

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)**

Appraisal Stage

Report No.: PIDISDSA22167

Date Prepared/Updated: 08-Feb-2018

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Afghanistan	Project ID:	P156894
		Parent Project ID (if any):	
Project Name:	AF: Digital CASA 1 (P156894)		
Region:	SOUTH ASIA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	05-Dec-2017	Estimated Board Date:	28-Mar-2018
Practice Area (Lead):	Transport & Digital Development	Financing Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Borrower(s)	Ministry of Finance		
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Communications and IT (MCIT); Islamic Republic of Afghanistan; Kabul		
Financing (in USD Million)			
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			0.00
IDA Grant			51.00
Financing Gap			0.00
Total Project Cost			51.00
Environmental Category:	B-Partial Assessment		
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate		
Other Decision:			
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Afghanistan has made significant progress in areas including primary education and basic health services but continues to struggle to overcome decades of war and civil strife. Afghanistan's political

context remains complex and is dominated by insurgency, narcotics production, weak governance, and rule of law. Mountainous terrains and a sparsely scattered population have contributed to difficulties in the expansion of basic infrastructure and services to citizens. The country ranks 169 out of 188 countries in the United Nations Development Program Human Development Report 2016.

Despite steady growth between 2002 and 2012, Afghanistan's economy has stagnated and poverty levels continue to be high. Annual gross domestic product (GDP) growth sharply declined to 3.7 percent in 2013 and subsequently to 1.5–2 percent in 2014 and 2015, although it has projected to have increased slightly to 2.6 percent in 2017. This was mostly the result of protracted political and security transitions, slow pace of reforms, and delays in the elections process and cabinet formation, which continued to fuel uncertainty and negatively affect investor confidence. Poverty levels increased from 36 percent in 2011–2012 to 39 percent in 2013–2014. As a result, 1.3 million more Afghans had consumption levels below the minimum necessary to satisfy basic food and nonfood needs.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Telecommunications

Afghanistan's telecommunications sector has developed significantly over the last decade. The Telecommunications Services Regulation Act of 2006 established the Afghanistan Telecom Regulatory Authority within the framework of MCIT. The wireless market is fully competitive and consists of five major mobile operators (Afghan Wireless, Roshan, Etisalat, MTN Group, and Salam Network) that are actively rolling out mobile infrastructure and services in Afghanistan. The MCIT reports that the population coverage is close to 80 percent, and the introduction of third-generation technology (3G) mobile broadband services in 2013 is contributing to the increase in broadband Internet penetration.

The Government of Afghanistan began the construction of the Optical Fiber Cable Backbone Ring in 2007 with support from the World Bank. This ring construction started with the Government's own resources and with support from other donors. The Afghanistan ICT Sector Development Project (closed in December 2017) contributed to the development of adding around 1,000 km of optical fiber network to this ring in the Northeast, Central, and other spur routes to improve overall reliability of the network. According to the MCIT, out of Afghanistan's 34 provincial capital cities, 20 are currently connected to the OFC, and another 5 were expected to be completed by December 2017. Currently, China is the only neighboring country that is not connected through fiber with Afghanistan. In September 2017, the intention to connect Afghanistan and China through the Wakhan Corridor was confirmed as part of a broader memorandum of understanding (MoU) signed between China Telecommunications Corporation and Afghan Telecom. The MoU focuses on jointly promoting the construction of the Silk Road Cable System with an objective to promote connectivity and cooperation between Eurasian countries under the overall objectives of the Belt and Road Initiative led by China.

Despite the sector's development, the Government-owned Afghan Telecom has remained the monopoly optical fiber operator for both international and domestic fiber-optic connectivity, and high-speed Internet remains very costly for individuals and small businesses. As a result of limited competition and international connectivity, wholesale transit pricing per Mbps remains at around \$25 per month, which is significantly higher than in countries such as India (\$10), Russia (\$2), and the United States (\$1). This has translated into high prices at the consumer level. Currently, the retail price of Internet services (per Mbps per month) is \$37, which is unaffordable for the average citizen. It also remains costly for small businesses that have limited financial capital. Affordability and speed of Internet are also affected by the fact that, at present, every ISP uses its own gateway, and all Internet traffic is being routed globally.

Digital inclusion remains a challenge as access to Internet services has not trickled down evenly to the poor, particularly in rural and remote areas. The Latest estimates report that Internet services (including mobile Internet) remain unattainable to the majority of the population, and penetration rates remain below 10 percent and concentrated in urban areas. According to the Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey, 10 out of the 34 provinces had essentially no Internet users in 2013–2014, while Internet usage in urban areas had grown more than three times compared to 2007–2008 (14 percent compared to 4 percent). In Kabul, 16 percent of households used the Internet, while it was only 2 percent in the rural areas.

The GoA has taken positive steps toward improving the enabling environment to increase access to and reduce the prices of Internet, including the approval of the Open Access Policy (OAP) in October 2016. The approved open access policy will enable any licensed operator to access wholesale broadband network infrastructure on equal and nondiscriminatory terms and at fair and reasonable prices. This includes the right for existing and future ICT providers to build, locate, own, and operate physical fiber-optic infrastructure, international gateways, as well as IXPs. It is expected to facilitate growth of a private sector-led fiber-optic and broadband market.

During 2017, a series of consultations with private sector operators were carried out as part of regional Digital Central Asia and South Asia (CASA) meetings held in Dubai and in coordination with the IFC in Bishkek. At the meetings, a number of international and domestic operators indicated their interest in investing in wholesale optical fiber network, subject to a conducive enabling environment being in place. Following the meetings, the GoA took steps to discuss an appropriate wholesale licensing model and fees for the optical fiber networks as part of a High Economic Council meeting. Further, in July 2017, ATRA launched a Request for Proposals (RfP) to invite firms to participate in the optical fiber market. By the RfP's closing date (November 30, 2017), six operators—including four existing mobile operators—had submitted offers. During IFC's market sounding exercise, several other international players interested in responding to the RFP requested an extension of its closing date; however, their request was not granted. The World Bank and IFC teams are providing necessary advisory support to the Government to ensure they remain open to inviting international wholesale optical fiber operators in the country.

e-Government Development

Significant progress has been made to promote e-Government, but more efforts are required in establishing the critical e-Government foundations and delivering prioritized e-services. Through cooperation with international organizations, the MCIT has adopted a National e-Government Strategy together with its implementation program in 2010. Recently, it was updated but is yet to be approved. Due to high-level support from the President's Office and strong leadership and commitment from the MCIT, basic laws, policies, and technical standards are drafted and institutional arrangements for promoting e-Government have been established. To accelerate e-Government progress, the Government needs to focus on establishing critical e-Government foundations, including the Government Cloud and Disaster Recovery Data Center, and implementing prioritized e-services to realize the visible socioeconomic outcomes for its people, and businesses.

The Government recognizes the need and value to focus on public service delivery through digital technologies. The National Portal and priority e-services are required to deliver visible socioeconomic outcomes to the people and businesses. The National Portal shall be enhanced with a content publishing platform to facilitate ease in delivering digital content and e-services. Four identified priority e-services to address the needs of the citizens, businesses, and public officers shall be

implemented to create convenience and reduce corruption for the citizens and raise productivity within the public sector.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s)

Digital CASA Program-level PDO: To increase access to more affordable Internet, crowd-in private investment in the sector and improve the participating governments' capacity to deliver digital government services in Central Asia and parts of South Asia, through the development of a regionally integrated digital infrastructure and enabling environment.

Digital CASA Afghanistan PDO: To increase access to more affordable Internet, crowd-in private investment in the sector, and improve the government's capacity to deliver digital Government services in Afghanistan, by contributing to the development of a regionally integrated digital infrastructure and enabling environment.

Key Results

- International Internet bandwidth per capita
- People provided with access to the Internet
- Average retail price for 1 GB, prepaid, mobile data package (\$)
- Private sector investments committed through the project (\$)
- Number of e-services and applications using the shared services platform

D. Project Description

Regional Program

The Digital CASA Regional Program will be implemented as a Series of Projects (SOP), sharing a common framework, but with each country's project independent of the others in the program. Each phase/project will be based primarily on country readiness. Afghanistan and the Kyrgyz Republic are the first to be delivered while other countries such as Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, among other countries may join at later stages.

At the programmatic level, the proposed Digital CASA Regional Program aims to implement a regional, cross-border approach to develop a regional transit hub for Internet traffic and improve broadband Internet connectivity in Central Asia and parts of South Asia. This will be done by catalyzing private sector investments and cross-sector infrastructure sharing and by modernizing relevant policies and regulatory frameworks that will promote competition in both domestic and international optical fiber connectivity. The aim is to bring reliable and affordable Internet services to the citizens of the region, link small and medium enterprises and workers to the regional and global digital economy, and catalyze innovations in the delivery of public and private services. Country-specific projects will be financed by a combination of private sector investments and catalytic/complementary public financing, including possible contributions from development partners.

The project meets regional IDA eligibility criteria; they are: (a) the number of countries joining at the initial stage is two, with both being IDA countries and one being classified as fragile; (b) there are spillover benefits over country boundaries in terms of improved regional connectivity and provision of solutions for regional needs in data hosting; (c) commitment of the first two participating countries is

confirmed; and (d) the country is part of the World Bank's regional strategy for South Asia. Eligibility requirements and options for coordination mechanisms were discussed by high-level representatives from Afghanistan and the Kyrgyz Republic during Digital CASA meetings in June 2017.

Both Afghanistan and the Kyrgyz Republic are planning to connect their national telecommunications networks with China under this project, which will improve Internet traffic flow in the region. Therefore, regardless of the decision of other neighboring countries with respect to joining Digital CASA, both countries are expected to benefit from lower Internet prices as both will be connected with each other via China, and, with China. Transiting China's Internet traffic through these connections will also provide major international optical fiber investors to gain economies of scale, which will provide further incentives for the private sector to invest in optical fiber connectivity in the region. When Uzbekistan or Tajikistan (or both) come on board, the connectivity via China will continue to serve as an alternative route, thus improving the overall reliability of the regional telecommunications network in the region. Further, once more countries join the project, multiple routes will be created in various directions, which will contribute to lowering Internet prices by not having to depend on a single neighboring country for transiting Internet traffic. Having alternative routes means improved resilience and a target state for any optical fiber telecommunications network.

Project Description - Afghanistan.

The grant amount of Digital CASA Afghanistan is estimated at \$51 million. Supplementary Regional IDA funding is expected to complement the national IDA allocations (up to two-thirds) due to the regional scope of this program. The Program has potential for significant spillover benefits across countries in the region.

The proposed Project will support Afghanistan's ICT sector through four components (1. Regional and Domestic Connectivity, 2. e-Government, 3. Enabling Environment [Policy and Regulatory Framework], and 4. Project Management and Institutional strengthening) detailed below.

Component Name:

Component 1: Regional and Domestic Connectivity

Comments (optional)

This component aims to crowd-in private sector investments to improve regional and domestic fiber-optic connectivity infrastructure, connect public institutions and priority target groups to the Internet at affordable rates, and bring down the overall cost of Internet services. In particular, the viability gap funding is designed in a way that it creates incentives for the private sector to roll-out fiber-optic networks in priority areas that are considered commercially unviable. Specifically, funding will support:

Subcomponent 1.1: Pre-purchase of International Bandwidth and Viability Gap Funding for Optical Fiber Connectivity.

Subcomponent 1.2: Government Network Providing Broadband Connectivity to Public Institutions

Subcomponent 1.3: Internet Exchange

Component Name:

Component 2: e-Government

Comments (optional)

This component will: (a) establish critical e-Government foundations that comprise the government Cloud, common e-service enablers, and the Disaster Recovery Data Center; and (b) deliver socioeconomic benefits to the citizens and businesses by enhancing the national portal and developing prioritized e-services to enable citizens and businesses to gain access to information and e-services through their mobile devices. Specifically, funding will support:

Subcomponent 2.1: Establishing a Shared e-Government Infrastructure and Common e-Service Enablers

Subcomponent 2.2: Enhancing the National Portal and Prioritized e-Services

Component Name:

Component 3: Enabling Environment (Policy and Regulatory Frameworks)

Comments (optional)

This component will finance: (a) TAs for the MCIT and ATRA to address the policy, legal, and regulatory modifications needed, such as the development of a national broadband policy and issuance of appropriate decrees, guidelines, and downstream regulations (for example, right of way, interconnection, Quality of Service, tariff regulations), to implement the Open Access Policy and create an enabling environment to crowd in private sector investment and promote competition in the sector and (b) review and assessment of existing ICT policies, strategies, standards, and legal and regulatory frameworks to identify gaps and weaknesses as well as harmonization with regional commitments and frameworks.

Component Name:

Component 4: Project Management and Institutional Strengthening

Comments (optional)

This component will finance project management as well as institutional strengthening and capacity development activities to ensure that different activities are implemented effectively and integrated with the overall regional program.

Subcomponent 4.1: Project Management

Subcomponent 4.2: Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development

E. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

This project will be implemented in Afghanistan. It will connect the domestic fiber optic cable of Afghanistan with other countries. Although the exact locations are not yet confirmed, the project's scope may include fiber optic links with China through the Wakhan Border, and other neighboring countries such as Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. The project will also implement the fiber-optic networks in the remaining nine provincial capitals (Chagcharan, Daikundi, Farah, Nuristan, Panjshir, Qalaienow, Sarepul, Tarinkot, and Zaranj) that could not be covered under the AF: ICT Development Project (P121755, closed in December 2017). The client plans to use existing rights-of-way of the government including roads and power transmission lines for fiber optic networks.

The environmental and social adverse impacts of this project will be insignificant, minor, and reversible in nature. While both environmental and social safeguards issues will be managed through a framework approach, the framework will be further spelled out with additional safeguards tools which will be used throughout the sub-project design and implementation.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Mohammad Arif Rasuli, Environmental Safeguards Specialist

Qais Agah, Social Safeguards Specialist

II. IMPLEMENTATION

Project management and implementation arrangements have been designed with the aim to build local capacity of the government personnel, retain project ownership including by beneficiary agencies and avoid building a “shadow” management structure. Project

implementation will be led by Digital CASA implementation unit (DCIU) housed at MICT. The implementation unit will be headed by the Project Director, a government officer who is a permanent staff at the Ministry. Digital CASA Project Director will be a government post entitled with the authority to take project related decisions and be held responsible and accountable for project outcomes. The DCIU will include a procurement and financial management specialists, who are familiar with the World Bank rules and procedures to ensure smooth implementation. The Ministry will also appoint competent technical government staff who will be responsible for execution of relevant project activities. These positions will be filled as the needs arise and may also include contract managers, safeguards specialist, communications specialists and others. The DCIU will be responsible for day-to-day project management, coordination with other line ministries and project beneficiaries as well as execution of FM, procurement, safeguards and M&E aspects of Digital CASA project. DCIU will be an integral part of the Ministry structure, with reporting responsibility to the Minister of ICT.

Project activities will be implemented by joint teams comprised of DCIU's personnel and project owners at the beneficiary ministries. DCIU personnel will serve as the leads on technical matters for components and activities within their purview. The stakeholders at beneficiary ministries will be responsible for providing strategic direction, provide inputs into the design and planning, lead business processes re-engineering if needed and provide oversight, while the DCIU at the MICT will continue to lead on ICT related issues, procurement and fiduciary functions. The working relationship between MICT and the relevant stakeholders is expected to be collaborative given the need for close cooperation and some areas of joint responsibility. This will include joint development of the terms of reference, technical specifications and functional requirements, evaluation functions, contractor selection and supervision of implementation. This will help strengthen sustainability of sector specific interventions after project completion.

Guidance on priority setting and coordination across ministries, departments and agencies will be provided by the existing Council for Infrastructure. This Council is headed by the President's Adviser and selected Ministers, including the Minister of ICT. The Council for Infrastructure is already providing guidance on various aspects of infrastructure development. The Council will perform the functions of the Steering Committee throughout the life of the project and will provide guidance on infrastructure development priorities, prioritization of smart solutions and e-services development and will reinforce intra-agency collaboration in support of government's aspiration to improve service delivery in key sectors.

In addition, the participating countries are considering the creation of regional coordination mechanisms to align implementation of the various Digital CASA projects at the regional level. Although implementation of country-specific projects will be done at the country level, the program may be linked with an existing regional specialized agency or academic institution to support regional capacity development objectives (for example, Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation [CAREC], Central Asia Research and Education Network [CAREN], universities, and Eurasian Economic Commission). The team notes that United Nations (UN) agencies are typically not eligible to implement regional IDA projects. Initial discussions on ways to ensure regional coordination were launched at the first Digital CASA workshop that

took place in Bishkek in June 2017. It was hosted by the Kyrgyz Government and attended by delegations from Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan. While good discussions took place, no decision has been made yet on the most appropriate regional anchor for this Digital CASA Regional Program.

III. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01 is triggered. The physical work under component one may cause adverse environmental and social impacts including occupational health and safety issues. The project aims to finance the expansion and extension of the fiber optic backbone. The client will use existing right of way for this purpose and along the existing roads and power transmission network routes to bury the backbone fiber optic cable. Financing of towers is not foreseen. The risks associated with this kind of infrastructure are generally low, so the project is assigned to environmental category B. Since the project locations are unknown at this stage, a framework approach is adopted.</p> <p>The borrower has developed an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for this project. The ESMF includes principles, guidelines, tools, check lists and procedures that would be applied to avoid, mitigate, or minimize adverse environmental and social impacts during Digital CASA project implementation. In order to properly apply these tools and mitigate these potential impacts an ESMP or an Action Plan will be prepared for each of the subprojects of the Digital CASA project. These ESMPs would be prepared by a trained Focal Officer having a ToR and reporting line who will be identified by the Digital CASA project team and will work closely with the project director and the contractors. The FO will also help the project staff and the relevant subproject contractors in implementation of the ESMPs and other tools of the project legally binding ESMF document. The Officer will be monitoring and reporting on the status of the safeguards implementation in all relevant subprojects of the Digital CASA.</p>

Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The Project does not have any activity involving Natural Habitats. All Project activities will take place within the right of way of existing or planned roads, and existing building structures and offices. In case the construction of new telecommunications complexes is necessary, these structures will be built on public land plots belonging to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT) or the Afghanistan Telecom Regulatory Authority (ATRA) in consolidated urban or rural areas.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The Project does not have any activity involving Forests. Based on the explanation provided for OP/BP 4.04, the Project will not be implemented in forested areas.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	OP 4.09 on Pest Management is not triggered because Project activities will not involve purchase, use or storage of pesticides, nor will it support the procurement, or use of, or lead to the increased use of other agricultural chemicals.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	OP/B 4.11 on Physical and Cultural Resources is not triggered because there is no indication that physical cultural resources would be affected due to project activities. However, the ESMF will comprise guidelines for Chance Find Procedures according to national laws.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	This policy is not triggered as there are no Indigenous Peoples that meet the criteria of OP/BP 4.10 within the project area that could potentially benefit or be adversely affected by the Project's activities.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12 is triggered because the physical infrastructure activities under the project include the excavation and backfilling operations required to install underground optical fiber cables may lead to the partial loss of productive assets (agricultural crops and fruit trees), land requirements, partial loss of ornamental vegetation, and temporary limitation of access to commercial and institutional establishments, and to residential properties that are likely to involve downstream implications that could impact individuals and/or communities in different ways. A separate Resettlement Policy Framework

		(RPF) for the Project was prepared to address these impacts, and provides guidelines for the preparation of any Social Impact Assessments (SIA), and the Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) that may be needed subsequently outside the Project framework. The ESMF&RPF will be translated and disclosed in-country at Ministry's Website and the World Bank's external website prior to project appraisal.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The Project does not have any activity involving dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The Project does not have any activity involving international waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project does not involve any activity in any known disputed area.

IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<p>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</p> <p>Digital CASA project will include physical works that may lead to adverse environmental and social impacts including occupational health and safety issues. Such works include but are not limited to: (1) completion of the regional backbone consisting of the existing regional fiber optic networks, newly laid backbone and newly established cross-border fiber-optic links; 2) construction of additional infrastructure such as IXPs and hub stations for setting up network and computing equipment. The risks associated with this kind of activities are usually low and include dust and noise from construction activities, transportation risks, disposal of construction waste. In addition, laying of new backbone may cause the disturbance of land however the existing right of way will be preferred.</p>
<p>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</p> <p>Indirect and long-term impacts are not anticipated. All potential impacts are expected to be short-term and limited to the construction sites.</p>
<p>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</p> <p>As the project will cover multiple locations which are not confirmed at this stage, any alternative sites will be considered during project implementation.</p>
<p>4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.</p> <p>Because the exact location of the project sites and the scope of the civil works have not been decided at the time of Project Appraisal, the Client has developed an Environmental and Social Management Framework and a Resettlement Policy Framework. The framework includes preliminary environmental and social assessment of impacts and typical mitigation</p>

measures. In addition, it provides the guidance for the development of the environmental management plans for specific construction sites that will be identified at later stages. The borrower has a good understanding of the safeguards issues during the ICT project implementation. Also, the project will identify a Safeguards Focal Officer who will help prepare ESMPs for the subprojects and will help implement them properly.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

Key stakeholders include people of Afghanistan who will benefit from the better digital connectivity and services. With regards the civil works, the stakeholders will include local communities who reside next to the project sites and relevant nongovernmental and civil-society organizations. Public consultations on the ESFM and RFP were launched through MCIT's website in July 2017. In addition, consultation meetings will be conducted for individual site -specific EMPs.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	18-Jul-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	19-Jul-2017
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Afghanistan	18-Jul-2017
<i>Comments:</i> MCIT website, http://mcit.gov.af/en/page/8/digital-casa-afghanistan-project	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	18-Jul-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	19-Jul-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Afghanistan	18-Jul-2017
<i>Comments:</i> MCIT website, http://mcit.gov.af/en/page/8/digital-casa-afghanistan-project	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why::	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment						
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement						
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input type="checkbox"/>
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information						
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
All Safeguard Policies						
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

V. Contact point

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VII. Approval

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<i>Approved By:</i>		
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Country Director:	Name:	Date: