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Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock

National Horticulture and Livestock Project (NHLP)
Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

NOVEMBER 2012

FINAL REPORT

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ACRONYMS

AHDP	Animal Health and Disease Project
ANDS	Afghanistan National Development Strategy
AP	Affected Person
ARIA	Agricultural Research Institute of Afghanistan
CDC	Community Development Council
CIG	Common Interest Group
CWDA	Community Water Development Assistant
DAIL	Directorate of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
EIRP	Emergency Irrigation Rehabilitation Project
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards Staff of the PIU
ESFP	Environmental and Social Safeguards Focal Point
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESO	Environmental Safeguards Officer
ESSO	Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FFS	Farmer Field School
GoA	Government of Afghanistan
HDI	Human Development Index
HLP	Horticulture and Livestock Project
HQ	Headquarters
IAIDS	Improving Agricultural Inputs Delivery System
IDA	International Development Association
IEC	Information Education & Communication
IMST	Implementation Management Support Team
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
LARAP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
MAPA	Mine Action Program of Afghanistan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

MEW	Ministry of Energy and Water
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
NHLP	National Horticulture and Livestock Project
NRVA	National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Agency
NERAP	National Emergency Rural Access Project
NSP	National Solidarity Program
OFWMP	On-Farm Water Management Project
OP/BP	Operational Policy/Bank Procedure
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OM	Operational Manual
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMO	Producer Marketing Organization
PPD	Policy and Planning Department
RBOs	River Basin Organizations
PPQD	Plant Protection and Quarantine Department
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SA	Social Assessment
SSO	Social Safeguards Officer
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
VFU	Veterinary Field Unit
WB	World Bank
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WFSC	Women Farm Service Center
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The proposed Afghanistan National Horticulture and Livestock Project (NHLP) is a follow-on project to the Bank supported Emergency Horticulture and Livestock Project (HLP) which is scheduled to close on December 31st, 2012 with a satisfactory performance following its restructure in 2009. Both HLP and NHLP are part of the Government's national priority programs[1] focused on a broader vision of improving sustainable agriculture production and productivity, and increase on and off-farm enterprises, contributing to food security and inclusive economic growth. In line with this vision, the project would contribute to long term increased market-driven agricultural productivity and production by, as stated in its development objective, promoting adoption of improved production practices by target producer households in focus areas.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) will implement the project, with management, implementation and technical assistance support from an Implementation Management Support Team (IMST) of mostly permanent local and some temporary international consultants.

The objective of the proposed NHLP is to promote adoption of improved production practices by target farmers, with gradual national establishment of farmer-centric agricultural services mechanisms and investment support. The strategy for achieving the objective is based on the delivery of: a) extension and; b) investment support. The proposed project would have the following components: (a) Horticultural Production;(b) Animal Production and Health; and (c) Implementation Management and Technical Assistance Support.

Component 1: Horticultural Production. This component would support target beneficiaries with mostly demand driven extension and productive investment support, based on their expressed interests and needs, through two subcomponents.

Subcomponent 1.1 – **Extension,** would provide farmers with organizational support, and deliver extension (messages) focused on three main thematic areas: orchard management, value addition and marketing.

Subcomponent 1.2 – **Productive Investment Support**, would complement capacity building delivered through the extension sub-component 1.1, by providing support to productive investments required for actual adoption of improved technology packages in thematic areas mirroring those covered by extension messages. Such as rehabilitation of orchard and establishment of new orchards and improvement of dry land horticulture such as improved pistachio production on public lands. Cross-cutting agricultural practices such as on-farm water management and integrated pest management are also covered under this component.

Component 2: Animal Production and Health. The component would support beneficiaries with extension and investment support based on their needs through two subcomponents.

[1] those for the Agriculture and Rural Development Cluster and, specifically, NPP-2: National Comprehensive Agriculture Production and Market Development Program.

Sub component 2.1: Extension. Its specific objective would be to: (i) support all the activities required to identify, help organize and mobilize male and female target farmers by giving them the knowledge and the tools to identify and solve their livestock-related problems; and (ii) to deliver a more effective and widespread system of livestock extension.

Subcomponent 2.2: - Investment Support. The main objectives for this sub-component would be to support: (i) farmers with complementary investments to enable actual adoption of key extension messages; (ii) MAIL in implementing an Animal Health Surveillance and Control System; and (iii) MAIL in developing information to inform an animal production support policy.

This environmental and social management framework (ESMF) was developed by MAIL/NHLP. As part of the preparation of NHLP, a Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) and a Social Assessment (SA) were conducted. Both documents, together with a review of the existing ESMF for the ongoing HLP, formed the basis for the formulation of an updated ESMF for the proposed NHLP. The rationale for using a framework approach to address potential environmental and social issues is that NHLP would support several types of interventions, based on the combination of a series of elements into subprojects, the final design and exact locations of which are not known at appraisal. HLP had developed a Pest Management Plan (PMP) which is still being implemented. During implementation NHLP will have to prepare a second phase PMP by taking inventory of the lessons learned in the first phase PMP implementation of the pest and diseases, sanitation and hygiene issues in the relevant agro-ecological zones of the NHLP project areas.

The ESMF has been developed specifically for the proposed NHLP to ensure due diligence, avoid causing harm or exacerbating social tensions, and ensure consistent treatment of social and environmental issues during its implementation. Consistent with existing national legislation and the World Bank Operational Policies on environmental and social safeguard, the objective of the Framework is to help ensure that activities under the project would:

- Protect human health;
- Prevent or compensate for any loss of livelihood;
- Prevent environmental degradation as a result of either individual NHLP subprojects or their cumulative effects;
- Minimize impacts on cultural property;
- Enhance positive environmental and social outcomes,

The ESMF sets out guidelines and procedures for the following:

- assessment of potential adverse Environment and Social (E&S) impacts commonly associated with the sub-projects and guidelines for how to avoid, minimize or mitigate them;
- establishment of clear procedures and methodologies for the E&S planning, review, approval and implementation of sub-projects;
- development of an initial Environmental and Social screening system to be used for subprojects; and
- specification of roles and responsibilities and the necessary reporting procedures for managing and monitoring sub-project E&S concerns.

Safeguards Policies triggered

The NHLP is not expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts and is classified as Category B according to the WB safeguards policy requirements. According to World Bank Operational Policy on Pest Management (OP/BP 4.09) a reconnaissance level Pest Management Plan (PMP) was prepared for HLP, followed by a second phase implementation level PMP that took into consideration the detailed information from relevant project intervention sites, which is still being utilized. Since NHLP would expand to new areas with different ecological and farming conditions, it would prepare with the help of a competent international expert a second stage and implementation level PMP taking into consideration the characteristics of the new areas, farming systems and application of agricultural inputs. NHLP project would mainstream the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach into the project extension services and its M&E system as well. The project would promote safe agricultural practices, e.g. cultural and mechanical methods for fighting pests and diseases, in the relevant project areas. NHLP is planned to expand to the national level and into different ecological zones in the country having longer term perspective which require proper policy and planning tools at the ministry level. Therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) and the Bank commissioned a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the horticulture and livestock subsectors to mainstream the environmental concerns into the relevant policy, plans and program levels of MAIL.

No Social Safeguards policies would be triggered and no land acquisition or involuntary resettlement would be funded or take place under NHLP. All planned project interventions would take place on individual's own land where NHLP targets individual producers. In case any minor areas of land would be needed for a project targeting a group of beneficiaries (e.g. in case of construction of small water harvesting /irrigation structures), the land should either be: (i) available government land; (ii) private land obtained through compensation paid by the community (i.e. transaction between willing buyer and willing seller) or, as a last resort; (iii) land obtained through private voluntary donations, provided the donation would have minimal livelihood impact on the concerned person, i.e. less than 10%. Private voluntary donations and community purchases would be fully documented as required by the ESMF and for government land, documentation would be needed that the land in question is free of encroachments, squatters or other encumbrances, and has been transferred to the project by the authorities. The project would ensure that no subsidies are given to interventions on land which are subject to dispute, and the ESMF contains specific screening requirements to ensure this. This would for example apply in case of establishment of new orchards.

Regional Equity: Selection of districts is based on existing potentials for horticulture and livestock development, and based on transparent criteria formulated by MAIL plus security considerations as to where the project is physically implementable.

Environmental and Social Management Plan

During NHLP implementation, all proposed subprojects would be screened to ensure that the environmental and social risks can be adequately addressed through the application of standardized guidelines and tools provided in the ESMF document. The ESMF also comprises a generic Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) which will guide the development of the site specific ESMPs which will function as action plans for managing and ensuring due diligence of safeguards issues.

Potential Environmental and Social Impacts and Mitigations Measures

Negative Potential Impacts of NHLP Subprojects	ESMP's Mitigation Measures
Increase in orchard production	
Crop yield decrease due to pest (insects, diseases) outbreaks	Promotion of IPM approach
Misuse of chemical pesticides and pollution of water in irrigated systems	Frequent evaluation of residues contamination in the irrigated systems and creation of producer organizations for rational use of pesticides
Extension of cultivated land • Loss of grazing land • Land degradation and exploitation of fragile lands • Disputes over land	• Development of the agro-silvo-pastoral approach; • Reservation of spaces for fodder cultivation. • Restoration soil fertility and protection of the environment • Apply the projected measures in the framework of the NHLP resettlement policies • Community-based dispute resolution/mediation measures involving respective representatives of both groups and local authorities.
Improvement/ rehabilitation and management of hydro-agricultural areas and small irrigation schemes	
Lack of maintenance irrigation schemes and canals, leading sometimes to flooding	Creation of Common Interest Groups (CIGs) and training of agricultural technicians for maintenance responsibility Setting of users committees
Conflicts of irrigation water use and conflicts between farmers and herders	• problem solving and resolution by local community, CIGs, water user associations, local district authorities, CDCs/Shuras
Grievances related to land/livelihoods loss in case of extra land required through buying-selling/ donation – or disputes over government land occupied by squatters	Documentation of undisputed ownership prior to any subsidized investment Grievance redress mechanism
Agricultural Activities	
use of large amount of fertilizer	• Promote the use of organic manure
Risk of contamination due to the use of pesticides	Implementation of pesticide management plan
• alteration of water flow • flood risk • competition with other uses of water • environmental pollution by the basin waters (fertilizers, chemical products, etc.) • support to the livestock sector	• choice of the site based on uses and hydrology • evaluate the traditional use and demand of water resources • make sure of the outlet dilution ability, transfer and frequent winnowing
Support to the livestock sector	
• Uncertain of source supply (risk of introduction of new diseases) • The poor conditions of hygiene-related diseases	• Health certification of the animals • Provide a transit center for imported animals • Vaccine research
Bad conservation of veterinary drugs and feeds stocks.	• Provide materials for the good conservation of veterinary drugs and the related training.

	• Avoid the prolonged storage of animal food
Insufficient knowledge of the CIGs and VFUs in basic veterinary techniques	• Formation of the CIGs and Veterinary Field Units (VFUs) in veterinary techniques and management of the pharmacies
• Introduction of unknown diseases in the environment • Non ecologically adapted animals • Excessive consumption of wood • Pollution of the environment due to sewage and waste from processing of animal husbandry products	• Ensure that imported animals are free of diseases (based on the health certificate) and avoid importing animals from countries which have reported epidemic outbreaks • Do compensatory reforestation • Development of pretreatment waste pits
Support to the food crops production CIGs • Risk of contamination due to the use of pesticides	• IPM for the control of crop pests • Promote the use of organic manure • implement the measure prescribed in the specific Pesticides Management Plan
Support to the industrial crops production CIGs • Risk of contamination by pesticides during use) • Risk of contamination of the other biodiversity components (birds and others) • Risk of pollution from runoff water • Extraction of building materials	• take advantage of the PPQD recommendations • Implement the extent prescribed in the specific pesticide management plan • Make available the protective equipment to users (gloves, masks and appropriate footwear) • Focus on the less toxic products and biological control • IPM for crop pests control • Training in integrated management of pesticides
Capacity-building, education, training and awareness to be financed directly by the NHLP	
• Institutional measures	Designate environmental and social focal points for NHLP
• Technical measures	EIA and other complementary research studies
	"Environment/horticulture/livestock farming" database
	Good environmental practices manuals
	Supervisions - Monitoring/Evaluation
• Training of ESFP and other technical structures	Environmental assessment and management in subprojects
• Information, Education, Communication/ awareness of CIGs, VFUs,	Environmental and social aspects of sub-projects and other NHLP's agricultural/pastoral activities

ESMF Implementation

Appropriate institutional and implementation arrangements for the safeguards implementation, monitoring and reporting has been developed by NHLP. Environmental and Social Safeguards Officers with specific responsibility for implementing the ESMF provisions during subproject identification, preparation, and development would be added to the Implementation Management Support Team (IMST) at headquarters as well as at the regional level. Qualified Safeguards Focal Officers and IPM specialists are already in place and additional would be hired by NHLP management. These project team members

would have relevant ToRs and needed resources at the HQ and regional levels. The ESMF will also be attached to bidding documents and Environmental and Social Clauses will be part of Contractors' contract.

Capacity Building

NHLP will conduct capacity building for its Environmental and Social Safeguards Officers as well as for other relevant staff. Training workshops/ seminars on the ESMF and the World Bank safeguard policies would be organized for NHLP staff (head office and regional offices as well as for Project consultants/contractors).

Grievance Redress Mechanism

Management of grievances is a vital component of stakeholder management and an important aspect of risk management for a project. Identifying grievances and ensuring timely resolution is therefore very necessary as sub-projects may have unexpected adverse impacts to people and the environment, which need to be addressed. The ESMF has developed a grievance management process to serve as a guide during project implementation for Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

Public consultation

During preparation of the ESMF, many persons, local communities, Government officials, NEPA, NGOs and other institutions were consulted in the project provinces. Meetings were held with key officials and opinion leaders to gauge level of awareness and involvement with the project, concerns of project implementation, and to obtain relevant documents or baseline information. Consultations were also part of the preparation of the Social Assessment (SA) and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). These studies have contributed to the formulation of the NHLP documents and to the development the ESMF. Public Consultation will also happen during the implementation of the ESMF guidelines and other relevant documents.

Disclosure

The ESMF was translated to Dari and disclosed at the MAIL website and disseminated to all NHLP regional offices and by the World Bank Infoshop prior to project appraisal.

1. INTRODUCTION

Modernizing agriculture remains the overarching theme of Afghanistan's agricultural policy as well as the new agriculture production and productivity program for sustainable increase in production and productivity of Afghanistan's farmers and herders through the provision of enhanced inputs, services and research. The goal is to move Afghanistan closer to self-sufficiency in basic crops, expand production of cash crops (vegetables, horticulture and industrial crops) to meet domestic and export demands, and improve the supply of animal products for the food and handicrafts industry. The program implementation and coordination capabilities of MAIL will require further development to meet the expected expansion of program and project activities in the agriculture sector. The proposed agricultural programs in the country will facilitate and support the process of getting more and more farmers from subsistence farming into semi-specialized and/or semi-intensive market-based production systems while maintaining diversification for risk reduction and food security. This will be accompanied by a strong effort to introduce value adding processes and to identify and develop markets aiming at both import substitution and export.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The proposed Afghanistan National Horticulture and Livestock Project (NHLP) is a follow-on project to the Bank supported Emergency Horticulture and Livestock Project (HLP) which is scheduled to close on December 31st, 2012 with a satisfactory performance. Both HLP and NHLP are part of the Government's national priority programs[2] focused on a broader vision of improving sustainable agriculture production and productivity, and increase on and off-farm enterprises, contributing to food security and inclusive economic growth. In line with this vision, the project would contribute to long term increased market-driven agricultural productivity and production by, as stated in its development objective, promoting adoption of improved production practices by target producer households in focus areas.

NHLP builds on the successful performance and simplified design, after its restructure in 2009, of the current IDA and ARTF-funded HLP. The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) will implement the project, with management, implementation and technical assistance support from an Implementation Management Support Team (IMST) of mostly permanent local and some temporary international consultants. The proposed project builds on the successful performance and simplified design, after its restructure in 2009, of the current IDA and ARTF-funded HLP. The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) will implement the project, with management, implementation and technical assistance support from an Implementation Management Support Team (IMST) of mostly permanent local and some temporary international consultants.

2.1 Project Development Objective

The objective of the proposed NHLP is to promote adoption of improved production practices by target farmers, with gradual national establishment of farmer-centric agricultural services mechanisms and investment support. The strategy for achieving the objective is based on the delivery of: a) extension and; b) investment support. The proposed project would have the following components: (a) Horticultural

[2] those for the Agriculture and Rural Development Cluster and, specifically, NPP-2: National Comprehensive Agriculture Production and Market Development Program.

Production; (b) Animal Production and Health; and (c) Implementation Management and Technical Assistance Support.

2.2 Project Components

Component 1: Horticultural Production. This component would support target beneficiaries with mostly demand driven extension and productive investment support, based on their expressed interests and needs, through two subcomponents.

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3.PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

During the preparation of ESMF a range of project and other relevant documents were studied, detailed meetings were held with project technical staff and with different stakeholders to fully understand various aspects of the project; field visits were organized to several agro-ecological regions (five regions out of seven) to collect and check information on environmental issues and six provinces were visited for social assessment. In addition, consultations were held with different groups in local communities as well as other stakeholders, including representatives from local government and NGOs, and focus groups to receive their comments and recommendations on social and environmental issues related to NHLP.

Stakeholders were identified using a stakeholder identification matrix. The key stakeholders include:

- Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) at the central and its decentralized levels
- National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) at the central and decentralized levels;
- Ministry of Rehabilitation and Rural Development (MRRD) and the central and decentralized levels
- Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW);
- Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) at the Central and decentralized levels
- United Nations specialized Agencies (FAO, UNEP, UNDP)
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- Farmer Producers organizations and water users' organizations
- Universities

Land use and land management under the NHLP project are expected to ensure sustainable use of land resources. This will encourage investment into farming practices that support land conservation in the long term. In addition, the introduction of scientific methods of farming through sustained extension services will ensure the intensive use of land. The effect of the new farming systems will lead to minimal land erosion, improved soil fertility and ultimately higher yields and productivity. The expected output per hectare of the selected fruit crops will compare favorably with achievable yields. This makes the NHLP impacts significantly localized and long term. The potential interactions of the various NHLP activities on the environmental and social conditions in the target areas were analyzed in the Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) and Social Assessment (SA) documents[3]. The NHLP is associated with many positive environmental and social impacts which will include:

- Soil Conservation
- Water Resources Conservation
- Improved soil conservation
- Improvement of previously water-logged areas
- Increased farm incomes from crop output
- Food Security
- Poverty Alleviation
- Raise Rural Income
- Improved nutrition
- Employment creation for community members
- Empowerment of farmers

NHLP activities are not expected to lead to significant negative environmental and social impacts, provided they are designed and implemented with due consideration of environmental and social issues. Most of impact will be similar to the current HLP subprojects and therefore would not have any large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts. However, there could be some potential unforeseeable small scale and time-bound impacts on the local and community environments that may require close attention. The classification of impacts of the current stage of the NHLP may be overruled by site-specific issues or information and detailed sub-project activities when known and

[3] Strategic Environmental Assessment and the Social Assessment developed for the NHLP described the environmental and social baseline conditions in potential agro-ecological regions where NHLP activities will be implemented.

not captured in this framework. The major potential environmental issues/impacts arising from NHLP sub-project activities may be classified as "of negligible/nill impact[4]" or as of "minor impact[5]". In such instances, standard construction/ operational practices will address such impacts. A 'moderate impact' or an impact of moderate significance is where an effect will be within accepted limits and standards. Moderate impacts may cover a broad range, from a threshold below which the impact is minor, up to a level that might be just short of breaching an established (legal) limit.

Table 1: Some Project Activities and Associated Potential Adverse Environmental and Social Impact Issues

No	Project Associated Activities	Potential Negative Impacts of NHLP subprojects	Likelihood
1	**Increase in orchard production**	•Misuse of chemical pesticides and pollution of water in irrigated systems •Extension of cultivated land causing loss of grazing land and disputes over land)	Moderate
2	**Improvement/ rehabilitation and management of hydro-agricultural areas and small irrigation schemes**	•Conflicts of irrigation water use and conflicts between farmers and herders •Disputes over land in case land required for improvement/rehabilitation	Moderate
3	**Agricultural Activities**	• destruction sensitive habitats • loss of pasture land • use of large amount of fertilizer Risk of contamination due to the use of pesticides • alteration of water flow • competition with other uses of water • environmental pollution by the basin waters (fertilizers, chemical products, etc.)	Moderate
4	**Support to Livestock Sector**	• Bad conservation of veterinary drugs and feeds stocks. • Insufficient knowledge of the CIGs and VFUs in basic veterinary techniques	Moderate

Most of the potential negative impacts are related to environment, in terms of risk of misuse of fertilizer and pesticides as well as negative impacts in terms of how small-scale on-farm irrigation in implemented. In terms of potential negative social impacts, these are minor: Almost all NHLP horticultural support target individual cultivators, who will be implementing the subsidized, improved practices on their own lands. Hence, such activities do not trigger any social safeguards policies. However, the investments in production and improved practices may fuel existing disputes over land, and where new orchards are being established, it is essential to verify undisputed ownership before any subsidized investment takes place under the project.

Interventions on dry land horticulture in particular, could focus on the wild pistachio forests of Samangan, Jowzjan and Sar-i Pul. These pistachio forests are not individually owned, but part of the 'commons' which communities in these areas have traditional usufruct rights to. Any interventions here would thus, unlike other subcomponents of NHLP, **not** target individual producers but would target whole communities in whom the usufruct rights are invested. Special attention would be paid to the fact that

[4] An impact of **negligible significance** is where a resource or receptor will not be affected in any way by a particular activity, or the predicted effect is deemed to be imperceptible or is indistinguishable from natural background levels

[5] An impact of minor significance is one where an effect will be experienced, but the impact magnitude is sufficiently small and well within accepted standards, and/or the receptor is of low sensitivity/value

such communal usufruct rights are non-transferable, and play a particularly important role for the livelihood strategies of the poorest in the rural community.

3.1 Safeguards Policies Triggered

The NHLP is not expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts and is classified as Category B according to the WB safeguards policy requirements. According to World Bank Operational Policy on Pest Management (OP/BP 4.09) a reconnaissance level Pest Management Plan (PMP) was prepared for HLP, followed by a second phase implementation level PMP that took into consideration the detailed information from relevant project intervention sites, which is still being utilized. Since NHLP would expand to new areas with different ecological and farming conditions, it would prepare with the help of a competent international expert a second stage and implementation level PMP taking into consideration the characteristics of the new areas, farming systems and application of agricultural inputs. NHLP project would mainstream the IPM approach into the project extension services and its M&E system as well. The project would promote safe agricultural practices, e.g. cultural and mechanical methods for fighting pests and diseases, in the relevant project areas. NHLP is planned to expand to the national level and into different ecological zones in the country having longer term perspective which require proper policy and planning tools at the ministry level. Therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) and the Bank commissioned a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the horticulture and livestock subsectors to mainstream the environmental concerns into the relevant policy, plans and program levels of MAIL.

No Social Safeguards policies would be triggered and no land acquisition or involuntary resettlement would be funded or take place under NHLP. All planned project interventions would take place on individual's own land where NHLP targets individual producers. In case any minor areas of land would be needed for a project targeting a group of beneficiaries (e.g. in case of construction of small water harvesting /irrigation structures), the land should either be: (i) available government land; (ii) private land obtained through compensation paid by the community (i.e. transaction between willing buyer and willing seller) or, as a last resort; (iii) land obtained through private voluntary donations, provided the donation would have minimal livelihood impact on the concerned person, i.e. less than 10%. Private voluntary donations and community purchases would be fully documented as required by the ESMF and for government land, documentation would be needed that the land in question is free of encroachments, squatters or other encumbrances, and has been transferred to the project by the authorities. The project would ensure that no subsidies are given to interventions on land which are subject to dispute, and the ESMF contains specific screening requirements to ensure this. This would for example apply in case of establishment of new orchards.

Regional Equity: Selection of districts is based on existing potentials for horticulture and livestock development, and based on transparent criteria formulated by MAIL plus security considerations as to where the project is physically implementable.

3.2 Assessment of ESMF Implementation in other Projects

The implementation of the ESMF in other projects in the country (HLP, IRDP, NSP, NERAP) was reviewed and the main lessons learned and incorporated in the present ESMF are:

1. Trained staff with clear job descriptions and conducting environmental and social audits has given good results. Exposure visits to similar projects inside and outside the country can greatly enhance the understanding and attitude of the staff in terms of safeguards issues. Repeated training in relevant fields is important considering staff turnover.
2. Regular and timely engagement of the World Bank team with the senior leadership of the line ministries helps to focus attention on, and compliance with, ESMFs.
3. Allocation of budget and resources with clear implementation arrangements for the ESMF are essential.
4. It is important to ensure availability of ESMF documents, including all guidelines, in local languages at project sites.
5. ESMF provisions must be incorporated in bidding/contract documents with accompanying translation in local languages and must be reviewed with contractors (if necessary) by PIU management prior to start of construction work.
6. Contractors need training in understanding and complying with ESMF provisions.

3.3 Stakeholder Consultations and Participation

During the preparation of ESMF a range of project and other relevant documents were studied, detailed meetings were held with project technical staff and with different stakeholders to fully understand various aspects of the project; field visits were organized by both the consultant preparing the SEA and environmental safeguards documents as well as the social consultant. Several agro-ecological regions (five regions out of seven) were visited to collect and check information on environmental issues and six provinces were visited for social assessment. In addition, consultations were held with different groups in local communities as well as other stakeholders, including representatives from local government and NGOs, and focus groups to receive their comments and recommendations on social and environmental issues related to NHLP.

The ESMF preparation included extensive stakeholder and participation consultations. Stakeholders were identified using a stakeholder identification matrix. The key stakeholders include:

- Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) at the central and its decentralized levels
- National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) at the central and decentralized levels;
- Ministry of Rehabilitation and Rural Development (MRRD) and the central and decentralized levels
- Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW);
- Ministry of Health (MoH) at the Central and decentralized levels
- United Nations specialized Agencies (FOA, UNEP, UNDP)
- Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- Farmer Producers organizations and water users' organizations
- Universities
- Local communities in the visited regions, including women, the poor and most vulnerable groups.

Meetings were held with key officials and opinion leaders to gauge level of awareness and involvement with the project, concerns of project implementation, and to obtain relevant documents or baseline information. The consultations and participation also served to gather information on the mandates and permitting requirements to inform about the development of the Program. Separate meetings were held especially during the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study on the one hand and during the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) study on the other hand. The results of these studies are presented in different reports that are part of the NHLP documents and have provided substance to feed the present ESMF study. All the stakeholders were overwhelming in one accord about the need for capacity and gender including the poor and most vulnerable groups' issues and provided suggestions for technical training and developmental assistance.

4. POLICY, LEGAL, AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The primary relevant laws and legislations framing social and environmental issues relevant for NHLP implementation are the following:

- The Environment Law of Afghanistan (2007)
- Law on the Preservation of Afghanistan's Historical and Cultural Heritages (2004);
- Pesticide Law (2012, in draft to be promulgated)
- Water Law (2009) and Water Sector Strategy

4.1 Environment Law of Afghanistan, 2007

The Environment Law is based on international standards that recognize the current state of Afghanistan's environment, while laying a framework for the progress of governance leading to effective environmental management. With respect to multilateral environmental agreements and regional cooperation, Afghanistan has primarily concentrated on "green" trans-boundary issues concerning protection and preservation with NEPA and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation dividing duties as the respective focal points. Afghanistan has signed but not ratified the Basel Convention regarding trans-boundary movement and disposal of hazardous waste, and is in the process of acceding to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is the focal point for the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES). Afghanistan has also ratified the ozone treaties, the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol, and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) with NEPA as the focal point (NEPA Environmental Policy Paper).

The Environmental Law of Afghanistan promulgated in 2007 is quite comprehensive and covers most of the aspects of natural resources management. The law requires inter alia that planning for sustainable use, rehabilitation and conservation of biological diversity, forests, rangeland and other natural resources, prevention and control of pollution, and conservation and rehabilitation of the environment from adverse effects shall be an obligatory element of all national and local land-use plans and natural resources plans developed by all relevant ministries and national institutions. (art.23). Furthermore, it stipulates local communities should be involved in decision-making processes regarding sustainable natural resource

management (art. 23, para 10), and that affected persons must be given the opportunity to participate in each phase of the project. (art. 19, 1).

4.2 National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA)

NEPA was constituted in 2005 and it is the prime environmental regulatory and approval authority in the country. The Act under which NEPA was established specifies that the proponents of any project, plan, policy or activity must submit to NEPA a preliminary Environmental Assessment, in order to allow NEPA to determine the associated potential adverse effects and possible impacts. After reviewing the preliminary assessment, NEPA can either authorize - with or without conditions – the project, plan, policy or activity, provided that the potential adverse effects of the proposed activities on the environment are unlikely to be significant. Otherwise, NEPA may require the proponents to submit a detailed environmental impact statement including a comprehensive mitigation plan for its review and approval.

NEPA EIA Board of Experts review, assess and consider applications and documents of the sub-project submitted by the proponent. Acting on the advice of the EIA Board of Experts, NEPA has the option of either granting or refusing permission. Once permission is granted the proponent needs to implement the project within three years of the date of which the permission has been granted, otherwise, it will lapse. EIA Board of Expert decisions can be appealed (Art. 19). A detailed EIA procedure has been laid out by the NEPA for the proponents to follow for mandatory environmental compliance. (Please see Annex 8).

4.3 Implications of the Environment Law and the EIA Regulation for NHLP

The Afghan EIA Regulation requires for Category 2 that the project proponent and owner should submit an application form and a screening report to NEPA. The documents should be meeting the agency's required technical guidelines for the screening report, e.g., description of the activities, completion of Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) to identify potential impacts and their sources and the relevant mitigation measures, public participation in the assessment process and etc.

Once the application form and other relevant documents are submitted to NEPA according to the agency EIA regulation NEPA would: (i) issue a Certificate of Compliance, with or without conditions, (ii) advise the applicant in writing to review the technical reports and address the concern of NEPA. According to the EIA regulation NEPA would grant a Certificate of Compliance or would refuse to do so and provide written reasons for the refusal to the applicant. The EIA regulations are silent on NEPA rules during implementation of the activities and sub-projects.

4.4 Law on the Preservation of Afghanistan's Historical and Cultural Heritages (2004)

Regarding Afghan Cultural Heritage and its preservation, of particular relevance to the NHLP are Historical and Cultural Properties, defined in law by the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan for the purpose of preservation as "any product of mankind, movable or immovable, which has an outstanding historic, scientific, artistic, and cultural value and is at least one hundred years old.[6]" It goes on to include "objects which are less than one hundred years old, but which because of their scientific, artistic, and cultural value, should be recognized as worthy of being protected[7]." This latter distinction could refer to a much

[6] *Law on the Protection of Historical and Cultural Properties*, Chapter 1: Article 3, Ministry of Justice, May 2004.
[7] *Ibid*

broader range of physical culture, including places whose value may be architectural, religious (such as graveyards and burial sites), etc.

As such, any person/s who violate this law, deliberately destroying or damaging an historical and cultural property will, in addition to paying a financial penalty/compensation, be imprisoned for a duration ranging from one (1) month to ten (10) years depending on the severity of the crime[8]. The law provides guidelines for how to deal with chance finds – see Annex 6.

4.5 Pesticide Law (2012, in draft to be promulgated)

This Act is enacted pursuant to Article 14 of the Constitution of Afghanistan for the sustainable development of agriculture by providing for the environmentally sound management of pests and pesticides through a comprehensive legal framework that establishes all standards of conduct for all public and private entities engaged in or associated with the production, handling, distribution, and use of pesticides.

This Act establishes the management authority for and shall apply to all aspects of the life cycle of pesticides, including but not limited to the registration, import, manufacture, distribution, packaging, labeling, sale, transportation, storage and use of pesticides, related research, extension services, awareness campaigns, educational curricula, as well as post-registration activities such as marketing, training, licensing, recycling, and disposal. It applies to all types of pesticides as defined by this Act and to the whole territory of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

According to Pesticides Act (Law), pesticide means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying or controlling any pest, including vectors of human and animal disease, unwanted species of plants or animals causing harm during or otherwise interfering with the production, processing, storage, transport or marketing of food, agricultural commodities, wood and wood products or animal feedstuffs, or substances which may be administered to animals for the control of insects, arachnids or other pests in or on their bodies. This Act shall be interpreted and implemented consistent with the International Conventions to which the Government of Afghanistan is a signatory, the International Code on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, and the international principles of protecting human and environmental health and conservation including the following specific purposes: (i) to prevent risks to human or animal health, resulting from the use of pesticides; (ii) to protect the environment, (iii) to facilitate sustainable crop production; (iv) to improve the handling and application of pesticides; (v) to facilitate the implementation of Integrated Pest Management practices, and (vi) to ensure that agricultural products from Afghanistan comply with and meet international standards enabling international trade.

4.6 Water Law and the Water Sector Strategy (WSS, 2012)

Both the new Water Law and the Water Sector Strategy (WSS) promote an integrated water resources management (IWRM) approach based on a transition towards river basin development and a strong role for local stakeholder participation. The WSS has an explicit commitment to poverty reduction and stresses the need to build the capacity of all stakeholders and support farmers and other poor water users to achieve sustainable livelihoods. It urges that at the same time as physical infrastructure is repaired ongoing discussions and training should be held with communities, not just to improve on-farm water management but, crucially, to determine viable options for different agricultural systems and alternative

[8] *Law on the Protection of Historical and Cultural Properties*, Chapter 8: Article 74, Ministry of Justice, May 2004.

crops. In particular, 'end-user' participation in decision making relating to water resource management, operation and maintenance of water supply systems and agreeing water use allocations is stressed. Throughout the years of conflict, NGOs developed and maintained strong links with rural communities in all provinces and the WSS proposes 'broadening' their role to 'coach' Water Users Associations and members of Community Development Councils (CDCs) in conservation techniques and water management systems. Likewise, the Water Law encourages stakeholder involvement in overall IWRM planning and management and recognizes that participation is especially important at local level when problems faced by water users can be resolved more easily. NGOs are seen as having a vital role in supporting the participation of end-users through appropriate training and capacity development initiatives.

The Law recognizes the key role of local water users associations in the protection and management of water resources. MEW and MAIL both have responsibility for setting up association. Article 10 assigns MEW the task of establishing water users associations and under Article 11 MAIL is charged with establishing irrigation associations. The role of irrigation associations is further elaborated under Article 23 which states that MAIL can delegate responsibility for the distribution of water within irrigation networks in designated areas to registered Irrigation Associations. In the same Article an explicit link is made between these new associations and the traditional management of irrigation systems which allows Irrigation Associations to delegate the management and responsibility of water rights to a Mirab Bashi or Mirab designated by the irrigation association (IA).

4.7 International Environmental Conventions and Agreements

The international environmental agreements, treaties and conventions signed and/or ratified by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GoA) with in order to harmonize and fulfill its national, regional and international obligations relative to Environmental Management are the followings:

- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification
- Vienna Convention for the protection of ozone layers
- The Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substance
- Basel Convention for Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (Basel Convention)
- International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
- Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
- Unite Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Male Declaration on Control and Prevention of Air Pollution and its Likely Trans-boundary Effects for South Asia
- London Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by dumping wastes and other matters (London Convention)
- Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage
- Convention on Fishing and Conservation of Living Resources of the High Seas
- Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)

The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan is not party or signatory to the following important international agreements, conventions and treaties:

- Rotterdam Convention on the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
- International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
- Kyoto Protocol Convention on Climate Change
- Agenda-21 Global Program of Action for Sustainable Development (Environmentally sound management of toxic chemicals and prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products)
- The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development- which addresses the sustainable use of natural resources and its development

4.8 Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies triggered

The WB safeguards are areas of intervention around which policies have been developed to ensure that development initiatives do not adversely affect the social and environmental conditions of the people and landscapes where projects are implemented. The NHLP is not expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts and is classified as Category B according to the WB safeguards policy requirements. OP/BP 4.01 on Environment Assessment and OP/BP 4.09 on Pest Management are triggered by the proposed activities under component 1 and component 2 of the NHLP which may have potential impacts, though reversible, on the environment.

OP/BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment is triggered. NHLP is planned to expand to the national level and into different ecological zones in the country having longer term perspective which require proper policy and planning tools at the ministry level. Therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) and the Bank commissioned a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the horticulture and livestock subsectors to mainstream the environmental concerns into the relevant policy, plans and program levels of MAIL.

The interventions proposed essentially relate to the rehabilitation of existing orchards and that have been partly neglected or destroyed by the war and encouraging livestock production by small-scale farmers. Hence, developments proposed for perennial tree crops are likely to have a positive impact through promoting nursery development that will lead to increased orchard areas. However small-scale impacts may arise inadvertently, in the unlikely event that the selection, planning, and implementation of the sub-project interventions and demonstration sites are inadequate. Although, specific sub-project interventions are not known at this point of time (but will be known when locations for sub-projects are selected), attention in the selection of sub-projects should focus on the following potential threats: (1) use of pesticide and insecticides that may cause harm to natural resources and human health; (2) unsustainable grazing causing land degradation (increased erosion); (3) possible effluents from the dairy units; (4) limited construction activities.

OP/BP 4.09 Pest Management is triggered. The productivity increase component of the NHLP depends partly on the ability to adequately control pest populations. This triggers OP 4.09 on Pest Management and sound application of an integrated pest management plan (PMP) is required (Outline of PMP Outline

is attached, Annex 7). Pest management should be seen as a way of improving the sustainability of horticulture practices, by adopting appropriate cultural practices (such as the planting of alfalfa cover crop and efficient on-farm water management), biological control (involving the use of natural pest enemies, biopesticides and botanical pesticides) and, when necessary, chemical control (involving the use of chemical pesticides). A reconnaissance level Pest Management Plan (PMP) was prepared for HLP, followed by a second phase implementation level PMP that took into consideration the detailed information from relevant project intervention sites, which is still being utilized. Since NHLP would expand to new areas with different ecological and farming conditions, it would prepare with the help of a competent international expert a second stage and implementation level PMP taking into consideration the characteristics of the new areas, farming systems and application of agricultural inputs. NHLP project would mainstream the integrated pest management (IPM) approach as a decision-making process for the selection, implementation, and evaluation of pest management practices. This approach would constitute the basis for the Pest Management Plan (PMP) being developed by NHLP. The PMP should be developed as per the Standard Outline in Annex 7.

OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement is not triggered and no Social Safeguards policies would be triggered and no land acquisition or involuntary resettlement would be funded or take place under NHLP. All planned project interventions would take place on individual's own land where NHLP targets individual producers. In case any minor areas of land would be needed for a project targeting a group of beneficiaries (e.g. in case of construction of small water harvesting /irrigation structures), the land should either be: (i) available government land; (ii) private land obtained through compensation paid by the community (i.e. transaction between willing buyer and willing seller) or, as a last resort; (iii) land obtained through private voluntary donations, provided the donation would have minimal livelihood impact on the concerned person, i.e. less than 10%. Private voluntary donations and community purchases would be fully documented as required by the ESMF and for government land, documentation would be needed that the land in question is free of encroachments, squatters or other encumbrances, and has been transferred to the project by the authorities.(see Annex 5 for Guidelines for Land Donations and Community Contributions). The project would ensure that no subsidies are given to interventions on land which are subject to dispute, and the ESMF contains specific screening requirements to ensure this. This would for example apply in case of establishment of new orchards.

The only activity which could focus on public/community lands are the interventions on dry land horticulture which could focus on the wild pistachio forests of Samangan, Jowzjan and Sar-i Pul. These pistachio forests are not individually owned, but part of the 'commons' which communities in these areas have traditional usufruct rights to. Any interventions here would thus, unlike other subcomponents of NHLP, **not** target individual producers but would target whole communities in whom the usufruct rights are invested. Special attention would be paid to the fact that such communal usufruct rights are non-transferable, and play a particularly important role for the livelihood strategies of the poorest in the rural community. NHLP will adopt community approach (rather than targeting the individual produce) for this specific activity.

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OP/BP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples is not triggered, since there are no communities in Afghanistan which can be defined as "indigenous peoples". The strategy of NHLP disallows any discrimination of persons to benefits and positions in NHLP based on ethnic/religious/gender basis. Exclusion based on gender is also

addressed in the project design through specific efforts to reach women as producers both within horticulture and livestock component.

Regional Equity: Selection of districts is based on existing potentials for horticulture and livestock development, and based on transparent criteria formulated by MAIL plus security considerations as to where the project is physically implementable.

OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources is not triggered. The proposed NHLP operations are unlikely to pose a risk to physical cultural property. Annex 1 includes a list of negative of attributes, which would make a sub-project ineligible for support, including any activity that would significantly damage non-replicable cultural property. However, in the course of project implementation a Chance Find may occur whereby historical and cultural property is inadvertently found. Chance Find Procedures based on Law on the Preservation of Afghanistan's Historical and Cultural Heritages (2004) are annexed (Annex 6)

5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

This environmental and social management framework (ESMF) was developed by MAIL/NHLP. As part of the preparation of NHLP, a Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) and a Social Assessment (SA) were conducted. Both documents, together with a review of the existing ESMF for the ongoing HLP, formed the basis for the formulation of an updated ESMF for the proposed NHLP. The rationale for using a framework approach to address potential environmental and social issues is that NHLP would support several types of interventions, based on the combination of a series of elements into subprojects, the final design and exact locations of which are not known at appraisal.

The ESMF has been developed specifically for the proposed NHLP to ensure due diligence, avoid causing harm or exacerbating social tensions, and ensure consistent treatment of social and environmental issues during its implementation. Consistent with existing national legislation and the World Bank Operational Policies on environmental and social safeguard, the objective of the Framework is to help ensure that activities under the project would:

- Protect human health;
- Prevent or compensate for any loss of livelihood;
- Prevent environmental degradation as a result of either individual NHLP subprojects or their cumulative effects;
- Minimize impacts on cultural property;
- Enhance positive environmental and social outcomes,

The ESMF sets out guidelines and procedures for the following:

- assessment of potential adverse E&S impacts commonly associated with the sub-projects and guidelines for how to avoid, minimize or mitigate them;
- establishment of clear procedures and methodologies for the E&S planning, review, approval and implementation of sub-projects;
- development of an Environmental and Social initial screening system to be used for sub-projects;
- specification of roles and responsibilities and the necessary reporting procedures for managing and monitoring sub-project E&S concerns.
- budgetary estimates are provided to support the implementation of the environmental and social management plan.

5.1 The Environmental and Social Screening Process

NHLP sub-projects will be subject to screening based on site-specific data from existing baseline studies and site observations. The purpose of the screening process is to determine whether sub-projects are likely to have potential negative environmental and social impacts; to determine appropriate mitigation measures for activities with adverse impacts; to incorporate mitigation measures into the sub-project design; to review and approve sub-projects proposals and to monitor environmental parameters during implementation. The extent of environmental and social work that might be required for the sub-projects prior to implementation will depend on the outcome of the screening process.

The selection, design, contracting, monitoring and evaluation of subprojects will thus be consistent with the following guidelines which are annexed:

- A negative list of characteristics that would make a proposed sub-project ineligible for support, Annex 1
- Environmental and Social Checklist for Screening of Sub-projects, Annex 2
- Generic Environmental and Social Management Plan, Annex 3
- Mitigation Measures for Potential Environmental and Social Impacts, Annex 4
- Guidelines for land donation and community compensation , Annex 5
- Chance Find Procedures for physical cultural property, Annex 6
- Outline of the PMP impacts, Annex 7
- Basic principles of integrated control of pests and diseases, Annex 8
- Annual Environmental and Social Progress Report Format, Annex 9
- Procedures for Mine Risk Management in WB projects in Afghanistan, Annex 10
- Grievances Redress Guidelines , Annex 11

5.2 The stages of the selection of sub-projects

Step 1: *Filling of the form of environmental and social screening of sub-projects*. The initial screening of sub-projects (Annex 2) will be performed at the local level by environmental and social focal points with the support of regional safeguards officers and extension agents. Members of the Common Interest Groups (CIGs), rural producers themselves (Farmer Leaders) may take an active part in the collection

and analysis of information. CDC will participate in this process , notably as regards the conformity of the sub-project to local development plans.

Step 2: *Verification of the filling of the "screening" form*. The results of these first exercises of filling the form in Annex 2 will be transmitted to the NHLP HQ in Kabul and later they could delegate this to MAIL provincial departments if possible.

Step 3: *Execution of the environmental work*. After the screening process and determination of the extent of potential social and environmental impact is identified the suggested Mitigation Measures for Potential Environmental and Social Impacts (Annex 4) provides guidance for further action:

i. Application of simple mitigation measures: The generic ESMP (Annex 3) provides guidance to the Environmental and Social Focal Points (ESFP) who together with the regional Environmental Safeguard Coordinator, will develop site-specific ESMPs.

ii. Cases requiring an environmental impact study (EIA): In the (rare) case that a sub-project may potentially cause adverse impact on an ecologically sensitive area and, a full EIA should be conducted. Also in case excessive pesticide residue is detected in the food chain in a project locality, a full EIA will be required. Such EIA will be conducted by an external consultants who will also prepare the requisite ESMP, both of which would be subject to approval by the World Bank.

Step 4*:* *Review and approval*. Approval of regular sub-project ESMPs should be done by the HQ Safeguards staff. The task of approval could be delegated to the DAIL and the regional safeguards officers once they are on board and properly trained.

Step 5: *Public consultations and ESMF dissemination*: Dissemination of information on ESMF requirements and consultations should be conducted during the environmental and social selection and screening of the sub-projects. Public information includes specifically one or more meetings with local authorities, population, agricultural organizations of producers (CIGs) concerned, presenting and consulting about the project

Step 6*:* *ESMF monitoring*. Monitoring of ESMF implementation comprises verification and assessment of the effectiveness, efficiency and the efficacy of the implementation of the mitigation measures advocated in the ESMF. Monitoring is essential to ensure that predictions of the impacts are accurate; prevention, mitigation and compensation measures are relevant; the regulations and standards are met. The results of the monitoring may allow, if necessary, reorientation of the activities of the program. The ESMF monitoring will be carried out as an integral part of monitoring of the NHLP activities.

5.3 Process and Responsibilities for ESMF Implementation

A qualified environmental and social Safeguards Officer will be assigned reporting to NHLP Team Leader at the HQ and will be responsible for overseeing the regional counterparts in the implementation of the Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework as well as the proper and result based application of IPM approach in NHLP. Since the NHLP implementation will fall under the direct responsibility of the project's extension workers and the concerned stakeholders and beneficiaries, the safeguards

framework implementation will be closely monitored by the principal Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer at the HQ, in collaboration with the project regional Officers, who will facilitate and contribute to capacity building, lessons learned in IPM, good practices, case studies, collect and compiles reports about the progress or the shortcomings and will get feedback from the stakeholders including the WB. The Safeguard monitoring capacity will be gradually transferred to relevant MAIL staff to ensure continuity with safeguard application after project completion. During the operation stage, the M&E Unit will also carry out the monitoring of the operations.

It will confirm (from anecdotal evidence and, if required, laboratory testing) that the water quality in the NHLP areas is not adversely impacted due to agrochemicals, soil conditions are conducive for normal fruit tree growth as well as other crops grown in the regions, and pathogens and vectors are under control. In case of incidence of water related or water-transmitted disease, the regional Officers will co-ordinate with the local health department to ensure that the situation is brought under control in the shortest possible time.

The Environmental and Social Safeguards Officers (at the HQ levels) will be coordinating efforts of Pest Management Plan (PMP), regulations regarding pesticide importation, use, storage and etc. in their respective areas of coverage. They will also ensure and facilitate the studies whether there are any pesticide residues in the food chain of horticulture and livestock components of the NHLP or not and would take needed measures. Environmental and Social Focal Point(s) in different DAIL offices will help in mainstreaming environmental and social issues in the program. This has been found necessary due to current limited human capacity at the national and district level.

The ESMF requirements shall be integral part of the Operational Manual and be included in the bid documents for contracts.

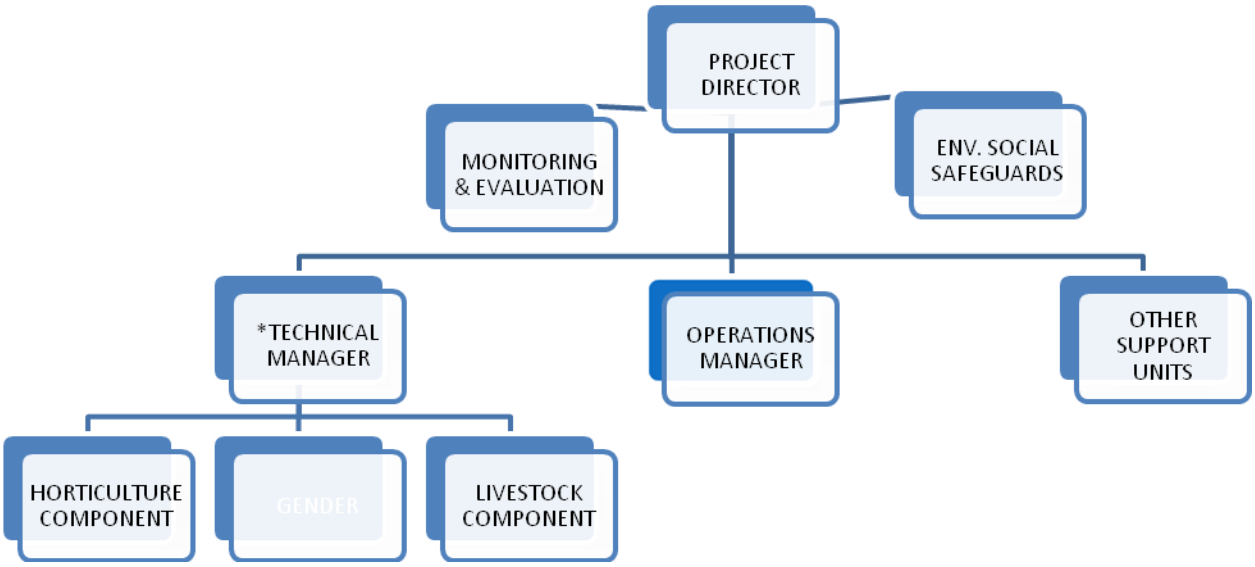
5.4 Organization's Structure and Responsibilities

The PIU (IMST) offices at Kabul and in the regional offices will be staffed with social and environmental staff. These environmental and social staff at Head Quarter Kabul will have the following key responsibilities:

- Reviewing adequacy of the screening/appraisal reports prepared by the regional staff. These reports will be an integral part of the scheme/sub-project proposal.
- Coordinating environmental and social responsibilities and initiatives with relevant government agencies including NEPA.
- Coordination of all ESMF activities through-out the sub-project cycle from conceptualization to operation and maintenance. Monitor ESMP implementation across all stages of sub-project implementation.
- Advising and coordinating with the PIU regional offices to carry out environmental and social surveys for all sub-projects. Following up to expedite environmental clearances, where applicable.

- Training of regional staff, CIGs, CDCs on environment and social issues and implementation of ESMFs.
- Training of relevant staff of other departments in MAIL to familiarize them with the ESMF document.
- Coordinating with, and receiving feedback from the Independent Third Party Monitoring Agency (independent consultant during NHLP Mid-term Review and/or at the NHLP completion- report)

Figure 1: Chart Showing the Layout of Staffing at the NHLP Head Quarters



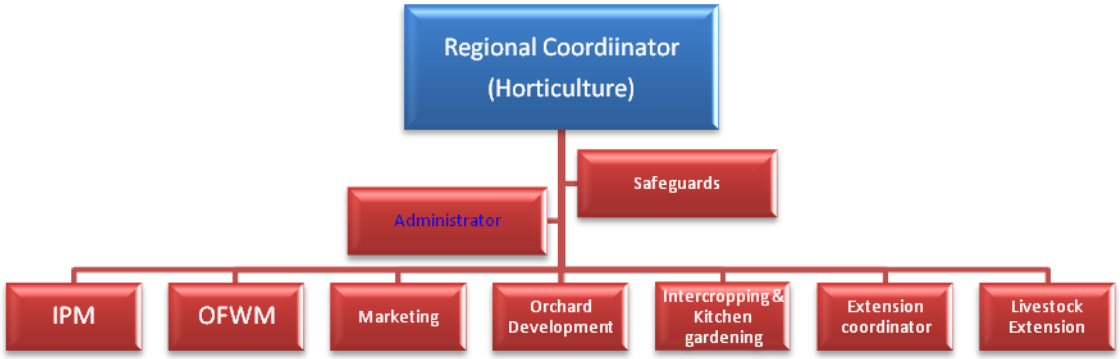
5.5 Responsibilities of regional social and environmental staff:

The social and environmental officers and the regional offices will be responsible for:
Carry out environmental and social screening/appraisal in accordance with the provisions of the ESMF in close consultation with the local communities, CIGs and CDCs.

- Develop the site specific ESMPs
- Coordinate with the relevant institutes/government departments at local and district level

Supervise and Monitor ESMP implementation and produce periodic reports

Figure 2: Chart Showing the Layout of the NHLP Regional Offices



5.6 Annual Environmental and Social Audit Report Format

The format for completion of the annual (third party) environmental and social progress reports is set out in Annex 9. The objectives of annual reviews of ESMF implementation are: (a) to assess the project performance in complying with ESMF procedures, learn lessons, and improve future performance; (b) assess the occurrence of, and potential for, cumulative impacts due to project funded activities. These reports will be the main source of information for the World Bank supervision missions and national environmental management authority when needed. A shorter version of the following format could be used for monthly/quarterly reports and would also help in producing annual reports

5.7 Environmental and Social Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring is a key component of the ESMF during NHLP implementation. Implementation of the ESMF will be subjected to internal monitoring at two levels.
ISMT will coordinate supervision and monitoring of the NHLP:

- at the national level, by ISMT/ESFP and Safeguard Specialist/NHLP
- at the regional level by the regional Safeguards Coordinator at the regional PIU of NHLP, DAIL.
- at the local level (rural communities), by the CDC, CIG, Lead Farmers, the other individual agricultural producers. Information collected from their various village-level meetings (CIGs) and observations of sub-projects together with information provided by village organizers (Lead farmers) will be reported monthly to the national PIU (IMST) Team. Village organizers/Lead farmers, identified by communities (CDCs) will be trained by regional safeguards officers to monitor social and environmental safeguards compliance. Women organizers will be accompanied by a male family member (Maharam) where they experience difficulty in going out alone in villages to perform this role.

External evaluation will be conducted by Consultants (nationals or internationals), at mid-term and at the end of project (NHLP). During the bi-annual Implementation Support Missions, the WB Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists will review ESMP compliance and environmental and social outcomes. They will also review the annual environmental and social audit reports.

5.8 Monitoring Indicators

In Table 2 below examples of indicators to be monitored at local level by the ESFPs, the Directorates of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (DAIL), in cooperation with local community CDCs, and the CIGs.

Table 2 : Examples of Local Level Environmental Indicators

Monitoring elements	Types of indicators items to collect	Elements to be collected
Waters	State of water resources	• Physico-chemical and bacteriological water analysis (pH, BOD, COD heavy metals, bacteria, pesticides, nitrates,..)
Soils	Chemical and Physical properties	• Pollution/deterioration • Organic • Composition elements material rate • exchange capacity • saturation rate • Depth • Texture; Structure; Porosity; Water-holding capacity
	Behavior and land use	• Sensitivity to wind and water erosion (affected area) • Rate of degradation (salinization, alkalinization, erosion...) • Main crop yields • Existence and fallow period • Type of culture
Vegetation/fauna	Evolution of biodiversity (flora and fauna)	• Evolution of the land use • Evolution of the vegetation types • Biomass production • Rate of soils recovery • Reforestation and implementation of defense actions • Deforestation (rate and conversion forests for other uses) • Habitat alteration and conversion of land for other uses
Production Systems	Evolution of techniques and technical performance	• Cultivated areas and production and Cultural practices• Adoption of production techniques • Processing rates of agricultural products • Volume of consumed inputs (pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers) • Rate of adoption of integrated pest management (IPM) methods • Consumption of organic manure • Areas in biological culture • Waste (liquid, solid) management from processing activities • Rate of recovery of by-products of processing industries.
Human Environment	• Health and hygiene • Pollution & nuisances • Personnel protection	• Control of effects on the production sources • wearing of proper protection equipment • Presence of disease vector • Rate water-borne diseases prevalence (malaria, bilharzias, diarrheas, • Compliance with the measures of hygiene on the site • Number of pesticide use-related poisonings

At national level PIU/IMST and the Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer will be responsible for overseeing progress in implementing the ESMF and assessing the effectiveness of mitigation measures against agreed indicators. They will be responsible for developing/ updating reporting forms to be used by regional safeguards officers and for preparing quarterly reports which will inform both the Government and the World Bank on progress.

The table 3 below provides examples of social indicators that could be relevant for monitoring and evaluating social safeguards issues in NHLP.

Table 3: Example of Monitoring & Evaluation Chart of social safeguards indicators and associated impacts

Project activities	Input Indicators	Output Indicators	Outcome (change) Indicators	Social Impact
Physical works (construction of buildings or irrigation structures)	Requirement of additional land for project physical work	Assessment of relative livelihood impact on affected people Consultations with affected people	Records to confirm land status Record and documentation of land transaction (voluntary donation or against community compensation)	PAPs provided with livelihood assistance or assisted to get new jobs immediately without any loss of income. Improved horticulture production Socially inclusive improved communal horticulture resources
Horticulture activities incl. improvement of production on public dry lands	- - Investment in lands under dispute or under public property	- Disputes over land under subsidized investments - Complaints from local communities and groups being marginalized from access to public resources	Records to document undisputed status of land benefiting from investment subsidies Land dispute mediation measures Community based approach to and community agreement to address dry land farming on public lands	
Pre-construction surveys/Chance finds procedure	Identify cultural heritage resources and existing ecologically sensitive areas.	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	Impacts on cultural heritage/ archaeological interest /existing infrastructure and services

6. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING FOR ESMF IMPLEMENTATION

The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) has established a Directorate of Natural Resource Management which also focuses on environmental issues. This Directorate collaborates strongly with the NEPA to mainstream environment into policy decisions. MAIL is the government ministry spearheading the NHLP effort and therefore plays a coordinating role among all the main stakeholders to ensure NHLP development success. The environmental and social management capacity at the provincial levels (DAIL offices) is however limited and this will need to be enhanced and utilized for the environmental success of the NHL implementation.

The institutional capacity building strategy will need to:

- Develop organizational mechanisms to ensure that the ESMF guidelines are followed in all sub-projects.
- Improve networking among various government departments at the regional or provincial level, Farmer associations, CIGs, PIU, and supporting NGOs
- Assist MAIL in strengthening their own capacity to deal with social and environmental issues and develop socially and environmentally sound investment programs.
- Define overall needs for environmental education, information, promotion and training.

Capacity building is human resource development and includes the process of equipping individuals with the understanding, skills and access to information, knowledge and training that enables them to perform effectively. It also involves organizational development, the elaboration of relevant management structures, processes and procedures, not only within organizations but also the management of relationships between the different organizations and sectors (public, private and community).

Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer and relevant staff of MAIL and implementing agencies/Consultants will receive training in the application of the Safeguard Framework. The capacity building requirements will mostly be in the form of training workshops and seminars. A training workshop on the ESMF and the World Bank safeguard policies would be organized for MAIL/NHLP (head office and regional offices) as well as the Private sector (NHLP consultants/contractors).

At community level trainings will include:

- Building village organizers' awareness of social and environmental issues and enhancing their capacity to monitor mitigating measures.
- Using/managing dispute resolution mechanisms
- Awareness raising on environmental health and hygiene issues in connection with IPM and kitchen gardening activities

6.1 Communication

As the NHLP sub-projects will be demand-driven, communities have to be supported to take ownership of operations and accept responsibility for ensuring them these meet all the safeguard measures. Effective information-sharing and communication play a vital role in empowering communities to assume these roles. A public information and communication campaign around the NHLP is fundamental to inform potential beneficiaries about the project and the steps they need to take to access the activities that interest them. This information campaign can use various media such as: radio announcements, posters displayed on the walls of public institutions, the public television channel and so forth.

At local level, Safeguard Officers will assess community and other stakeholders access to, and use of, broadcast and print media and explore how the most appropriate outlets might be used to raise awareness of the safeguards aspects of the project. Regional safeguard officers will identify trusted ways in which different groups within communities, particularly poorer groups, receive and communicate information

(e.g. village meetings, mosque, water users associations, women CDC, market etc.) and will make use of these channels to convey information and receive information.

The implementing partners/ NGOs will also disseminate project information about the ESMF and other aspects of the project through its own communication mechanism. Where possible, regional Safeguard officers will participate in regional NGO meetings to inform local NGOs about the work.

6.2 Budgets for Environmental and Social Safeguards Compliance

The awareness creation, capacity improvement and training workshops will be organized for selected officers involved in the implementation of the NHLP, mainly in MAIL/NHLP headquarters, DAIL/Regional NHLP's PIU. The detailed budget for the implementation of the environmental and social management framework is estimated in an amount of US$ 646,000, earmarked in the project cost for ESMF-related capacity building training.

Table 4: Detailed ESMP's Budget for Environmental and Social Safeguard Compliance and responsibilities

Capacity-building, education, training and awareness to be financed directly by the NHLP		**Entity responsible for ESMP implementation measures**			
		Implementation	**Implementation**	**Implementation**	**Implementation**
• Institutional measures	Designate environmental and social focal points for NHLP		NHLP/ DAIL	From project effectiveness	276,000
• Technical measures	EIA and other complementary research studies	Consultants	ESFP	if necessary	
	"Environment/horticulture/livestock farming" database	Consultants	ESFP	2nd & 3rd year	40,000
	Good environmental practices manuals	Consultants	ESFP	2nd & 3dr year	70,000
	Supervisions - Monitoring/ Evaluation	ESFP, consultants	NHLP/MAIL	Annually MTR End of project	150,000
• Training of ESFP and other technical structures	ESMF/ESMP training	Consultants	NHLP/MAIL	Early & during implementation	50,000
• Information, Education, Communication/ awareness materials for Common Interest Groups (CIGs), VFUs, etc	Environmental and social aspects of sub-projects and other NHLP's agricultural/pastoral activities	DAIL, NHLP, Media		Early & during implementation	60,000
Total					**646,000**

6.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Grievance mechanisms provide a formal avenue for affected groups or stakeholders to engage with the project implementers or owners on issues of concern or unaddressed impacts. Grievances are any complaints or suggestions about the way a project is being implemented. They may take the form of specific complaints for damages/injury, concerns about routine project activities, or perceived incidents or impacts. Identifying and responding to grievances

supports the development of positive relationships between projects and affected groups/communities, and other stakeholders.

A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established under the NLHP, following the structure which MAIL already follows under the Agricultural Input Project (AAIP). The GRC does not have any legal mandate or authority but acts as a facilitator to try and resolve issues between the complainant and the MAIL/PIU. The GRC will consist of a CDC representative from district government, representative from the PIU- IMST, and participating NGO. The GRC would meet to try and resolve the matter and make a recommendation within 7-10 working days.

A guideline for grievances redress is outlined in Annex 11.

6.4 ESMF Disclosure

The MAIL/NHLP in collaboration with the line ministries and NEPA will make available copies of the ESMF in selected public places as required by law for information and comments. Public notice in the media should be served for that purpose. It is worth noting that the Government of Afghanistan has endeavored to make all project documentation publicly available through the Afghan Information Management System (AIMS).

The notification should be done through a newspaper or radio announcement or both. The notification should provide:

- a brief description of the Project;
- a list of venues where the ESMF report is on display and available for viewing;
- duration of the display period; and
- contact information for comments

Prior to appraisal of the NHLP, the ESMF will be disclosed by the Afghanistan Government through MAIL in Dari Language and in relevant places in the country and the English version of the ESMF at the World Bank's InfoShop on November 12, 2012.

Annex 1: Negative list for Ineligible Activities

Sub-projects with any of the attributes listed below will be ineligible for funding under the National Horticulture and Livestock Project (NHLP) due to violation of relevant Afghan Legislation.

World Bank Safeguard	Attributes of Ineligible Sub-Projects (activities)
Preservation of Afghan cultural heritage	Any activities that significantly damage or destroy historical and cultural property including, but not limited to, activities affecting the following sites: **Officially recognized and/or proposed for recognition** • Herat Monuments (including the Friday Masjid, Ceramic Tile Workshop, Musallah Complex, Fifth Minaret, Gawhar Shah Mausoleum, Ali Sher Navaii Mausoleum, Shah Zadeh Mausoleum Complex) • Bamiyan Valley Monuments (including Fuladi, Kakrak, Shar-i-Ghulghula, and Shar-i-Zuhak) • Kunduz, Ai Khanum Archaeological Site • Ghazni Site and Monuments • Ghor, Minaret of Jam • Balkh, Haji Piyada / Nu Gunbad Mausoleum • Kabul, Guldarra Stupa and Monastery • Helmand, Lashkar-i-Bazar (Bost) Site and Monuments • Baghlan, Surkh Kotal Archaeological Site **Unofficial but recognized for significant historical and cultural value** • Samangan, Takht-i-Rustam Stupa and Monastery • Logar, Mes Aynak Archaeological Site
Involuntary Resettlement	No land acquisition or involuntary resettlement will be funded by the project.
Natural Habitats	Any activity that involves the conversion and/or degradation of critical natural habitats including, but not limited to: • Ab-i-Estada Waterfowl Sanctuary • Ajar Valley Wildlife Reserve (Proposed) • Dasht-i-Nawar Waterfowl Sanctuary • Pamir-Buzurg Wildlife Sanctuary (Proposed) • Band-i-Amir National Park • Kol-i-Hashmat Khan Waterfowl Sanctuary (Proposed)
Forests	Any activities using unsustainably harvested timber or fuel wood
Safety of Dams	Any activities that affect or alter the quality and safety of existing dams
Pest Management	Requires pesticides that fall in WHO classes IA, IB, or II.
	Activities involving the use of hazardous substances.
International waterways	Affects waters in riparian neighbors.
Roads	New Roads.
	Widening of primary road.
Irrigation	New irrigation scheme or expansion of scheme requiring increased water intake
	New tube-well for irrigation

Annex 2:Environmental & Social Checklist for Screening of Sub-projects

Project ID/title:	Village:
Type of project:	District:
Involved CDC name:	Province:
Start date of project:	End date of project:

Nature of Subprojects		**Does the project fall in the below category**				
No	**Environmental Consequences**	**N &P Impact** (1)	**Low impact** (2)	**Medium Impact** (3)	**High Impact** (4)	**Remarks**
1	Is the activity a cause for Air pollution?					
2	Is the activity a cause for sound pollution?					
3	Is the activity a cause the cutting of hill slope and earth removal from borrow areas caused for soil erosion?					
4	Will the activity create solid or liquid wastes that cause potential contamination of surface water and ground water supplies?					
5	Is the project cause for substantial changes to water quality and quantity?					
6	Does the activity cause the alteration of water flow?					
7	Are there environmentally sensitive areas (protect area, forests, national parks or wetlands)?					
8	Is the project cause vegetation and tree removing?					
9	Is the activity threat the endangered and threatened species or hunting or the collection?					
10	Is the activity cause livestock reduction?					
11	Will the excavation and quarry operation effect the environment?					
Social Consequences						
12	Does the activity have human health and safety risks, during construction or later?					
13	Will the activity create the conflict among the people?					

14	Will the activity cause loss of livelihood?					
15	Are there unexploded mines are in the area?					
16	Are there any Important cultural or archeological nearby?					
17	Will the project require the acquisition of land (public or private, temporarily or permanently) for its development?					
18	Will anyone be prevented from using economic resources (e.g. pasture, fishing locations, forests) to which they have had regular access?					
20	Might the project adversely affect communities or vulnerable people living in the area?					
22	Are there members of community/PAPs located along/ close to project who could not get benefit from this project?					

Note:

Circle one of the following screening conclusions for Part A:

A1. If all answers to the checklist questions are "No" and significant impacts were not identified then there is no need for further action. If Yes to question 21, then the subproject will be rejected

A2. For any issues indicated by "Yes" and significant adverse impacts were identified then there is need for adequate mitigation measures through developing Environment and Social Management Plan ESMP and should be part of project design. No further planning action is required. Implementation of the mitigation

measures will require supervision by the applicant and the appropriate local authority.

(1) N and P impacts: Mark (N) for No impacts and (P) for positive impacts
(2) Low Impacts: Mark (X) for Low impact. Low impact refers to activities with manageable impact to environment by the community/contractors.
(3) Medium Impacts: Mark (X) for medium impacts. Medium impacts refer to activities that involve additional support and planning, implementation and monitoring of mitigation measures and ESMP in order to decrease the poetical impact.
(4) High Impacts: Mark (X) for High impact. The significant adverse impacts that refer to activities that involves additional support and planning, full EIA, implementation and monitoring of mitigation measures. NEPA approval.

Checklist Filled Out by the Regional ESMO and verified by Sr. Safeguards Officer/Manager:

Environment and Social Management Officer……..… …… Signature: Date:

Regional Sr. Safeguards Officer/ Manager ……..… ……..……. Signature: Date:

a. General Mitigation Measures

NHLP (Sub-projects)	Negative Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Increase in agricultural (horticulture, livestock, food crop) production	Decrease in crop yields due to the attacks by the crop pests and animal diseases	Promotion of IPM and the field research-related issues.
	Improper use of chemical pesticides and water pollution in irrigated systems	Periodic assessment of the contamination of the pesticide residue in irrigated systems and training of the CIGs for the rational use of pesticides
Expansions of cultivated land	Losses of livestock grazing land Degradation and exploitation of fragile lands	• Practice of farming in permanent or semi permanent holding and agro-silvo-pastoral development approach • Reservation of spaces for forage crops. • Restoration of the soil fertility and protection of the environment.
Support to the livestock sector	• Uncertain source of supply (risk of introduction of new diseases) • Diseases related to poor hygiene conditions	• Animal health certification issued by a resident veterinary • provide a transit center for imported animals • build lodgings according to the standards and ensure hygiene and cleanliness
	Bad conservation of veterinary drugs and feeds stocks.	• Plan for material for good conservation of veterinary drugs and training. • Avoid the prolonged storage of animal feeds already mixed in the farm
	Insufficient knowledge basic veterinary techniques by the CIGs	• Training of the CIG in veterinary techniques • Management of the pharmaceuticals
	• Intake of unknown diseases in the workplace • non-environmentally adapted animals • Extraction of construction materials, excessive consumption of wood • risk of contamination by pharmaceuticals poorly preserved • Pollution of the environment by livestock waste processing products	• To ensure that imported animals are disease-free • Compensation reforestation • Training and availability of casing for the conservation of medicines and veterinary equipment • Pools of waste management
Professionalization of the sectors, quality of products	• risks of marginalization of small producers in case development only focuses on market segmentation and labeling products • high meat cost for the domestic market consumers • Segmentation of markets, collective labeling of products • different standards of collective labeling of local preferences • modernization of infrastructure and their maintenance costs	• a program of support for small producers • Develop quality repositories • improve the traditional infrastructure with emphasis on hygiene; • Search for sustainable, responsive to the environment and less demanding installations by qualified personnel; • Develop a program for the promotion of the traditional actors destined for markets in low-consumption potential of labeled products
Pastoral Pilote Program	• undermining agriculture and rural integration • articulation with decentralization and the governing texts • frequent clashes over the plots delimitation • pressure on pastoral ecosystems • not taken into account of the traditional management mode still in force	• support for the other activities in agricultural and rural • information program, awareness and participation of local elected officials • extension of the texts governing the aspects of pastoralism and installation of fence surrounding plots; • pay attention to the restoration of vegetation in

		the area of polarization of drilling through reforestation; • valuing local pastoral practices and endogenous knowledge;
Animal health Protection	• overloads of pasture • recurring charges of animal health protection • Permanent training of veterinarians and other agents of veterinary services • Funding loans requests for the installation of private veterinary practices • costs of veterinary services not subject to competition; • logical deficit of veterinary services economically justifying animal productions • Breach to the pastures' carrying capacity • Worsening of erosion • Degradation of the vegetation around water points • Excessive withdrawal from groundwater • solid and liquid waste disposal if in lairage (fattening)	• facilitate the animals destocking; • establishment of a funding mechanism based on the lucrative sectors such as meat, poultry… • a recycling program based on the needs expressed and funded by a mechanism to study; • a support program for the installation of all livestock farming professionals; • an accurate assessment of the need for professionals of all levels for a relevant distribution in areas of livestock farming; • develop a support program for the improvement of the performance of animal production such as the feeder, and poultry. This program can be funded with the assistance of mentoring organizations • multiply sources of water such as wells • waste management (recovery) plan…
Support to the CIG for food and vegetable crops (supply seeds); Support in agricultural inputs; realization of field demonstration plots; (training)	• Risk of contamination due to pesticides use • destruction of sensitive habitat • soils erosion, disruption of hydrological cycle • loss of agricultural land, pasture • overuse of fertilizers • use of pesticides • (groundwater pollution – surface water - plan of water) • contamination of livestock by the watering • intoxication in case of misuse • poor management of the packaging • destruction of non-target • clearing of forested areas	• Integrated pest management of crops (pest and pesticide management Plan) • Promote the use of organic manure • Restore the relevant forest cover and adequately; avoid the slopes, erosion-prone soil • reasonable choice of the site
Support CIG for crop production. (Rational use of inputs: pesticides and mineral fertilizers)	• Risk of contamination by pesticides during use • Risk of pollution from water runoff • Extraction of building materials	• make available equipment for users protection • Focus on the less toxic products and favor biological control / IPM against enemies of crops • Training in integrated pesticides management

b. Land Degradation Mitigation Measure

Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Land salinization	Salinization of the root zone can of course be avoided by deep drainage systems. It is possible to maintain the salt to an acceptable level in plots by drainage of soils at the beginning of campaigns and two to three evacuations of the water blade during the campaign. Of course this requires the presence of a drainage system to evacuate waste water. In terms of accompanying measures, encourage private farmers to adopt localized irrigation methods that considerably reduce the inputs and drainage needs to the plot. Facilitations can be sought for the acquisition of equipment for localized irrigation by financial incentives.
Soil waterlogging:	Soils Waterlogging can be prevented by the application of proper farming techniques and a professionalization of water management at the entrance and the exit. Irrigation water inputs must be correctly managed based on climate demand to limit to the maximum the upwelling of groundwater and avoid losses by seepage. Here also, the NHLP must plan to provide support for professionalization in the management of water for irrigation for crop diversification and the promotion of small irrigation.
The flooding of plant species to the right of the water retention sites	The recommended measures are prevention, information and awareness. Studies of bases, the studies of execution of micro - dams should necessarily contain a chapter on the issue of the risk of flooding of upstream of the micro - dams. A comprehensive inventory of woody species in areas which will be covered by the water must be carried out to quantify the loss of plant resources. Compensatory reforestation measures could be recommended.
The reduction in the arable and pastoral area, the increase in the population around water reservoirs	Integrate the program of creation of deductions within the overall framework of a land use and occupation plan for each eligible rural community in the activities of such nature. To stem conflicts resulting from the interactions between different users of space and hydro - agricultural amenities, users often with divergent interests (farmers, fishermen, pastoralists), land use plan development approaches being truly participatory must be adopted.

c. Livestock production Improvement

Potential Negative Impacts	Mitigation Measures
• compaction and change of soil structure by trampling • erosion and gully erosion of soils • waste production • odor in holding • changes in floristic composition (selective grazing) • pollution of water points (wells, ponds) • high pressure on water resources	• strategic planning for the number and the location of the water points • enhancement of the manure as fertilizer (training in composting) • planting of feed and multiple use trees • planting of live fences • training of the population in biosecurity

d. Mitigation Measures for Dyers

• Waste water highly loaded with biodegradable materials, in heavy metals, phosphate (use of large quantities of soaps and detergents) involving a strong pressure on the BOD, COD outlet that can result in eutrophication and the alterations to the level of aquatic life. • Health risks for the CIG in the use of dyes products	• Water pre-treatment units (storage basin prior to disposal • Equipment for the CIG (gloves, boots, cache nose) • Training

e. Village and Pastoral Hydraulics

• Increased pressure on water resources (the water table down)	• Enhance the recharge of the water table by amenities such as afforestation of watershed • population awareness on the rational use of water
• Increase in competition on the use of resources • reduction in arable and pastoral areas	• Consultation with users and awareness campaign to avoid conflicts
• salinization of soils • soils waterlogging	• apply proper farming techniques and deep drainage systems • the promotion of the small irrigation

• prolifération de végétaux envahissants • submersion d'espèces végétales	• comprehensive inventory of threatened woody species • Integrated water resources management , tree removal and preventive forestry, alternative reforestation
• increase in the incidence of water-borne diseases due to the contamination of the water source and the infrastructure, groundwater, and soil • bad quality of water sources • development of insects and other vectors of water-borne diseases (malaria and schistosomiasis)	• Awareness campaign on malaria prevention measures (impregnated bed nets) and schistosomiasis • carry out control campaigns • assèchements successifs des retenues pour lutter contre les mollusques. successive drying of water reservoirs for shellfish/mollusk control
f. Improvement of Crop Production / Hydro-agricultural Development	
• destruction of sensitive habitat • clearing of forested areas • soils erosion • loss of pasture land • use of large amount of fertilizers • inappropriate farming methods	• Restore the relevant and adequate forest cover; avoid the slopes, erosion-prone soil • reasonable choice of the site • training on soils conservation and restoration measures • training on good farming practices
• use of large amount of pesticides	• Refer to the measures prescribed in the NHLP pesticide management Plan
• excessive withdrawal of groundwater • increase the pressure on water resources	• multiply sources of water
• alteration in the water flows • competition with other uses of water • pollution of the environment by the waters of the basins (fertilizers, chemical products, etc.)	• choice of the sites based on the uses and hydrology • evaluate the traditional use and demand of water resources • ensure the ability of dilution of the outlet, transfer and frequent winnowing
• development of water-borne human diseases	• keep in check the development of insect vectors and prevention measures
g. Environmental Guidelines for Project Implementation	
• Regulation of the sites occupation (which is allowed or prohibited) • Compliance with laws and other regulations in force. • Occupational health and safety in work sites • Protection of properties in the vicinity • Protection of implementing staff in the areas of activities • Protection of soil, surface and groundwater: avoid discharges of wastewater and pollutants on soil, surface water and groundwater • Signaling the works for the implementation of the activities • Authorizations : seek the relevant authorizations prior to the beginning of work • Information and awareness of local populations • Protection of the environment against noise • Environmental protection against contaminants and toxic products • Protection of the environment from dust and other solid residues • Protection of soil, groundwater and surface water • Protection of vegetation and the surrounding landscape • Management of wastes and residues of activities • Solicitation of various authorizations before implementation (forestry services, etc.) • Respect for places of worship and cultural sites in the vicinity of the areas of activities	

h. Measures for Good Practices for Environmentally sound Agriculture

Improvement of the seed quality (seed production techniques)
• Enhance the characteristics the improved seeds
• Organize the production and dissemination of improved seeds

- Organize the supply of specific inputs (fertilizers, products of conservation) and the marketing of production
- Disseminate intensification techniques to improve the competitiveness of produced fruits
- Improve harvest and post-harvest operations

Improvement of the production systems and the natural resource base:
- Control of water erosion with pulses/legumes
- Improvement of fertility with culture in corridor including legumes
- Use of cover crops
- Fight against declining of agricultural land fertility by a better integration of livestock farming
- Monitoring of soil fertility
- Research program on the integrated management of soil nutrients;
- Research programs on the sustainable and improved Production systems
- Training of producers (organic manure, crop rotation techniques, rotation/ cultural association);;
- Dissemination of techniques of anti-erosion technologies

Sustainable agricultural development of plant production
- Control erosion and rapid depletion of the soils organic reserve by soil fertility restoration and sustainable management of soil
- Develop research into technologies that maximize the use of new sources of organic fertilization, accessible and sustainable
- Minimize the effects of mechanized practices (choice of agricultural materials and equipment adapted to the agro-ecological zones for soil work; etc.)

Sustainable development of livestock farming and pastoral systems
- Promote the production of fodder and raise awareness of the animal feed to livestock producers
- Training livestock farmers to the conservation of feeds
- improve the animal health coverage
- Disseminate improved genitors
- Improve coverage activities of livestock (organic matter circulation on the land).
- Define the importance of the productions from the pastoral areas in the national economy;
- Analyze production constraints and economic integration of pastoral systems;
- Studying the impact of production systems and modes of appropriation of resources on pastoral ecosystems and their dynamics;
- Studying the problem of access to resources in the context of decentralization and recognition of pastoralism in the land legislation;
- Analyze the dynamic process of use and valorization of pastoral spaces;

Improving the quality of food products
- Ensure the quality of foodstuffs (sanitary conditions, packaging, transportation, storage and processing);
- Give priority to the establishment of a system of risks analysis and of control of critical points (system HACCP, hazard analysis critical control) point

Opportunities for the integration of biotechnology and biosafety in research activities
- Use the agricultural biotechnology tools to reduce constraints to horticultural and livestock development
- Integrate biotechnology into the activities of national and regional research networks
- Develop national and regional initiative on biosafety

Pesticide and Agro-chemical Use

a. Train users as well as extension agents on safe, correct, and efficient use of pesticides.
b. Promote use of safe pesticides (green label) based on WHO recommendation.
c. Ensure adequate pre-harvesting waiting period for vegetables sprayed with pesticides before they are sold.
d. Promote IPM technology for agricultural pest control.
e. Promote use of bio-pesticides.

f. Control unhealthy practices such as dipping of vegetables in pesticides to keep shiny and fresh.
g. Encourage organic farming in more remote locations.
h. Avoid use of growth hormones in animals.
i. Avoid using chemicals for harvesting fish.

Soil Degradation

a. An integrated approach by agriculture, livestock, soil conservation, and forest agencies is needed to tackle soil degradation problems.
b. Promote balanced use of chemical fertilizers.
c. Promote improved compost making techniques.
d. Promote proper techniques for compost application.
e. Promote inter-cropping with legumes.
f. Disseminate cultivation of green manure under irrigated conditions.
g. Promote fodder trees and ground grasses widely by making seed and saplings available. Fodder and grasses should be promoted in private lands, community and leasehold forests, and community lands.
h. Promote cover-crops to reduce soil erosion.
i. Promote use of conservation farming (no or zero tillage), when feasible.
j. Adoption of Sloping Agriculture Land Technology (SALT) for farming in steep slopes.
k. Promote use of lime widely to neutralize soil acidity.

Annex 4: Mitigating Potential Environmental and Social Impacts

Potential Negative Impacts of NHLP subprojects	ESMP's mitigation measures	Entity responsible for ESMP implementation measures		
		Implementation	Monitoring	Period/timing
Increase in orchard production				
Crop yield decrease due to pest (insects, diseases) outbreaks	Promotion of IPM and related research works	ARIA, NHLP/ PPQD, DAIL's PPD, Afghan Universities (Faculties of Agriculture)	NHLP/MAIL, DAIL, CIGs	During implementation
Misuse of chemical pesticides and pollution of water in irrigated systems	Frequent evaluation of residues contamination in the irrigated systems and creation of producer organizations for rational use of pesticides	MEW, ARIA, PPQD,	NHLP/MAIL, DAIL, CIGs	Once a year
Extension of cultivated land • Loss of grazing land • Land degradation and exploitation of fragile lands • Disputes over land	• Tabulation of permanent or semi-permanent animal husbandry practice and development of the agro-sylvo-pastoral approach; • Reservation of spaces for fodder cultivation. • Restoration soil fertility and protection of the environment • Apply the projected measures in the framework of the NHLP resettlement policies • Community-based dispute resolution/mediation measures involving respective representatives of both groups and local authorities.	Extension workers, (MAIL/NHLP), Lead Farmers, CIGs district & local communities/	MAIL, district, PO, Shuras	During NHLP implementation
Improvement/ rehabilitation and management of hydro-agricultural areas and small irrigation schemes				
Lack of maintenance irrigation schemes and canals, leading some times to flooding	Creation of CIPs and agricultural technicians for maintenance responsibility Setting of users committees	MRRD, Local Communities/Shuras, POs	MRRD, Local Communities/ Shuras, Pos	During NHLP implementation
Water-borne diseases case by : • water stagnation: malaria, schistomiasis • water contaminated by the non-use of latrines	• Involvement of the actions planned under the national malaria control Program • Use of insecticide-treated bed nets, drain maintenance, training of the lead farmers and CIPs in the proper control. • Construction of family and public latrines	Malaria Program /Ministry of Health	Districts Sanitaires	During NHLP implementation
Conflicts of irrigation water use and conflicts between farmers and herders	• problem solving and resolution by local community, CIGs, water user associations, local district authorities, CDCs/Shuras	DAIL, , CIG, Shura, NHLP	ESFP	During NHLP implementation
• Loss of grazing land/pasture • Increase in disease vectors catering (malaria, schistomiasis and other worm diseases) • lack of livestock at water points	• Rehabilitation of the site of extraction of materials • Promotion of livestock farming in permanent holding	DAIL, , CIG, local community/ Shura, NHLP	DAIL, local community/ Shura	During NHLP implementation

• Conflict between farmers and herders	• Involvement of the planned actions under the national malaria control Program of the Ministry of Health • Medicines availability update at the level of producers associations; • availability of mosquitoes bed nets • Training of farmers in hygiene measures • Construction of animal drinking troughs and wells Community-based dispute resolution/mediation measures involving respective representatives of both groups and local authorities.			
Grievances related to land/livelihoods loss in case of extra land required through buying-selling/ donation or disputes over government land occupied by squatters/encroachers, illegal settlers	Grievance redress mechanism through: identification, assessment, acknowledgement, development of response, sign off response, implementation of response, complain response, close grievance	DAIL, MRRD, NHLP, Local community/ Shura	DAIL, local community/ Shura	Early and during NHLP implementation
Agricultural Activities				
• destruction sensitive habitats • clearing of forested areas • soil erosion • loss of pasture land	• Restoration of vegetation cover; erosion control • Reasonable choice of the site; protection of dunes • IPM for crop pest control	DAIL, , CIG, NHLP	ESFP, NHLP	During NHLP Implementation
use of large amount of fertilizer	• Promote the use of organic manure			
Risk of contamination due to the use of pesticides	Implementation of pesticide management plan	DAIL, NHLP	ESFP, DIAL	SEASONAL
• alteration of water flow • flood risk • competition with other uses of water • environmental pollution by the basin waters (fertilizers, chemical products, etc.) • support to the livestock sector	• choice of the site based on uses and hydrology • evaluate the traditional use and demand of water resources • make sure of the outlet dilution ability, transfer and frequent winnowing	DAIL, NHLP	CDC, ESFP	During NHLP implementation
Support to the livestock sector				
• Uncertain of source supply (risk of introduction of new diseases) • The poor conditions of hygiene-related diseases	• Health certification of the animals • Provide a transit center for imported animals • Build hygienic animal lodgings • Vaccine research	VFUs, DAILS, NHLP	DAIL, NHLP	During NHLP implementation
Bad conservation of veterinary drugs and feeds stocks.	• Provide materials for the good conservation of veterinary drugs and the related training. • Avoid the prolonged storage of animal food	DAIL, VFUs	ESFP, NHLP	During NHLP implementation
Insufficient knowledge of the CIGs and VFUs in basic veterinary techniques	• Formation of the CIGs and VFUs in veterinary techniques and management of the pharmacies	NHLP, DAIL, Consultant	ESFP, DAIL,	Early during implementation
• Introduction of unknown diseases in the environment • Non ecologically adapted animals	• Ensure that imported animals are free of diseases (based on the health certificate) and	MAIL, DAIL, CIG, NHLP	MAIL, DAIL, NHLP	During project implementation

• Excessive consumption of wood • Pollution of the environment due to sewage and waste from processing of animal husbandry products	avoid importing animals from countries which have reported epidemic outbreaks • Do compensatory reforestation • Development of pretreatment waste pits			
Support to the food crops production CIGs • Risk of contamination due to the use of pesticides	• IMP for the control of crop pests • Promote the use of organic manure • implement the measure prescribed in the specific Pesticides Management Plan	NHLP, DAIL, CIG		
Support to the industrial crops production CIGs • Risk of contamination by pesticides during use) • Risk of contamination of the other biodiversity components (birds and others) • Risk of pollution from runoff water • Extraction of building materials	• take advantage of the PPQD recommendations • Implement the extent prescribed in the specific pesticide management plan • Make available the protective equipment to users (gloves, masks and appropriate footwear) • Focus on the less toxic products and biological control • IMP for crop pests control • Training in integrated management of pesticides	DAIL, NHLP, CIG		
Capacity-building, education, training and awareness to be financed directly by the NHLP				
• Institutional measures	Designate environmental and social focal points for NHLP		NHLP/DAIL	From project effectiveness
• Technical measures	EIA and other complementary research studies	Consultants	ESFP	As necessary
	"Environment/horticulture/livestock farming" database	Consultants	ESFP	2dn & 3rd year
	Good environmental practices manuals	Consultants	ESFP	2nd & 3dr year
	Supervisions - Monitoring/Evaluation	ESFP, consultants	NHLP/MAIL	Implementation Annuals End of project
• Training of ESFP and other technical structures	Environmental assessment and management in subprojects	Consultants	NHLP/MAIL	Early & during implementation
• Information, Education, Communication/ awareness of CIGss, VFUs,	Environmental and social aspects of sub-projects and other NHLP's agricultural/pastoral activities	DAIL, NHLP, Media		Early & during implementation

Annex 5: Guidelines for Land Donation and Community Compensation

No land or asset acquisition may take place outside of these guidelines. A format for Land Acquisition Assessment is attached as Attachment (i).

These guidelines provide principles and instructions to ensure (1) the truly voluntary nature of any land donation, and (2) no donations effecting a livelihood impact exceeding ten (10) percent be allowed without compensation to the individual/community.

I. ***Eligibility***

30. PAPs are identified as persons whose livelihood is directly or indirectly affected by the project. PAPs deemed eligible for compensation are:

(1) those who have formal legal rights to land, water resources or structures/buildings, including recognized customary and traditional rights;
(2) those who do not have such formal legal rights but have a claim to usufruct right rooted in customary law;
(3) those whose claim to land and water resources or building/structures do not fall within (1) and (2) above, are eligible to assistance to restore their livelihood.

II Voluntary Donations and Acquisition against Community Compensation

a. Voluntary contributions. In accordance with traditional practices, individuals may elect to voluntarily contribute land or assets without compensation. However, the voluntary nature of any donation has to be clearly and fully documented by the individual PAP and supported by an assessment by the Safeguards Officer of the livelihood impact of the donation. No donation resulting in livelihood impact exceeding 10% is allowed.
b. Contributions against compensation. A contributor/asset loser considered "affected" will be eligible for compensation from the local community or alternatively from the Government. A PAP shall lodge his/her claim for compensation to the local community representatives/CDC head and it shall be verified by the implementing agency. The claim shall be lodged within 2 weeks of completion of the consultations with the concerned community, and before project implementation begins.
© Voluntary contribution, or contribution against compensation, should be documented.
  (a) All land documentation should specify that the land is free of any squatters, encroachers or other claims. A format is attached in Attachment (i), which includes a Schedule to be followed to assess any compensation claimed and the agreement reached.
  (b) No physical work can be initiated until agreed compensation has been paid.
  (c) Land transfer should be legally registered.

III ***Consultation Process***

34. The implementing agencies will ensure that all occupants of land and owners of assets located in a proposed subproject area are consulted. There will be gender-separate community meetings for each affected mantaqa/gozar (urban infrastructure) or village (other projects) to inform the local population about their rights to compensation and options available in accordance with these Guidelines. The

minutes of the community meetings shall reflect the discussions held; agreements reached, and include details of the agreement, based on the format provided in Attachment (ii).

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

IV ***Sub-Project Approval***

In the event that a subproject involves acquisition against compensation, the implementing agency shall:

a. not approve the subproject unless a satisfactory compensation has been agreed between the affected person and the local community;
b. not allow works to start until the compensation has been delivered in a satisfactory manner to the affected persons;

V ***Complaints and Grievances***

37. All complaints should first be negotiated to reach an agreement at the local community/village level. If this falls, complaints and grievances about these Guidelines, implementation of the agreements recorded in the Community Meeting Minutes or any alleged irregularity in carrying out the project can also be addressed by the affected persons or their representative at the NHLP Grievance Redress Mechanism If this also fails, the complaint may be submitted to the relevant implementing agency for a decision.

VI ***Verification***

38. The Community Meeting Minutes, including agreements of compensation and evidence of compensation having been made shall be provided to the Municipality/district, to the supervising engineers, who will maintain a record hereof, and to auditors and socio-economic monitors when they undertake reviews and post-project assessment. This process shall be specified in all relevant project documents, including details of the relevant authority for complaints at municipal/district or implementing agency level.

Schedule (i)

Land Acquisition Assessment Data Sheet
(To be used to record information on all land to be acquired)

1. Quantities of land/structures/other assets required:_____
2. Date to be acquired:_____
3. Locations:_____
4. Owners:_____
5. Current uses:_____
6. Users:_____

- Number of Customary claimants:_____
- Number of Squatters:_____
- Number of Encroacher:_____
- Number of Owners:_____
- Number of Tenants:_____
- Others (specify):_____Number:_____

7. How land/structures/other assets will be acquired (identify one):
   - Donation_____Yes_____No
   - Purchase_____Yes_____No

8. Transfer of title:
   - Ensure these lands/structures/other assets free of claims or encumbrances.
   - Written proof must be obtained (notarized or witnessed statements) of the voluntary donation, or acceptance of the prices paid, from those affected, together with proof of title being vested in the community, or guarantee of public access, by the title-holder.

9. Describe grievance mechanisms available:

Schedule (ii)

Format to Document Contribution of Assets

The following agreement has been made on_____ day of_____
Between _____resident of _____(the Owner)
and _____(the Recipient).

1. That the Owner holds the transferable right of _____ jerib of land/structure/asset in_____

2. That the Owner testifies that the land/structure is free of squatters or encroachers and not subject to other claims.

3. That the Owner hereby grants to the Recipient this asset for the construction and development of _____for the benefit of the villagers and the public at large.
(Either, in case of donation:)

4. That the Owner will not claim any compensation against the grant of this asset.

(*Or, in case of compensation*:)

4. That the Owner will receive compensation against the grant of this asset as per the attached Schedule.

5. That the Recipient agrees to accept this grant of asset for the purposes mentioned.

6. That the Recipient shall construct and develop the_____and take all possible precautions to avoid damage to adjacent land/structure/other assets.

7. That both the parties agree that the_____so constructed/developed shall be public premises.

8. That the provisions of this agreement will come into force from the date of signing of this deed.

_____ _____
Signature of the Owner: Signature of the Recipient:

Witnesses:
1._____

2._____
(Signature, name and address)

District Authorities: Signature and Date

Schedule (iii)
Compensation of Asset Requisition

Summary of Units to be Compensated Agreed Compensation affected unit/item

a. Urban/agricultural land (m^2):	_____	_____
b. Houses/structures to be demolished (units/m^2):	_____	_____
c. Type of structure to be demolished (e.g. mud, brick, etc.)	_____	Not Applicable.
d. Trees or crops affected:	_____	_____
e. Water sources affected:	_____	_____

Signatures of local community representatives, CDC head: _____

Include record of any complaints raised by affected persons: _____

Annex 6: Protection of Cultural Property

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 AAIP is aiming at improving agricultural input delivery systems which is envisaged with activities that are unlikely to pose a risk of damaging cultural property, as the subprojects will largely consist of small investments on existing government properties free of such cultural significance. Furthermore, the negative list of attributes, which would make a subproject ineligible for support (Annex 2), 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 Law on the Preservation of Afghanistan‘s Historical and Cultural Heritages and Artifacts (Official Gazette, April 16, 2004), 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 artifacts are state property, and further:

- The Archaeology Institute and the Historical Artifacts Preservation and Repair Department are both responsible to survey, evaluate, determine and record all cultural and historical sites and collect and organize all historical documents related to each specific site. No one can build or perform construction on the recorded historical and cultural site unless approved or granted permission or agreement is issued from the Archaeology Institute.(Art. 7)

- All moveable and Immovable historical and cultural artifacts and heritage items that are discovered or remain buried and not discovered/excavated in Afghanistan are the property of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and any kind of trafficking of such items is considered theft and is illegal.(Art. 8)

- Whenever municipalities, construction, irrigation or other companies (whether they are governmental or private) find or discover valuable historical and cultural artifacts during the conduct of their projects, they are responsible to stop their project and report any findings to the Archaeology Institute about the discovery.(Art. 10)

- Any finder or discoverer of historical and cultural sites is obligated to report a find or discovery to the Archeology Institute immediately but not later than one week if it is in the city and not later than 2 weeks if it is in a province. All discovered artifacts are considered public properties and the Government of Afghanistan will pay for all lands and sites which are considered to be of historical or cultural value.(Art. 19, 1)

- Whenever there is an immovable historical and cultural site discovered which includes some movable historical and cultural artifacts, all such movable artifacts are considered public property and the owner of that property will be rewarded according to Article thirteen (13) of this Decree.(Art. 19, 2)

- An Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the AAIP project

- A person who finds or discovers a movable historical and cultural artifact is obligated to report the discovery to the Archaeology Department no later than seven (7) days if he/she lives in the capital city of Kabul, and in the provinces they should report the discovery to the Historical and Cultural Artifacts Preservation Department or Information and Culture Department or to the nearest governmental Department no later than fourteen (14) days.

- Mentioned Departments in this article are responsible to report the issue to the Archaeology Department as soon as possible and the discoverer of the artifact will be rewarded according to Article 13 of this Decree. (Art. 26)

- Whenever individuals who discover historical and cultural artifacts do not report such discoveries to the related Departments within the specified period according to Articles 19 and 26 of this Decree, they will be incarcerated for a minimum of one (1) month but not more than a maximum of three (3) months.(Art. 75)

The above 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 7: Outline for Pest Management Plan

45. The following general outline provides guidance for the preparation of a Pest Management Plan. The level of detail depends on the nature of the project and the local circumstances.

Elements of a Pest Management Plan:
1. Pest management approach
2. Pesticide management
3. Policy, regulatory framework, and institutional capacity
4. Monitoring and evaluation

1. Pest management approach

Current and anticipated pest problems relevant to the project.
(Common pest problems and estimated economic impact);

Current and proposed pest management practices.
(Describe current and proposed practices, including non-chemical preventative techniques, biological and chemical control; Is optimum use being made of agro-ecosystem management techniques to reduce pest pressure and of available non-chemical methods to control pests; Do farmers and extension staff get sufficient information about IPM approaches that reduce reliance on chemical control?)

Relevant IPM experience within the project area, country or Region.
(Describe existing IPM practices, IPM projects/programs, IPM research);

Assessment of proposed or current pest management approach and recommendations for adjustment where necessary. (Where the current or proposed practices are not consistent with the principles of an IPM approach, the discrepancies should be discussed and a strategy should be proposed to bring pest management activities under the project into line with IPM).

2. Pesticide management

Describe present, proposed and/or envisaged pesticide use and assess whether such use is in line with IPM principles.
(Provide purpose of pesticide use, type of products used, frequency of applications, application methods; Is pesticide use part of an IPM approach and its justified? Justification of pesticide use
under the project should (a) explain the IPM approach and the reason why pesticide use is considered, (b) provide an economic assessment demonstrating that the proposed pesticide use would increase farmers' net profits, or, for public health projects, provide evidence that the proposed pesticide use is justified from the best available (preferably WHO-supported) public health evidence);

Indication of type and quantity of pesticides envisaged to be financed by the project (in volume and dollar value) and/or assessment of increase in pesticide use resulting from the project; circumstances of pesticide use and the capability and competence of end-users to handle products within acceptable risk margins (e.g. user access to, and use of, protective gear and appropriate application equipment; users' product knowledge and understanding of hazards and risks; appropriateness of on-farm storage facilities for pesticides);

Assessment of environmental, occupational and public health risks associated with the transport, storage, handling and use of the proposed products under local circumstances, and the disposal of empty containers;

Pre-requisites and/or measures required to reduce specific risks associated with envisaged pesticide use under the project.
(e.g.: protective gear, training, upgrading of storage facilities, etc.);
Selection of pesticides authorized for procurement under the project, taking into consideration:
(a) criteria OP 4.09 on Pest Management; (b) the above hazards and risks, and (c) availability of newer and less hazardous products and techniques (e.g. bio-pesticides, traps).

3. Policy, regulatory framework, and institutional capacity

Policies on plant protection and IPM;
(What are the government policies on pest management /crop protection and are these consistent with IPM approaches? Are there direct or indirect subsidies for pesticides, donated pesticides that distort market prices or other factors that hamper uptake of IPM);

Description and assessment of capacity to develop and implement ecologically-based IPM;
(Public and private sector extension services, extension services provided by NGOs, research);

Description and assessment of the country's regulatory framework and institutional capacity for control of the distribution and use of pesticides;
(Has pesticide legislation been enacted. Is it adequate and is it being enforced? Is a pesticide registration scheme functioning? Assess effectiveness of measures to limit access to Class II pesticides to licensed users if the use of such products is proposed (a specific requirement OP 4.09). Does the government monitor the quality of imported pesticides? Is there a quality control laboratory? Is there a licensing system for traders? Does the government actively monitor pesticide use and storage? Are poisoning statistics available? Are pesticide residues being monitored on export crops and crops for the domestic market? Are medical staffs at rural clinics trained to recognize and treat pesticide poisoning, and are antidotes available in rural areas? If pesticides are financed, is local formulation/packaging envisaged? If yes, does this meet the necessary requirements regarding occupational safety and are products properly packaged and labeled?)
Proposed project (sub) components to strengthen capacity, where necessary.

4. Monitoring and evaluation

Description of activities that require local monitoring during implementation

Description of activities that require monitoring during supervision visits (e.g. regarding: effectiveness of measures to mitigate risks; progress in strengthening regulatory framework and institutional capacity; identification of new issues or risks arising during implementation);

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

Annex 8: Basic principles of integrated control of pests and diseases

PRINCIPLES	IMPLEMENTATION	RESULTS
PRINCIPLE 1 Obtain and plant quality planting material	Choose seeds, cuttings, tubers or residues from very productive, healthy varieties and resistant to pests/diseases. To obtain certified seeds, contact national registered seeds growers or the national research centers for seed multiplication. Farmers could plant material taken from healthy plants from the previous campaign. Do not stock planting material for more than one season. Carry out summary germination tests.	The use of quality planting material will provide a healthy and productive and consequently a quality harvest. Certified seed varieties are often resistant to several pests and diseases. Remember the popular saying that good seeds make good harvests.
PRINCIPLE 2 Choose fertile soils and areas adapted to planting	Select soils with good natural drainage, suitable for cultivation. Some farming (low-land rice or irrigated rice for example) prefer submerged soils. Always perform cultivation in weed-free farms.	Crops need a maximum soil/land and water management to develop and compete effectively with weeds.
PRINCIPLE 3 Adopt good practices in nursery	Establish nurseries on disease-free soils to promote growth of seedlings. Cover the sol with mulch of Neem leaves or dry grass or straws.	After replanting in farm, rigorous seedlings will produce sturdy plants.
PRINCIPLE 4 Adopt devices and adequate planting devices	Plant in line, with an appropriate spacing for the crop species to avoid an excessive density. Intercropping is generally practiced in rows, alternated rows or strips.	A very high density prevents crop development and by creating a humid environment, encourages the emergence of diseases. Planting in line help save seeds and carry out easily agricultural activities such as (weeding) in weed control. Intercropping reduces pressure from insects and guarantees yields.
PRINCIPLE 5 Planting crops at the right time to synchronize their growth period with a low incidence of pests and diseases	Schedule planting to avoid periods of pest and disease prevalence in farms. Coordinate plantation dates at the regional/provincial level to prevent pest from moving/migrating between crops and to maintain a seasonal rest period.	The crop defies strong incidence of pests and diseases during their development and growth. Pest development cycle is interrupted. Pest populations do not have the necessary time to reproduce massively.
PRINCIPLE 6 Practice crop rotation	Plant successively crop that do not have common pests (cereals and root and tuber crops rotation with vegetables and legumes for example). Plant blanket crops during fallow (for example velvet bean and other legumes).	Crop rotation prevents the proliferation of diseases and soil-borne pest (nematodes or pathogens for example), as well as diapausing or overwintering insect pest survival. Blanket crops enrich soils and suffocate weeds.
PRINCIPLE 7 Adopt good soil conservation practices	Cover the ground with mulch, improve soil with compost or organic fertilizer and if needed, correct the nutrient balance with mineral fertilizers to enrich less fertile soils. Split fertilizer inputs, particularly nitrogen to better meet crop needs.	Poor soils are enriched at little cost to stimulate the growth and development of healthy crops and to obtain high yields, if fertilizer is used in a cost-effective manner.
PRINCIPLE 8 Adopt adequate and proper water management practices	Plant in soils with good natural drainage (except for rice). If necessary, build drainage channels to eliminate excess water; prepare water harvesting channel or pod (in millet or sorghum, for example) for sufficient water reserve. In irrigated condition, irrigate plants regularly depending on their need.	Crop development and growth are not compromised by lack of water; in addition crops do not suffer from water logging.
PRINCIPLE 9 Regular weeding	Place crops in weed-free farms. To prevent the production of seeds with weeds, hoe within three weeks after planting and hand-hoe superficially until the crop is covered. Pull out first weed seedlings before flowering and	This measure helps to save labor cost and avoid harming crop roots. Competition between crops and weeds is eliminated; the latter fail to produce seeds. Parasitic weeds cannot settle in farms.

	bolting.	
PRINCIPLE 10 Regular farm inspections	Inspect farms every week to monitor crop growth and development, follow the development of auxiliaries and quickly detect the emergence of hot spot pests, diseases and weeds; carryout an agro-ecosystem analysis and decide on crop activities to be carried out.	Regular inspection of farms enables farmers detect problems and implement necessary integrated control measures to avoid extension of damage and, consequently, considerable yield losses.
PRINCIPLE 11 Keep farms perfectly clean	Always keep farms clean. Remove all residues (plants from previous year and plant residues for example); most residues are used as forage for livestock. Pull out and destroy crops with disease symptoms at early vegetative cycle. After harvest, remove crop residues (mow them and use them as livestock forage or bury them as soil amendment)	These results prevent pests and disease proliferation and their movement from plant to plant. Pest and diseases cannot spread to the whole farm.
PRINCIPLE 12 Combat pests and diseases effectively	Adopt a strategy on the prevention and growth of auxiliaries. Avoid control methods (excessive use of pesticides) that are harmful to human or crops as well as those causing environmental degradation; give preference to mechanical or natural methods (neem tree seeds/leaves extract, soapy solution for example). If the use of chemical pesticide becomes compulsory, (for example in case of outbreaks of Sunn pest or migratory crickets/grasshoppers or forest insect invasions, apply appropriate product in recommended areas, in accordance with required techniques in compliance with precautionary measures.	Pest and diseases problems under control contribute to a high and sustainable production with low-cost inputs. Natural products are cheaper and less harmful to human and the environment.
PRINCIPLE 13 Encourage growth of natural enemies (auxiliaries)	Adopt practices that create enabling environmental conditions for insect natural enemies' growth and reproduction (minimal use of synthetic pesticide, use of plant producing pesticides such as neem tree extract, and mulching to stimulate the reproduction of natural enemies such as predatory ants, spiders, beetles, flower flies and ladybird beetles).	Pest populations are efficiently and naturally controlled by a significant population of natural enemies. Natural pest control is neither harmful to human nor to the environment.
PRINCIPLE 14 Minimize chemical pesticide applications	Avoid the systematic and regular applications of pesticides. If really needed, use only selective pesticides. Give preference to plant products. Do not use phyto-pharmaceutical products as soon as pests or early symptoms appear. Always analyze the agro-system (AESA) before any treatment. In the event of pest overgrowth and considerable damage, use natural products (neem tree seeds/leaves extract soapy solution or pyrethrin).	The parsimonious use of selective chemical pesticides allows auxiliary populations (predatory ants, spiders, mantis and ladybirds, for example) to grow at the expense of pests. It is a natural method for controlling pest.
PRINCIPLE 15 Adopt good practices of harvest	Harvest crops upon maturity; be prudent to avoid harming, tearing, breaking or causing damage to harvested produce. Avoid harvesting or storing fruits and vegetables in the sun.	Farmers obtain better prices for clean and pest-free produce. Pest-free produce is easily conserved as it does not constitute an entry point for pests and pathogens. Freshly harvested produce and preserved at low temperature are conserved for a long time.
PRINCIPLE 16 Adopt appropriate and quality storage facilities.	Warehouses should be always clean, dry and well ventilated. Store only whole produce. Keep harvests in tight containers to protect them from pests of granaries. In general, damage caused by pests become significantly worse after three months of storage; therefore, distribute harvests in several batches according to their self-life. Process only batches intended for long-term preservation (with appropriate products like neem tree oil, pyrethrin or recommended pesticides for store products).	The quality of products in stocks is maintained during warehousing. Store products are not too much exposed to pest and pathogen contamination. Stored grains remain dry. Recommended pesticides for stock treatment are used economically.

Annex 9: Annual Environmental and Social Progress Report Format

The annual environmental and social progress report should have the following format:

1. Introduction;
2. Acronyms
3. Objective;
4. Sub-projects approved;
5. Key environmental and social issues identified from sub-project screening;
6. Mitigation actions undertaken;
7. Capacity building programs implemented (training sessions held, venues, attendance & training modules);
8. Results of ESMPs
9. Collaboration with NGOs, CIGs, CDCs, and Government line agencies
10. Lessons learned; and
11. Recommendations that can be implemented for sub-projects that will be implemented the following year.

Annex 10: Procedures for Mine Risk Management in World Bank-Funded Projects in Afghanistan

The following procedures are designed to respond to the risks caused by the presence of mines in Afghanistan, 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);

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.

a. Procedure for Community-Managed Works

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.

b. Procedure for Small and Medium-size Works Contracted Out

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 demined 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 head or selection as long as this has not been corrected.

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

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 demined 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

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.

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).

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.

c) The general Contractor is invited to include in its bid an amount for mine-security, to cover any additional survey / clearance he may feel necessary to undertake the works.

In case of an accident, a Board of Inquiry is assembled by MACA to investigate on the causes of the accident and determine liabilities. Large penalties should be applied on the Contractor if the Board determines that the accident resulted from a breach of safety rules.

All parties involved in this process are required to closely coordinate with MACA and to provide the Government, local communities, MACA, as well as any interested party the full available information on mine-related risks that may reasonably be required (e.g., maps of identified minefields, assessments for specific areas).

Annex 11: Grievances Redress Guidelines

A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established under the NLHP, following the structure which MAIL already follows under the Agricultural Input Project (AAIP). The GRC does not have any legal mandate or authority but acts as a facilitator to try and resolve issues between the complainant and the MAIL/PIU. The GRC will consist of a CDC representative from district government, representative from the PIU- IMST, and participating NGO. The GRC would meet to try and resolve the matter and make a recommendation within 7-10 working days.

Uptakes options for grievances will include:

Written claims will be addressed to MAIL, NHLP IMST, local/regional DAIL regional representatives. All claims will be recorded in writing by respective AAIP-ESMF regional representatives, and shall include name and contact of claimant(s), issue(s) justifying the claim(s), names and contact of potential witnesses to be subpoenaed, and any document to substantiate the allegations/claim (see form below).

Verbal, **verbal claims will be reported by claimants in person** to MAIL, NHLP IMST, local/regional DAIL representatives. All verbal claims will be recorded in writing by respective AAIP-ESMF representatives, and shall include name and contact of claimant(s), issue(s) justifying the claim(s), names and contact of potential witnesses to be subpoenaed, and any document to substantiate the allegations/claim.

On the **Websites of both MAIL and NHLP, a link to a web-based form to be used to file claims** will be designed and made available. The form will include space same for information requested for written and verbal claims and provide for options to upload files. MAIL and NHLP IT teams will retrieve all claims and forward them to NHLPfor consideration.

In addition to the above mentioned channels, **a grievances hotline will be set to receive claims**. The regional officers will receive and follow up of all leads/claims. They will record the information received accurately and in the format prescribed for rite/verbal claim reporting.

A **database will be established to track complaints and their resolution**. At regional level, all claims will be documented and archived both physically (hard copies) and soft (computer/electronic database including all scanned documents received or related to the case along the process). The ESM team at NHLP HQ will centralize related information received from respective regional databases.

Appeal

An option for appeal will be granted to all claims when claimant does not fell satisfied with conclusions of the GRC.
All complaints should first be negotiated to reach an agreement at the regional level. If this falls, complaints and grievances about these Guidelines, implementation of the agreements recorded in the Meeting Minutes or any alleged irregularity in carrying out the project can also be addressed by the project affected persons or their representative at the provincial DAIL. If this also fails, the complaint may be submitted to the relevant implementing agency for a decision.

The Meeting Minutes, including agreements of compensation and evidence of compensation having been made shall be provided to the regional ESM team, to DAIL and to ESM team at NHLP IMST, who will maintain a record hereof, and to auditors. This process shall be specified in all relevant project documents, including details of the relevant authority for complaints at DAIL and NHLP level.