Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

Appraisal Stage

(ESRS Appraisal Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 02/26/2020 | Report No: ESRSA00453
BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Parent Project ID (if any)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>SOUTH ASIA</td>
<td>P169970</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan Water Supply and Sanitation Services and Institutional Support Program</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Area (Lead)</th>
<th>Financing Instrument</th>
<th>Estimated Appraisal Date</th>
<th>Estimated Board Date</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borrower(s)</th>
<th>Implementing Agency(ies)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Islamic Republic of Afghanistan</td>
<td>Afghanistan Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Corporation (AUWSSC)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Proposed Development Objective(s)
The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve access to and quality of water supply in Kandahar city, and to strengthen the performance of AUWSSC and in particular its Kandahar Strategic Business Unit (KnSBU).

Financing (in USD Million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total Project Cost</td>
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</table>

B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?
No

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]
The overall objective of the proposed Program is to improve access to safe water and sanitation in selected areas of Afghanistan as well as to strengthen sector capacity. This program development objective (PrDO) is expected to be achieved over a 12-year period through a Series of Projects (SoP), of which the operation detailed in this document is the first. The program approach will ensure continuity of the sector engagement and enhanced coordination, as well as supporting the sustainability of other World Bank interventions that include WSS components such as the Cities Investment Program (P160619), the Urban Development Support Project (P147147) and the Citizens’ Charter Afghanistan Project (P160567).
The Program is expected to consist of three projects that will overlap in time and vary in geography, with a consistent component-level design to facilitate scaling-up. The three projects are expected to commence in 2020, 2025 and 2027, respectively. The anticipated duration of each project is expected to be five years. Overall SoP completion is expected by 2032.

The focus of the proposed SoP on improving water and sanitation services in urban areas is in line with the concentration of need in large cities, the Bank’s earlier support to the national urban utility, and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan’s (GoIRA) desire to improve public services in major urban centers. In Afghanistan’s cities, major infrastructure investments are needed as existing water and sanitation facilities have been damaged by decades of conflict, and the limited existing system have not kept up with the rapid growth in demand.

To manage such urban infrastructure sustainability, reform efforts under the SoP will focus on the national utility AUWSSC which continues to struggle with providing affordable, reliable and sustainable services, reaching only about a fifth of urban households.

The first of the series of projects (“SoP-1”, or “the Project”) will finance water supply infrastructure and capacity building to improve water services to Kandahar city. Kandahar is Afghanistan’s second largest metropolitan area with an estimated population of approximately 1,000,000 people, although reliable data is scarce, and estimates are as high as 1.5 million. Kandahar is located in a highly drought prone part of the country. The city’s domestic water demand is fully reliant on groundwater which is declining in many areas due to excess extraction. The city’s historic water infrastructure has deteriorated while demand has increased rapidly. The existing water network covers fewer than 8,000 households, while the vast majority of the population obtains water from private wells drawing from a shallow, unconfined aquifer which is depleting and also seriously contaminated due to the absence of a sewerage system, as several studies have shown.

The existing piped network was constructed in the early 1970s and has seen only limited rehabilitation and extension in recent years with support from UN-Habitat, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the World Bank. The network is exclusively supplied through wells drawing from a deep aquifer below Kandahar. The wells that remain functional presently supply approximately 5,000 cubic meters per day, less than 10 percent of the water needed to ensure that the population’s most basic needs are met. Current AUWSSC supply is not being treated as chlorination systems are no longer in working order. The quality of water is thus reportedly poor, and supply is intermittent.

The existing Dahla Dam reservoir has approximately 300 million cubic meters (mcm), which is assessed to be sufficient to supply the volume of water needed for the project (approx. 150,000 cubic meters per day, which is equivalent to 4 percent of the average annual inflow to the reservoir (i.e. 1,380 mcm/year).

Project Components
The project will consist of four components: Component 1 will finance Water Supply Infrastructure and Efficiency Improvements; Component 2 will fund Sector Reform, Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building; Component 3 is supporting Project Management and Monitoring; and Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response Component. To facilitate scaling-up as the Program moves forward, it is expected that future SoPs will have a structure consistent with these four components, albeit with varying scope and target areas.

D. Environmental and Social Overview
D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social]
The project will be implemented in the northern Kandahar province, which is located in the southeastern part of Afghanistan, at an elevation of 1,010 m. The province’s area is 53,500 km2 and lies between 32°-30’ N and 29°-30’ N latitude and between 64°-30’ E and 67°-50’ E longitude. The project area is part of the Helmand River basin. It has an
average discharge of approximately 140 m3/s but is highly variable both annually and seasonally as the waters are primarily snow melt from the ridge of mountains running through the center of the country. The plains in the western and southern regions are characterized by hot semi-arid and hot desert climates. In January the temperature may drop to under -15°C at the highest altitudes, while in July the temperatures vary between 0°C and 26°C depending on the elevation.

The project will supply water to Kandahar city from the existing Dahla Dam reservoir through a raw water transmission pipeline to WTP (Water Treatment Plant), approximately 30 km southwest of the Dam. The exact location and design of WTP is yet to be finalized, however two options for the location of the WTP are being considered; option one just downstream at the dam and option two is near the Kandahar city. The areas expected to be impacted by construction activities are: (i) Construction area for water abstraction at the main dam sight (intake structure); (ii) access roads as and where required; (iii) alignments of the transmission main to Kandahar City (twin pipe) (iv) WTP, pumping station and reservoir; (v) Water network in Kandahar City; (vi) Borrow areas; (vii) Contractor’s camps where required. It is expected that a conventional water treatment process system will be used. Further water quality testing will be performed to provide more clarity on the seasonal variation of the water quality for water treatment process optimal design. The project has adopted a framework approach, the utility has prepared an ESMF for the project since the exact locations and sub-projects are not clearly defined at the appraisal stage. The ESMF refers to conducting an ESIA for entire civil works as well as preparing site specific ESMPs for sub-projects. The draft ESMF has been consulted twice both in Kandahar and in Kabul and was disclosed in country on January 29, 2020.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

AWSSC as a water utility and implementing agency has no experience with the ESF implementation. The utility has hired dedicated environmental and social specialists in the HQ and has announced two more positions in Kandahar. The key project staff have been oriented on the ESF however the application of the new Bank framework expends significant environmental and social responsibility, therefore the project ESMF covers robust training plans and allocate the required resources. The need of training, capacity building, and other support activities including institutional capacity assessment will be conducted during early project implementation stage and stipulate necessary capacity strengthening recommendations for the Utility. The ESMF has comprehensive capacity building plan, however the capacity strengthening has also been captured in the project ESCP. This will help to have a clear vision of concurring, adopting, and are capable of implementing the ESF and other the various management plans and instruments for project environmental, social, health and safety risks. In particular, acquiring capacity to carry out continuous stakeholder engagement will be key to address risks related to the project operations, as well as to oversee implementation of plans being prepared to manage labor, community health and safety, land acquisition (if needed) and cultural heritage issues.

II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)  

Environmental Risk Rating  
Substantial

The proposed project will finance new construction of water supply system from Dahla Dam through a gravity system to convey raw water to WTP and down to the city, approximately 30 km southwest of the Dam. The concept design
envisages two 1,500 mm diameter pipes fed by the water transmission facility (dam intake). Further assessments are sought to finalize the location and the type of the water treatment plant during project implementation stage. The overall environmental impact of the project investments will be largely positive benefits in improving access to water reduce waterborne diseases in urban communities, reducing tap water pollution and will provide overall improvement in health and sanitation conditions and also help protecting groundwater from overexploiting. The adverse environmental impacts associated with the project activities are mainly during construction phase and are moderate and mostly reversible in nature and scale. The main adverse environmental impacts related to project activities are (i) temporary damage to the natural landscape, generation of dust, noise, debris, waste products and vibrations due to excavation, piling works, and movement of heavy machinery at different project sites and mobile emissions; (ii) this will also exacerbate the level of pollutions in areas with dense population; (iii) the sludge generation from the water treatment plant and sludge disposal will have negative impacts if not properly managed during project operation phase; (iv) risks related to accelerated erosion and flood generation, etc. if the sites are improperly restored after completion of civil works; (v) civil works specifically the rehabilitation of existing networks may pose risks related health and safety of the dwellers, traffic and movement disruption and OHS and personal safety at workplace. (vi) the civil works would also pose risk on the functionality of the existing pipe system within Kandahar city and (vii) use of construction materials that are hazardous to human health (for example, asbestos and asbestos-containing materials (ACM) will not be permitted. Any pre-existing ACM waste will be collected, transported, and finally disposed of by applying special protective measures in accordance with hazardous waste handling standards and using procedures given in the World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines. All these adverse potential risks can be effectively prevented, mitigated, or minimized on-site in a predictable manner through good engineering design, effective implementation of ESMPs applying SOPs (Series of Project) specified in the CESMP (Contractor ESMP). Considering the mentioned foreseeable risks, the environmental risk is assigned as Substantial at this stage. It is important to mention that at the concept stage the environmental and social risk of the project was rated as high risk, as the team did not have adequate information regarding the project scale, scope and other residual impacts. Furthermore, at that stage, and due to a misunderstanding, the Dahla Dam was thought of to be an associated facility and based on the potential implications. However, during the past few months of preparation, more information has become available that precludes the project activities from being associated with the proposed ADB financed activities on the Dahla Dam. As a result, the proposed project activities would not rely on any other activities and they are also not contemporaneous with the proposed water supply activities for this project. Based on this additional information the team proposes the E&S risks to be downgraded from High to Substantial.

**Social Risk Rating**

Substantial

The proposed project is expected to have a beneficial social impact. The expected long-term and cumulative social impacts of the proposed activities are mostly positive and include improved water infrastructure as well as improved health and livelihood of the Kandahar people. The resulting benefits include access to basic services and improvement in environmental conditions, citizen security, and economic opportunity. The proposed project includes water transmission, treatment and distribution system in the target areas are likely to have potential social risks and impacts. The key potential social risks and impacts are: (i) land acquisition & resettlement impacts; (ii) labor influx risk as some of the supported activities may rely on hiring labor from outside the project area of influence; (iii) Gender Based Violence (GBV) risks; and other social impacts. The poor capacity of the implementing agency to handle social issues is a major concern, that contributes to the substantial social risk rating. To address this, the utility has announced two dedicated environmental and social specialist positions in the HQ and two more E&S positions in Kandahar. The key project staff have been oriented on the ESF however the
application of the new Bank framework expends significant environmental and social responsibility, therefore the project ESMF covers robust training plans and allocate the required resources. More capacity-building details can be found in section D2 of this document. Management of social impacts: In order to address the potential social risks and impacts, the client has prepared the ESMF, Resettlement Framework, Capacity Development Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Labor Management Procedures. It was also agreed that client will conduct environmental and social impact assessment during the project implementation and prepare Site-specific ESMPs, Contractor Labour Management Plans. The E&S instrument are clearly outlined in the ESCP. AUWSSC will hire two Social experts, each will be stationed at HQ and at Kandahar office to provide required services, including capacity building, monitoring and supervision of day to day operation.

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

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

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

Besides long term positive impacts, the project will also pose adverse environmental and social risks from the activities funded under the proposed project. These risks are expected to be significant, induced, direct and indirect at all stages of construction, depending on different location of the projects sites. For instance, impacts along the 30km of Water Transmission Pipeline corridor may lead to potential impacts from land use changes to OHS related risks, spoil generation, risk related to construction camps, quarries and traffic safety etc. during the construction phase. Moreover, the operation phase activities, could also result in critical community and occupational health and safety incidents/accidents if not properly managed. Similarly, due consideration should be paid to the handling and disposal of sludge from the WTP during WTP operation, however the available information about water quality indicates insignificant sludge generation.

The rehabilitation and expansion of the water supply network will lead to significant volumes of waste water that will not be collected nor treated, as a waste treatment plant/system for waster water is not part of the SoP-1. The health and safety hazards to workers from the management of chlorine used for disinfection and other contaminants including disposal or replace of existing asbestos material will be mitigated by affective use of management plans and through training to workers on how to handle hazardous materials. Potential risks associated with the disposal of sediments and sludge generated by water treatment operations are to be managed through regulated disposal at a permitted site.

AUWSSC (govt) has engaged a consultant who conducted the environmental and social studies and prepared the ESMF for the project.

It was agreed that the client will conduct a full ESIA in compliance with the WB ESSs and the national laws requirements and to comprehensively analyze the foreseeable adverse impacts ESIA document will also cover cumulative impact assessment in the project area:

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

The Bank team will support the government agencies in the preparation of the terms of reference (ToR) for these studies, which will be subject to comprehensive stakeholder consultations and public disclosure before the Bank
appraises the project. The ToRs will include requirements for compliance with the mitigation hierarchy and measures
to address ESS2, ESS3, parts of ESS4, ESS6 and ESS10.
In order to address environmental and social risks and impacts, the client has prepared ESMF including ToRs for an
ESIA and GBV risk assessment to be carried out during implementation. The ESMF has also include the code of
conducts for labors and GRM procedures which are to be applied by the client. Moreover, the client has developed
stand-alone Labour Management Procedures (LMP) and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the project.
Following to LMP, the contractors are required to develop site-specific labour management plans which will be
subject to review by the Bank. Based on ESMF findings the social and environmental risks and impacts of the
proposed SoP-1 has been rated as substantial at this stage. It was agreed that client will conduct ESIA and
corresponding environmental and social management plan for component 1 of the SoP-1. The client has conducted
meaningful and participatory stakeholder consultations in Kandahar and Kabul city as part of ESMF and SEP
preparation and the details has been reflected under ESS 10.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Stakeholder engagement, consultation and communication, including grievance redress will be required throughout
the project life. A stakeholder analysis has been completed for the project. A stand alone Stakeholder Engagement
Plan (SEP) has been prepared in order to map each stakeholder and develop a strategy on how to engage with them
to mitigate potential social conflicts and/or misperceptions about project impacts and benefits and to solicit feedback
on the project. Given the contextual risks and the types of communities that will be engaged, several categories of
stakeholders have been targeted. An initial round of stakeholder meetings was carried out with the representatives
of line agencies in Kandahar. Meetings regarding the design, social and environmental risks and resettlement were
being held between AUWSSC, MEW, ADB and the World Bank. The client has also conducted the Stakeholder
meetings with the development partners, line ministries and other agencies. There are a number of
institutes/organizations, individuals and groups of people who are interested in the project on different level of
influence and significance. Project recognizes that: stakeholders are not only diverse and heterogeneous but are also
housed both horizontal and vertical space. Consequently, stakeholder mapping is done horizontally (within an
individual space) and vertically (across the administrative space). The first step involves in the preparation of a
standard mapping. Each stakeholder / group is rated for the relative importance – starting from rating from 1 to 5
stars. Five being high and is to be given most attention. The directly impacted communities within the Kandahar City
and project area of influence, NGOs, MRRD, water suppliers, local municipality officials, farmers, and others which
are clearly reflected in the SEP. The client has conducted two rounds of stakeholders consultations both in Kandahar
and in Kabul and the details have been included in the project SEP.

In addition to consultation with the stakeholders and related agencies, multiple rounds of Focused Group Discussions
(FGDs) have been conducted during consultation with the communities and those who will be affected by the project.
During each consultation, groups have been briefed about positive outcomes of the proposed project, potential
negative E&S impacts and the mitigation measure, GRM system, disclosure policies, and prevailing guidelines.
Majority of the concerns revolved around timely completion, having connections within the houses along with
efficient customer services and prompt repairs and fair billing systems in place. They also welcomed the project
which will have broader social and economic value to the people, especially the women and children who fetch water
from distances. Similarly, the consultation with other stakeholders also specifies a smooth communication including
engaging relevant agencies during different project implementation stages.
The project will finance measures to strengthen AUWSSC’s social accountability, citizen engagement and customer responsiveness. This will include: (i) effective consultations; (ii) establishing a functional grievance redress mechanism (GRM); (iii) and establishing a substantive interaction between beneficiaries and the government on issues of project design and choice of options. The GRM will be cognizant of and follow required levels of discretion, and cultural appropriateness, especially when dealing with cases of sexual harassment and GBV. During the implementation stage, it is envisioned that the client will carry out beneficiary satisfaction surveys in the selected sites to evaluate public satisfaction through phone surveys, workshops, and community score cards.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

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

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

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

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

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

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

The efficient use of water and energy, and the reduction and otherwise management of pollution, as required by ESS3, are central to achieving the objectives of the proposed project, and according to ESS3 this project will be deemed as “significant user of water”. Therefore, the borrower will consider measures that are technically and financially feasible to reduce the negative impact on surrounding communities, environment and other ecosystem services. Also complying with ESS3 a detailed water balance will be developed, and maintained, monitored and the data will be reported periodically to relevant agencies. The water balance studies will be conducted under subcomponent 2.4 and the water use demand and efficiency will be monitoring throughout the project life to ensure judicious use of the existing water resources. This will also be reflected under the project ESIA and the data will be fed into the subproject design. Furthermore, the borrower will also ensure that the water use efficiency is improved.
and are being implemented throughout the project period. The project will also assess and specify the details of water users during project detailed design, ensure if the water use efficiency is taken into account. The ESIA will identify proper dumping site to dispose all wastes generated during and after project implementation. The waste management and pollution mitigation measures will be further addressed in the waste management procedure under the Contractor ESMP (CESMP).

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

The potential risks and impacts to the community and health and safety will include temporarily generation of noise, transitory dust, mobile and other machinery emissions, risks related physical transportation of construction material and traffic and mobility safety concerns, labor influx during project implementation stage. These impacts will be covered under the detailed project ESIA and mitigation measure will be designed in the subsequent ESMPs. Given the FCV scenario, the use of security personnel will be consistent with the requirements of ESS4, and the ToRs for the ESIA under ESS1 will require measures to ensure traffic and road safety around construction sites, community health and safety in relation to prevention of exposure to hazardous materials at construction sites. A dam safety study has been conducted by ADB during March 2018, this study also contains an emergency preparedness response. This plan has been reviewed by the Bank and is acknowledged. The civil works will affect the local communities living and working in the vicinity of the sites as well as disturbing the routine system of those who will be directly affected from excavation works of the trenches in the urban area. Similarly, potential pollution will be generated from disposal of construction wastes i.e. scrap metal, timber wastes, replacement of old pipeline including asbestos based material, rubbles/debris, spoils and increased wastewater and other hazardous wastes including used fuel, oil, used chemical as well as discharge of effluents from septage treatment facility during operation stage. Adequate health and safety measures were adopted by the client to avoid any issues on community health and safety concerns. Any accidents, or fatalities on either of the sites will be immediately reported to the Bank team. WBG Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) guidelines will be followed in the preparation of the ESIA and all labor related plans. The ESMF comprises Codes of conduct (CoC) for labor; these CoC will be also part of CESMP and be implemented during civil work operations.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The World Bank financed interventions including transmission, treatment and distribution network will have some social risks and impacts which is expected to be less severe and mostly temporary, predictable and reversible. Works associated with the construction and upgrading of the water network will cause some impact on people’s assets such as crops, buildings, and structures which were built close to the water pipelines and as such restrict access to the network. The project was screened for land acquisition and resettlement impacts and the following are anticipated temporary impacts related to the construction phase of the project: (i) Loss of sources of income and/or livelihoods, particularly agricultural livelihoods and disruption to businesses; (ii) Damage/temporary disruptions to certain agricultural infrastructure (e.g. irrigation); (iii) Loss/damage of annual/perennial crops and trees due to construction activities; (iv) Temporary loss of and/or more difficult access to land for farming or other livelihood related land uses and disturbance to agricultural vehicles/livestock etc.; (v) Loss/damage of the existing electrical poles within the pathways; and (vi) Other unanticipated private or community/public asset losses or impacts on livelihoods.
Since the details of the location and design of the activities under SoP-1 are unknown at this stage, the Framework approach has been adopted. However, the land acquisition and Resettlement Framework was initially developed by ADB, but the document was entirely revised and updated in compliance with the requirement of World Bank ESF in particular to ESS5. The Resettlement Framework (RF) is a standard instrument used to clarify resettlement principles, eligibility criteria, compensation entitlement, organizational arrangements and guidelines for carrying out census surveys and Resettlement Plan (RP). The RF will be applied in cases where the impacts and physical location of a project-related activity are not known in advance. It is important to notice that the proposed Project provide direct financing support to rehabilitation and construction of Water infrastructure. The nature, type and physical locations of the pipe line, WTP and distribution network are not known. Once individual activities are defined and the necessary information becomes available, should resettlement activities become necessary, this framework will be expanded into specific RP(s) proportionate to potential risks and impacts.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

The existing available information about Kandahar and the proposed pipeline corridor confirms that, the project and its area of influence is free of any protected area and there is no recorded and unrecorded data of sanctuary for wild life. However, given the nature of civil works and the project operations will have direct and indirect negative on downstream aquatic life comparing to the upstream. These impacts are deemed to be mitigated by implementation of site and tasks specific ESMPs to ensure the likely impacts are properly mitigated.

In relation to the prerequisites of ESS6 for the proposed SoP-1, the expected consultant will conduct environmental due diligence of the Dahla Dam to assess the any impacts on bio-diversity, wild life and concerns related to ecosystem services etc. The ToRs of the consultant will include the basic needs as narrated for the above tasks. The client has proposed two sites for WTP, however, the ESIA will assess and provide additional details including biodiversity and natural resources related risks.

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

This standard is not relevant as there are no Indigenous People that meet the criteria of ESS7 in the country that could potentially benefit or be adversely affected by the Project’s activities

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

The proposed project may have potential impacts on physical and non-physical cultural resources in the project footprints. At this stage, the presence of any physical cultural resources is unlikely within Kandahar city and in the pipeline corridor, however a chance find procedure is developed as part of ESMF. Meanwhile, screening of cultural resources (tangible and intangible) will be carried out under the ESIA studies to investigate any adverse affect on Cultural Heritage covering both “man-made” cultural or archaeological resources as well as any natural features (such as water bodies) which may hold intangible cultural or religious value to local communities. If potential impacts on cultural heritage near or on any project sites are identified, cultural heritage plan(s) will be developed in accordance with this standard and national law, including chance find procedures.
ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

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

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas

III. BORROWER’S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMMITMENT PLAN (ESCP)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>DELIVERABLES against MEASURES AND ACTIONs IDENTIFIED</th>
<th>TIMELINE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESS 1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the entire operations under SoP-1</td>
<td>12/2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preparation of Site-Specific ESMPs for (i) Trunk Pipeline from Dahla Dam to WTPs (ii) Site-Specific ESMP for WTP (iii) and ESMP for water distribution network in Kandahar city.</td>
<td>12/2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP) including waste management plan, Spoil disposal and remediation Plan, and Health and Safety Plan</td>
<td>04/2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESS 10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure</td>
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<td>Updating the SEP</td>
<td>12/2020</td>
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<td>ESS 2 Labor and Working Conditions</td>
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<td>Contractor Labor Management Plan</td>
<td>04/2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESS 3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mitigation measures covered under ESMP and CESMP will include SOPs for waste management. Prepare and adopt CESMP</td>
<td>04/2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESS 4 Community Health and Safety</td>
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<tr>
<td>WBG Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) guidelines will be followed in the preparation of the ESIA and all labor related plans. The ESMF comprises Codes of conduct (CoC) for labor; these CoC will be also part of CESMP</td>
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The Resettlement Plan would be prepared in accordance to Resettlement Framework, if needed. | 02/2021

**ESS 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources**
Assessment impact will be completed during ESIA, however the contractor will adopt and implement biodiversity mitigation measures in the CESMP | 12/2020

**ESS 7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities**

**ESS 8 Cultural Heritage**
The cultural heritage risks assessment (tangible and intangible) will be conducted as part of ESIA | 12/2020

**ESS 9 Financial Intermediaries**

B.3. Reliance on Borrower’s policy, legal and institutional framework, relevant to the Project risks and impacts

**Is this project being prepared for use of Borrower Framework?** In Part

**Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:**
The environmental law and ESIA regulations while fairly robust, would on their own not be suitable to comprehensively address the range issues that need to be be covered. Therefore, the Bank and the government have agreed that the use of compliance with the Bank’s ESSs would also more than adequately result in the compliance with the Afghan ESIA system.
The government of Afghanistan has recently approved the ESIA regulation and Laws on Land Acquisition and Land Management, but their implementation has weaknesses. Therefore, the ESF requires more stringent assessment and monitoring of land acquisition, livelihoods and resettlement. Additionally, the national E&S legislative framework may mandate environmental and social licensing or permitting requirements for some of the physical works activities and the project does not intend to rely on these processes for purposes of environmental and social due diligence or risk management. The project will however ensure that all applicable national regulations are complied with. No reliance on the Borrower’s E&S framework is therefore considered.

**IV. CONTACT POINTS**

**World Bank**

**Contact:** Sana Kh.H. Agha Al Nimer  
**Title:** Senior Water Supply and Sanitation Specialist  
**Telephone No:** 473-2207  
**Email:** saghaalnimer@worldbank.org

**Contact:** Maximilian Leo Hirn  
**Title:** Senior Economist
V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: http://www.worldbank.org/projects

VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s): Sana Kh.H. Agha Al Nimer, Maximilian Leo Hirn
Practice Manager (ENR/Social) Christophe Crepin Cleared on 12-Feb-2020 at 12:42:5 EST
Safeguards Advisor ESSA Agi Kiss (SAESSA) Concurred on 26-Feb-2020 at 20:18:10 EST