Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 09/13/2019 | Report No: ESRSC00685
## BASIC INFORMATION

### A. Basic Project Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Parent Project ID (if any)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>SOUTH ASIA</td>
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- **Project Name**: Afghanistan Water Supply and Sanitation Services and Institutional Support Program
- **Practice Area (Lead)**: Water
- **Financing Instrument**: Investment Project Financing
- **Estimated Appraisal Date**: 1/22/2020
- **Estimated Board Date**: 3/31/2020
- **Borrower(s)**: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
- **Implementing Agency(ies)**: Afghanistan Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Corporation (AUWSSC)

### Proposed Development Objective(s)

The proposed Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve access and quality of water supply service in Kandahar city and selected peri-urban areas, and strengthen the performance of AUWSSC and Kandahar utility.

### Financing (in USD Million)

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### B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

No

### C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]
D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

Kandahar is Afghanistan’s second largest city, with an officially estimated population of 830,000 people, though unofficial estimates are as high as 1.5 million. Kandahar’s historic water infrastructure has deteriorated even as demand has increased rapidly. The existing water network covers only approx. 9,000 households, while the vast majority of the population obtains water from wells drawing from a shallow, unconfined aquifer which is impacted by contamination, in particular sewage due to the absence of a sewerage system. The existing piped system was constructed in the early 1970’s and has seen only limited rehabilitation and extension works in recent years due to donations from UN-Habitat, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the World Bank. The network is exclusively supplied through wells drawing from a deep aquifer 60-200 m below Kandahar. The wells that remain functional presently supply approximately 8,000 cubic meters per day, which is not being treated as chlorination systems are no longer in working order. Water quality is reportedly poor and supply intermittent. The project—located in the Arghandab River sub-basin, within the Helmand River system. The availability of water in the sub basin,
along with the rest of Afghanistan, is highly seasonal and erratic, with frequent and worsening droughts affecting agriculture. The water supply for Kandahar City as well as irrigated agriculture for over 64,000 hectares of farmlands in the Kandahar vicinity is solely dependent on Dahla Dam, built in 1952, which stores irregular runoffs from snow-melt in high mountains. The dam’s reservoir, however, has lost a third of its storage capacity to sedimentation over 66 years of continuous operations, and its ability to provide regulated flows during frequent droughts is seriously constrained. Dahla Dam is located in the Arghandab River Valley and transmission utilizes a gravity system to convey raw water to the city, approximately 30 km southwest of the Dam. The concept design envisages two 1,500 mm diameter pipes fed by the water transmission facility (dam intake). The project impact areas due to water supply construction activities are: (i) Construction area for water abstraction at the main dam (ii) Access roads (iii) Alignments of the transmission main to Kandahar City (twin pipe) and of the transmission main to villages upstream of Kandahar City including water access points (iv) Water treatment plant, pumping station and reservoir (v) Water network in Kandahar City (vi) Borrow areas (vii) Contractor’s camp at the dam (viii) Contractor’s camp at the WTP.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

The AUWSSC will implement the transmission pipeline, treatment plant and distribution infrastructure to be financed by the World Bank, while the MEW will implement the associated ADB project raising the Dahla Dam height and improving irrigation and power production. MEW has implemented many World Bank funded projects and has good experience implementing environmental and social policies of the Bank, however AUWSSC as well as MEW has less experience with the ESF implementation.

The capacity of both AUWSSC and MEW as well as all other implementing entities to effectively manage social and environmental risks of the proposed project will be fully assessed during the project preparation phase, considering in particular: (i) the new areas of substantive coverage of the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), and (ii) the ability of the implementing agency to effectively manage the implementation of multiple simultaneous projects, AUWSSC has started recruitment of two environmental and social management specialist. The need of training, capacity building, and other support activities will be assessed and included so that the counterparts have a clear understanding of, and are capable of implementing, the various management plans and instruments for project environmental, social, health and safety risks and their management. In particular, strong capacity to carry out continuous stakeholder engagement will be key to address risks related to the project operations, as well as to oversee implementation of plans being prepared to manage labor, community health and safety, land acquisition (if needed) and cultural heritage issues.

II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Environmental Risk Rating

High

The proposed project will finance new construction of water supply system from Dahla Dam through a gravity system to convey raw water to WTP and down to the city, approximately 30 km southwest of the Dam. The concept design
envisages two 1,500 mm diameter pipes fed by the water transmission facility (dam intake). Further assessments are sought to finalize the location and the type of the water treatment plant. The significant adverse impacts of proposed project along with associated facility would result significant, wide spread and intense direct, indirect, induced and cumulative impacts at all stages of construction, operation and maintenance, and ultimately at decommissioning stages. In addition, the water supply activities per se under proposed operation along with the water transmission line corridor, the WTP and with the increased volumes of untreated waste water (due to the absence of a waste water treatment system) would be generated in Kandahar city will also results cumulative impacts of both the associated facility will jointly pose significant environmental risks. National and provincial institutions with low capacity in a fragile and security difficult context, will find it very challenging to address these risks in a sustainable manner. The impacts would be potentially large scale and widespread throughout the project area, at onsite and offsite locations all requiring comprehensive management measures. Considering the mentioned foreseeable risks, the environmental risk is assigned as High at this stage.

**Social Risk Rating**

The potential social impacts of the Dahla Dam (associated facility) that will be raised by 12 meters are expected to cause significant physical and economic displacement of upstream and downstream communities of the dam. However, the World Bank financed interventions including planned transmission, treatment and distribution infrastructure activities will include substantial social risks and impacts, though they are expected to be less severe than the Dahla Dam impacts. The social Impact assessment (SIA) will be conducted during implementation stage, however the ESMF will provide further details and guidelines which to be reflected in appraisal stage Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS). Currently, the expected key potential anticipated social risks and impacts are: (i) land acquisition & resettlement impacts; (ii) labor influx risk as some of the supported activities may rely on hiring labors from outside the project’ area of influence; (iii) Gender Based Violence (GBV) risks; and other social impacts relating to employment and reforms. The poor capacity of the implementing agency to handle safeguards is a major concern therefore, the Social Risk Rating is High at this stage.

**B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered**

**B.1. General Assessment**

**ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts**

**Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:**

The environmental and social impacts from the activities funded under the proposed project are expected to be significant, wide spread, induced, direct and indirect at all stages of construction, operation and maintenance, and ultimately at decommissioning stages. For instance, impacts along the 30km Transmission Pipeline corridor may lead to induced impacts from land use changes along the corridor. Handling large volumes of spoil, construction camps, quarries, traffic safety etc. during the construction phase of all these activities associated with both the Dahla Dam and proposed SoP-1 activities, could result in serious community and occupational health and safety incidents/accidents if not properly managed. Due consideration should be paid to the handling and disposal of sludge at the WTP. The rehabilitation and expansion of the water supply network will lead to significant volumes of waste water that will not be collected nor treated, as a waste treatment plant/system is not part of the SoP-1. In addition the Dahla Dam (associated facility) also poses significant and intense environmental and social impacts in upstream areas, at the reservoir and downstream areas, during construction. The upstream impacts include potential
flooding resulting in habitat loss, destabilization of slopes in the catchment areas and soil erosion. At the reservoir, the impacts include water quality issues, removal of sediments and other biomass. Similarly, the impacts at downstream areas associates with reduced flows below the dam crest with potentially permanent morphological changes to the river channel and bed, impacts on aquatic life and livelihoods.

The ADB has prepared the Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) to fully and comprehensively analyse the foreseeable adverse impacts and to prepare the required management and mitigation measures for all stages of the project cycle. Since, the consulting firm applied ADB’s standards, AWUSSC (govt) will engage additional consultant to ensure that the environmental and social studies conducted by ADB meet the requirements of the WB ESSs (all 10 standards). The consultant will also conduct the E&S due diligence review of the associated facilities (Dahla Dam and other ADB financed components).

Based on this recommendation the SoP-1 would, inter-alia, undertake investments to achieve conjunctive use of ground and surface water (Dahla Dam and existing groundwater wells). In that respect, it is important to confirm during preparation whether any additional or more in-depth analysis/studies are planned or still needed to support these activities as the entire project relies on the sustainable availability of water.

The Client will conduct an SIA and will also update the existing EIA being prepared by ADB, in compliance with the WB ESS1 and the national laws requirements and to comprehensively analyze the foreseeable adverse impacts as well as the updated EIA document will also cover cumulative impact assessment in the project area:

- Stand alone EIA and SIA and corresponding environmental and social management plan for component 1 of the SoP-1 which will include transmission Line and WTP.
- Rehabilitation and expansion of piped water supply network – stand alone Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).
- Extension of drinking water to peri-urban areas – stand alone ESMP.

The Bank team will support the government agencies in the preparation of the terms of reference (ToR) for these studies, which will be subject to comprehensive stakeholder consultations and public disclosure before the Bank appraises the project. The ToRs will include requirements for compliance with the mitigation hierarchy and measures to address ESS2, ESS3, parts of ESS4, ESS6 and ESS10.

The potential social impacts of the Dahla Dam (associated facility) are expected to cause significant physical and economic displacement of upstream and downstream communities of the dam. However, the World Bank financed interventions including planned transmission, treatment and distribution infrastructure activities will include some social risks and impacts, though they are expected to be less severe than the Dahla Dam impacts. The SIA will provide further details and information which to be reflected in appraisal stage ESRS. Additionally, the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups will be identified as part of SIA and consultations will be held with those groups and their concerns and views will be addressed in ESMP, RPs and project design and process.

Consistent with Environmental and Social Risk Classification, the proposed project has been rated as High-risk project. The client will prepare the following safeguard instruments to comply with the applicable ESSs. The client will conduct meaningful and participatory stakeholder consultations in Kandahar city and affected areas to prepare such instruments: (a) EIA/ SIA and ESMP, and (b) Resettlement Framework (RPF) and Resettlement Plan (RP).

A project’s Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) will be prepared and disclosed by the Borrower, which includes appropriate measures to ensure compliance with the WB ESSs over specified time-frames during the life of the proposed project. The ESCP will specify the requirements for the Borrower to carry out each assessment, as per
the planned Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the proposed project, additional sub-projects are selected and designed throughout implementation.

**Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:**

The environmental law and ESIA regulations while fairly robust, would on their own not be suitable to comprehensively address the range issues that need to be be covered. Therefore, the Bank and the government have agreed that the use of compliance with the Bank’s ESSs would also more than adequately result in the compliance with the Afghan ESIA system.

The government of Afghanistan has recently approved the ESIA regulation and Laws on Land Acquisition and Land Management, but their implementation has weaknesses. Therefore, the ESF requires more stringent assessment and monitoring of land acquisition, livelihoods and resettlement. Additionally, the national E&S legislative framework may mandate environmental and social licensing or permitting requirements for some of the physical works activities and the project does not intend to rely on these processes for purposes of environmental and social due diligence or risk management. The project will however ensure that all applicable national regulations are complied with. No reliance on the Borrower’s E&S framework is therefore considered.

**ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure**

Stakeholder engagement, consultation and communication, including grievance redress will be required throughout the project life. A stakeholder analysis has not currently been completed for the project. A full Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is required in order to map each stakeholder and develop a strategy on how to engage with them to mitigate potential social conflicts and/or misperceptions about project impacts and benefits and to solicit feedback on the project. This is required well in advance of project appraisal. Given the contextual risks and the types of communities that will be engaged, it is expected that several categories of stakeholders will need to be targeted. The key stakeholders would be those that will experience direct impacts from civil works, other directly impacted communities within the Kandahar City and project area of influence, NGOs, MRRD, water suppliers, local municipality officials, farmers, and others not mentioned here but that form part of the overall stakeholder group. Moreover, the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups will be identified as part of social assessment and consultations is mandatory and to be held with those groups and their concerns and views will be addressed in project design and process.

The project will finance measures to strengthen AUWSSC’s social accountability, citizen engagement and customer responsiveness. This will include: (i) effective consultations; (ii) establishing a functional grievance redress mechanism (GRM); (iii) and establishing a substantive interaction between beneficiaries and the government on issues of project design and choice of options. The GRM will be cognizant of and follow required levels of discretion, and cultural appropriateness, especially when dealing with cases of sexual harassment and GBV. During the implementation stage, it is envisioned that the client will carry out beneficiary satisfaction surveys in the selected sites to evaluate public satisfaction through phone surveys, workshops, and community score cards.

The client agreed to prepare a SEP that identifies in more detail key stakeholders and provides a systematic strategy for informing and soliciting their feedback on the project. Additionally, the implementing agency will disclose the SEP prior to appraisal allowing enough time for review and feedback from interested parties. Therefore, the Borrower should start the preparation of SEP as soon as possible and a draft of the document should be disclosed as early as possible. Furthermore, the Borrower is expected to update the SEP in a manner
The proportionate to the nature and scale of the project during implementation. The SEP will address timing and methodologies for meaningful and participatory consultations, including arrangements for information disclosure to all stakeholders.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

Construction workers will face potential health and safety risks primarily due to the difficult terrain the Dam and pipeline are located, requiring a concerted effort to provide the required Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) systems, including training. These risks include potential accidents from falls over steep heights, electric shocks and stabs from sharp metal and timber products inappropriately placed.

Child labor will be prevented in consistent with the requirements of ESS2 during the life of the project in project areas and activities. Particularly, during construction, the project will involve civil works activities in the urban area (Kandahar City) which will pose additional safety issues for the laborers as relevant to the context. Issues such as child labor in the supply chain, forced labor, gender, GBV, occupational health and safety will be addressed in the various ESIA reports.

The client will prepare a Labor Management Procedures (LMP) as a stand-alone document, to cover all requirements of ESS2. In addition, the LMP will include labor influx guidelines and working conditions that include good practice guidelines in accordance with this standard. Initial procedures, covering the types of labor (direct, contracted, primary supply and community workers) and associated risks expected to arise with implementation of year-one investments, agreed to prepare prior to appraisal and the requirements will be incorporated in the ESCP. During project implementation, the LMP will be revisited and updated as required and as additional project activities unfold entailing additional labor related risks or issues. The LMP will also include a GRM specifically for workers so that they have an official way to communicate complaints or other issues to the management.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

The efficient use of water and energy, and the reduction and otherwise management of pollution, as required by ESS3, are central to achieving the objectives of the proposed project, and according to ESS3 this project will be deemed as “significant user of water”. Therefore, the borrower will consider measures that are technically and financially feasible to reduce the negative impact on surrounding communities, environment and other ecosystem services. Also complying with ESS3 a detailed water balance will be developed, and maintained, monitored and the data will be reported periodically to relevant agencies. Furthermore, the borrower will also ensure that the water use efficiency is improved and are being implemented throughout the project period. The project will also assess and specify the details of water users during project detailed design, ensure if the water use efficiency is taken into account.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety
The safety aspects of the Dahla Dam along with dam safety requirements will be addressed (as per ESS4 – Annex 1 and ESS4 Guidance Note), which includes the review of the dam raising/upgrading works design, safety assessment and requirements including quality assurance procedure, however in coordination with the ADB. Also, the use of security personnel will be consistent with the requirements of ESS4, and the ToRs for the ESIAs under ESS1 will require measures to ensure traffic and road safety around construction sites, community health and safety in relation to prevention of exposure to hazardous materials at construction sites. The construction activities under the project will involve physical transportation of construction materials through the populated urban areas. This will trigger considering adequate traffic management plan and safety procedures to be put in place in the relevant ESMPs. The civil works will affect the local communities living and working in the vicinity of the sites. Adequate health and safety measures should also be adopted to avoid any issues on community health. Any accidents, or fatalities on either of the sites will be immediately reported to the Bank team. WBG Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) guidelines will be followed in the preparation of the ESA and all labor related plans.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The World Bank financed interventions including transmission, treatment and distribution network will have some social risks and impacts, though they are expected to be less severe than the Dahla Dam impacts. the Dahla Dam will have potentially large scale and widespread construction related impacts, including land acquisition and resettlement and livelihood impacts. In addition to the broader range of social risks and impacts of the activities are likely to cause significant physical and economic displacement of upstream and downstream communities of the dam. Since the details of the location and design of the activities are unknown at this stage; therefore, ADB has developed the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) for the project including the Bank financed Sop-1. The LARF for proposed SoP-1 has already been reviewed/commented by the Bank team in relation to gaps with ESS5 and this need to be updated and adopted by the IA for the Bank financed part of the project by appraisal.

The RF will provide guidance for preparation of RPs during the detailed design of the project components. The RPs to be prepared for the project components will identify all potential resettlement impacts on such land, assets and livelihood, and propose appropriate mitigation measures, including compensation, livelihood restoration and any other assistance through extensive consultation process with project-affected parties.

Additionally, the client will need to address the issues of inclusion, social vulnerability, gender and GBV. The LARF will include the procedures and approaches to be followed when the land acquisition and related impacts are encountered under various project facilities and will provide guidance for preparation of RPs. The RF/LARF covers the potential temporary and permanent impact on such land and assets and propose appropriate mitigation measures. The client will also conduct meaningful and participatory stakeholder consultations in Kandahar in affected-areas to prepare such instruments. The RP will be reviewed/cleared by the Bank and publicly and disclosed in English and local languages before project appraisal.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

As stated in the discussion under ESS1, Dahla Dam during construction and well into operations and maintenance and the transmission pipeline may have significant impacts on natural habitats. A comprehensives EIA has been already
conducted for the Dahla Dam activities, to ensure the protection and conservation of biodiversity and habitats, however this is part of the Associated Facilities to the proposed SoP-1. The existing EIA has confirmed that Dahla Dam and also the project area of influence is free of any protected area and no recorded and unrecorded data of sanctuary for wild life has been detected. However, given the nature of civil work of raising dam, the project operations will have direct and indirect negative on upstream and downstream aquatic life. These impacts are deemed to be mitigated by implementation of site and tasks specific EMPs to ensure the likely impacts are properly mitigated. In relation to the prerequisites of ESS6 for the proposed SoP-1, the expected consultant will conduct environmental due diligence of the Dahla Dam to assess the any impacts on bio-diversity, wild life and concerns related to ecosystem services etc. The ToRs of the consultant will include the basic needs as narrated for the above tasks.

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities
This standard is not relevant as there are no Indigenous People that meet the criteria of ESS7 in the country that could potentially benefit or be adversely affected by the Project’s activities

ESS8 Cultural Heritage
The proposed project with the associated facility (the Dahla Dam) may have potentially impacts on physical cultural resources of the project-affected communities.
Currently there is no indication of potential impacts on cultural heritage. However, this will be thoroughly assessed as part of the ESIA process for all specific investments, covering both “man-made” cultural or archaeological resources as well as any natural features (such as water bodies) which may hold intangible cultural or religious value to local communities. If potential impacts on cultural heritage near or on any project sites are identified, cultural heritage plan(s) will be developed in accordance with this standard and national law, including chance find procedures.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries
The government agencies (AUWSSC and MEW) are responsible for the project design, implementation, supervision and monitoring; nevertheless, the Relevance of this ESS will be further assessed during Project preparation as part of the ESA process”.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

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<td>OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas</td>
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III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE
A. Is a common approach being considered?  No

Financing Partners

ADB has made considerable advancement in project preparation, and the environment and social documents and studies for ADB financed part have been already finalized/disclosed using ADB provisions and thus it is difficult to agree on a common approach.

The Bank has agreed with the IA that the ADB produced E and S documents for the Bank financed components will be revised and updated ensure gaps between the ADB requirements and the Banks ESF requirements are closed, to ensure full compliance with ESF.

ADB has also conducted the environmental impact assessment (EIA) and Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) for the World Bank financed SoP-1. However, the EIA will be upgraded to a standalone ESIA as well as the ESSs considerations will be incorporated. The LARF for proposed SoP-1 has already been reviewed/commented by the Bank team in relation to gaps with ESS5 and this need to be updated and adopted by the IA for the Bank financed part of the project by appraisal.

Since the existing E&S studies have been finalized using ADB provisions; therefore, AUWSSC (grov) is agreed to engage the consultant to ensure that all safeguards studies conducted by ADB meet the requirements of the WB ESSs (all 10 standards). The consultant will also conduct the E&S due diligence review of the associated facilities (Dahla Dam and other ADB financed components). Furthermore, the IA will also prepare SEP, LMP, GBV risk assessment, labor influx risk assessment and the code of conducts for the workers. All these E&S studies/documents for the proposed SoP-1 will be subject to review by the WB prior followed by meaningful stakeholder consultations in the project area, cleared by the WB and be disclosed in-country and in the WB external website.

B. Proposed Measures, Actions and Timing (Borrower’s commitments)

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

Prior to appraisal, the borrower will prepare, consult and disclose the following:

- ESCP
- SEP for the project
- LMP
- Rehabilitation and expansion of piped water supply network – stand alone ESMP
- Extension of drinking water to peri-urban areas – stand alone ESMP
- Resettlement Framework
- ESMF as a framework approach will be developed by the client to ensure that entire E&S concerns are stipulated.
- The borrower will prepare a Capacity Building Plan including the actions and training measures to address the capacity constraints.
- Dahla Operation and maintenance Plan
- Dahla Dam safety procedures

Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):
The ESCP will reference a number of different E&S documents to be developed and implemented during the course of the project operations. These include:

- The client will upgrade the existing EIA as a standalone ESIA and corresponding ESMP during the project implementation
- Full implementation of site specific ESMPs (and RPs and any other site-specific plan if required based on the assessment process and findings of EIA and SIA).
- Full implementation, and ongoing updating as needed, of the SEP.
- Full implementation, and ongoing updating as needed, of LMP
- Carry out a Cumulative Impact assessment
- Implementation of Dahla dam safety procedures
- Implementation of capacity building plan and conduct the ESF training.

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS 12-Jan-2020

IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Afghanistan Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Corporation (AUWSSC)

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT
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VI. APPROVAL
<table>
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<tr>
<td>Task Team Leader(s)</td>
<td>Sana Kh. H. Agha Al Nimer, Maximilian Leo Hirn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Practice Manager (ENR/Social)</td>
<td>David Seth Warren Recommended on 30-Aug-2019 at 04:48:28 EDT</td>
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<td>Safeguards Advisor ESSA</td>
<td>Maged Mahmoud Hamed (SAESSA) Cleared on 13-Sep-2019 at 14:15:6 EDT</td>
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