Public-Private Partnerships and Public Investment Advisory Project (PPIAP)

Annexes to the ESMF

Annex 1: Screening and Checklist for Investment Schemes

This Annex 1 comprises 3 Attachments which will be applied to ***all civil works investment schemes*** to be implemented under Component 2 of the PPIAP. Attachment (a) provides a list of attributes that cannot be impacted or otherwise affected by activities that are eligible for PPIAP financing. Attachments 1(b) and (c) provide the screening forms and guidelines for preparation of an ESMP.

Attachment 1a: Attributes of ineligible sub projects

#	**Attributes of Ineligible Sub-projects**
1	Involves the significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats. Including, but not limited to, any activity within: – Ab-i-Estada Waterfowl Sanctuary; – Ajar Valley (Proposed) Wildlife Reserve; – Dashte-Nawar Waterfowl Sanctuary; – Pamir-Buzurg (Proposed) Wildlife Sanctuary; – Bande Amir National Park; and – Kole Hashmat Khan (Proposed) Waterfowl Sanctuary.
2	Will significantly damage non-replicable cultural property, including but not limited to, any activities that affect the following sites: – Monuments of Herat (including the Friday Mosque, ceramic tile workshop, Musallah complex, Fifth Minaret, Gawhar Shah mausoleum, mausoleum of Ali Sher Navaii, and the Shah Zadehah mausoleum complex); – Monuments of Bamiyan Valley (including Fuladi, Kakrak, Shar-I Ghulghular and Shahr-i Zuhak); – Archaeological site of Ai Khanum; – Site and monuments of Ghazni; – Minaret of Jam; – Mosque of Haji Piyada/Nu Gunbad, Balkh province; – Stupa and monastry of Guldarra; – Site and monuments of Lashkar-i Bazar, Bost; and – Archaeological site of Surkh Kotal. – Other conservation hot spots
3	High risk (category A) projects
4.	Affected land is under dispute

Attachment 1b Pre- feasibility Safeguard Scoping/Screening Checklist

The following checklist will be completed for all projects to assess Environmental and Social impacts and determine the resulting safeguards instruments and management approaches. The screening aims to ensure that the proposed activities will not create adverse negative impacts on local environment and local people and will not fall into the list of attributes provided in Attachment 1(a) as well as also comply with Government's EIA regulations.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING CHECKLIST
(Filled and prepared by environmental and social safeguards advisor or Contracting Authority)

PPIAP Project: **Select relevant project**	
Project Investment name	[type here]
Location	[type here]
Estimated cost (USD)	[type here]

TYPE OF PROJECT OR ACTIVITY

Sub Project Type: e.g.

- ☐ Construction of Roads
- ☐ Construction of Multipurpose dams
- ☐ Construction of Water Supply Pipelines
- ☐ Construction of Hydropower Dams
- ☐ Construction of Flood Control and Mitigation Canals/Dykes
- ☐ Construction of Bridges
- ☐ Construction of Ports
- ☐ Construction of Roads and Railways
- ☐ Construction of Housing infrastructure

Please give more details: [type here]

For all projects, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be required. In addition, the following studies may be required:		
Will this project affect vulnerable and marginalised groups? If yes, a Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups' Plan will be required	☐	☐
Will the project require land for its development, and therefore displace individuals, families or businesses from land that is currently occupied, or restrict people's access to crops, pasture, fisheries or forests, even, whether on a permanent or temporary basis. If yes, a Resettlement Action Plan will be required	☐	☐
Will the investment project involve the construction of dams?	☐	☐
Will the Project:	**Yes**	**No**

Adversely affect natural habitats nearby, including forests, rivers or wetlands?	☐	☐
Require large volumes of construction materials (e.g. gravel, stone, water, timber, firewood)?	☐	☐
Use water during or after construction, which will reduce the local availability of groundwater and surface water?	☐	☐
Affect the quantity or quality of surface waters (e.g. rivers, streams, wetlands), or groundwater (e.g. wells, reservoirs)?	☐	☐
Be located within or nearby environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. intact natural forests, mangroves, wetlands) or threatened species?	☐	☐
Lead to soil degradation, soil erosion in the area?	☐	☐
Create waste that could adversely affect local soils, vegetation, rivers and streams or groundwater	☐	☐
Create pools of water that provide breeding grounds for disease vectors (for example malaria or bilharzia)?	☐	☐
Involve significant excavations, demolition, and movement of earth, flooding, or other environmental changes?	☐	☐
Affect historically-important or culturally-important site nearby?	☐	☐
Require land for its development, and therefore displace individuals, families or businesses from land that is currently occupied, or restrict people's access to crops, pasture, fisheries, forests or cultural resources, whether on a permanent or temporary basis?	☐	☐
Result in human health or safety risks during construction or later?	☐	☐
Involve inward migration of people from outside the area for employment or other purposes?	☐	☐
Will the Project:	**Yes**	**No**
Result in conflict or disputes among communities?	☐	☐
Affect nomadic people, *kuchis*, or be located in an area occupied by *kuchis*?	☐	☐
Be located in or near an area where there is an important historical, archaeological or cultural heritage site?	☐	☐
Result in a significant change/loss in livelihood of individuals?	☐	☐
Adversely affect the livelihoods and /or the rights of women?	☐	☐

If you have answered Yes to any of the above, please describe the measures that the project will take to avoid or mitigate environmental and social impacts

[type here]

What measures will the project take to ensure that it is technically and financially sustainable?

[type here]

If the answer to any of questions "Yes", please use the indicated Annexes C to G or sections(s) of the ESMF for guidance on how to avoid or minimize typical impacts and risks.

When considering the location of an investment, rate the sensitivity of the proposed site in the following table according to the given criteria. Higher ratings do not necessarily mean that a site is unsuitable. They do indicate a real risk of causing undesirable

adverse environmental and social effects, and that more substantial environmental and/or social planning may be required to adequately avoid, mitigate or manage potential effects.

Site Sensitivity Rating

Issues	Site Sensitivity			Rating (L,M,H)
	Low (L)	Medium (M)	High (H)	
Natural habitats	No natural habitats present of any kind	No critical natural habitats; other natural habitats occur	Critical natural habitats present	
Water quality and water resource availability and use	Water flows exceed any existing demand; low intensity of water use; potential water use conflicts expected to be low; no potential water quality issues	Medium intensity of water use; multiple water users; water quality issues are important	Intensive water use; multiple water users; potential for conflicts is high; water quality issues are important	
Natural hazards vulnerability, floods, soil stability/ erosion	Flat terrain; no potential stability/erosion problems; no known volcanic/seismic/ flood risks	Medium slopes; some erosion potential; medium risks from volcanic/seismic/ flood/ hurricanes	Mountainous terrain; steep slopes; unstable soils; high erosion potential; volcanic, seismic or flood risks	
Cultural property	No known or suspected cultural heritage sites	Suspected cultural heritage sites; known heritage sites in broader area of influence	Known heritage sites in project area	
Involuntary resettlement	Low population density; dispersed population; legal tenure is well-defined; welldefined rights	Medium population density; mixed ownership and land tenure; well-defined rights	High population density; major towns and villages; low-income families and/or illegal ownership of land; communal properties; unclear rights	
Nomadic people - *kuchis*	Kuchis never visit the area	Kuchis are present in the area for under 30 days each year	Kuchis are present in the area for more than 30 days	

CONCLUSION

Which course of action do you recommend?

☐ **ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT** ☐ **FULL ESIA** ☐ **ESMP** ☐ **RAP/Abbreviated RAP** ☐ **CHMP**

☐ There are no environmental or social risks

COMPLETED BY:

Name:
Position:
Date:

Attachment 1 c: SCREENING CHECKLIST REVIEW FORM (Prepared by Environmental and Social Safeguards staff in CPA/PMU)

	Yes	No
Based on the location and type of investment , please indicate whether the proponents responses are satisfactory	☐	☐
Their description of the compliance of the investment with relevant planning documents	☐	☐
Their responses to the questions on environmental and social impacts	☐	☐
If ''No' please explain:		
Their proposed mitigation measures/plans	☐	☐
If 'No' please explain		
Their proposed measures to ensure sustainability	☐	☐
If 'No' please explain		

REVIEWER'S CONCLUSION

Which course of action do you recommend?

☐ **ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT** ☐ **FULL ESIA** ☐ **ESMP** ☐ **RAP/Abbreviated RAP** ☐ **CHMP**

☐ There are no environmental or social risks

If a RAP is required, will the investment displace or restrict access for less than 200 individuals?

If yes, Prepare an abbreviated RAP
If no, Prepare a full RAP

Full details of resettlement requirements are set out in the accompanying Resettlement Policy Framework. If this differs from the Sponsoring Ministry/agency's recommended course of action, please explain

☐ **Reject**

Review form completed by: [type here]
Name: [type here]
Position / Community: [type here]

Annex 2: Feasibility Level Assessment:

This annex comprises 3 attachments to enable the appropriate level of environmental and social assessment at the feasibility stage for each proposed project. Annexes 2a and 2b provide generic terms of reference for environmental and social assessments. A generic terms of reference for a more detailed environmental and social impact assessment is attached as annex 2c to be used when pre-feasibility findings indicate a need for more detailed investigation of the type and magnitude of impact of a proposed project.

Annex 2 a Generic ToR for an Environmental Impact Assessment

Data Collection

In order to determine the magnitude of any environmental impact resulting from the construction or implementation of a project it is necessary to describe the environmental conditions which exist within and adjacent to the project area. The key information required to define the existing environmental conditions in the project area is as follows:

(1) Physical Environment 1) Meteorology - Temperature - Rainfall - Wind speed and direction - Humidity - Evaporation - Solar radiation

2) Topography and Geology - Topography - Solid and drift geology - Seismicity - Landslip potential

3) Hydrology and Water Quality - River discharge - Surface water courses - River water quality - Discharge points - Irrigation areas - Groundwater quality - Lake (dam reservoir) water quality

4) Noise - Ambient noise levels - Noise Sensitive Zones

5) Ecosystem – Terrestrial and Aquatic (T&A) - National Parks - Wetlands - Forests - Flora (T&A) - Fauna (T&A)

6) Socio-Economic Conditions - Population - Employment - Land Use - Public health - Transportation - Utilities - Waste disposal

Key Environmental Issues

The key environmental issues and terms to be addressed in the EIA are:

(1) Transportation The assessment should compile traffic statistics for the major road crossing locations to determine the distribution and numbers of vehicles involved. A traffic management plan should be developed to minimise the impact on traffic.

The numbers and frequency of vehicles accessing the treatment works site should be assessed based on the quantities of materials to be delivered and removed, for a comparison with the present traffic pattern to determine the extent of any impact.

The assessment should confirm the numbers of vehicles involved in the construction and operation to demonstrate the absence of any impact.

(2) Sanitary The assessment should confirm the capacity of sewage or drainage systems in the service area which will receive more flow. The total volume of waste water and drainage will increase.

(3) River The assessment will require the confirmation that there are no significant erosional sites where the intake facility will be located. The assessment should include an evaluation of conditions of the existing bank or revetment in the vicinity of the intake facilities.

The assessment should ensure that suitable means have been established to prevent river bank or revetment erosion caused by stream change after the construction of the intake structure.

(4) Water pollution Review the existing and any future proposed discharge standards to surface water from construction sites. Identify the locations along pipelines which are close to, or cross water courses, which will be sensitive to local increases in suspended solids. For these sites and for the treatment works construction site, preparation of a set of construction site drainage guidelines is required. These should include measures to control; suspended solids in surface run-off, rainstorm, management of pumped groundwater, wastewater from concrete batching and casting, actions to be taken in the event of the need to re-align sewers or remove septic tanks/cess pits, identification of suitable discharge points for mains disinfection water, disposal of grey and black wastewater from site offices and management of fuel storage and plant maintenance areas on long term construction sites at the water treatment plant.

It is necessary to review the existing and any future proposed discharge standards for discharges to surface waters from industrial sites or other standards appropriate to discharges from water treatment plants. The assessment should confirm the ability of wastewater treatment process to meet the discharge standards.

The assessment should review the design of the surface and foul water drainage plans for the site. Where possible surface water drains should be incorporated.

(5) Noise & Vibration The construction methodology should be examined for the likely types and numbers of powered plants which would be used in the vicinity of noise sensitive receivers such as hospitals, schools, etc. Comparison of the predicted noise levels and vibration with the appropriate noise and vibration standards will indicate whether any mitigation measures are required.

Where the construction is being carried out at along highways or road crossings, a comparison of, and combination of the noise due to construction and the existing traffic noise will determine whether mitigation is required to bring the noise levels to within accepted standards.

Following the assessment, a noise performance specification for powered plants should be prepared for inclusion in the construction tender documents. This should include maximum permitted sound power levels (SPL) for powered plants and where shown to be necessary, a recommendation for the phasing of noisy activities, the use of acoustic barriers or enclosures, or the use of alternative plants.

The noise levels associated with the different types of plant should be sought from a number of manufacturers to determine the range of the SPL. Noise levels at the adjacent sensitive receivers should be calculated taking into account enclosure of the sources in buildings, and the attenuation due to the distance between source and receiver. In the event that the noise standards are exceeded, consideration of different mitigation measures should be investigated. These should

include selection of quieter equipment, reduction of noise from the buildings, use of external noise absorbent surfaces, and the use of vegetation to reduce reflections.

Preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report

The EIA report should be prepared in accordance with the guideline issued by JICA and should be based on the discussion of issues contained in this chapter. The magnitude of the potential will also be examined in preparation of the EIA report. The content of the report should be such that the environmental criteria for assessment meet JICA requirements, and if appropriate the JBIC Environment Checklist for Infrastructure Project should be completed.

Annex 2 b:

Generic Terms of Reference

Social Assessment

Scope:

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

- Demographic factors: number, names and location of villages within the footprint of a proposed dam - command, reservoir and catchment areas: , total number of households (HHs) in villages,
- Vulnerable groups including number of female headed HHs in each villages, number of landless HHs in each village, number of disabled
- Livelihoods in each of the upstream (catchment), reservoir and downstream areas: including agriculture, off-farm employment, outward migration from the area, factors affecting income and productivity, such as risk aversion of the poorest groups, land tenure (land usage/ land ownership including individual and communal land rights, common property usage e.g forests and pastoral lands, existing water management systems, access to productive inputs and markets, and access to labour/income opportunities
- Energy status within the proposed project area
- Infrastructure within the proposed project area i.e. roads, water supply, irrigation, communications
- Social organization: organization and capacity at the household and community levels affecting participation in local level institutions as well as access to services and information.
- Identifying stakeholders, including traditional authority and community structures, and developing an engagement strategy for stakeholder participation at all stages of dam development;
- Assess presence of nomadic people *kuchis* in proposed dam area
- Mapping of Communication systems, included ways of accessing information, used by all stakeholder groups, including the most vulnerable, in the project area.
- Literacy and skills: to identify the skills levels of the people in the project area.

Scoping at national level will include desk review of :

(a) Applicable National Laws, regulations, good international practice[i]

(b) Relevant Secondary source materials [ii]

Alternative Options to project

Assist with the early identification and consideration of alternative options should be discussed between the environmental and social and the technical teams when the investment in the proposed project is weighed against other options. These should take into account river basin management plans or any agreements related to the water body.

Specific Tasks

Task 1: Collect the following preliminary baseline information:

(i) Number and names of villages located within the footprint of the proposed dam whose lives and livelihoods may be impacted by the project: the total number of HHs in each village, identify vulnerable groups, number of Female Headed Households (FHHs),

number of landless and disabled HHs; identify ethnic groups and tribes. The use of GPS and other satellite imagery can be used to establish all settlements

(ii) Stakeholders - who are the key stakeholders? What specific interests do they have and how can the participation of the poor and vulnerable groups (especially women and landless) be enhanced?

(iii) Gender– identification of the different productive roles of men and women within the households and critical issues and concerns of men and women;

(iv) Energy: type and usage in each village: preferred energy type, willingness to pay for energy including electricity

(v) Livelihood and coping strategies - What are the key livelihood bases in the proposed project area (pastoralism, agriculture, fishing etc.)

(vi) Social networks: what are the key formal and informal social networks of local people including those of vulnerable groups such as women and landless.

(vii) Land tenure - identify land tenure systems (land usage and land ownership including individual and communal land rights) including those of nomadic people (*Kuchis).* Particular attention should be paid to the extent of cultivable area.

(viii) Cultural resources: What are some of the key physical cultural resources in the project area?

(ix) Status of roads, electricity, water supply and other basic infrastructure;

(x) Health: access to health care in each village

(xi) Education: access to primary and secondary education

(xii) Institutions – what are the significant formal and informal institutions at village and district level? What constraints and barriers are there and what does this mean to community mobilization mechanisms and overall project success opportunities? Which agencies NGOs are operating in the area?

(xiii) Planned development: document and review current and planned development activities within the project area.

Task 2: **Vulnerability Issues**

i) Identify vulnerable and marginalized groups; who is particularly vulnerable or marginalized within the proposed project area?

ii) Define requirements for consultations with groups identified and documentation of views and findings. Identify what processes are needed to conduct free, prior and informed consultations with these affected groups;

iii) Identify institutions that relate and interact with these groups including local NGOs;

iv) Documentation of land and natural resource access and implications to vulnerable and marginalized groups

v) Assess capacity of the relevant stakeholders and their ability to manage social effects relevant to the dam project.

Task 3: Risk Analysis

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

Task 4: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Develop a plan for involving different groups of stakeholders throughout the dam development process.

Task 5: Access to Information and Communication Strategy

Develop an access to information and communication strategy which will facilitate a two way information exchange and dialogue between various groups of stakeholders and dam management.

Note: Special targeted consultations with marginalized groups will be important because these groups are often the most adversely affected by the negative impacts of a project and the least equipped to benefit from positive changes that may come about with the project. Consultation and participation of men, wealthier people in the community or of people from ethnic majority and non-indigenous communities may not alway[1]s highlight the special conditions or concerns of vulnerable groups.

Approach/Methodology

The methodology should include quantitative and qualitative data collection, sampling design and analysis plan for any preliminary data collection and must take account of any security constraints in the propose project area. It must also be sensitive to cultural and religious traditions and practices in the area. The qualitative data collection may include Focus Group Discussion (FGDs), Semi – Structured Interviews and Key Informant Interviews. MEW staff , partner organisations and/or consultants will then develop a methodology for field activities and carry out field work in the project areas. This will involve consultations with communities, key actors and other relevant stakeholders in the project area. Groups that do not routinely participate in government decision making because of cultural, linguistic, and economic barriers must be included in the assessment.

Note: The methodology must take account of the existing security constraints in the proposed dam area. It must also be sensitive to cultural and religious traditions and practices in the area. In addition, a confidentiality statement may be added to the questionnaires and the facilitating partner (survey field staff) should inform community members that their names and identify will not be disclosed to the public.

Suggested time schedule and Deliverables

Key milestone	**Indicative Time frame**
1. Signing of contract	To be determined
2. Inception report*	1 week after commencement
3. Draft report to be presented in a workshop	8 weeks after Inception Report
4. Final report	2 weeks after workshop

* The inception report entails a clear methodology including questionnaires/data collection tools, specific outcomes and work plan on carrying-out the survey.

Report Content

The Social Assessment (main report not to exceed 30 pages- additional information to be included as annexes) will include the following:

(a) Executive Summary (maximum 8 pages)
(b) Background
(c) Methodology
(d) Preliminary baseline information on the demographic, social, cultural, and political characteristics of the project communities
(e) Identification of the key stakeholders and the elaboration of a culturally appropriate process for consulting with the communities at each stage of the preparation and implementation:
(f) Description of ways in which different stakeholder groups currently access information and communicate
(g) Preliminary risk analyssi

Annexes will include:

(h) A stakeholder engagement plan (maximum 10 pages)
(i) An access to information and communication strategy (maximum 10 pages

Conducting the social assessment – a mix of local and international Competences

To ensure proper consideration of the local context and the application of good international practice a balanced mix of local and international specialists should be involved in conducting the social impact assessment process. The social development specialist(s) are expected to work closely with their environmental counterparts throughout and liaise systematically with the technical team.

Methodology

The social specialists will set out an appropriate methodology to conduct the assessment at both national and local levels. A number of factors are likely to determine the methodology for data collection at local level – not least security within the proposed project area. Different sources will be used to validate data collected at local level.

All consultations with stakeholders must be documented and include list of participants, date of consultations, issues raised. Documented consultations must be attached to the baseline survey

Annex 2 c: Generic ToR for an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of PPP project

1. Objectives of the ToR

This section should state the scope of the ESIA in relation to the screening category, and identify the geothermal project the ESIA will apply to. It should prescribe the process and its timing of project preparation, design, and implementation stages in order to adequately address Bank safeguards issues. Further, it should identify constrains (adequacy of existing baseline data and need for additional data) and provide and exact development schedule.

2. Background Information

The ToR should provide pertinent background for preparing the ESIA. This would include a brief description of:

- Statement of the project objectives,
- Implementing agency/sponsor and their requirements for conducting an ESIA,
- Project components, especially those that will finance subprojects;
- Anticipated types of subprojects/components, and what types will not be financed by the project;
- Ares of influence to be assessed (description plus good map)
- Summary of environmental/social setting
- Applicable Bank safeguards policies, and consequent Project preparation requirements, as specified in the approved ISDS.

The ToR should also include a brief history of the project, including alternatives considered, its current status and timetable, and the identities of any associated projects. Also include a description of other project preparation activities underway (e.g., legal analysis, institutional analysis, economic analysis, social assessment, baseline study) since the consultant preparing the ESIA will need to coordinate with other teams to ensure an effective and efficient information exchange.

3. EA Requirements/Regulations

This paragraph should identify any regulations and guidelines which will govern the conduct of the assessment or specify the content of its report. They may include any or all of the following:

- National laws and/or regulations on environmental assessments;
- Regional, provincial or communal environmental assessment regulations;
- Environmental assessment regulations of any other financing organizations involved in the project.
- Relevant international environmental agreements/conventions to which the country is party
- World Bank Operational Policies 4.01 "Environmental Assessment," 4.04 “Natural Habitats”, 4.11 “Cultural Property”, 4.12 “Involuntary Resettlement”, 4.10 “Indigenous People” and other pertinent operational policies and Guidelines.

4. Study Area and Likely Major Impacts

Specify the area involved and the boundaries of the study area for the assessment (e.g., water catchment). Where appropriate specify the right-of-way (ROW)-width and alignment for pipelines. Similarly, specify locations for transmission substations, pumps.

Identify adjacent or remote areas which should be considered with respect to impacts of particular

aspects of the project.

5. Scope of Work

In some cases, the tasks to be carried out by a consultant will be known with sufficient certainty to be specified completely in the terms of reference. In other cases, information deficiencies need to be alleviated or specialized field studies or modelling activities performed to assess impacts, and the consultant will be asked to define particular tasks in more detail for contracting agency review and approval.

Task 1. Description of the Proposed Project. Provide a brief description of the relevant parts of

the project, using maps (at appropriate scale) and including the following information: location of all project related development sites and ROW's, including offsite investments; general layout; flow diagrams/drawings of facilities/operation design basis, size, capacity, flow-through of unit operations, including pollution control technology; pre-construction activities; construction activities; schedule; staffing and support; facilities and services; commissioning, operation and maintenance activities; required offsite investments; and life expectancy for major components. [Note: there may be particular types of information appropriate in the description of the project category you are concerned with. Please specify them here.]

Include the need for any resettlement plan or indigenous people development plan.

Provide maps at appropriate scales to illustrate the general setting of project-related development sites and ROW's, as well as surrounding areas likely to be impacted. These maps should include topographic contours, as available, as well as locations of major surface waters, roads, railways, town centers, parks and reserves, and political boundaries. Also provide, as available, maps to illustrate land use, including industrial, residential, commercial and institutional development, agriculture, etc.

Task 2. Description of the Environment and socioeconomic context (baseline condition). Assemble, evaluate and present baseline data on the relevant physical, biological, and socio-economic characteristics of the development area and area of influence. Include information on any changes anticipated before the project commences. [Annotate or modify the lists below to show the critical information for this project category, or that which is irrelevant to it. You should particularly avoid compiling irrelevant data.]

a.) *Physical environment*: geology (e.g., stratigraphy and seismic history of development areas, integrity of geological layers protecting portable groundwater supplies); topography (e.g., drainage patterns around construction areas); soils (e.g., agricultural value); climate and meteorology; ambient air quality; existing sources of air emissions; surface and groundwater hydrology (e.g., soil erosion and sedimentation potential, flood hazard potential); water resources (e.g., adequacy of water supply) coastal and oceanic parameters; existing water pollution discharges, and receiving water quality (e.g., ability to assimilate effluent discharges and maintain water quality standards for desired uses).

b.) *Biological environment:* flora (e.g., types and diversity); fauna (e.g., resident and migratory); rare or endangered species within or in areas adjacent to project related development sites or ROW's; sensitive habitats, including parks or preserves, significant natural sites, etc.; species of commercial importance; and species with potential to become nuisances, vectors or dangerous.

c.) Socio-cultural environment (include both present and projected where appropriate): population; land use (e.g., year-round and seasonal); planned development activities; community structure; employment; distribution of income, goods and services; recreation;

public health; cultural properties (e.g., archeological and historically significant sites); indigenous peoples and traditional tribal land; and customs, aspirations and attitudes.

Task 3. Legislative and Regulatory Considerations. Describe the pertinent regulations and standards governing environmental quality, health and safety, protection of sensitive areas, protection of endangered species, siting, land use control, etc., at international, national, regional and local levels (The TOR should specify those that are known and require the consultant to investigate for others.) If transboundary impacts are likely, relevant international conventions should be described.

Task 4. Determination of the Potential Impacts of the Proposed Project. Predict and assess all significant impacts that the project is likely to generate, in quantitative terms as far as possible. Assess the impacts from changes brought about by the project on baseline environmental conditions as described under Task 2.

In this analysis, distinguish between significant positive and negative impacts, direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts, and immediate and long-term impacts. Identify impacts that may occur due to accidental events. Identify impacts which are unavoidable or irreversible. Wherever possible, describe impacts quantitatively, in terms of environmental costs and benefits. Assign economic values when feasible. Impact analyses for sub projects should be divided between construction impacts and operational impacts.

Characterize the extent and quality of available data, explaining significant information deficiencies and any uncertainties associated with predictions of impact. If possible, give the TOR for studies to obtain the missing information. [Identify the types of special studies likely to be needed for this project category.] For information not be obtainable until after execution, provide TOR for studies to monitor operations over a given time period and to modify designs and/or operational parameters based upon updated impact analysis.

Task 5. Analysis of Alternatives to the Proposed Project. Describe alternatives that were examined in the course of developing the proposed project and identify other alternatives which would achieve the same objectives. The concept of alternatives extends to siting, design, technology selection, construction techniques and phasing, and operating and maintenance procedures. Compare alternatives in terms of potential environmental impacts; capital and operating costs; suit- ability under local conditions; and institutional, training, and monitoring requirements. When describing the impacts, indicate which are irreversible or unavoidable and which can be mitigated. To the extent possible, quantify the costs and benefits of each alternative, incorporating the estimated costs of any associated mitigating measures.

Include the alternative of not constructing the project to demonstrate environmental conditions without it. Alternatives should include the following: the “no action” alternative (as mentioned above); alternative means of meeting the energy requirements; the alternative of upgrading existing facilities; alternative routes and sites; alternative design; and alternative methods of construction, including costs and reliability.

Task 6. Development of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP). Recommend feasible

and cost-effective measures to prevent or reduce significant negative impacts to acceptable levels. Include measures to address emergency response requirements for accidental events.
Estimate the impacts and costs of those measures, and of the institutional and training requirements to implement them. Consider compensation to affected parties for impacts which cannot be mitigated. Prepare a management plan including proposed work programs, budget estimates, schedules, staffing and training requirements, and other necessary support services to implement the mitigating measures. Provide environmental protection clauses for application by contractors and consultants.
The ToR should state that the concerned and affected parties should agree mitigating measures before they are submitted as recommendations in the ESMP

Task 7. Identification of Institutional Needs to Implement Environmental Assessment
Recommendations. Review the authority and capability of institutions at local, provincial/regional, and national levels and recommend steps to strengthen or expand them so that the management and monitoring plans in the environmental assessment can be implemented. The recommendations may extend to new laws and regulations, new agencies or agency functions, intersectoral arrangements, management procedures and training, staffing, operation and maintenance training, budgeting, and financial support.

Task 8. Development of a Monitoring Plan. Prepare a detailed plan to monitor the implementation of mitigating measures and the impacts of the project during construction and operation. Include in the plan an estimate of capital and operating costs and a description of other inputs (such as training and institutional strengthening) needed to implement the plan.
Depending upon local conditions and predicted impacts upon communities/individuals, there may be a need for a Resettlement Action Plan.

Task 9. Assist in Inter-Agency Coordination and Public/NGO Participation. Assist in coordinating the environmental assessment with other government agencies, in obtaining the views of local NGO's and affected groups, and in keeping records of meetings and other activities, communications, and comments and their disposition. (The Terms of Reference [TOR] should specify the types of activities; e.g., interagency scoping session environmental briefings for project staff and interagency committees, support to environmental advisory panels, public forum.). Review the authority and capability of institutions at local, provincial/regional, and national levels and recommend steps to strengthen or expand them so that the management or monitoring plans in the environmental assessment are likely to be implemented. The recommendations may extend to new laws and regulations, new agencies or agency functions, inter-sectoral arrangements, management procedures and training, staffing, operation and maintenance training, budgeting, and financial support.
Relevant material will be provided to affected groups in a timely manner prior to consultation and in a form and language that is understandable and accessible to the groups being consulted. The consultant should maintain a record of the public consultation and the record should indicate: means other than consultations (e.g., surveys) used to seek the views of affected stakeholders; the date and location of the consultation meetings, a list of the attendees and their affiliation and contract address: and summary minutes.

6. Report.

The environmental and social assessment report should be concise and limited to significant environmental issues. The main text should focus on findings, conclusions and recommended actions, supported by summaries of the data collected and citations for any references used in interpreting those data.
Detailed or un-interpreted data are not appropriate in the main text and should be presented in appendices or a separate volume. Unpublished documents used in the assessment may not be readily available and should also be assembled in an appendix. It is suggested that the environmental and social impact assessment report is organized according to the outline below. *(This is the format suggested in OP4.01; the ToR may specify a different one to satisfy national agency requirements as long as the topics*
required in the Bank's OP are covered)

- Executive Summary
- Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework
- Description of the Proposed Project
- Baseline Data (Description of the Environment)
- Significant Environmental Impacts
- Analysis of Alternatives
- Environmental Management Plan
- Environmental Management and Training
- Environmental Monitoring Plan
- Inter-Agency Coordination and Public/NGO Participation
- Appendices: List of Environmental Assessment Preparers References Record of Interagency/Forum/Consultation Meetings (This is the format suggested in OD 4.01; the TOR may specify a different one to satisfy national agency requirements as long as the topics required in the Bank's directive are covered.)

7. Consulting Team

Environmental assessment requires interdisciplinary analysis. The general skills required of an environmental and social assessment team are: environmental management planning, ecology, hydrology/hydrogeology, sociologist, community participation and gender.
(Identify in this paragraph which specializations ought to be included on the team for the particular project category.) Note: The team will be required to work closely with specialists undertaking the social analysis and to define arrangements for the final report, especially if the EA and social analysis are to be combined in one report.

8. Services, Facilities and Materials to be provided by the Client

The ToR should specify what services, facilities and materials will be provided to the Consultant by the World Bank and the Borrower, for example:

- The Project ISDS and draft PAD;
- Relevant background documentation and studies;
- Example ESMFs that demonstrate best practice, especially from the region or country;
- Making all necessary arrangements for facilitating the work of the Consultant and to provide access to government authorities, other Project stakeholders, and Project sites.

9. Schedule and Deliverables

Specify dates for the consultancy deliverables (e.g. detailed work plan within 2 weeks, interim

report within 7 weeks, and final draft report within 10 weeks of contract signature), and the overall duration of the consultancy (e.g. 15 weeks from contract signature).

10. Technical Proposal Contents

The ToR should require a technical proposal that at least:

- Demonstrates that the Consultant understands the overall scope and nature of the ESIA preparation work, and what will be required to respond satisfactorily to each component of the ToR;
- Demonstrates that the Consultant and his proposed team have relevant and appropriate experience to carry out all components of the ToR. Detailed curriculum vitae for each team member must be included;
- Describes the overall methodology for carrying out each component of the ToR, including desk and field studies, and data collection and analysis methods; and
- Provides an initial plan of work, outputs, and staff assignments with levels of effort by task.

11. Budget and Payments

The ToR should indicate if there is a budget ceiling for the consultancy. The ToR should specify the payment schedule (e.g. 10% on contract signature, 10% on delivery of detailed work plan, 40% on delivery of interim report, 30% on delivery of final draft ESIA, and 10% on delivery of final ESIA).

12. Other Information

Include here lists of data sources, project background reports and studies, relevant publications, and other items to which the consultant's attention should be directed.

Annex 3 : ESMP template

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

An ESMP will be prepared for all investment projects prepared under Component 2(b), of the PPIAP and will form an integral part of each project investment proposal. The sponsoring ministry is responsible for preparation of the ESMP while MoF/CPA will be responsible for clearance of all ESMPs.

Suggested ESMP Template

Project investment Activity	Potential Environmental and Social Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Monitoring Indicator	Institutional Responsibilities		Cost Estimates
				Implementation	Monitoring	
Pre-Construction Phase (Design)						
Activities						
Etc						
Construction Phase						
Activities						
Etc						
Operation and Maintenance Phase						
Activities						
Etc						

Supervision of the ESMP will begin during the detailed design stage when the required actions have to be incorporated into the detailed design and the final ECOP will be incorporated into bidding and contract documents. During the bidding and contractor selection processes, the bidders will be informed of their commitment to comply with ECOP including the need to initiate/maintain close communication with local agencies and communities and the mitigation costs will be part of the contract cost. The construction supervision consultant (CSC) or assigned engineer will also be responsible for a day-to-day supervision of contractor performance regarding to ESMP/ECOP and include the result in the project implementation progress report. The private sector partner or an independent monitoring consultant will supervise and monitor the implementation of other activities as described in the ESMP and include the results in the safeguard monitoring reports for the investments to be submitted to the TAT and/or WB (see Annex 5). The focal team will develop a supervision plan to facilitate timely implementation and allocation of resources. The following aspects will be considered during the supervision and reporting:

- determine whether the project is being carried out in conformity with environmental and social safeguards and legal agreements;
- identify problems as they arise during implementation and recommend means to resolve them;
- identify the key risks to project sustainability and recommend appropriate risk mitigation measures to the agency/entity responsible for O&M of the proposed investment; and
- if needed, recommend changes in project concept/design as the project evolves or circumstances change.

Annex 3b: Generic ESMP for PPIAP Investments

Environmental Management Plan

Impact issue	Proposed Action/ Measures	Implementation tool/criteria	Monitoring indicators	Verification	Project stage	Responsibility
Solid waste disposal	Provide adequate waste reception facilities at construction camp sites Dispose of waste at approved waste collection sites	Waste management plan/Construction site management plan	Number of site waste bins Final disposal records	Weekly checks by project engineer	Construction Operation	Contactor Project engineer
Waste oil/fuel disposal	Provide drums/containers for temporary storage on site of waste oil from equipment and vehicles. Dispose of waste oil through an approved agent	Waste management plan/Construction site management plan	Waste oil drums/containers on site	Monthly checks by project engineer	Construction Operation	Contactor Project engineer
Air pollution	Purchase sound equipment/machinery for project Operate well maintained vehicles, trucks and other equipment Use good quality fuel and lubricants Suppress dust generation at project sites Switch off engines when not in use	Part of contract agreement Routine maintenance plan for machinery Purchase of fuel at recognized stations Schedule of works is to limit Water surfaces several times a day to reduce dust at the site.	Audit of maintenance plan implementation	Independent check by project engineers Verification of maintenance record by project engineers Self-check by contractor	Construction	Contactor/Project engineer
Noise pollution	-Schedule of works is to be limited to daylight hours	Part of contract agreement	- Recorded grievances	Self-check by contractor	Construction	Contactor/Project engineer
Soil erosion						
Impacts on landscape	Project sites should be boarded from public view and ensure proper maintenance of the construction site	Construction site maintenance plan.	Implementation of the plan	- Self-check by contractor	Construction	Contactor/Project engineer

Traffic impacts	Use only road worthy vehicles and trucks Use experienced drivers	Purchase sound vehicles and trucks /machinery for project Driver qualification recorded	Traffic incidence records Grievances Recorded	Project engineers to verify	Construction	Contactor/Project engineer
Water pollution	No garbage/refuse, oily wastes, fuels/waste oils should be discharged into drains or water bodies Fuel storage tanks/sites should be properly secured Maintenance and cleaning of vehicles, trucks and equipment should take place offsite. Provide toilet facilities for construction workers Construction activities, including camps to include measures to control runoff	Waste management plan Spill prevention and control plan Construction site management plan	Visibility of oil on water bodies On site erosion observed Proposed actions implemented	Daily self checks by contractors Periodic reports on performance by contractor to project engineers -Spot checks/audits by project engineers	Construction Operation	Contractors /Project engineers Project engineers
Impact on fauna and flora	Avoid unnecessary exposure or access to sensitive habitat. Regular inspection or monitoring should be carried out in sensitive areas eg swamps/ wetlands the area prior to start of work. Ensure proper storage and handling of potentially	If a sensitive habitat is discovered in the work area or vicinity, Project activities should cease. The contractor should notify project engineers who will consult KWS to determine the appropriate course of action.	Presence of sensitive habitat at project area Wildlife incidents recorded and reported to KWS/NEMA	Regular self checks by contractor Spot checks and audit by contractor to the client	Construction Operation Maintenance	Contractors /Project engineers/KWS/NEMA

	hazardous materials (including oil).	Hazardous material management plan/accident management plan. Awareness raising among contractor personnel				

Social Management Plan

Impact issue	Proposed Action/ Measures	Implementation tool/criteria	Monitoring indicators	Verification	Project stage	Responsibility
Physical displacement	For acquired sites, the affected persons to be given relocation assistance (cash or kind) For acquired sites, to relocate communities and properties	RPF Resettlement Plan (RAP or ARAP)	PAPs removed and absent from site	Records to confirm PAPs received or provided with relocation assistance Resettlement plan implemented	Pre-construction	Project engineers
Employment and loss of livelihood	PAPs provided with livelihood assistance or assisted to get new jobs immediately without any loss of income. General Use local labour as much as possible and where readily available.	RPF Contractor labour policy	Caretaker complaints Complaints from local communities	PAPs employed elsewhere or evidence of livelihood assistance given Project engineers to verify quota to locals prior to recruitment of construction workers	Pre-construction Construction	Project engineers Contractors / Project engineers
Loss of access to land	Land acquisition	RPF/ Resettlement plan	Resettlement plan implementation	Evidence of acceptable compensation paid Resettlement plan implemented	Pre-construction	Implementing agencies/ Project engineers
Loss of structures/properties	Compensation for loss of permanent structures and assist to relocate other properties.	RPF/ Resettlement Plan	RPF implementation Resettlement plan implementation	Evidence of acceptable compensation paid Evidence of Resettlement plan implemented	Pre-construction	Implementing agencies/ Project engineers
Impacts on recreation and public areas	Place notices and warning signs at working areas	ESMP	Grievance records	Warning signs/notices in place	Construction	Contractors/Project engineers

Impacts on Human Health/ Safety and sanitation	Cover buckets of trucks carrying construction materials such as sand, quarry dust, etc Use road worthy vehicles/trucks and experienced drivers/operators Active construction areas to be marked with high-visibility tape Backfill and or secure open trenches and excavated areas. Provide adequate sanitary facilities Provide PPEs for construction workers. Educate construction workers on site rules/regulation and hygiene and disease (HIV) prevention.	ESMP Vehicle maintenance programme/plan in place Construction site management plan ESMP ESMP ESMP ESMP	-Health and safety incident register -Grievance records	Health and safety plan under implementation Daily self checks and verification by contractor Spot checks by project engineers Periodic reports by contractor to project engineers	Construction	Contractors
Impacts on cultural heritage/ archaeological interest /existing aquatic infrastructure and services	Identify cultural heritage resources and existing ecologically sensitive areas.	Pre-construction surveys / Chance finds procedure	Cultural/ archaeological resources/ existing infrastructure encounter incidence register	Chance finds procedure under implementation Daily self checks and verification by contractor Periodic reports by contractor to project engineers	Preconstruction and construction and repairs/ recovery	Contractors

Impacts on Human Health and Safety	Use suitable Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). For inland or marine projects - increase watch when navigating in areas that are known to be used by fishermen and other	ESMP	Health and safety incident register Grievance records	ESMP under implementation Spot checks and observations by project engineers	Preconstruction and construction, and repairs/ recovery	Contractors

Annex 4: RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN CONTENT

Scope of RAP

A RAP will only be prepared should a decision be made to proceed with activities which require significant land acquisition and resettlement of people. The scope and level of detail of a RAP vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement. The plan is based on up-to-date and reliable information about (a) the proposed resettlement and its impacts on the displaced persons and other adversely affected groups and (b) the legal issues involved in resettlement.

The RAP covers the elements below, as relevant. When any element is not relevant it should be noted in the RAP. If fewer than 200 people are to be resettled, an abbreviated RAP can be prepared.

1. **Description of the Project Area**

General description of the project and description of the project area

2. **Potential Impacts**

Identification of :

- The project component or activities that give rise to resettlement
- The zone of impact of such component or activities
- The alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement
- The mechanisms established to minimize resettlement to the extent possible during project implementation

3. **Objectives**

The main objectives of the resettlement program

4. **Socio-economic studies of the project area**

These will include:

- Land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest area) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area.
- The patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project.
- Public infrastructure and social services that will be affected and
- Social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions (e.g. community organizations, ritual groups, NGOs) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.

5. **100% census of project affected people (PAPs):**

The census survey will include:

- Current occupants of the affected area to establish a basis for the design of the resettlement program and to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance.
- Standard characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population.
- The magnitude of the expected loss – total or partial- of assets, and the extent of displacement, physical or economic
- Information on vulnerable groups or persons as provided for in OP4.12. para. 8, for whom special provision may have to be made

Provisions to update information on the displaced people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals so that the latest information is available at the time of their displacement.

6. **Legal Framework**

The RAP is based on the RPF which sets out the legal and regulatory framework governing resettlement, land acquisition and asset loss for the PPIAP.

7. **Institutional Framework**

The findings of an analysis of the institutional framework covering:

- The identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs that may have a role in project implementation.
- An assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs
- Any steps that are proposed to enhance the institutional capacity of agencies and NGOs responsible for the resettlement implementation.

8. **Eligibility**

Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.

9. **Valuation of and compensation for losses**

The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation under local law, and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for lost assets.

10. Resettlement Measures

A description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures, including an entitlement matrix, that will assist each category of eligible displaced persons to achieve the objectives of the policy (see.0p 4.12. para. 6). In addition to being technically and economically feasible the resettlement packages should be compatible with the cultural preferences of the displaced persons, and prepared in consultation with them.

11. Site Selection, Site Preparation and Relocation

Alternative relocation sites considered and explanation of those selected covering:

- Institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, whether rural or urban, for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least comparable to the advantages of the old sites with an estimate of the time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources.
- Any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of ineligible persons at the selected sites.
- Procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer and
- Legal arrangements for regularizing and transferring titles to resettlers.

12. Housing, infrastructure and social services

Plans to provide (or to finance resettlers' provision of) housing, infrastructure (e.g. water supply, feeder roads), and social services (e.g. schools, health services) – plans to ensure comparable services to host populations; any necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities.

13. Environmental protection and management

A description of the boundaries of the relocation area and an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main investment requiring the resettlement)

14. Community participation, involvement of resettlers and host communities

- A description of the strategy for consultation with and participation of resettlers and hosts in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities.
- A summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan.
- A review of the resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them, including choices related to forms of compensation and resettlement assistance, to relocating as individual families or as parts of preexisting communities or kinship groups, to sustaining

existing patterns of group organization and to retaining access to cultural property (e.g. places of worship, pilgrimage centers, cemeteries)

- Institutionalized arrangements by which displaced persons can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that such vulnerable groups as indigenous people, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented.

15. Integration with host populations

Measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on nay host communities including:

- Consultations with host communities and local governments
- Arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided to resettlers.
- Arrangements for addressing any conflict that may arise between resettlers and host communities
- Any measures necessary to augment services (e.g. education, water, health and production services) in host communities to make them at least comparable to services available to resettlers.

16. Grievance Procedures

Grievances and complaints raised during the implementation of the RAP will be dealt with in accordance with the Grievance Redress Mechanism set out in Section 8 of the RPF. The Land Acquisition Committee (LAC) established by the Council of Ministers under the LLE, also performs the duties of a grievance redress committee in relation to the value of land and/or assets acquired. The LAC will use a negotiated approach to reach a consensus on the replacement value of lands and assets. If this approach fails an AP may bring the matter to a Grievance Redress Committee which will try and resolve the issue and make a recommendation within 7- 10 days. If no decision is reached after 10 days, the AP may seek recourse through the legal system as a last resort.

17. Organizational responsibilities

The organizational framework for implementing resettlement , including identification of agencies responsible for delivery of resettlement measures and provision of services; arrangements to ensure appropriate coordination between agencies and jurisdictions involved in implementation; any measures (including technical assistance) needed to strengthen the implementing agencies' capacity to design and carry out resettlement activities; provisions for the transfer to local authorities or resettlers themselves of responsibility for managing facilities and services provided under the project and for transferring other such responsibilities from the resettlement implementing agencies, when appropriate.

18. Implementation schedule

An Implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation through implementation, including target dates for the achievement of expected benefits to

resettlers and hosts and termination of the various forms of assistance. The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.

19. Costs and budget

Tables showing itemised cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies, timetables for expenditures, sources of funds, and arrangements for timely flow of funds and funding for resettlement, if any, in areas outside the jurisdiction of the implementing agencies.

20. Monitoring and Evaluation

Arrangements for monitoring of resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by independent monitors as considered appropriate by the Bank, to ensure complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs and outcomes for resettlement activities; involvement of the displaced persons in the monitoring process, evaluation of the impact of resettlement for a reasonable period after all resettlement and related development activities have been completed; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent activities.

Annex 4 b Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

In compliance with WB/OP4.12, if there are fewer than 200 Project Affected People (PAPs) the following abbreviated RAP shall be followed in order to restore housing and issue economic compensation for loss of land and livelihood through a consultative and mutually agreed process.

Process:

1. Survey of land and assets of PAPs, including squatters and informal settlers:
    a. The surveyed land and assets should be identified, marked and photographed, and by the defined eligibility cut-off date
    b. The PAPs should be identified and registered with full data and photographed
    c. A compensation package in line with the principles of the RPF should be developed.
    d. Initial consultations should be conducted to identify any salient issues or concerns impacting on PAPs. Separate consultations should be conducted with women in order to properly ascertain their views and concerns

An abbreviated RAP must contain a minimum of the following elements:

(i) A census survey of displaced persons and valuation of assets
(ii) Description of compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided
(iii) Consultation with displaced people about acceptable alternatives
(iv) Compensation Matrix w. all PAPs and their complete entitlements etc
(v) Institutional responsibilities for implementation and procedures for grievance redress
(vi) Arrangements for monitoring and evaluation
(vii) A timetable and budget

The compensation package and abbreviated Resettlement Plan should be submitted to the Bank for clearance.

Attachment 5: Chance Find Procedures

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).

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.

Annex 6: Environmental Guidelines for Contractors

1. General Provisions and Precautions

The contractor engaged to construct court buildings shall take all necessary measures and precautions to ensure that all the works and associated operations on or off the work sites are carried out in accordance with statutory and regulatory environmental requirement of Kenya.

The Contractor shall implement all measures necessary to avoid undesirable adverse environmental and social impacts wherever possible, restore work sites to acceptable standards, and abide by any environmental performance Requirements specified in the EMP.

The contractor shall avoid and prevent any nuisance or disturbance associated with execution of work under this project. In the event of any soil, debris or silt from the work sites being deposited on any adjacent land, the contractor shall immediately remove all such spoil debris or silt and restore the affected area to its original state, to the satisfaction of the local authority or any other responsible authorities where the court facility is being constructed.
During construction, the Contractor shall adhere to the proposed activity implementation schedule and the monitoring plan/strategy in order to ensure that there is effective feedback of monitoring information to the project management. This will ensure that Impact management can be implemented properly and where necessary, allow for adaptation to changing and unforeseen conditions.
Apart from the regular inspection of each site by the Project Engineer for adherence to the Contract conditions and specifications, Local Authorities or the Environmental Agency may carry out similar inspection during construction. In all cases, the Contractor shall comply with directives issued by such inspectors to ensure that there is adequate rehabilitation of the bio-physical environment and compensation for socio-economic disruption resulting from the construction activities.

2. Protection of Water and other Public Services

The Contractor shall ensure that no utilities or public services are disrupted as a result of execution of the courts construction works. In particular, the Contractor shall:

- Not discharge or deposit any waste or any material into any water bodies or any grounds except with the permission of the appropriate regulatory authorities.
- Not interfere with supply or abstraction of water for public or private use; and shall not pollute any water resources (including groundwater) as a result of execution of the works;
- Not disrupt power supply or telephone connections or any other public or private services including footpaths and walkways;
- Ensure that at all times during construction activities, all streams and drains within and adjacent to the work sites are kept safe and free from any wastes and any material arising from the works;
- Protect all water courses (including rivers, streams, ditches, canals, drains and lakes) from pollution, siltation, flooding or erosion as a result of the construction works.
- Take all responsibility to locate or to confirm the details and location of all utilities on or in the vicinity of the construction site.
- Assume responsibility for any damage and \or disruption caused by the firm or workers, directly or indirectly, arising from actions taken or a failure to take action to protect public or private utilities. The Contractor shall be responsible for full restoration of any damage caused and for restoration of disrupted services.
- Record and Report in a timely manner (within 24 hours) to the construction site engineer/manager any damage caused to water utilities or public services.

- Water and waste products shall be appropriately collected, removed and disposed of at an approved location and in a manner that will not cause pollution or nuisance in compliance with the Local Authority and the Environmental Agency regulations.
- Not dispose of any excavated soil or surplus materials on private land unless such authorized in writing by the plot or land owner(s).

3. Control of Air Pollution

- Open fires and burning of construction waste shall not be permitted at all;
- Blasting and quarrying shall be carried out using material and methods approved by the appropriate controlling authority and in a manner to avoid dust emission.
- Dust- generating operations shall not be permitted to affect any residential areas, pedestrians or any public or private property. Where dust generation cannot be avoided, appropriate measures such as water sprinkling and use of fencing shields or appropriate covering material shall be employed. All workers shall be provided with appropriate protective gear (nose masks) to guard against excessive dust or smoke emissions.
- All construction machinery and equipment including all vehicles shall be regularly maintained to ensure that no smoke or obnoxious gas is discharged to pollute the air and affect the public or property.
- Construction workers shall be instructed to minimise dust generation and emission of excess smoke through excessive raving of machinery or vehicle engines.

4. Excavation and Acquisition of Construction Material

- All excavation activities shall be carried out in approved places, using approved excavation procedures and practices. Topsoil from borrow pits will be saved and reused in re-vegetating the excavated areas to the satisfaction of the construction supervisor.
- All sites identified for excavation of construction materials shall be approved by the construction supervisor in liaison with the local authority and Ministry of Public Works in charge of the area.
- All excavated areas shall be restored to original or better state in full compliance of environmental regulations, standards and according to contract specifications. Restoration of the borrow pit areas and their surroundings, shall be done according to environmental regulations and to the satisfaction of the construction supervisor and local authority.
- Borrow pits shall be levelled and covered to facilitate natural drainage and scenic beauty, or to create functional water storage structures as appropriate.
- Borrow pit sites shall be re-vegetated using indigenous grass and plants.

5. Soil Erosion Prevention.

- The Contractor shall fence off construction sites, provide appropriate drainage and ram or compact soils where necessary to stabilize the soils and reduce erosion.
- All construction sites and sites used for mining materials shall be backfilled, levelled and re-planted with trees, vegetation and grass to restore them to the original state and to prevent soil erosion.
- As far as possible the contractor shall avoid or reduce construction activities and mining of construction material during the peak of rainy seasons.
- Minimize the long-term visual impact of the site area by creating landforms that are compatible with the adjacent landscape.
- Ensure reshaped land is formed so as to be inherently stable, adequately drained and suitable for the desired long-term land use that avoids ponding and allows for natural regeneration of vegetation.

6. Construction Site Waste Management

- Construction site shall be provided with solid and liquid waste receptacles for collecting generated solid waste at the site and used oils from vehicles and machines.

- All waste generated during construction shall be collected and disposed off at designated disposal sites in line with applicable local authority and environmental agency regulations.
- Used oil from maintenance shall be collected and disposed of appropriately at designated sites or be re-used or sold for re-use locally.
- Runoff to and from the site area shall be restricted by constructing diversion channels or holding structures such as drains to reduce flooding within the site area and also the potential of soil erosion and water pollution.
- No construction water containing spoils or site effluent, especially cement and oil, shall be allowed to flow into natural water drainage courses.
- Wash water from washing out of equipment shall not be discharged into water courses or drains.

7. Control of Social Impacts

- The Contractor shall coordinate with all the neighbouring land users and respect their rights to a clean and safe environment. The contractor shall undertake to restore to original condition or conditions acceptable to the owner within an agreed time. Construction site shall be maintained and cleaned up at all times and on completion of the works.
- Health and safety of workers shall be protected by providing basic emergency health and first aid facilities and awareness meetings aimed at the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases including AIDS. Awareness meetings shall be conducted as a part of all construction employee orientation programs. Employees shall be provided with condoms for protection from STIs.
- The Contractor shall employ the use of barricades and barrier tapes to control movement within the construction area and also provide safety.
- The Contractor shall not stockpile or store any construction materials; nor park construction plant or vehicles in walk ways, pedestal routes or driveways. Stockpiles of material shall be covered with tarpaulins or sprayed with water where these materials pose risks of dust to the public or people's property.
- The Contractor will follow the requirements of the National Museum Act, which governs the preservation of cultural resources, prohibits movement of any asset that is archaeological or paleontological interest from the place where it has been discovered unless authorized by an exploration license, or by written permit from the Minister after consultation with the National Museum. The construction workers will be advised of this policy and legal requirements.

8. Noise Control and Regulation

- The Contractor shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the operation of all mechanical equipment and construction processes on and off the site shall not cause any unnecessary or excessive noise to the public. In addition, the Contractor shall operate noisy equipment within government working times unless with prior arrangement and permission from the employer
- Vehicle, plant and equipment exhaust systems shall be maintained in good working order, as recommended by the manufacturers, to ensure that no noise is unnecessarily generated to inconvenience the public.
- Construction works and operations shall be scheduled to coincide with periods when people would least be affected by noise, having due regard for avoiding any noise disturbances to local residents, hospitals, schools or any other public and private places in the work site neighbourhood.
- The contractor shall notify public (likely to be affected by the works) of impending construction operations and specify methods to receive and handle all public complaints.

9. Contractor's Environment, Health and Safety Management Plan (EHS-MP)

- The Contractor shall prepare an EHS-MP to ensure the adequate management of the health, safety, environmental and social aspects of the construction works. The Contractor's EHS-MP will serve two main purposes:
  - For the Contractor's internal use to ensure that all measures are in place for adequate EHS management and as an operational manual for the Contractors Staff.
  - For the Judiciary to ensure that the Contractor is fully prepared for the adequate management of the EHS aspects of the project, and as a basis for monitoring of the Contractor's EHS performance.
- The Contractor's EHS-MP shall provide at least the following:
  - A description of procedures and methods for complying with the general environmental management conditions, and any specific conditions specified in the EMP;
  - A description of specific mitigation measures that will be implemented in order to eliminate or minimize adverse impacts;
  - A description of all planned monitoring activities and the reporting thereof; and
  - The internal organizational, management and reporting mechanisms put in place for to realise the same.
- The Contractor's EHS-MP will be reviewed and approved by the Judiciary's representative supervising the courts construction works before commencement. The review should demonstrate if the Contractor's EHS-MP is adequate and covers all the identified impacts, and has defined appropriate measures to mitigate any potential impacts.

10. EHS Reporting

- The Contractor shall prepare regular (bi-weekly or monthly) progress reports to the Supervising Engineer on compliance with the general conditions, the project EMP if any, and the Contractor's EHS-MP. It is expected that the Contractor's reports will include information on:
  - EHS management actions/measures taken, including approvals sought from local or national authorities;
  - Problems encountered in relation to EHS aspects (incidents, including delays, cost consequences, etc. as a result thereof);
  - Lack of compliance with contract requirements on the part of the Contractor;
  - Changes of assumptions, conditions, measures, designs and actual works in relation to EHS aspects; and
  - Observations, concerns raised and/or decisions taken with regard to EHS management during site meetings.
- It is advisable that reporting of significant EHS incidents be done "**as soon as practicable**". Such incident reporting shall therefore be done individually and as need arises. Also, it is advisable that the Contractor keeps his own records on health, safety and welfare of persons, and damage to property.
- It is advisable to include such records, as well as copies of incident reports, as appendixes to the regular reports. Example formats for an incident notification and detailed report are given below. Details of EHS performance will be reported to the Client through the Supervising Engineer reports to the Client.

11. Training of Contractor's Personnel

- The Contractor shall provide sufficient training to his own personnel to ensure that they are all competent and aware of the relevant aspects of the general conditions, project EMP and the Contractor's EHS-MP and are able to fulfil their expected roles and functions.
- Specific training should be provided to those employees that have particular responsibilities associated with the implementation of the EHS-MP. General topics should be:
  - EHS in general (working procedures);

- Emergency procedures;
- Social and cultural aspects (awareness raising on social issues) and
- Reporting Procedures.

12. Environmental Monitoring

The Contractor shall be responsible for monitoring all his activities and ensuring that all environmental requirements and conditions are met at all times.

All records and reports on environmental monitoring carried out by the Contractor shall be kept and availed to the Project Engineer supervising the construction works.

Annex 6b: Environmental Codes of Practice (ECOP)

This Annex has two sections (Attachment 2(a) and 2(b)) setting out the guidelines to prepare for the ECOP to mitigate the social and environmental impacts mainly during the construction Phase of sub projects. ECOP also includes guidelines (section 1.5) for Implementation of Environmental Health and Safety.

Attachment 6 (a): Environmental Codes of Practice (ECOP)

1. The attachment presents a generic ECOP to be finalized during the preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)and it will be applied to all works construction contracts under the PPIAP. It comprises 2 parts: (1) General provision and planning and (2) Construction management and monitoring including a chance find procedures and specific requirements on environmental health and safety as required by WB safeguards. The safeguards staff in the TAT within the CPPPA in Kabul will be responsible for ensuring full compliance of ECOP.

2. The final ECOP will be incorporated into bidding and contract documents and applied to all sub project investments to be conducted under the PPIAP. The ECOP was developed based on the principle that the potential negative impacts of works could create similar potential impacts (increased in air, noise, vibration, waste generation, safety risks, local traffic, etc.) and could be mitigated through good environmental management practices. However the scale and level of issues and the required mitigations and their associated cost are different and require different efforts and expertise during supervision and monitoring. The application of ECOP is expected to become a standard procedure to be mainstreamed into PPIAP supported investment sub projects.

3. ***Application of ECOP:*** According to the criteria established for type of works and the screening criteria for PPIAP, all construction works will apply the generic ECOP describes in this attachment. After an ESMP is approved, the Transaction Advisor(s) will incorporate the final ECOP into bidding and contract documents and ensure that the bidders/contractors are committed to this obligation and are aware that the mitigation cost is part of the construction cost. Before construction works begin the focal team within the sponsoring agencies will assign a qualified field engineer or a construction supervision consultant (CSC) to be responsible for the day-to-day supervision and monitoring of safeguard performance of the contractor and including the results in the construction supervision progress report. The focal team will also mobilize an environmental monitoring consultant (EMC) to conduct periodic monitoring of the contractor performance and report the results and possible complaints from local authorities, communities, and/or other stakeholders.

4. **Scope of ECOP:** ECOP requirements are divided into 2 parts: (1) General Provision and Planning and (2) Construction Management and Monitoring. Part (1) describes roles and responsibility of the project investment owner, contractor, and supervisor including the basic principles for contractor to consider during the construction planning or development of the contractor's standard operation procedures (SOP) while Part (2) describes standard requirements during execution of works to reduce potential impacts on air, noise, vibration, water, etc. including monitoring indicators and monitoring requirements (if

needed).Modifications the generic ECOP can be made to suit specific issues/conditions observed/agreed during the transect walk or the preparation of the ESMP. For the sake of clarity, "construction" in this document includes all site preparation, demolition, spoil disposal, materials and waste removal and all related engineering and construction activities.

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

Part (1): General Provision and Planning

Section (1.1) Contractor responsibility

6. The Contractor is responsible for making best effort to reduce and mitigate the potential negative impacts on local environment and local resident including making payment for all damages that may occur. Performance of the Contractor will be closely supervised and monitored by the sub project management and/or qualified field engineer as well as periodic monitored by a qualified consultant to be assigned by the project investment owner. Results of the ECOP compliance monitoring will be included as part of the construction progress report. Compliance with ECOP will be part of the Contractor's construction compliance. **The Contractor will also be responsible for ensuring that any subcontractors will comply with ECOP.**

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

- The Contractor will install the Work Camp on areas far enough from water points, houses and sensitive areas in consultation with the community and the project investment owner. Good quality sanitary equipment should be selected and installed in the Work Camp.
- The Contractor will manage all activities in compliance with laws, rules and other permits related to site construction regulations (what is allowed and not allowed on work sites), and will protect public properties. Degradation and demolition of private properties will be avoided. Paying compensation to damage to the public facilities and/or private property will be required. The Contractor will inform the project investment owner on issue and/or damages that may unexpectedly occur.
- The Contractor is responsible for protection of local environment against dust, air, noise, vibration, exhaust fuels and oils, and other solid residues generated from the work sites. The Contractor should manage waste properly and do not burn them on site and also should provide a proper storage for materials, organize parking and displacements of machines in the site. Used oil and construction waste materials must be appropriately disposed off and adequate waste disposal and sanitation services should be provided at the construction site next to the generated areas. The Contractor should manage waste properly and do not burn them on site and also should provide a proper storage for materials, organize parking and displacements of machines in the site. In order to protect soil, surface and ground water the Contractor will avoid any wastewater discharge, oil spi1l and discharge of any type of pollutants

on soils, in surface or ground waters, in sewers and drainage ditches. Compensation measures may be required.

- The Contractor has the responsibility for maintaining good hygiene, safety, and security on work sites, including protection of and health and safety of staff and workers. The Contractor has to prevent standing water in open construction pits, quarries or fill areas to avoid potential contamination of the water table and the development of a habitat for disease-carrying vectors and insects.
- The Contractor should use a quarry of materials according to the mining code requirements and compensate planting in case of deforestation or tree felling. When possible, the Contractor should develop maintenance and reclamation plans, protect soil surfaces during construction and re-vegetate or physically stabilize eligible surfaces, preserve existing fauna and flora and preserve natural habitats along streams, steep slopes, and ecologically sensitive areas.
- The Contractor should select sustainable construction materials and construction method, during construction, control dust by using water or through other means and control and clean the construction site daily.
- The Contractor will work with local authority and manage local traffic effectively and ensure traffic access of road safety of local residents and road users during the works. Speed limit at work sites and community area will be applied to all vehicles and cars. All vehicles and their drivers must be identified and registered and the drivers are properly trained.
- The Contractor should install signaling of works, ensure no blockage of access to households during construction and/or provide alternative access, provide footbridges and access of neighbors and endure construction of proper drainage on the site.
- The Contractor should respect the cultural sites, ensure security and privacy of women and households in close proximity to the camps and safely dispose asbestos.

Section (1.2) Non-compliance reporting procedures

8. The Contractor (and its subcontractors if any) must comply with the final ECOP. To ensure that necessary action has been undertaken and that steps to avoid adverse impacts and/or reoccurrence have been implemented, the EMCs and/or Contractors must advise the project investment owner within 24 hours of any serious incidents of non-compliance with the final ECOP that may have serious consequence. In the event of working practices being deemed dangerous either by the project investment owners, the local authorities, or the other concerned agencies, immediate remedial action must be taken by the Contractors**.** The Contractors must keep records of any incidents and any ameliorative action taken. The records on non-compliance that could be practically addressed (not cause serious impacts) should be reported to the project investment owner on a monthly basis.

9. The Contractor will be responsible for dealing with any reports/grievance forwarded by the project investment owner, Police or other agencies (by following instruction from the project investment owner representative as appropriate) as soon as practicable, preferably

within one hour but always within 24 hours of receipt by either the Contractor. The CSC/EMC will monitor and ensure that the Contractor has taken appropriate action. Where appropriate, approval remedial actions may require an agreement from the local authorities and/or other Government agencies. Procedures should be put in place to ensure, as far as is reasonably practical, that necessary actions can be undertaken to avoid recurrence and/or serious damage.

Section (1.3) Liaising with local authorities and the public

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

Section (1.4) Community relations

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

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

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

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

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

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

***Site EHS Rules*:**

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

***Health and Hygiene*:** The measures should include:

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

Security:Security measures should include:

- Regular attendance and a controlled time keeping of all employees;
- Restriction of un-authorized persons to the residential and work areas;

- Restriction of carrying weapons and control hunting by employees; and
- Provision of boundary walls/ fences with proper exits to the camp.

Section (1.6) Implementation of *"Chance Find"* Procedures

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

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

Section (1.7) Prohibitions

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

- Cutting of trees for any reason outside the approved construction area; Hunting, fishing, wildlife capture, or plant collection; Buying of wild animals for food; Having caged wild animals (especially birds) in camps; Poaching of any description; Explosive and chemical fishing; Disturbance to anything with architectural or historical value;

- Building of fires; Use of unapproved toxic materials, including lead-based paints, asbestos, etc.; Use of firearms (except authorized security guards); Use of alcohol by workers in office hours; Driving in an unsafe manner in local roads;
- Washing cars or machinery in streams or creeks; Maintenance (change of oils and filters) of cars and equipment outside authorized areas: Creating nuisances and disturbances in or near communities; Disposing garbage in unauthorized places; Indiscriminate disposal of rubbish or construction wastes; Littering the site; Spillage of potential pollutants, such as petroleum products; Collection of firewood; Urinating or defecating outside the designated facilities; and Burning of wastes and/or cleared vegetation.

Part (2) Construction Management and Monitoring

Section (2.1) Mitigation measures

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

#	Activities causing impacts	Mitigation measures[Note: Project Owner means the agency responsible for supervision of works]	Monitoring indicators
1	Establishment, operation of labour camps, material and equipment yards and approach roads	• Ensure that the sites for campsite approved by Project Owner (PO); Construction of camp at location shown in the Contractor's Mobility Map • Ensue that washing areas, demarcated and water from washing areas and kitchen is released in sumps. • Ensure septic tanks of appropriate design have been used for sewage treatment and outlets are released into sumps • Ensure that the outlets released into sumps must not make a pond of stagnant water. • Ensure that latrines, septic tanks, and sumps are built at a safe distance from water body, stream, or dry streambed, and the sump bottom is above the groundwater level.	Selected sites through tripartite consultation including community, Contractor and Project Owner representative
2	Provision of camp facilities	Provision of security, septic tanks, latrines, lined wash area, safe water supply, paths, fire prevention equipment etc.	Comfortable living of staff
3	Disposal of waste generated from the camp	• Recycle metallic, glass waste; burry organic waste in impervious pit covered with soil. • Ensure that waste material is properly disposed off in a manner that does not affect the natural drainage.	No health issue occurred
4	Access tracks/haulage routs	• The moving machinery should remain within the project boundary. • Ensure that the access tracks, which are prone to dust emissions and marked on the map, should be maintained by water spraying daily. • After completion of construction work all the damaged roads / tracks will be restored by the	Usage of the selected tracks

		Contractor, as it is Contractor's obligations. Ensure that surface run-off controls are installed and maintained to minimize erosion. • Restriction on movement of Contractor's vehicles on designation routes; deploy traffic man at the village to control the traffic.	
5	Hiring skilled workers from outside of the locality	Hiring of labour from the local communities	Signed Agreement between Project Owner and community for hiring of labour
6	Workers safety and hygienic conditions	Provision of protective clothing and equipment for labourers handling hazardous materials, (helmets, adequate footwear) for concrete works (long boots, gloves), for welders (protective screen, gloves dungaree), etc.	Safe working conditions
7	Water for labours consumption and construction	• Contractor has to make his own arrangements for water.	Water tanker and pump by the Contractor
8	Interruption of canal water supply	• Divert water through pipes at construction places.	Farmers' complain
9	Social issues	• Ensure that conflicts with localpowerholders and local communities are avoided. • Ensure that focus group meetings are conducted with both men and women to identify any water related and other issues related to project implementation.	Conflict, suspension of the project investment work
10	Storage of hazardous material (including waste)	Provide hard compacted, impervious and bounded flooring to hazardous material storage areas; Label each container indicating what is stored within; Train staff in safe handling techniques.	Nil health hazard and water contamination occurred.
11	Construction activities; handling of fuels, oil spell and lubricants	• Ensure that no contaminated effluent is released in to the environment. • Ensure that fuels, oils, and other hazardous substances handled and stored according to standard safety practices such as secondary containment. • Fuel tanks should be labeled and stored in impervious lining and dykes etc • Ensure that vehicle refueling to be planned on need basis to minimize travel and chance spills. • Ensure that operating vehicles are checked regularly for any fuel, oil, or battery fluid leakage.	No oil spill observed
12	Cutting of trees in the right of way where required	To get agreement of the CDC/IA members	Signed Agreement between Project Owner and community
	Excavation of	Proper compaction and water sprinkling	Erosion and dust

13	channels		emission minimized
14	Disposal of excavated material	Stockpile the excavated material to non-agriculture and in a minimum area and away from storm water	Minimum loss of habitat
15	Downstream water availability during project work.	Provision of diversion pipes for continuous water supply during rehabilitation works	Agreement between water users signed.
16	Loss of fertile soil and vegetation; impacts on natural vegetation and embankment erosion along the watercourse.	Remove surface soil of the location, stocked in a proper place and once the construction is finished, put the soil back on that place. The left over spoil soil should be collected and kept aside for rehabilitation of the site at later stage of the work; re-vegetate the embankments with indigenous plant species	Banks stabilized and re-vegetated
17	Dust and smoke emissions	All truckloads of loose materials shall be covered during transportation. Water spraying or any other methods shall be used by the Contractor to maintain the works areas, adjacent areas, and roads, in a dustless condition, as well the vehicle speed not to be exceeded from 30Km/h. Vehicles will be tuned regularly to minimize the smoke emissions.	Dust and smoke controlled
18	Noise pollution	Vehicles and equipment used to be fitted, as applicable, and with properly maintained silencers. Restriction on loudly playing radio/tape recorders etc.	Excessive noise generation controlled
19	Excavation of borrow areas	Excavate borrow soil up to maximum depth of 0.5m; with slope boundaries	Borrow area rehabilitated as per specification
20	Rehabilitation of borrow pits	Proper rehabilitation of borrow pits; Removal and storage of top 15 cm top soil having organic materials and spreading it back during restoration of borrow area	Borrow areas rehabilitated
21	Encountering archaeological sites during earth works	Project Owner field supervisor will halt the work at the site and inform to the regional team leader and Archaeological Department immediately.	The report from the project investment field supervisor, community and contractor
22	Aesthetic/ scenic quality	• Carry out complete restoration of the construction sites. • Remove all waste, debris, unused construction material, and spoil from the worksites.	Risk to the labour and visitor

Section (2.2) Environmental quality monitoring

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

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

Attachment 6 (b) Simplified ECOP

1. This attachment presents a generic good environmental and housekeeping practices aiming to minimize the potential negative impacts during construction for very small civil works given attention to address the issue related to human and environmental safety and minimize disturbance of local residents. The project owner will ensure that the following practices are strictly implemented as relevant to the activities and locations of works. These requirements should be incorporated into the bidding and contract documents and contractor performance should be supervised, monitored, and reported as part of the project progress report.

2. The following "Do" and "Do Not" should be strictly observed:

Do:

- Limited working hour during the day time, especially in residential areas, and control driving speed;
- Minimize earth excavation and appropriate disposal of spoil;
- Minimize opening of new borrow pits and ensure proper closure;
- Minimize traffic congestion, dust and noise generation;
- Proper maintenance of construction equipment and vehicles;
- Provide appropriate safety sign (day and night) and closely inform local residents;
- Avoid spill of used oil and other toxic materials, including safe transportation and storage;
- Apply good housekeeping in the construction and/or storage sites to ensure safety of workers and peoples (collect and remove debris to keep the work site orderly and safe); Plan and implement adequate disposal of scrap, waste and surplus materials; Keep the work area and all equipment tidy; Designate areas for waste materials and provide containers; Keep stairways, passageways and ladders free of material, supplies and obstructions; Secure loose or light material that is stores on roofs or open floors; Keep materials at least 2m (5ft) from openings, roof edges, excavations or trenches; Remove or bend over nails protruding from lumber; Keep hoses, power cords, welding leads, etc from laying in heavily travelled walkways or areas; Ensure structural openings are covered/protected adequately; Provide the appropriate fire extinguishers for the materials found on-site. Keep fire extinguisher stations clear and accessible; etc.)
- Ensure access to clean water and latrines by workers and provide mosquito net.
- Avoid social/cultural conflict between workers and local population.

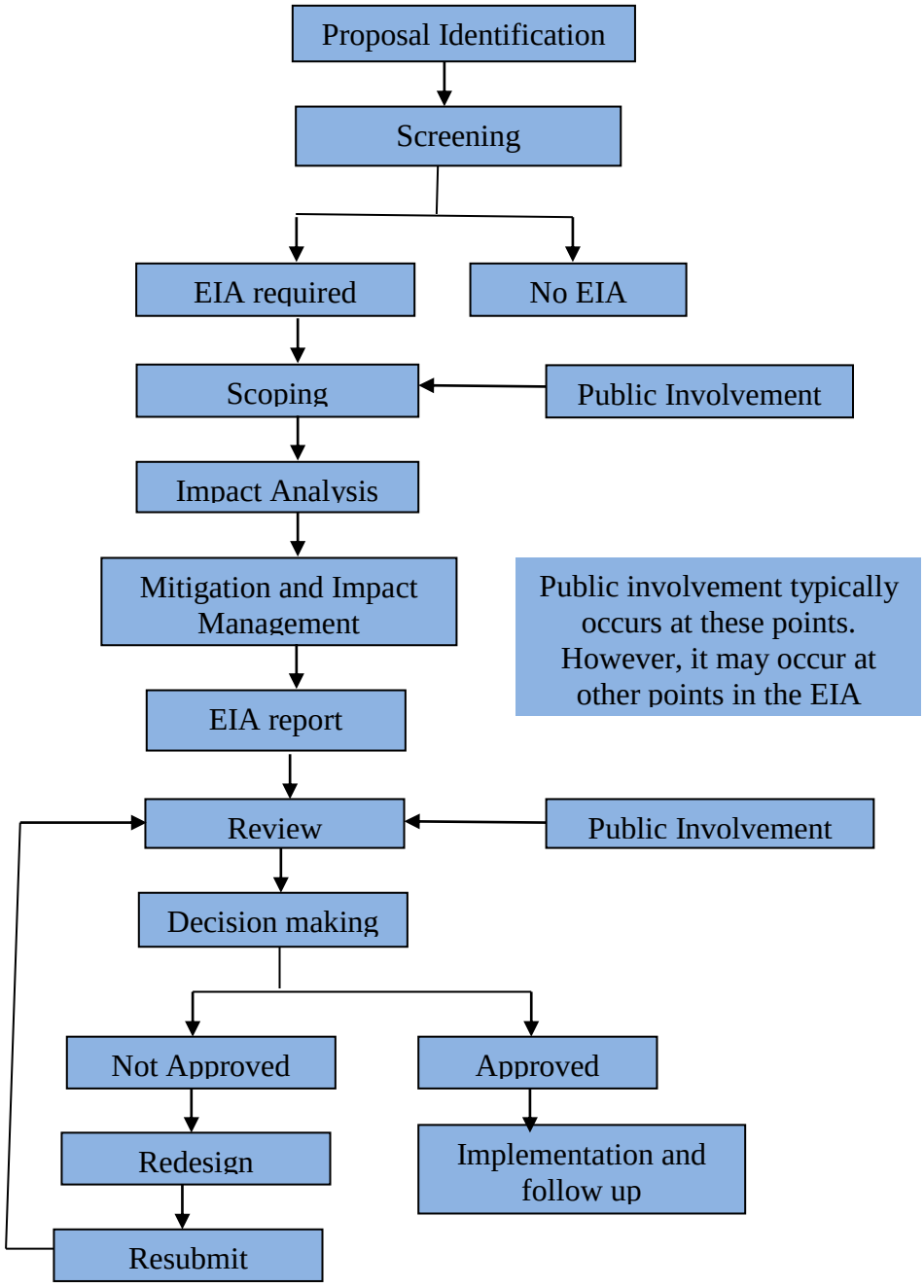
Do Not:

- Do not permit rubbish to fall freely from any locations of the project and/or access by animals (dogs, cats, pigs, etc.). Use appropriate containers.
- Do not throw tools or other materials.
- Do not raise or lower any tool or equipment by its own cable or supply hose.
- Use grounding straps equipped with clamps on containers to prevent static electricity buildup.
- Do not allow hunting of animals by workers in protected areas.

SPECIAL NOTE ON FLAMMABLE/EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS:

- Store flammable or explosive materials such as gasoline, oil and cleaning agents apart from other materials.
- Keep flammable and explosive materials in proper containers with contents clearly marked.
- Dispose of greasy, oily rags and other flammable materials in approved containers.
- Store full barrels in an upright position.
- Store empty barrels separately.
- Post signs prohibiting smoking, open flames and other ignition sources in areas where flammable and explosive materials are stored or used.
- Store and chain all compressed gas cylinders in an upright position.
- Mark empty cylinders and store them separately from full or partially full cylinders.
- Ventilate all storage areas properly.
- Ensure that all electric fixtures and switches are explosion proof where flammable materials are stored.

Annex 7 – Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure at NEPA



Annex 8: Procedures for Mine Risk Management

This annex will be applied to ***all works*** to be implemented under Components A, B (B-2) and C (C-1) of IRDP-AF. Cost for implementation of this annex will be part of the investment cost.

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

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

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

Procedure for Community-Managed Works

3. Application and procedures are as follows:

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

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

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

Procedure:

1. Communities are required to submit a reply to a questionnaire regarding the suspected presence of mines in the area where Bank-funded community-managed projects will be implemented. This questionnaire should be formally endorsed by the Mine Action Program for Afghanistan (MAPA). It will be a mandatory attachment to the project submission by the communities and should be signed by community representatives and the external project facilitator. External project facilitators will receive training from MAPA. Financing agreements with the communities should make clear that communities are solely liable in case of a mine-related accident.

2. If the community certifies that there is no *known* mine contamination in the area, the ministry responsible for the selection of projects should check with MACA whether any different observation is reported on MACA's data base.

   – If MACA's information is the same, the project can go ahead for selection. The community takes the full responsibility for the assessment, and external organizations cannot be made liable in case of an accident.

   – If MACA's information is different, the project should not go ahead for selection as long as MACA's and community's statements have not been reconciled.

3. If the community suspects mine contamination in the area,

   – If the community has included an assessment / clearance task in the project agreed to be implemented by MACA (or by a mine action organization accredited by MACA), the project can go ahead for selection.

   – If the community has not included an assessment / clearance task in the project, the project should not go ahead for selection as long as this has not been corrected.

   – Mine clearance tasks must be implemented by MACA or by a mine action organization accredited by MACA. Communities will be penalized (subsequent funding by World-Bank funded projects shall be reduced or cancelled) if they elect to clear mines on their own.

Procedure for Small and Medium-size Works Contracted Out

4. Application and procedures are as follows:

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

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

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

Procedure:

1. Prior to putting up a project for selection, a general survey should be carried out by MACA (or a mine action organization accredited by MACA) to assess mine-related risks in the area of the project (this should include checking information available in the MACA data base).

2. If MACA provides information suggesting a nil-to-low risk in the proposed project area, the project can go ahead for selection.

3. The contract between the responsible ministry and the contractor will include a clause stating that in case of an accident, legal liability would be fully and solely borne by the contractor.

4. If MACA assesses a potentially high risk in the area (whether due to the presence of mines or uncertainty),

   – If the project includes an assessment / clearance task agreed to be implemented by MACA (or by a mine action organization accredited by MACA), it can go ahead for selection based on agreed funding modalities (clearance may be funded either under a contract with a Bank-funded project or under existing donor agreements with the mine action organization);

   – If the project does not include an assessment / clearance task, it should not go ahead for selection as long as this has not been corrected.

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

5. Application and procedures are as follows:

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

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

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

Procedure:

1. Prior to carrying out work, the Government department/agency will consult with MACA to assess mine-related risks in the area (this should include checking information available in the MACA data base). If not already done, a general survey should be carried out by MACA (or by a mine action organization accredited by MACA) to assess mine-related risks in the area.

2. If MACA provides detailed information on mine-related risks which suggest a nil-to-low risk in the proposed area, the work can proceed. The Government would be solely liable in case of a mine-related accident.

3. If information provided by MACA cannot support the assessment of a nil-to-low risk in the proposed area (whether due to the presence of mines or uncertainty), works

should not go ahead before MACA (or a mine action organization accredited by MACA) carries out the necessary further assessment and/or clearance for risks to be downgraded to nil-to-low, based on agreed funding modalities (clearance may be funded either under a contract with a Bank-funded project or under existing donor agreements with the mine action organization).

Procedure for Large Works Using Contractors

6. Application and procedures are as follows:

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

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

Procedure:

1. As part of the preparation of the bidding documents, a general survey should be carried out by MACA (or a mine action organization accredited by MACA) on all the areas where contractors may have to work (broadly defined). This survey should provide detailed information on mine-related risks in the various areas allowing for an un-ambiguous identification of areas that have a nil-to-low risk of mine/UXO contamination and areas where the risk is either higher or unknown. The survey should be financed out of the preparation costs of the bidding documents.

2. All survey information should be communicated to the bidders (with sufficient legal caveats so that it does not entail any liability), as information for the planning of their activities (e.g., location of campsites, access roads to quarries).

3. Depending on the nature and location of the project and on the available risk assessment, two different options can be used.

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

a. Based on the general survey results, a specific budget provision for mine action during construction is set aside as a separate provisional sum in the tender documents for the general contract.

b. As a separately identified item in their bid, the bidders include a provision for a further detailed mine assessment and clearance during construction.

c. On the instruction of the Supervision Engineer and drawing on the specific provisional sum for mine action in the contract, the contractor uses one of several nominated sub-contractors (or a mine action organization accredited by MACA) to be rapidly available on call, to carry out assessment prior to initiation of physical works in potentially contaminated areas, and to conduct clearance tasks as he finds may be needed. The Contractor may also hire an international specialist to assist him in preparing and supervising these tasks. The Contractor is free to choose which of the accredited sub-contractors to use, and he is fully responsible for the quality of the works and is solely liable in case of accident after an area has been demined.

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

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

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

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

Annex 9: Sample Grievance Registration Form
This annex applies to all investment schemes to be financed under the PPIAP

(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: _____ _____ ADDRESS:_____Telephone #: _____ DATE RECEIVED:
Classification of the grievance (Check boxes) ☐ Water Use ☐ Dispute with contractors ☐CDC formation ☐ Inter-community dispute ☐Land acquisition and Compensation ☐ Technical/operational coordination ☐ Financial ☐ Process delays ☐ Water Quality ☐ Noise ☐ Sanitation ☐ Water Use ☐ Other (specify)_____
Brief description of the grievance:
What is the perceived cause?
Suggested action (by complainant) to address grievance:
Received on behalf of the PPIAP by: Name: Date:

Annex 10: Safeguards awareness questionnaire

Safeguards Awareness Questionnaire
for
Private Sector Partners

1. How familiar are you with environmental and social safeguards?

Please select one of the following:

a) I have never heard of them or I have heard of them but I don't know what they are.
b) I have some idea of what they are but don't know when or how to apply them in project development.
c) I have a clear idea of what they are but haven't applied them in project development.
d) I can explain what they are, why they are important and can apply them in project development.

2. Have potential adverse environmental and social impacts peen considered when planning and implementing projects with which you have been associated?

Please select one of the following:

a) Potential environmental and social impacts of project activities have not been considered
b) Potential adverse environmental impacts of project activities have been identified but mitigation measures not included in project implementation plan
c) Potential adverse environmental impacts of project activities have been identified and relevant mitigation measures included in project plans
d) Potential adverse social impacts of project activities have been identified but mitigation measures not included in project implementation/operation plans
e) Potential adverse social impacts of project activities have been identified and relevant mitigation measures included in project implementation/operation plans

3. How familiar are you with environmental codes of practice?

Please select one of the following:

a) I have never heard of them
b) I have heard of them but am not clear on what they are.
c) I know what they are and could explain them to others
d) I know what they are and have applied them in project development

4. How familiar are you with a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)?

Please select one of the following:

a) I have never heard of it or I have heard of it but don't know what it is
b) I have some idea of what it is but don't know when and how to use it within a project
c) I have a clear idea of what it is but have neither designed nor applied a GRM within a project.
d) I have a clear idea of what it is and understand the benefits to the project of having a functioning GRM but have neither designed nor applied a GRM within a project.
e) I can explain what a GRM is and its benefits to a project and have been involved in implementing a GRM at project level.

5. **What experience have you had in consulting and collaborating with local communities and other stakeholder groups in planning and implementing projects?**

Please select one of the following:

a) I have never consulted with local communities in project planning and implementation but I have consulted with various government officials at the project planning stage
b) I have consulted with local community representatives and various government officials at the project planning stage but not during project implementation.
c) I have held regular meetings with community representatives and other stakeholders, including government officials throughout project planning and project implementation/operation.

Annex 11: Environmental and Social Baseline of Afghanistan

Environmental and Social Baseline

This section provides an overview of the social and environmental conditions of Afghanistan which draws substantially on the recently published Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey 2014. It also provides more detailed socio-economic detail on selected provinces where the project will support sub projects. Specific provincial-level sources are limited and most data is fragmented and aligned to specific collecting agency r. As a result, it is extremely challenging to conduct even basic desktop analysis. Social and environmental assessments will be conducted as part of the preparation of each sub project.

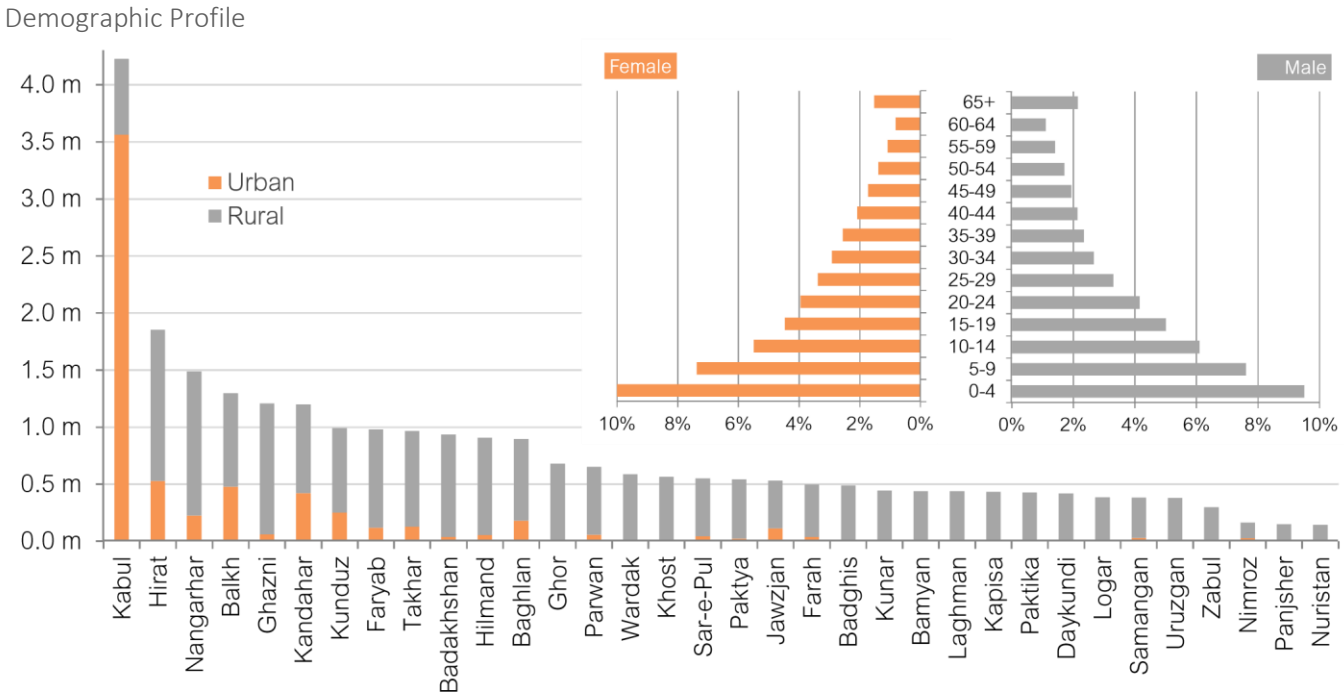
Afghanistan

Socio-Economic

The recent history of Afghanistan prior to 2001 was characterised by violent conflict, war and lawlessness, which left the country with millions of displaced persons, a ruined economy,
destroyed physical and agricultural infrastructures, devastated health and education systems, and a complete setback in gender equality. The period that followed the overthrow of the Taliban regime witnessed large-scale return of refugees and Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs) and recovery in many sectors, based on massive international funding and support. The presence of foreign troops has diminished, donors funds reduced and international organisations are pulling out, with the effect of increasing unemployment and poverty. Political uncertainty, rampant corruption and deteriorating security further aggravate these problems.

Population:

Population of Afghanistan



Notes: Total population projected for 2014-2015, including 1.5 million nomadic population. Data sources: NRVA 2012, CSO 2014.

Total population projected in 2014 including 1.5 million nomadic populations is 28.1 million people.[2] Afghanistan has one of the highest fertility rates in the world. On average, each woman has five children.[3] Life expectancy is 62.2 years. The population is one of the youngest in the world with 46.6 per cent under 14 years old.[4] Despite years of conflict and increased rural-urban migration to the largest cities (Hirat, Kabul, and Kandahar), the population is overwhelmingly rural (76 per cent).

Afghanistan has a Gender Inequality Index (GII) value of 0.705, ranking it 169 out of 187 countries in the 2013 Human Development Index[10]. Only 5.8 per cent of adult women have reached a secondary or higher level of education compared to 34 per cent of adult men. [5]

The average household size remains around 7.4 percent, similar to previous NRVA surveys. Almost half of Afghan households have 9 or more members. Female-headed households account for 1 percent of the total. At 47.5 percent, the proportion of persons under age 15 is one of the highest in the world and accounts for the high dependency ratio of 100 dependent persons per 100 persons in the working age 15-65. The age structure suggests that within 5 years the government will have to almost double the provision of primary school education.[6] Within the same period close to 4 million young people will come into a labour market which is already characterised by high levels of both under employment and un employment.

Migration:

In recent decades Afghanistan has seen large-scale displacement both internally and to other countries and subsequent return in the decade following the ousting of the Taliban regime. These have now given way to a new emerging migration phase characterised by reduction in returns from displacement both from abroad and internally. Labour migration has become the main migration trend with Iran replacing Pakistan as the dominant destination country and the Gulf countries also becoming an increasingly important destination.[7] Migration is driving urbanisation within the country with Kabul as the main magnet for immigrants and migrants. 50 percent of immigrants and 82 percent of IDPs live in urban areas.[8]

Labour Market

The pressure of increasingly large cohorts of young people entering the labour market in combination with a deteriorating economic situation due to aid reduction and withdrawal of

[2] Afghanistan Humanitarian Needs Overview , 2015 cites Population estimates are based on extrapolations of the last Afghanistan population Census of 1979 and 20032004 Household Listing data which do not represent actual population growth.

[3] Afghanistan Humanitarian Needs Overview cites United Nations Statistics Division (https://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx)

[4] ibid

[5] Afghanistan Humanitarian Needs Overview, 2015

[6] At the time of the ALC survey 2.9 million children had primary school places. The survey indicates the government will need to provide approximately 5.5 million school places.

[7] ALCS indicates that in the two years before the survey Iran accounted for 61% of emigrants and the Gulf countries 18%

[8] ALCS.

foreign employers are a likely cause for the high proportion – 39 percent – of not-gainfully employed population.[9] The youth unemployment rate is as high as 30 percent. At the same time, a large under-utilisation of the working-age population is observed, because of the low female labour force participation rate: only 29 percent of working-age women is economically active. Among those men and women who are working, a large majority – 79 percent – is working in vulnerable employment, lacking formal work arrangements and access to benefits or social protection programmes. Agriculture is by far the largest economic sector (employing 44 percent of the work force), followed by the services sector (16 percent) and construction (14 percent). Women's work is much more concentrated, with 66 percent working in agriculture and 24 percent in manufacturing.

The Afghan labour context is also characterised by high rates of child labour. Depending on the application of the ILO or UNICEF definition of child labour, 26.5 or 29.5 percent of the 5 to 17 year olds are engaged in child labour and thereby jeopardise their physical and mental development. These figures represent 2.7 or 3.0 million children, respectively. More boys are engaged in child labour than are girls, and the gender difference increases with age.

Agriculture

Farming and animal husbandry are the backbone of Afghanistan's economy. Agriculture provides a source of income for 61 percent of households, and for 28 percent it is the most important income source. Similarly, it is the main sector of employment for 44 percent of the working population. Wheat is by far the most important crop produced in Afghanistan. More than one million households grow wheat on irrigated land. Fodder crops, potatoes and maize or sorghum were the next most frequently grown crops on irrigated land. Farming on rain-fed land is even more concentrated on wheat production, but the volume of wheat produced is only one third of that produced on irrigated land. Some 13 percent of all households own a garden plot, which provides the opportunity to grow high-value and high-nutrition crops. Grapes and apples are the crops grown most often on garden plots.
Problems faced by cultivating households are mostly related to poor soil, lack of water and farming costs . Shortage of water forces households to leave fallow around one third of land available for irrigated and rain-fed farming. Fertiliser, seeds and machinery rent represent the largest production costs in farming.

Livestock remains an important asset of Afghan households, either for own household consumption or for market sale of animals and animal products. Some 38 percent of the households in Afghanistan own one or more cattle, while goats and sheep are owned by 26 and 27 percent of the households, respectively. 43 percent of households raise chickens. This activity is generally the responsibility of women.
A considerable number of land owners have moved to urban areas and is no longer physically present on their land. Mechanisms of leasing and renting land, sharecropping land and mortgaging land have the effect of a net transfer of access to farm land from such land-owners living in urban areas to rural households that cultivate the land.

Education

Literacy indicators continue to show improvement, even though the advancement of the youth literacy rate (for persons aged 15 to 24) from 47 percent in 2011-12 to 52 percent in

[9] ALCS

2014 is modest, and the increase of the adult literacy rate from 31 to 34 percent is even smaller. The net attendance ratio for secondary and tertiary education also maintained upward trends: respectively from 33 to 37 percent and from 5 to 9 percent since the previous survey. However, 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 2.0 million secondary school age children miss out on education and on the opportunity to learn basic life skills.

The capacity of the educational system to absorb new pupils is low, less than half of what would be required to provide every eligible child with a place at school. On the other hand, the transition rates from one grade to the next are fairly high, resulting in a modest dropout percentage of 14 percent and an adequate 84 percent of school starters who reach the last grade of primary education. Also the transition rate from primary to secondary education is fairly high (96 percent). The main reasons for not attending school are economic considerations – particularly opportunity costs – and cultural barriers – especially for girls. In rural areas, security concerns figured also prominently for girls.

Education is an area where gender inequality is clearly visible. Without exception, education gender indicators show a very disadvantaged position of women and girls in Afghanistan. The 2014 ALCS indicates that the relatively high rates of improvement observed in the decade before 2011-12, cannot be maintained. For youth and adult literacy, and for secondary school attendance, the parity indices still showed some improvement, but the gender parity index for primary education declined from 74 to 71 percent. Underlying the educational gender inequity is the very low education intake of girls. However, once in school, the progression and dropout rates of girls and boys are very similar.

Health

The health sector, the ALCS suggests, 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. With regard to the percentage of institutional deliveries (43 percent; up from 36 percent) and skilled birth attendance (45 percent; up from 40 percent) ALCS 2013-14 indicates a consistent improvement in recent years. The general trend in skilled birth attendance suggests that the MDG 2015 target of 50 percent is within reach.

Whereas improvement of the health care system is still one of the highest priorities for the Afghan people, physical access to health facilities and costs involved in obtaining health services remain major obstacles for many people to obtain the care they need. The present survey indicates that medical needs of one in every five women who were ill or injured, could not be met, mostly because of poverty and geographical remoteness. Cultural responsiveness of the health system – for instance in terms of provision of female health care providers – remains an obstacle for the effective use of health care, especially by women. However, the availability of female care providers has significantly improved in the rural areas, especially through private clinics and public health posts. Invariably, for the majority of Afghanistan's rural population, service delivery and health outcome indicators are significantly lower than for urban dwellers. Moreover, the situation is generally even far worse for the nomadic Kuchi population.

Gender Equality

Despite improvements in recent years, education-related indicators still show large gender gaps. The literacy level of women aged 15 and over stands at 39 percent of the level of men,

although this literacy gender parity index has improved for youth aged 15 to 24 (52 percent). The gender parity indices for primary, secondary and tertiary education attendance are, respectively, 71, 55 and 41 percent. Also the labour market indicators show the vulnerable position of women. First and foremost because of the low female labour force participation rate of 29 percent, compared to 81 percent for men. But also because of the much higher unemployment rate (37 against 18 percent for men), youth unemployment rate (44 against 24 percent), higher engagement in vulnerable employment (89 against 76 percent) and lower payment, even for the same type of jobs. The MDG indicator of the share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector is at a low 10 percent.

Various indicators signify that women have a subordinate and dependent position in the household, leaving little negotiating power in terms of household decisions, sexuality and fertility. Female decision making on spending money is quite restricted: only 34 percent could independently decide how to spend money they earned themselves. The degree of independence in this decision making is higher for urban women (48 percent) than for their rural and Kuchi sisters (31 and 6 percent, respectively).

These indicators include women in polygamous marriages (8 percent), those who married at a very young age (12 percent of women aged 20-24 were married before the legal marriage age of 16), and those with much older husbands (21 percent of women are married to a husband at least 10 years older; on average the age difference is 6 years). The proportions marrying before age 16 and with a large spousal age difference are decreasing though, probably indicating an improvement of the position of married women.

Housing/Access to drinking water

Housing conditions of the Afghan population are overall poor, but show substantial improvements in several respects. Dwellings are typically single-family and traditionally-constructed mud houses, with external walls made of mud bricks (68 percent) and roofs constructed with wood and mud (74 percent). Most dwellings (60 percent) were built after 1995, but only less than 3 percent in the last three years before the survey. Rural dwellings are generally owned (93 percent), either inherited or otherwise purchased or selfconstructed. A majority of urban dwellings is also owned (70 percent), but renting is a main second tenure arrangement for 21 percent of households in urban areas.

Large progress has been made with regard to access to improved drinking water sources. The ALCS estimated that 65 percent of the population has access to improved sources (up from 46 percent in NRVA 2011-12), thereby achieving the ANDS/MDG target of 61.5 percent in 2020 more than five years in advance. Access to improved sanitation, on the other hand, lags behind with only 39 percent, compared to the target of 66 percent in 2020.

Improvements are also observed in terms of a decreasing urban slum population (74 percent, down from 87 percent in 2011-12), lower use of solid fuels (76 percent, down from 80 percent) and an increase of use of communication means: from 14 to 17 mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 population, and from 0.5 to 1.2 internet users per 100 population. In addition, the proportion of households with access to any source of electricity has increased significantly, from 69 to 89 percent. The spread of solar panels is a main driving force of this increase. Whereas NRVA 2007-08 recorded 2 percent of households with solar panels, NRVA 2011-12 recorded 22 percent and ALCS indicate that almost half of all households (48 percent) use solar power.

Conflict:

In 2014, the contest for power between the state and non-state armed actors increased and complex social, political and economic tensions and rivalries came to the fore. In the year of

the transfer of political and military power, legitimacy of the authorities remained disputed. The conflict, partly fuelled by the effort to control economic resources in an era of declining international aid expenditure, continued unabated. Sharp increases in conflict occurred in Kunar and Nangarhar, in the north-west corridor from Hirat up to Faryab, and in Hilmand (Sangin and Musa Qala districts), Ghor, Logar, and Nuristan provinces. [10]

Key Environmental challenges

The legacy of over 30 years conflict in Afghanistan has damaged not only the country's society and institutions but also its environment. The main impacts include the depletion and overuse of important resources – forests, water and biodiversity which exacerbate the already stressful socio-economic conditions and the impact of natural hazards; reduced access to natural resources, pollution. UNEP's analysis of data for the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS 2008) revealed 5 core environmental issues which continue to require attention:

Water Resources

Water is one of Afghanistan's most important resources. However, its unequal distribution could lead to increasingly severe water security in some regions threating livelihoods and compounding adverse humanitarian conditions. More than 80% of the country's water resources originate in the Hindu Kush mountains and provide a source of water. The Amu Darya River Basin, a focus of the project, covers approximately 15% of the surface area of Afghanistan and holds more than 55% of the country's water resources. However, climate change with the resulting melting of glaciers, severe droughts and poor management of water resources, including depleted aquifers through over exploitation of tube wells for agricultural purposes , are threating water security. Water resources are also being polluted by both industrial and domestic users. [11]

Range lands, Forests and Biodiversity

Range lands represent approximately 45% of the country's territory. In many parts of the country they are in poor condition due to overgrazing and increasing competition between farmers for rangeland. In the mountains overgrazing is a key factor in soil erosion and forest degradation preventing their regeneration and increasing vulnerability. Other factors contributing to the rapid decline of forests include: non sustainable practices such as tree felling for energy and construction (including increasing urbanization needs), poor forest management, lack of community involvement and awareness and agricultural and urban encroachment on forest land.[12]

Land use, Agriculture and Soils

Afghanistan has been severely affected by land degradation for decades. This in turn is a significant contributing factor to increased ecological migration and further stress on the eco system. Environmental degradation together with high population growth and returning refugees are together constraining the amount of available productive land and

[10] Afghanistan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2015
[11] Afghanistan Environment , 2008 UNEP
[12] ibid

increasing competition for land in both rural areas (for agriculture) and urban areas (for construction). The amount of agricultural land under cultivation or pasture has dropped significantly over the last couple of decades either as a result of abandonment (lack of water availability or damaged irrigation systems) or degradation (due to soil erosion, salinization or reduced soil fertility). Soil fertility is being degraded by poor agricultural practices, traditional grazing patterns have been disrupted due to conflict, land claims and drought and irrigation systems have been affected by silting and flooding. This in turn has resulted in mass migration from the country side to urban areas. Sustaining livelihoods in Afghanistan in future will depend to a significant extent on appropriate environmentally sound management of land resources.[13]

Urban Environment

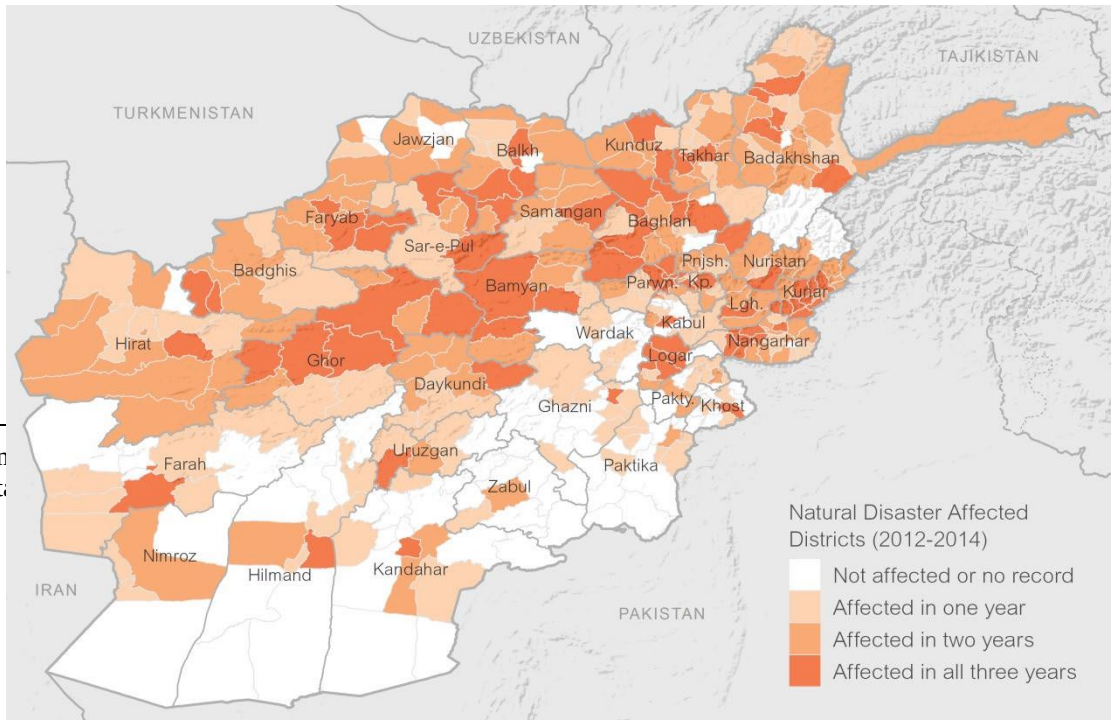
The annual growth of urban population in Afghanistan is amongst the highest in the word. This has increased pressure in a number of areas including: (a) high levels of air and noise pollution due to construction activities (b) pollution of ground water resources due to disposal of industrial and domestic effluent Drinking water supplies are often contaminated due to wells being located close to solid and liquid waste disposal points. The dumping of toxic and hazardous waste on open land is also a significant environmental problem.

Natural Disasters and Climate Change.

Afghanistan is a disaster prone country subject to earthquakes, flooding, drought, landslides, and avalanches. Over three decades of conflict, coupled with environmental degradation, and insufficient investment in disaster risk reduction strategies, have contributed to increasing vulnerability of the Afghan people to natural disasters. High levels of poverty, lack of livelihood and income generating opportunities, chronic health problems, and poor state of the infrastructure add to the burden of natural disasters. Afghanistan ranks 176 on the Global Adaptation Index (ND-GAIN), which ranks 177 countries according to vulnerability and ability to cope with climate change.[14] Drought and mismanagement of ground water have caused the water table to drop across most parts of the country, including Kabul. Eco systems, soil water content and rangelands are thought to be most at risk from climate change.

Areas Affected by Natural Disaster (2012–2014) [15]

Notes: 1) Natural disaster events include avalanches, extreme winter conditions, flooding, heavy rainfall, landslides & mudflows, and extreme weather (sandstorms, hail, wind) as recorded by OCHA and



[13] Afghanistan Environn
[14] Afghanistan Humanit
[15] ibid

IOM. 2) A natural disaster incident is an event (type, date and
district) that has affected Afghans, who may or may not require humanitarian assistance. 3) IOM data is the primary reference. OCHA data includes figures from ANDMA, Red Crescent Society, national NGOs, international NGOs, and ERM. Data source: OCHA, IOM, July 2014.

Since 2011, the country has experienced a series of large scale natural disasters. These include the June 2012 earthquakes which killed 75 people and destroyed over 700 houses in northeast Afghanistan's Baghlan province; and the floods of April 2014 that destroyed some 8,000 homes in northern Afghanistan.

Annex 12: Minutes from National Consultations on draft ESMF and RPF

National Consultations
On the
Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
For the
Public-Private Partnerships and Public Investment Advisory Project (PPIAP)

Venue: Conference Hall of Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL)
Date: 17 December, 2017

Time	Agenda item	Presenter/Facilitator	Minutes	Agreement & action point
9:00 - 9:05	Welcome, Brief introduction on Public-Private Partnership	Abd. Momin Mansoor	The session inaugurated by Abd. Momin Mansoor, Director General DG-PPP (Directorate General of Public Private Partnership) . At first, he welcomed the participants to this important consultation meeting about Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), and then he encouraged the participants for active participation.	
9:05 – 9:20	Brief introduction of First Public Private Partnership Project (PPPP-1)	Talha Hedayat	Mr. Hedayat briefly explained the First Public Private Partnership Project (PPIAP) which is a supportive project of World Bank Group for the Government of Afghanistan. Introduction of the First Public Private Partnership Project (PPPP-1): The project objective is to create an enabling environment for public-private partnerships (PPPs) in Afghanistan via an integrated approach to public investment management (PIM); and to support the development of an appropriate institutional structure that enable the robust preparation of bankable PPP projects. This project has three component: Component 1, Capacity building and institutional strengthening to support infrastructure planning, preparation, and implementation of priority infrastructure projects, has 3 sub components: (a) Enhancing and integrating the PIM-PPP framework, (b) Operationalizing the Infrastructure Development Council PPP Sub-Committee and Secretariat and (c) Strengthening PPP capacity and awareness; Component 2, Establishment and seed capitalization of an Infrastructure Preparation	

			Fund to ensure efficient and sustainable preparation of infrastructure projects, has 2 sub components (a) Design and Establishment of the IPF Investment Preparation for PPP sub projects (b) Seed capitalization of the IPF; Component 3, Project Management, has 2 sub components (a) Project Preparation Grant (b) Project Implementation. With assistance of the World Bank, some DG-PPP staff participated in PPP trainings in Korea and India, and different capacity building workshops have been conducted for different governmental and nongovernmental organizations.	
	Discussion and questions about PPIAP	Talha Hedayat	The following question raised by the participants regarding PPIAP	
			➢ Which entity will do the feasibility study of the PPP projects?	According to the PPP Legal framework the ministries or other public entities (through consulting firms) will conduct the feasibility study, beside this DG-PPP will also provide technical assistance for conducting the feasibility study
9:20-9:45	Presentation of ESMF for the PPIAP projects	Eng Mohammad Zamir Taqwa	The ESMF & RPF presentation delivered by expert from NEPA Eng. M. Zamir Taqwa giving more details on ESMF, RPF and, Citizen engagement (CE)- GRM, consultation.	
10:00 – 10:10	More explanation about projects Environmental impacts and importance of safeguarding	Eng Arif Rasuli	Emphasized the government budget execution, Why ESMF? It is a framework approach in every project and each entity has to play their critical role, therefore the ESMF should be considered in all PPPs projects, we are now here to discuss, challenges, solution , and the safeguard must be in PPPs projects life cycle as well.	
10:10-10:20	More explanation about projects' Social impacts and importance	Mr. Yasin Noori	A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), based on the Afghan legal framework and compliant with the requirements of OP.4.12, has been developed and will be applied to all subprojects to be included for Pre-feasibility and Feasibility studies. The overall social risk rating of PPIAP Project will be moderate- substantial at this stage.	

	of safeguarding		Preliminary social screening and scoping at pre-feasibility and SIA, site-specific SMPs and RAPs (where needed) during feasibility-stage will be prepared for all sub-projects. The SIA will run concurrently with feasibility studies for PPP investment and Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs), if required, will be carried out at feasibility-design stage, after the SIA found to involve land/asset acquisition. The safeguards studies would be subject to local disclosure and consultations as per the national laws and WB safeguards policies. The citizen engagement component for PPIAP will include; (i) an effective GRM that needs to be established at MoF level to cover all projects, including this project, (ii) establishment of hotline with an independent call center for MoF; (iii) citizen/beneficiaries feedback system; and (iv) meaningful consultation.	
10:20 – 11:10	Questions and discussion on ESMF	Eng Zamir Taqwa , DG- Abd Momin Mansoor, Eng Rasoly, and Mr Yasin Noori	After the presentation the following questions raised by the participants: Mr. Mohammad Reza from Ministry of Urban Development Affairs (MUDA): ➢ Which entity will have the responsibility to monitor in order to ensure that ESFM compliance has been implemented?	Governmental organizations (ministries & authorities) have the responsibility to monitor and evaluate all environmental and social report and take action accordingly.

			Mr. Mohmmad Izahr from Ministry of Urban Development Affairs (MUDA): ➢ Dose DG-PPP has supervision and evaluation committee to supervise the implementation of ESMF?	Based on Article 23, PPP law, the relevant Entity and the Ministry of Finance have the responsibility to supervise and evaluate all matters related to the PPIAP projects. Also the private party is obligated to report on the progress of all related matters to the Ministry of Finance. Moreover, the implementation, supervision, and evaluation of environmental and social issues will be part of PPP project contract.
			Mr. Shamshad from CARD-F ➢ Will the private sector has the commitment to consider the environmental and social issue? ➢ Will the private sectors have the environmental and social experts for the PPIAP project?	The implementation and consideration of all environmental and social requirements will be part of the contract with the private party. In addition to the related Ministry and the Ministry of Finance, a third party monitoring agent will produce regular report on PPIAP projects and will assess safeguards compliances suing ESMP and RAPs/CHMPs (if needed). The private sector companies will require to engage competent S & E consultants (individuals and/or firms) to help/advice on safeguards

				management.
			➢ How and who will do the Environmental and Social (studies that need to be conducted for) Pre-Feasibility and Feasibility Studies for the PPIAP subprojects?	In the past, there were no standards or mechanism for conducting environmental and social studies for those projects financed by national budget; each organization had their own standards for doing the feasibility study. But currently for the PPIAP project based on national policies and regulations, as well as World Bank policies, a framework has been established which based on that all PPP projects from different sectors and ministries (through consulting firm) will conduct environmental and social studies. Also, the private sector companies will engage a consultant to conduct safeguards studies.

			The participants suggested the following points: Participants, Dr. Farid and Mr. Matin Zahid from Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) suggested the following points: (comment) ➢ There is nothing mentioned about Social Health in the ESMF. The safety and general health of labors which work for the project should take into more consideration. Otherwise, this issue will have a serious negative impact on the projects. ➢ MoPH has several PPP projects and the ministry currently facing challenges and problems in evaluating Medical equipment and finding specialists in this area. On the other hand, there is nothing mentioned about the adverse impact of medical equipment on health and environment. We will appreciate if the World Bank provides us guidelines/materials/experts to evaluate the health and environmental impact of medical equipment. Participants, Mr. Wahidullah and Mr. Fawad Frahmand from Ministry of Information and Culture (MoIC) suggested the following points: ➢ In most provinces and rural areas, people rely more on Imams and Mullahs in the Masques than they can also talk about environmental and social aspects. On the other hand citizen engagements as well as environmental and social impacts are key issues for PPP projects. So it is better that awareness about this important issues should be through Imams and Mullahs in Masques rather than a specialist. Also, it would be better if in such consultation meeting a representative from Ministry of Haj and Islamic Affairs be invited. ➢ Mentioning Mes Ayanak project challenges and problems (which located on an ancient Buddhist city on the route of the Silk Road in Afghanistan.), Mr. Fawad Frahmand suggested that Archaeological and cultural survey in collaboration with MoIC should be part of the feasibility study and should be conducted in a very beginning.	

11:10 - 11:20	The importance of women participation (as stakeholder & as beneficiary) in PPP project	Miss Najla Sabri	Miss Najla Sabri briefly explained the importance of women participation in PPP projects, mentioning that according to Afghanistan Law, both men and women have the equal right to benefit from projects. It is very important to consider women's problems and challenges while designing the projects, and avoid the situation that affects women adversely. In ESMF for PPP projects role of women and how to involve them in consultation and seeking their views on the design of projects/interventions as direct and indirect beneficiaries and stakeholders should be clearly defined and their access to the grievance redress mechanism should be ensured.	
11:20 – 12:10	Open discussion about women participation in PPP projects	DG-PPP	As an open discussion about women participation in PPP projects the following points raised by the participants: ➢ Most women don't have the courage to take part in infrastructure projects, and these women's businesses are small and their capacities and experiences for doing such big projects are relatively low. In order to encourage them to take part in PPP project, there should be a quota system for women participation and PPPs addressing the need or businesses of women. ➢ There should be more supportive and capacity building programs for women, particularly businesswomen, in provinces. ➢ Afghan women businesses are more successful in Agricultural sectors. Women can participate in agribusinesses, especially, in Zeferan agribusiness. ➢ Women are not mostly in non-traditional sectors, so PPP projects can be a good opportunity to them to participate in many types of projects (not only traditional ones like tailoring, handicraft etc.), education, educational awareness, health sector, and food production projects. ➢ Women are more involved in small businesses, and if all PPP projects are large, women are somehow restricted. So projects must be designed in such a way that men and women can participate. Because if women being	

			involved in a project, the number women, as beneficiary will rise as well. ➢ The private sector must be committed to gender mainstreaming, or, it should be clearly determined for the private sector participating in the PPP to consider women's participation in PPP projects as staff and as target beneficiary. Each PPP should clearly demonstrate how it has applied gender lens considering men and women's needs, gender gap in that particular sector/project, what interventions it makes to address that gap and how it measures progress towards closing the gap.	

Annex One: List of Participants					
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[i] The Constitution of Afghanistan (2004); The Law on the Preservation of Afghanistan's Cultural and Historical Artefacts (2004); The Law on Managing Land Affairs (2008); The Law on Land Acquisition 2017; The Water Law (2009) and Water Sector Strategy (2012);

[ii] For example; Afghan Living Conditions Survey (ALCS)2016-2017; National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) 2014; Citizen Charter Engagement Project documentation