is desired. NEPA suggested that in each case it is better to consult with NEPA and if it was mostly wanted then they would take action. NEPA also mentioned that they are always working as a facilitator and do not want to bring any annoyances to the project implementers.</p> <p>NEPA confirmed that from all subprojects which are implementing in a district the project stakeholder can bring a summary of those projects reports in regards of protection and being hazard to the environmental to NEPA office and no need to bring individually each project report to them.</p> <p>ANSA highlighted the service standards it has for construction quality and requested for these standards to be followed, where applicable, in CC sub-project implementation.</p>	<p>No action required.</p> <p>- NEPA agreed to receiving a summary of project activities for review</p>
09:45 - 10:00	4. Role of CDC/GC in ESMF	Ali Abbas	<p>The Participants raised the following question;</p> <p>According to the Projects sector which Ministries logo is mandated to be used in ESMF forms such as (land acquisition, checklists and ESMPs ...) as each Ministry has their own budget expenditures.</p>	<p>- Each Ministry will use its own logo on their respective forms, together with the GoIRA logo for</p>

the Citizens' Charter.

10:00 – 10:30

5. Discussion on role of stake holders MRRD, IDLG, line ministries, ANSA and NEPA

Ali Abbas

The Participants suggested following points:

- ✓ Community Development Councils do not have any legal recognition. It has no any stamp and face much difficulties while reaching to any Ministry. They have suggested to increase their validity and Government should consider for them some monthly tuitions too.
  
- ✓ Community awareness of the ESMP and its implications must be raised in a timely manner, so the community is fully aware.

- Although this point is not specifically related to the ESMF, under the NSP, there was a CDC by-law. The Government will need to consider the legal recognition of the CDCs for the Citizens' Charter.

- The ESMF contains provisions for the awareness raising of communities – e.g. the consultation and feedback process through the transect walk.

The participants highlighted the importance of the following points:

- ✓ Installation of the work site in areas far enough from water points, houses and sensitive areas. Location of the work site shall be suitable and chosen in consultation with local community/CDCs as well as local authorities.
- ✓ Provision of sanitary equipment, and installations as appropriate
- ✓ Site regulation (Identification of what is allowed and what is not allowed on work sites)

These issues will be included within the ESMPs and will form part of the agreements with contractors. Some issues, such as NEPA permits and cultural heritage are included in the ESMF as part

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Compliance with laws, regulations and other permits in vogue.</li> <li>✓ Hygiene and security on work sites</li> <li>✓ Protect neighbouring properties</li> <li>✗ Ensure continuous traffic flow and accessibility of neighbouring populations to roads during construction activities through a traffic management plan.</li> <li>✓ Protect staff working on work sites through the implementation of a safety plan.</li> <li>✓ Degradation/demolition of private properties: Inform and raise the awareness of the populations before any activity causing degradation of natural vegetation and resources. Compensate beneficiaries before any work.</li> <li>✓ Use a quarry of materials according to the mining code requirements: The contractor will have to obtain pollution control permits from NEPA as per requirements of the Afghanistan Environmental Act and EIA regulations and also a permit from Ministry of Mines.</li> <li>✓ Compensation planting in case of deforestation or tree felling. Complete environmental and social assessment will be needed if the proposed project is located in forest area e.g. provision or expansion of access road in forest area. Under such circumstances, both WB applicable policies and national laws and legislation must be considered.</li> <li>✓ Signalling of works</li> <li>✓ Respect of cultural sites.</li> <li>✓ Law on preservation of Afghanistan Cultural Heritage</li> <li>✓ Dispose safely of asbestos</li> <li>✓ As much as possible, use locally available materials of construction for increased sustainability.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It would be good if Paghman district clean drinking water could arrange to bring it for Kabul Residences.</li> </ul>	<p>of the Legal and Regulatory framework to be followed.</p> <p>This is a request more than a safeguards issue.</p> <p>The Provincial Governors have</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MRRD is requested to send a formal letter to District governor office for knowing CDCs as a legal Government institution and cooperate with CDCs as much as they can.</li> <li>• All the private companies whom they are distributing clean drinking water should fully controlled as some of them do not distribute hygiene water.</li> </ul>	<p>already been involved in discussions with the President on the Citizens' Charter. Clear roles have been defined for the Provincial &amp; District Governors in the implementation of the program, so they will be clear on the role of CDCs.</p> <p>This would be monitored during project implementation.</p>
	<p>Specific points to be considered in ESMF in urban area</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consideration of ground water to prevent contamination.</li> <li>• During the implementation of the project the departments of power and electricity, telecommunication and water supply should be informed regarding the project and its effects on the related sector.</li> <li>• Weak and old constructed houses should be considered during compaction process.</li> <li>• Safety officers are required in the city</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This is already included in IDLG's water activities.</li> <li>- IDLG will inform all relevant departments during project activities.</li> <li>- This is included in the ESMP.</li> <li>- It is not clear exactly what was meant by the term 'safety officers', but the ESMF includes the provision for</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lower and upper water flow should be considered in the drainage construction as the people of lower part should not be affected by speedy water flow of the upper side.</li><li>• Septic tanks should be standardized and they should be removed from streets for safety and health purposes.</li></ul>	<p>government staff with the responsibility for ensuring safeguards in the context of CC service delivery.</p> <p>- This would be considered during the transect walk and included as part of the ESMP.</p> <p>- IDLG to consider &amp; incorporate construction standards into CC technical manual.</p>
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**Participants List of CC ESMF Consultation Meeting (June 29, 2016 MRRD conference room)**

S.no	Name	Organization	Position	# Phone
1	Ateequllah Monib	IDLG DMM	Trainer	791611015
2	Dr. Sayed Habib	MoPH	Head of Zone 6	700605071
3	Mamoon Khawer	MRRD NSP	Head of FPMD	781669700
4	Abdul Qadier Shakeri	UN-Habitat	Training Coordinator	791611101
5	Ghulam Rabi	MRRD NSP Kabul PMU	PMU Eng	799856185
6	M. Sadeeq Mojadidi	MoE	Planning Specialist	774705476
7	Abdul Karim Afzali	MoE	FP Coordinator	799301938
8	Haji M. Asif	Community representative	Head of Shura, Cashir	772023146
9	Haji Abdul Alim	Community representative	Head of Shura, Nahia 11, Guzar 7	781949550
10	Haji Abdul Qodus	Community representative	Wakil Guzar, Guzar 11	700383822
11	Haji Mir Hafiz	Community representative	Head of Shura, Guzar 4	700197917
12	Abdul Fatah	Community representative	Head of Shura, Kabul City Nahia 11, Guzar 2	744444422
13	Abdullah Parwani	Community representative	Head of Shura, Kabul City Nahia 11, Guzar 4	700209270
14	Mir Rahmat Ziar mal	MAIL	Chief of Protected Areas	799576722
15	Eng. Shafiqullah Aman	MAIL	Head of Survey	785121735
16	M. Yahya	Community representative	Head of CDC, Paghman	774410680
17	Sharafudin	Community representative	Wakil Guzar, Kabul City Nahia 11	797448160
18	Haji Saye Yahya	Community representative	Head of CDC, Kabul City Nahia 6	799423640
19	Mir Hamid	Community representative	CDC Member, Kabul City Nahia 6	795621284
20	M. Wazir	Community representative	Head of CDC, Shakardara district	799480787
21	Abdul Wahid	Community representative	Head of CDC, Kabul City Nahia 7	797053899

22	M. Rahman	Community representative	CDC Member, Kabul City Nahia 7	799300863
23	Haji Abdul Nabi	Community representative	Head of Guzar -1, Kabul City Nahia 7	799216709
24	Abdul Tafa	Community representative	Head of Guzar -2, Kabul City Nahia 7	778828290
25	Sweeta	Community representative	Head of Women CDC, Kabul City Nahia 7	789831608
26	Sahar	Sanayee Development Organisation (FP)	Admin	790272318
27	Bi Bi Gul	Sanayee Development Organisation (FP)	Social Organizer	705475486
28	Eng Ghulam Sarwar	ANSA	Chief of Standards and Codes	700673299
29	Haji Abdul Rafi	NEPA	Social Impact Specialist	700053422

## **Annex 15: ESF/SAFEGUARDS INTERIM NOTE (COVID-19 CONSIDERATIONS IN CONSTRUCTION/CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS)**

*This note was issued on April 7, 2020 and includes links to the latest guidance as of this date (e.g. from WHO). Given the COVID-19 situation is rapidly evolving, when using this note it is important to check whether any updates to these external resources have been issued.*

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

The COVID-19 pandemic presents Governments with unprecedented challenges. Addressing COVID-19 related issues in both the existing and new operations starts with recognizing that this is not business as usual and that circumstances require a highly adaptive responsive management design to avoid, minimize and manage what may bear rapidly evolving situation. In many cases, we will ask Borrowers to use reasonable efforts in the circumstances, recognizing that what may be possible today may be different next week (both positively, because more supplies and guidance may be available, and negatively, because the spread of the virus may have accelerated).

### **2. CHALLENGES WITH CONSTRUCTION/CIVIL WORKS**

Projects involving construction/civil works frequently involve a large work force, together with suppliers and supporting functions and services. The work force may comprise workers from international, national, regional, and local labor markets. They may need to live in on-site accommodation, lodge within communities close to work sites or return to their homes after work. There may be different contractors permanently present on site, carrying out different activities, each with their own dedicated workers. Supply chains may involve international, regional and national suppliers facilitating the regular flow of goods and services to the project (including supplies essential to the project such as fuel, food, and water). As such there will also be regular flow of parties entering and exiting the site; support services, such as catering, cleaning services, equipment, material and supply deliveries, and specialist sub-contractors, brought in to deliver specific elements of the works.

### **3. DOES THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT COVER THIS SITUATION?**

Given the unprecedented nature of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is unlikely that the existing construction/civil works contracts will cover all the things that a prudent contractor will need to do. Nevertheless, the first place for a Borrower to start is with the contract, determining what a contractor's existing obligations are, and how these relate to the current situation.

The obligations on health and safety will depend on what kind of contract exists (between the Borrower and the main contractor; between the main contractors and the sub-contractors). It will differ if the Borrower used the World Bank's standard procurement documents (SPDs) or used national bidding documents. If a FIDIC document has been used, there will be general provisions relating to health and safety. For example, the standard FIDIC, Conditions of Contract for Construction (Second Edition 2017), which contains no 'ESF enhancements', states (in the General Conditions, clause 6.7) that the Contractor will be required:

- to take all necessary precautions to maintain the health and safety of the Contractor's Personnel
- to appoint a health and safety officer at site, who will have the authority to issue directives for the purpose of maintaining the health and safety of all personnel authorized to enter and/or work on the site and to take protective measures to prevent accidents
- to ensure, in collaboration with local health authorities, that medical staff, first aid facilities, sick bay, ambulance services and any other medical services specified are available at all times at the site and at any accommodation
- to ensure suitable arrangements are made for all necessary welfare and hygiene requirements and

for the prevention of epidemics

These requirements have been enhanced through the introduction of the ESF into the SPDs (edition dated July 2019). The general FIDIC clause referred to above has been strengthened to reflect the requirements of the ESF. Beyond FIDIC's general requirements discussed above, the Bank's Particular Conditions include a number of relevant requirements on the Contractor, including:

- to provide health and safety training for Contractor's Personnel (which include project workers and all personnel that the Contractor uses on site, including staff and other employees of the Contractor and Subcontractors and any other personnel assisting the Contractor in carrying out project activities)
- to put in place workplace processes for Contractor's Personnel to report work situations that are not safe or healthy
- gives Contractor's Personnel the right to report work situations which they believe are not safe or healthy, and to remove themselves from a work situation which they have a reasonable justification to believe presents an imminent and serious danger to their life or health (with no reprisal for reporting or removing themselves)
- requires measures to be in place to avoid or minimize the spread of diseases including measures to avoid or minimize the transmission of communicable diseases that may be associated with the influx of temporary or permanent contract-related labor
- to provide an easily accessible grievance mechanism to raise workplace concerns

#### **4. WHAT PLANNING SHOULD THE BORROWER BE DOING?**

Task teams should work with Borrowers (PIUs) to confirm that projects (i) are taking adequate precautions to prevent or minimize an outbreak of COVID-19, and (ii) have identified what to do in the event of an outbreak. Suggestions on how to do this are set out below:

- The PIU, either directly or through the Supervising Engineer, should request details in writing from the main Contractor of the measures being taken to address the risks. As stated in Section 3, the construction contract should include health and safety requirements, and these can be used as the basis for identification of, and requirements to implement, COVID-19 specific measures. The measures may be presented as a contingency plan, as an extension of the existing project emergency and preparedness plan or as standalone procedures. The measures may be reflected in revisions to the project's health and safety manual. This request should be made in writing (following any relevant procedure set out in the contract between the Borrower and the contractor).
- In making the request, it may be helpful for the PIU to specify the areas that should be covered. This should include the items set out in Section 5 below and take into account current and relevant guidance provided by national authorities, WHO and other organizations. See the list of references in the Annex to this note.
- The PIU should require the Contractor to convene regular meetings with the project health and safety specialists and medical staff (and where appropriate the local health authorities), and to take their advice in designing and implementing the agreed measures.
- Where possible, a senior person should be identified as a focal point to deal with COVID-19 issues. This can be a work supervisor or a health and safety specialist. This person can be responsible for coordinating preparation of the site and making sure that the measures taken are communicated to the workers, those entering the site and the local community. It is also advisable to designate at least one back-up person, in case the focal point becomes ill; that person should be aware of the arrangements that are in place.

- On sites where there are a number of contractors and therefore (in effect) different work forces, the request should emphasize the importance of coordination and communication between the different parties. Where necessary, the PIU should request the main contractor to put in place a protocol for regular meetings of the different contractors, requiring each to appoint a designated staff member (with back up) to attend such meetings. If meetings cannot be held in person, they should be conducted using whatever IT is available. The effectiveness of mitigation measures will depend on the weakest implementation, and therefore it is important that all contractors and sub-contractors understand the risks and the procedure to be followed.
- The PIU, either directly or through the Supervising Engineer, may provide support to projects in identifying appropriate mitigation measures, particularly where these will involve interface with local services, in particular health and emergency services. In many cases, the PIU can play a valuable role in connecting project representatives with local Government agencies, and helping coordinate a strategic response, which takes into account the availability of resources. To be most effective, projects should consult and coordinate with relevant Government agencies and other projects in the vicinity.
- Workers should be encouraged to use the existing project grievance mechanism to report concerns relating to COVID-19, preparations being made by the project to address COVID-19 related issues, how procedures are being implemented, and concerns about the health of their co-workers and other staff.

## 5. WHAT SHOULD THE CONTRACTOR COVER?

The Contractor should identify measures to address the COVID-19 situation. What will be possible will depend on the context of the project: the location, existing project resources, availability of supplies, capacity of local emergency/health services, the extent to which the virus already exist in the area. A systematic approach to planning, recognizing the challenges associated with rapidly changing circumstances, will help the project put in place the best measures possible to address the situation. As discussed above, measures to address COVID-19 may be presented in different ways (as a contingency plan, as an extension of the existing project emergency and preparedness plan or as standalone procedures). PIUs and contractors should refer to guidance issued by relevant authorities, both national and international (e.g. WHO), which is regularly updated (see sample References and links provided in the Annex).

Addressing COVID-19 at a project site goes beyond occupational health and safety, and is a broader project issue which will require the involvement of different members of a project management team. In many cases, the most effective approach will be to establish procedures to address the issues, and then to ensure that these procedures are implemented systematically. Where appropriate given the project context, a designated team should be established to address COVID-19 issues, including PIU representatives, the Supervising Engineer, management (e.g. the project manager) of the contractor and sub-contractors, security, and medical and OHS professionals. Procedures should be clear and straightforward, improved as necessary, and supervised and monitored by the COVID-19 focal point(s). Procedures should be documented, distributed to all contractors, and discussed at regular meetings to facilitate adaptive management. The issues set out below include a number that represent expected good workplace management but are especially pertinent in preparing the project response to COVID-19.

### (a) ASSESSING WORKFORCE CHARACTERISTICS

Many construction sites will have a mix of workers e.g. workers from the local communities; workers from a different part of the country; workers from another country. Workers will be employed under different

terms and conditions and be accommodated in different ways. Assessing these different aspects of the workforce will help in identifying appropriate mitigation measures:

- The Contractor 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 (e.g. 4 weeks on, 4 weeks off).
- This should include a breakdown of workers who reside at home (i.e. workers from the community), workers who lodge within the local community and workers in on-site accommodation. Where possible, 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.
- Consideration should be given to ways in which to minimize movement in and out of site. This could include lengthening the term of existing contracts, to avoid workers returning home to affected areas, or returning to site from affected areas.
- Workers accommodated on site should be required to minimize contact with people near the site, and in certain cases be prohibited from leaving the site for the duration of their contract, so that contact with local communities is avoided.
- Consideration should be given to requiring workers lodging in the local community to move to site accommodation (subject to availability) where they would be subject to the same restrictions.
- 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 (as set out above) and at some point, circumstances may make it necessary to require them to either use accommodation on site or not to come to work.

#### **(b) ENTRY/EXIT TO THE WORK SITE AND CHECKS ON COMMENCEMENT OF WORK**

Entry/exit to the work site should be controlled and documented for both workers and other parties, including support staff and suppliers. Possible measures may include:

- 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.
- Training security staff on the (enhanced) system that has been put in place for securing the site and controlling entry and exit, the behaviors required of them in enforcing such system and any COVID - 19 specific considerations.
- Training staff who will be monitoring entry to the site, providing them with the resources they need to document entry of workers, conducting temperature checks and recording details of any worker that is denied entry.
- 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 whom may be otherwise at risk. Considerations 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.

### **(c) GENERAL HYGIENE**

Requirements on general hygiene should be communicated and monitored, to include:

- 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 (for further information see [WHO COVID-19 advice for the public](#)).
- 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.
- Review worker accommodations, and assess them in light of the requirements set out in [IFC/EBRD guidance on Workers' Accommodation: processes and standards](#), which provides valuable guidance as to good practice for accommodation.
- Setting aside part of worker accommodation for precautionary self-quarantine as well as more formal isolation of staff who may be infected (see paragraph (f)).

### **(d) CLEANING AND WASTE DISPOSAL**

Conduct regular and thorough cleaning of all site facilities, including offices, accommodation, canteens, common spaces. Review cleaning protocols for key construction equipment (particularly if it is being operated by different workers). This should include:

- Providing cleaning staff with adequate cleaning equipment, materials and disinfectant.
- Review general cleaning systems, training cleaning staff on appropriate cleaning procedures and appropriate frequency in high use or high-risk areas.
- Where it is anticipated that cleaners will be required to clean areas that have been or are suspected to have been contaminated with COVID-19, providing them with appropriate PPE: gowns or aprons, gloves, eye protection (masks, goggles or face screens) and boots or closed work shoes. If appropriate PPE is not available, cleaners should be provided with best available alternatives.
- Training cleaners in proper hygiene (including handwashing) prior to, during and after conducting cleaning activities; how to safely use PPE (where required); in waste control (including for used PPE and cleaning materials).
- Any medical waste produced during the care of ill workers should be collected safely in designated containers or bags and treated and disposed of following relevant requirements (e.g., national, WHO). If open burning and incineration of medical waste is necessary, this should be for a limited duration as possible. Waste should be reduced and segregated, so that only the smallest amount of waste is incinerated (for further information see [WHO interim guidance on water, sanitation and waste management for COVID-19](#)).

### **(e) ADJUSTING WORK PRACTICES**

Consider changes to work processes and timings to reduce or minimize contact between workers, recognizing that this is likely to impact the project schedule. Such measures could include:

- Decreasing the size of work teams.

- Limiting the number of workers on site at any one time.
- Changing to a 24-hour work rotation.
- 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. While as of the date of this note, general advice is that construction workers do not require COVID-19 specific PPE, this should be kept under review (for further information see [WHO interim guidance on rational use of personal protective equipment \(PPE\) for COVID-19](#)).
- Reviewing work methods to reduce use of construction PPE, in case supplies become scarce or the PPE is needed for medical workers or cleaners. This could include, e.g. trying to reduce the need for dust masks by checking that water sprinkling systems are in good working order and are maintained or reducing the speed limit for haul trucks.
- Arranging (where possible) for work breaks to be taken in outdoor areas within the site.
- Consider changing canteen layouts and phasing meal times to allow for social distancing and phasing access to and/or temporarily restricting access to leisure facilities that may exist on site, including gyms.
- At some point, it may be necessary to review the overall project schedule, to assess the extent to which it needs to be adjusted (or work stopped completely) to reflect prudent work practices, potential exposure of both workers and the community and availability of supplies, taking into account Government advice and instructions.

#### (f) PROJECT MEDICAL SERVICES

Consider whether existing project medical services are adequate, taking into account existing infrastructure (size of clinic/medical post, number of beds, isolation facilities), medical staff, equipment and supplies, procedures and training. Where these are not adequate, consider upgrading services where possible, including:

- Expanding medical infrastructure and preparing areas where patients can be isolated. Guidance on setting up isolation facilities is set out in [WHO interim guidance on considerations for quarantine of individuals in the context of containment for COVID-19](#). Isolation facilities should be located away from worker accommodation and ongoing work activities. Where possible, workers should be provided with a single well-ventilated room (open windows and door). Where this is not possible, isolation facilities should allow at least 1 meter between workers in the same room, separating workers with curtains, if possible. Sick workers should limit their movements, avoiding common areas and facilities and not be allowed visitors until they have been clear of symptoms for 14 days. If they need to use common areas and facilities (e.g. kitchens or canteens), they should only do so when unaffected workers are not present and the area/facilities should be cleaned prior to and after such use.
- Training medical staff, which should include current WHO advice on COVID-19 and recommendations on the specifics of COVID-19. Where COVID-19 infection is suspected, medical providers on site should follow [WHO interim guidance on infection prevention and control during health care when novel coronavirus \(nCoV\) infection is suspected](#).
- Training medical staff in testing, if testing is available.
- Assessing the current stock of equipment, supplies and medicines on site, and obtaining additional stock, where required and possible. This could include medical PPE, such as gowns, aprons, medical masks, gloves, and eye protection. Refer to WHO guidance as to what is advised (for further information see [WHO interim guidance on rational use of personal protective equipment \(PPE\) for COVID-19](#)).
- If PPE items are unavailable due to world-wide shortages, medical staff on the project should agree on alternatives and try to procure them. Alternatives that may commonly be found on constructions



sites include dust masks, construction gloves and eye goggles. While these items are not recommended, they should be used as a last resort if no medical PPE is available.

- Ventilators will not normally be available on work sites, and in any event, intubation should only be conducted by experienced medical staff. If a worker is extremely ill and unable to breathe properly on his or her own, they should be referred immediately to the local hospital (see (g) below).
- Review existing methods for dealing with medical waste, including systems for storage and disposal (for further information see [WHO interim guidance on water, sanitation and waste management for COVID-19](#), and [WHO guidance on safe management of wastes from health-care activities](#)).

#### **(g) LOCAL MEDICAL AND OTHER SERVICES**

Given the limited scope of project medical services, the project may need to refer sick workers to local medical services. Preparation for this includes:

- Obtaining information as to the resources and capacity of local medical services (e.g. number of beds, availability of trained staff and essential supplies).
- Conducting preliminary discussions with specific medical facilities, to agree what should be done in the event of ill workers needing to be referred.
- Considering ways in which the project may be able to support local medical services in preparing for members of the community becoming ill, recognizing that the elderly or those with pre-existing medical conditions require additional support to access appropriate treatment if they become ill.
- Clarifying the way in which an ill worker will be transported to the medical facility, and checking availability of such transportation.
- Establishing an agreed protocol for communications with local emergency/medical services.
- Agreeing with the local medical services/specific medical facilities the scope of services to be provided, the procedure for in-take of patients and (where relevant) any costs or payments that may be involved.
- A procedure should also be prepared so that project management knows what to do in the unfortunate event that a worker ill with COVID-19 dies. While normal project procedures will continue to apply, COVID-19 may raise other issues because of the infectious nature of the disease. The project should liaise with the relevant local authorities to coordinate what should be done, including any reporting or other requirements under national law.

#### **(h) INSTANCES OR SPREAD OF THE VIRUS**

WHO provides detailed advice on what should be done to treat a person who becomes sick or displays symptoms that could be associated with the COVID-19 virus (for further information see [WHO interim guidance on infection prevention and control during health care when novel coronavirus \(nCoV\) infections are suspected](#)). The project should set out risk-based procedures to be followed, with differentiated approaches based on case severity (mild, moderate, severe, critical) and risk factors (such as age, hypertension, diabetes) (for further information see [WHO interim guidance on operational considerations for case management of COVID-19 in health facility and community](#)). These may include the following:

- 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 onsite.
- If testing is available on site, the worker should be tested on site. If a test is not available at site, the worker should be transported to the local health facilities to be tested (if testing is available).
- If the test is positive for COVID-19 or no testing is available, the workers should continue to be isolated. This will either be at the work site or at home. If at home, the worker should be transported to their home in transportation provided by the project.
- 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 workers 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.
- Medical care (whether on site or in a local hospital or clinic) required by a worker should be paid for by the employer.

#### **(i) CONTINUITY OF SUPPLIES AND PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Where COVID-19 occurs, either in the project site or the community, access to the project site may be restricted, and movement of supplies may be affected.

- Identify back-up individuals, in case key people within the project management team (PIU, Supervising Engineer, Contractor, sub-contractors) become ill, and communicate who these are so that people are aware of the arrangements that have been put in place.
- Document procedures, so that people know what they are, and are not reliant on one person's knowledge.
- Understand the supply chain for necessary supplies of energy, water, food, medical supplies and cleaning equipment, consider how it could be impacted, and what alternatives are available. Early pro-active review of international, regional and national supply chains, especially for those supplies that are critical for the project, is important (e.g. fuel, food, medical, cleaning and other essential supplies). Planning for a 1-2 month interruption of critical goods may be appropriate for projects in more remote areas.
- Place orders for/procure critical supplies. If not available, consider alternatives (where feasible).
- Consider existing security arrangements, and whether these will be adequate in the event of interruption to normal project operations.
- Consider at what point it may become necessary for the project to significantly reduce activities or to stop work completely, and what should be done to prepare for this, and to re-start work when it becomes possible or feasible.

#### **(j) TRAINING AND COMMUNICATION WITH WORKERS**

Workers need to be provided with regular opportunities to understand their situation, and how they can best protect themselves, their families and the community. They should be made aware of the procedures that have been put in place by the project, and their own responsibilities in implementing them.

- It is important to be aware that in communities close to the site and amongst workers without access to project management, social media is likely to be a major source of information. This raises the importance of regular information and engagement with workers (e.g. through training, town halls, tool boxes) that emphasizes what management is doing to deal with the risks of COVID-19. Allaying fear is an important aspect of work force peace of mind and business continuity. Workers should be given an opportunity to ask questions, express their concerns, and make suggestions.

- 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.
- Training should cover all issues that would normally be required on the work site, including use of safety procedures, use of construction PPE, occupational health and safety issues, and code of conduct, taking into account that work practices may have been adjusted.
- Communications should be clear, based on fact and designed to be easily understood by workers, for example by displaying posters on handwashing and social distancing, and what to do if a worker displays symptoms.

#### **(k) COMMUNICATION AND CONTACT WITH THE COMMUNITY**

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 other risks posed to the community by local workers presence on the project site. The project should set out risk-based procedures to be followed, which may reflect WHO guidance (for further information see [WHO Risk Communication and Community Engagement \(RCCE\) Action Plan Guidance COVID-19 Preparedness and Response](#)). 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 communications 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).

#### **EMERGENCY POWERS AND LEGISLATION**

Many Borrowers are enacting emergency legislation. The scope of such legislation, and the way it interacts with other legal requirements, will vary from country to country. Such legislation can cover a range of issues, for example:

- Declaring a public health emergency

- Authorizing the use of police or military in certain activities (e.g. enforcing curfews or restrictions on movement)
- Ordering certain categories of employees to work longer hours, not to take holiday or not to leave their job (e.g. healthworkers)
- Ordering non-essential workers to stay at home, for reduced pay or compulsory holiday

Except in exceptional circumstances (after referral to the World Bank's Operations Environmental and Social Review Committee (OESRC)), projects will need to follow emergency legislation to the extent that these are mandatory or advisable. It is important that the Borrower understands how mandatory requirements of the legislation will impact the project. Teams should require Borrowers (and in turn, Borrowers should request Contractors) to consider how the emergency legislation will impact the obligations of the Borrowers set out in the legal agreement and the obligations set out in the construction contracts. Where the legislation requires a material departure from existing contractual obligations, this should be documented, setting out the relevant provisions.

## ANNEXES

- **WHO Guidance Advice for the public**

WHO advice for the public, including on social distancing, respiratory hygiene, self-quarantine, and seeking medical advice, can be consulted on this WHO website:

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public>

- **Technical guidance**

- [Infection prevention and control during health care when novel coronavirus \(nCoV\) infection is suspected](#), issued on 19 March 2020
- [Coronavirus disease \(COVID-19\) outbreak: rights, roles and responsibilities of health workers, including key considerations for occupational safety and health](#), issued on 18 March 2020
- [Risk Communication and Community Engagement \(RCCE\) Action Plan Guidance COVID-19 Preparedness and Response](#), issued on 16 March 2020
- [Considerations for quarantine of individuals in the context of containment for coronavirus disease \(COVID-19\)](#), issued on 19 March 2020
- [Operational considerations for case management of COVID-19 in health facility and community](#), issued on 19 March 2020
- [Rational use of personal protective equipment for coronavirus disease 2019 \(COVID-19\)](#), issued on 27 February 2020
- [Getting your workplace ready for COVID-19](#), issued on 19 March 2020
- [Water, sanitation, hygiene and waste management for COVID-19](#), issued on 19 March 2020
- [Safe management of wastes from health-care activities](#), issued in 2014
- [Advice on the use of masks in the community, during home care and in healthcare settings in the context of the novel coronavirus \(COVID-19\) outbreak](#), issued on March 19, 2020

- **ILO GUIDANCE**

- [ILO Standards and COVID-19 FAQ](#), issued on March 23, 2020 (provides a compilation of answers to most frequently asked questions related to international labor standards and COVID-19)

- **MFI GUIDANCE**

- [IDB Invest Guidance for Infrastructure Projects on COVID-19: A Rapid Risk Profile and Decision Framework](#)
- [KfW DEG COVID-19 Guidance for employers, issued on 31 March 2020](#)
- [CDC Group COVID-19 Guidance for Employers, issued on 23 March 2020](#)

## **Annex 16 Messages on Household Checklist**

Get your household ready for COVID-19. As a family, you can plan and make decisions now that will protect you and your family.

### **Stay informed and in touch**

- Get up-to-date information about local COVID-19 activity from public health officials.
- Create a list of local organizations you and your household can contact in case you need access to information, healthcare services, support, and resources.
- Create an emergency contact list including family, friends, neighbors, carpool drivers, healthcare providers, teachers, employers, the local public health department, and other community resources.

### **Prepare for possible illness**

- Consider members of the household who may have an increased risk for severe illness.
- Choose a room in your house that can be used to separate sick household members from others.

### **Those at higher risk for severe illness**

- Take additional precautions for those at higher risk for severe illness, particularly older adults and those of any age who have severe underlying health conditions.

### **Take everyday preventative actions**

- Wash your hands frequently.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
- Stay at least 6 feet (about 2 arms' length) from other people.
- Stay home when you are sick.
- Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash.
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces.
- Wear a mask when you go out in public.
  - Masks should not be placed on young children under age 2, anyone who has trouble breathing, or is unconscious, incapacitated or otherwise unable to remove the mask without assistance.

If you have a fever, cough or other symptoms, you might have COVID-19. Most people have mild illness and are able to recover at home. If you think you may have been exposed to COVID-19, contact your healthcare provider.

- Keep track of your symptoms.
- If you have an emergency warning sign (including trouble breathing/below points), get emergency medical care immediately.

People with COVID-19 have had a wide range of symptoms reported – ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness. Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure to the virus. People with these symptoms may have COVID-19:

- Fever or chills
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Fatigue
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache
- New loss of taste or smell
- Sore throat
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting
- Diarrhea

This list does not include all possible symptoms. CDC will continue to update this list as we learn more about COVID-19.

### **Generations in the household**

- Those who are at an increased risk for severe illness: take additional precautions. Make sure you have access to several weeks of medications and supplies in case you need to stay home. Stay at home if possible.
- Children: How to keep kids healthy. Notify your child's school or daycare if your child becomes sick with COVID-19.
  - Wash hands
  - Wear a mask
  - Avoid close contact
  - Cover coughs and sneezes
- Take care of the emotional health of your household members, including yourself. Stress during an infectious disease outbreak can sometimes cause the following:
  - Fear and worry about your own health and the health of your loved ones, your financial situation or job, or loss of support services you rely on.
  - Changes in sleep or eating patterns.
  - Difficulty sleeping or concentrating.
  - Worsening of chronic health problems.
  - Worsening of mental health conditions.
  - Increased use of tobacco, and/or alcohol and other substances.

### **Pets in the household**

- Treat pets as you would other human family members – do not let pets interact with people outside the household.

## **Annex 17a Summary of Kuchi Sub-Program Assessment**

Kuchi herding groups (khels) which are largely made up of kin-related households move between summer and winter camps and are led by informal leaders, called Sarkhels. Khels are not static, nor are the number of herding groups that move to summer pastures. Whilst khels generally stay together in winter areas, only some khels stay together to migrate to summer areas, where they might be joined by groups from other winter areas. Some khels from the same winter area move to different summer camps. This has to do with the carrying capacity of summer pasture areas which may change annually based on previous year's pasture use, annual precipitation, security on route, and so on. The implication is that it is best to implement the Kuchi program in winter areas, where the population is more stable.

Khels can range from 10 to 100 households and so does the animal herd size they travel with. Just as with settled communities, Kuchi communities are socio-economically differentiated and there are better off, middle, poor and very poor households. Better off and middle households move their herds by truck and are food secure and generally have an annual income surplus; whereas poor and very poor households walk with their livestock, reduce food intake, and have annual income shortages. Given the kin-based nature of herding groups, better off and middle households provide food to the poor and very poor on a charitable basis and give interest free loans in times of crisis and distress. From a development perspective, the most pressing issues for Kuchi herding groups are drinking water for humans and their animals, access to education that can accommodate their mobile lifestyle and basic health services (Kuchi households report discriminatory practices at clinics and hospitals), and veterinary care for their livestock. Further, access to pasture and conflict over pastureland or conflict between Government and Armed Opposition Groups, effect nomads' movements and safety and their ability to return to their preferred pasture areas. These development needs are based on participatory analysis and community development planning with several herding groups from Zabul, Paktya, Kapisa, and Jawzjan during their time in their summer camps.

## **Annex 17b Summary of CCAP Expansion to 10 Urban Cities**

The Citizens' Charter program has its footprint with a massive World Bank grant for urban improvements in four cities: Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif, Kandahar and Jalalabad. Another EZ-KAR project while adapting CDD structure and processes is focused in cities who have more migration and displacement. The new CCAP expansion program covers 9 urban cities and expansion in Mazar-i-Sharif which is a major set of policy decision taking place. The expansion is based on several consultations and visits of the central and local officials mainly the mayors and respective provincial governors and the communities as part of IDLG's strategic approach. The rationale for 10 cities is outlined in below:

- (a) Cities not covered by the current urban CCAP and has urban communities
- (b) Cities not covered under the proposed EZ-Kar Component 2 rollout
- (c) Mazar has over 500 estimated urban communities and only 150 covered under urban CCAP which will be completed in 2020. Proposed to cover another 170 in this city such that there will be continuity in the CCAP work in this city, to retain investments already made in the PMU.

Since 2014, economic growth has declined, poverty rates have increased, un-employment and under-employment rates continue to raise. Simultaneously, the influx of refugee returnees has increased and the number of internally displaced populations have increased substantially due to raising insecurity, ongoing insurgent and counter-insurgent activities, and natural disasters (including prolonged and seasonal droughts and flooding). All of these are indicators for the urgent and continued need for increased development funding due to which this program is expanding to 9 cities and expansion in Mazar-i-Sharif, thus covering a total of 10 cities. The Citizens' Charter National Priority Program (CCNPP) expansion best fit because it is a whole-of-Government effort of the Afghanistan Government to address key challenges such as poverty, lack of/ poor basic infrastructure and social services, out-migration of youth and conflict. Taking the above issues into consideration, the mobilization of creating community development councils has been six months and the subprojects completion to one year, while the whole program will be delivered in 30 months. It is worth mentioning that CCAP covers the first of three phases for nationwide rollout of the Citizens National Priority Program (CCNPP). Each phase of the CCNPP was to cover one-third of the urban and rural communities in the country. In four cities, CCAP only covered 850 urban communities in 4 major regional hubs which is 12.5 percent of the estimated urban CDC coverage in the country. This would help bring the total CCAP coverage closer to the one-third urban coverage as expected of the first phase. Moreover, the urban expansion would now be to smaller (tier 3) cities in some of the most developmentally challenged/remote provinces where the need for CCAP infrastructure investments in basic service delivery is very high.

From the development perspective, in the expansion, each community development council will receive a grant of up to US\$ 70,000, and each gozar (formed of up to 5 communities) will receive a grant of up to US\$ 200,000 for implementing approved subprojects. The subprojects are falling in different categories. They are provision of portable water, Lighting/electricity, street construction or upgrading and drainage, secondary roads upgrading and readjustment, park/recreation area/playground for all, solid waste management, boundary walls, construction of toilets,



community halls, and women related sub-projects. The approximate cost (US\$45 million) of this expansion will be financed through the AF from the ARTF.

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<sup>i</sup> Take from Environmental and Social Screening Checklist, example: low impact on reducing soil fertility.

<sup>ii</sup> Take from Environmental and Social Screening Checklist

<sup>iii</sup> Example: visual inspection, site report, photos, etc.

<sup>iv</sup> Example: once per week, upon the milestone completion, etc.

<sup>v</sup> Acceptable/Additional action needed

<sup>vi</sup> YES/NO

<sup>vii</sup> ESMO, Regional Engineers, Field officer, etc