



ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN

**Ministry of Finance (MoF)
Ministry of Public Works (MPW)
&
Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)**

National Rural Access Program (NRAP)

**Executive Summary
Environmental and Social Management Framework
(ESMF)**

NATIONAL EMERGENCY RURAL ACCESS PROJECT (NERAP)

March 2008

In the name of God the Almighty

The National Rural Access Program (NRAP) as a priority program of the Government of Afghanistan is committed to plan, construct and rehabilitate the rural access network in the country.

Furthermore the program intends to enhance human security and promote equitable economic growth through providing year-round access to basic services and facilities in rural Afghanistan.

These efforts have been made possible through financial assistances of international communities and donor Agencies. I take this opportunity to thank all the donors for this unique assistance on behalf of the rural people of Afghanistan.

Since its inception in 2003, the program designed rehabilitated/reconstructed more than 9500 km rural roads. The main element beside rehabilitation of rural access for the program has been the creation of employment opportunities to the farmers as well as to deprived rural people in poppy growing areas.

An issue that has been overlooked often during the implementation of the projects is the social and environmental impacts where the rehabilitation/reconstruction of rural roads occurs. We are hoping the instruction in this booklet will provide guidance to all involved in NRAP implementation activities.

Best Regards,

Eng. Khair Mohammad Ghazi
Chief Coordinator, NRAP

I. Background and the proposed NERAP

1. The Government of Afghanistan (GoA) attaches a high priority to improving rural accessibility and has been promoting the reconstruction of rural access infrastructure since 2002. Originally known as the National Emergency Employment Program (NEEP) this effort was part of the government's social protection agenda and aimed to create employment while also rehabilitating rural roads. In 2005 an external review recommended to shift the emphasis to the provision of quality rural roads while creating jobs when feasible. GoA accepted this recommendation and the program is now known as the National Emergency Rural Access Program (NRAP) which is being supported by IDA and several donors under the leadership of the World Bank.

2. The NRAP is executed jointly by the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) and the Ministry of Public Works (MOPW) with implementation support provided by United Nations Office of Project Services (UNOPS) and has been ongoing since mid 2002. From inception and until the end of 2004 the Program was known as the national emergency employment Program (NEEP). In 2005 the focus broadened from that of a primarily employment generation Program to support local sustainable development through improvements in rural access infrastructure. Hence in 2005 the Program name was changed to the national rural access Program (NRAP).

3. Since its inception in 2002 under the Emergency Community Empowerment Project, NRAP has rehabilitated about 9,000 km of rural roads throughout the country to an all-weather standard and has connected 3,000 villages. The rural road network is estimated at 30,000 km and the works, to-date, have returned more than 25% of the network to maintainable condition. The program also provided around 13 million labor-days of employment. The program is working in all provinces and is adapting its operations to adjust to the difficult security situation. To reach the target of the Compact, an additional 4,000 km of rural roads need to be rehabilitated over the next three years and included in the maintainable network, resulting in an annual rehabilitation target of 1,350 km.

4. Based on the request from the GoA, WB/IDA together with the government is preparing a new project of US\$112 million. The objective of the proposed National Emergency Rural Access Project (NERAP) is to provide year-round access to basic services and facilities in rural areas of Afghanistan covered by the project. This will be achieved through a private-sector led development and maintenance of rural access infrastructure. The achievement of PDO will contribute to enhance well-being and promote equitable economic growth in the country. The PDO is derived from the overarching program objective of NERAP.

5. *The National Emergency Rural access Project and Program (NERAP)* aims to enhance human security and promote equitable economic growth by ensuring year round access to basic services and facilities in rural Afghanistan by promoting local productive capacity, through a private sector led development of physical rural access infrastructure and employment creation for the poor. In doing so NERAP seeks to rehabilitate, reconstruct and maintain essential rural access infrastructure using appropriate labor based approaches thereby creating short term employment opportunities for the rural poor, nation-wide.

6. The proposed project components are:

Component A. *Improvement of secondary roads (US\$53.9 million equivalent including contingencies and taxes)*, including rehabilitation and reconstruction of some 650 kilometers of secondary rural roads; emergency repair works to roads and bridges following natural disasters such as heavy snow, rocks falls, landslide and rocks blockage, heavy rains and flooding; activities to implement and monitor the updated Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF); and the services of an implementation consultant and financial contribution to incremental operating expenses required to run the project implementation unit of MPW.

Component B. *Improvement of tertiary roads (US\$51.9 million equivalent including contingencies and taxes)*, rehabilitation and reconstruction of some 850 kilometers of tertiary rural roads; emergency repair works to roads and bridges following natural disasters such as heavy snow, rocks falls, landslide and rocks blockage, heavy rains and flooding; routine maintenance of the previously rehabilitated rural roads; activities to implement and monitor the updated Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Social Inclusion activities; and the services of an implementation consultant and financial contribution to incremental operating expenses required to run the project implementation unit of MRRD.

Component C. *Institutional strengthening, capacity building and project implementation assistance (US\$6.2 million equivalent including contingencies and taxes)* including the setting up of a rural roads management system (mostly consisting in the formulation of a rural access strategy and its implementation and the setting up and implementation of maintenance mechanism, maintenance programming for the short and medium term). In addition and in conformity with the road management strategy, this includes also capacity building activities for staff that will be tasked to manage the rural road sector and project management, monitoring and evaluation activities.

II. Objectives

7. This Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework provides general policies, guidelines, codes of practice and procedures to be integrated into the implementation of the proposed World Bank supported National Emergency Rural Access Project (NERAP). Consistent with existing national legislation, the objective of this Framework is to help ensure that activities under the proposed reconstruction operation will:

- Protect human health;
- Prevent or compensate any loss of livelihood;
- Prevent environmental degradation as a result of either individual subprojects or their cumulative effects;
- Enhance positive environmental and social outcomes; and,
- Ensure compliance with World Bank safeguard policies.

8. The ESMF comprises the following safeguard instruments: (i) Social Inclusion Framework (SIF), and (ii) the Environmental Mitigation Measures (EMM)/Environmental Management Plan (EMP). (iii) Negative List and check lists for screening subprojects, (iv) National/NEPA Regulations. The World Bank relevant safeguard policies applicable to this project are Environmental Assessment (OP4.01), Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12), and Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11). Additionally, a Mine Action program as mentioned in the ESMF is also required...

III. Guiding principles, Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework

9. No significant environmental impacts are anticipated as the works proposed only involve repair and rehabilitation of existing rural roads and related access infrastructure. The project is not expected to have any involuntary land acquisition or other adverse social impacts, but on the contrary significant positive social impacts regarding improved livelihoods. The project is national in scope with a focus on vulnerable districts, and this will enable different ethnic groups to benefit from the project. Since the project involves repair and rehabilitation of existing roads, it will not impact historical or cultural artifacts. The project implementation manual will include project screening, planning and appraisal formats, which will record the environmental and social impacts and related mitigation measures for specific sub-projects. Monitoring will include reporting on chance archeological finds in accordance with guidelines in national legislation. The project implementation manual will be based on the Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework agreed between the Government and the Bank.

10. *Environmental Impact Assessment regulations promulgated by National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA):* As per the EIA regulation of NEPA, the transport projects are categorized as “A” and “B” activities depending on following features of the transport project: (i) Activity A: National or provincial highways or major roads with a total cost of US\$800,000 dollars, or more with the exception of maintenance, rebuilding or reconstruction of existing roads; (ii) Activity B: The construction or upgrading of national or provincial highways and roads (except maintenance, rebuilding or reconstruction of existing roads with a total cost of less than US\$800,000 dollars. However, there are another two categories of activities to which provisions of EIA regulations of NEPA are applicable, NERAP subprojects may fall in these categories: (iii) Activity creating adverse impact on Environmentally Sensitive Areas which relates to activities likely to have significant adverse impact on the environment of the area that has been determined by NEPA to be an environmentally sensitive area; (iv) Prohibited Activity: any other activity that is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the environment and which is determined by NEPA to be a prohibited activity. For above mentioned category of projects, project component will have to take “certificate of compliance” from NEPA after making application and fulfilling the statutory requirements of NEPA.

11. *Applicability to the NERAP project.* It is important to note that the most of the sub-projects constituting the NERAP program are repair or rehabilitation of village, district and province roads type and do not belong to construction/upgrading of national, provincial or major road category and hence NEPA’s requirement of “certificate of compliance” is not required. Therefore, all sub-projects are exempted from the requirement of “certificate of Compliance“ from NEPA. However, where there is possibility for new construction of district roads and provincial roads, and/or rehabilitation of roads in environmentally sensitive areas as may be defined by the authority in future, NEPA provisions related to EIA regulation will be applicable.

12. Land acquisition and resettlement. The activities to be undertaken under the proposed project involve rehabilitation of existing secondary and tertiary roads that are not likely to involve any land acquisition or have any other adverse social impacts. No involuntary resettlement is anticipated. However, minor land acquisition, wherever required for subproject activities of NERAP program will be under taken as per the provisions of Afghanistan’s current Expropriation Land Law, enacted in 2000. The process will be further amended to meet the requirement of the Land Policy 2007 in Afghanistan which has been placed before cabinet and National Assembly for approval and OP/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement..

13. *World Bank Safeguard Policies which could be triggered.* The relevant safeguards for this project are mostly Environmental Assessment (OP4.01), Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12), and Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11). Indigenous Peoples. OP 4.10 is not triggered as there are no groups classified as Indigenous Peoples in Afghanistan. The NRAP is of national scope and aims at ensuring regional balance in terms of coverage of ethnic and religious groups. Employment opportunities within the projects will be available on an equal basis to all, on the basis of professional competence, irrespective of gender, ethnic or religious group affiliation. In all projects which require consultations with local communities or beneficiaries, gender-segregated consultations will be conducted to elicit the views of the female population, along with that of the male population. For all three safeguard policies, the project design follows the criteria and norms laid down in the "Revised Guidance Note on Application of Safeguard Policies for the Afghanistan Program". Because individual subproject investments are not all known in advance, GoA will adopt a programmatic approach, with the following characteristics:

Table 1: World Bank Safeguard Policies applicable

S. N.	World Bank Policy	Applicable due to	Addressed by ESMF
1.	Environmental Assessment OP 4.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Village road projects are likely to have impacts on environmental and social components as on water bodies, existing slopes in case of mountainous and hilly areas and on trees along the road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation of Environmental Mitigation Measures/Environmental management Plan (EMP) ▪ Social Inclusion Framework (SIF) to address the environmental and social issues
2.	Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project involves affect on assets and livelihood, impact on people belonging to ethnic and religious community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparation of SIF to address social impacts through enhanced community participation and providing options to mitigate losses
3.	Religious/ethnic groups and groups constituting minorities at local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project involves impact on people belonging to ethnic, religious and minority community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provisions to ensure that all projects have equity across religious/ethnic groups and inclusion of groups constituting minorities at local level
4.	Natural Habitats OP 4.04	Project entails a few alignment through natural water bodies	Preparation and Implementation of EMP.
5.	Cultural Properties OP 4.11	The project entails risk / damage to cultural properties and has likelihood of finding archeological properties	Provisions made for relocation of cultural properties and protection of the same under the "Law on Preservation of Afghanistan's Historical and Cultural Heritage (2004)".

14. *Mine Risk Management.* Subprojects will not be implemented without appropriate mine-risk management. Current practice (evolved during field implementation) for managing mine risk have been robust. A GoA procedure for mine risk management (based on these practices) in World Bank funded projects has been sent for approval of the Bank Safeguards. Once approved by the Bank and signed by GoA, this will become a part of the project safeguard framework. 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.

IV. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

15. *Environmental and social safeguard measures.* Options to address the various environmental and social issues identified have been worked out based on review of good practices and requirement of compliance with the legal provisions. The analysis of options enabled the identification of measures to address the environmental and social issues. The measures have been finalized through stakeholder consultations, wherein inputs from the stakeholders including the executing agencies, line agencies and National Environment Protection Agency (NEPA) enabled the finalization of the suitable measures. The measures envisaged under the ESMF are implemented by the both ministries of MRRD and MPW.

16. *Screening of Sub-projects.* A screening and review process for identification of sensitive sub-projects with respect to environmental/social issues has been worked out. The screening exercise will be carried out by the PIUs prior to initiation of the project preparation activities. The screening exercise will be used as a tool to identify the severity of impacts of environmental and social issues, and thereby integrate their mitigation measures into the project preparation accordingly.

17. The screening criteria include:

Environmental factors such as;

- Sensitive areas, natural habitats, other state declared sensitive areas
- Felling of trees
- Clearance of vegetative cover
- Loss of productive agricultural land
- Cuts across perennial streams or surface water bodies
- Vulnerability to natural hazards, land slides/slips, soil erosion and,
- Environmental features as wet lands, protected ground water zone, etc

Social factors such as;

- Land availability
- Loss of structures
- Loss of livelihood
- Impacts on common property resources

18. The screening shall provide information on

- Categories of sub-projects and inclusion in the project
- Categories of sub-projects to be excluded in sensitive areas through exclusion criteria.

19. *Responsibilities for Safeguard Screening and Mitigation.* The two ministries will act as the implementing agencies for the proposed project, the Ministry of Reconstruction and Rural Development and the Ministry of Public Works. Each Ministry will be responsible for applying

the safeguard screening and mitigation requirements to its own subprojects. Within each Ministry, a Safeguards Focal Point will be identified with responsibility for overseeing the implementation of the Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework. The National Coordination Unit (NCU) being supported under this project will ensure third-party tracking of implementation of the Framework.

Environment:

20. **Low Impact Sub-Projects (L):** The environmental impacts will be of the type normally associated with standard rural road rehabilitation/ reconstruction. Where the expected impacts are small in scale, and can be mitigated through standard measures suggested in the Environmental Mitigation Measures (EMMs).

21. **Medium Impact Sub-Projects (M):** Where impacts are larger and complex than Category 'L' projects requiring specific intervention, such as new construction projects, project in/adjacent to areas that are declared environmentally sensitive areas by NEPA or that have sensitive environmental features like passing through natural water bodies, flood prone areas, etc. there by requiring additional analysis and site specific environmental management plans. In such cases EMP will be prepared as part of Project Document (PD). The following aspects will be considered as **triggers** for the Medium impact sub-projects thereby requiring preparation of EMP,

- a. Impacts on natural habitats,
- b. Vulnerability to natural hazards, land slides/slips
- c. Projects adjacent to (within 500 m) the environmentally sensitive area as declared by NEPA or areas as detailed out in exclusion list for this ESMF, and
- d. Projects in flood prone areas.

22. In addition to the preparation of the EMP for such projects, the PIU will undertake the particular road improvement in compliance with the statutory provisions for Environmental compliance by NEPA.

Social:

23. **Low Impact Sub-Projects (L):**

- **Trigger:** The extent of the requirement for land width accretion is not significant and there is no or negligible impact on structures or loss of livelihood.
- Any extra land taken in such sub-projects for the proposed improvements will be through a community planning enabling a transparent process of land transfer and alignment finalization as laid down in the Social Inclusion Framework (SIF). This will involve community and village level government body (Shura/CDC) participation in finalizing the land requirement and alignment finalization giving due consideration to aspect of land, safety and scope for future development along the project Road Alignment.

24. **Medium Impact Sub-Projects (M):**

- **Triggers:** Sub-projects, wherein there is a potential for reasonable loss of land/assets and common properties.
- Prior to initiation of the project preparation activities of such subproject, PIU through community involvement will prepare R&R plan and land transfer process, which should be acceptable to the affected people.

- However if it found that there is a resentment of the communities towards the process of land transfer and R&R plan for the project. In such cases, the PIU through community planning will work out alternative alignments, design modifications to address social issues also taking into account aspects such as road safety and scope for future development.
- Sub-projects where no scope exists for addressing the resettlement impacts through any of the mechanisms suggested in the SIF will be called as High impact project not to be taken up during that particular year and **put in exclusion list**.
- For such roads, the PIU will decide not to go forward with the proposed road improvement through a written communication to the Shura/CDC stating the reasons, and no further analysis or investigation will be undertaken. Such roads will be taken up in subsequent phases of the project, only after these issues are resolved by the communities /Shura/ CDC and there is a formal demand for the project to the PIU from the Shura/CDC as per the NERAP guidelines.

25. **Exclusion of Subprojects.** The exclusion criteria have been worked out to identify activities that would result in serious environmental/social impacts and hence will not be considered for the NERAP project. Such subprojects shall include:

- Projects involving significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats. Including, but not limited to, any activity within:
 - Ab-i-Estada Waterfowl Sanctuary;
 - Ajar Valley (Proposed) Wildlife Reserve;
 - Dashte-Nawar Waterfowl Sanctuary;
 - Pamir-Buzurg (Proposed) Wildlife Sanctuary;
 - Bande Amir National Park;
 - Kole Hashmat Khan (Proposed) Waterfowl Sanctuary
- Road passing through designated protected areas, as Reserved forests, Protected forest
- Project will significantly damage non-replicable cultural property, including but not limited to any activities that affect the following sites:
 - monuments of Herat (including the Friday Mosque, ceramic tile workshop, Musallah complex, Fifth Minaret, Gawhar Shah mausoleum, mausoleum of Ali Sher Navaii, and the Shah Zadehah mausoleum complex);
 - monuments of Bamiyan Valley (including Fuladi, Kakrak, Shar-I Ghulghular and Shahr-i Zuhak);
 - archaeological site of Ai Khanum;
 - site and monuments of Ghazni;
 - minaret of Jam;
 - mosque of Haji Piyada/Nu Gunbad, Balkh province;
 - stupa and monastery of Guldarra;
 - site and monuments of Lashkar-i Bazar, Bost;
 - Archaeological site of Surkh Kotal.
- Project requires involuntary acquisition of land, or the resettlement or compensation of more than 200 people.
- Roads types other than “province to district/district/village roads”

26. *Environmental Mitigation Measures (EMMs)*. The summary of the environmental mitigation measures (EMMs) as described above are presented in table below, and will guide the environmental mitigation measures to be implemented by project engineers with support from the project implementation unit (PIU), contractors, and other parties concerned with mitigating possible environmental impacts of the subprojects.

Table 2: Environmental Mitigation Measures (EMM) and their coverage

Activities generating Impacts	Key Issues Addressed
Project Preparation (Planning & Design)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incorporation of environmental concerns in project preparation to avoid impacts in construction and operation stages ▪ Avoidance of roads through sensitive(exclusion list) areas as reserved forests/sanctuaries/wetlands etc ▪ Compliance with legal requirements.
Site Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relocation of utilities, common property resources and cultural properties ▪ Avoidance of affect on roadside vegetation
Construction Camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Avoidance of sensitive areas for location of construction camps ▪ Infrastructure arrangements for workers and construction equipment
Borrow Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Avoidance of agriculture lands as borrow areas ▪ Redevelopment of borrow areas
Topsoil Salvage, Storage & Replacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Topsoil removal from areas temporarily/permanently used for construction ▪ Reuse of topsoil at areas to be revegetated and in agriculture lands
Quarry Management	Redevelopment of quarries in case new quarries are setup for the project
Water for Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extraction of water in water scarce areas with consent of community ▪ Scheduling construction activities as per water availability
Slope Stability and Erosion Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Slope stability along hill roads ▪ Protection of land on hill side from stability loss due to cutting ▪ Protection of lands on valley side from debris due to construction ▪ Adequacy of drainage for erosion control
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reuse of cut material in hill roads ▪ Safe disposal of wastes
Water Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Avoidance from cutting due to alignment ▪ Protection of embankment slopes in case of alignment on embankments ▪ Rehabilitation of water body
Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct of hydrological investigations during project preparation ▪ Provision of longitudinal and cross drainage as per requirements ▪ Proper location of drainage outfall

Construction Plants & Equipment Management	Maintenance of machinery and equipment to avoid pollution
Public and Worker's Health & Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of Personal Protective Equipment to workers ▪ Provision of basic necessities to workers ▪ Public safety while travel along construction sites ▪ Public safety during operation of the road
Cultural Properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Avoidance of impacts due to project ▪ Protection of boundaries from impacts due to construction ▪ Relocation in case impacts are unavoidable
Tree Plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Avoidance of impact on trees ▪ For every single felled tree , two trees of local species will be planted by the project authorities ▪ Encourage growing of trees on roadside
Natural Habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification of natural habitats ▪ Management measures for roads passing through natural habitats (EMP) ▪ Structure of management plan

27. The Social Inclusion Framework (SIF) recommends resettlement and participation framework for NERAP Project.

28. *Resettlement Framework.* The Resettlement Framework outlines the principles and approaches to be followed in addressing and mitigating the social impacts due to the project. The regional PIU, in co-ordination with the Shura/CDC at the village level and project engineer of respective subproject will be responsible for the planning and implementation of resettlement framework addressing social issues. The main issue should be to ensure that PAPs do not suffer a substantial negative impact to their livelihood as a consequence of the project, without being compensated in a manner agreeable to them. All cases of land acquisition will require an assessment of the impact of the specific land acquisition on the individual families - and the guiding principle should be, that no PAP should be worse off after implementation of the project. Addressing the social issues including land requirement in the project will be guided by the existing traditional approach followed by the community. Traditionally, communities of Afghanistan have been living as closely knit unit and decisions of communities are reached through consensus and are considered binding. Resettlement issue shall be facilitated by the regional PIU through project engineer and regional SIO but with consent of the community representatives (Shura/CDC). The most important issue will be documentation of these proceedings to avoid any communication gap in future. The resettlement planning involves the following tasks and subtasks:

Task 1:

- ❑ **Selection of Roads**, for widening/rehabilitation/ new construction
- ❑ **Dissemination of Project Information**, after selection of roads and prior to finalization of the alignment through Transect Walk;
- ❑ **Finalisation of alignment** through community planning involving the local communities and provincial departments during Transect Walk Consultations;
- ❑ **Consultation with affected persons**, to communicate how concerns of the communities have / have not been incorporated into the project design through disclosure of outputs of Transect Walk;

- ❑ **Integrating R&R issues in project document**, ensuring that the designs for the NERAP roads are sensitive to social issues and have incorporated the social considerations;

Task 2:

- ❑ **Disclosure of process of land requirement and entitlement provisions**, to provide information to PAPs.
- ❑ **Serving Advance Notice**, for removal of encroachments and clearance of assets or standing crops;
- ❑ **Entering MoU with Ministry by Individual/Group Landowners**, to be coordinated by Regional PIU, which will submit a copy each to provincial governor and PIU at Kabul. This will ensure documented record of land donated or transferred to the ministry against certain compensation. In case of Projects where individual PAP s are not significant in terms of numbers and size of the land/asset loss, group MoU between particular Shura /CDC and Ministry can be signed. In such case, MoU paper shall contain name and signature of all the persons whose land/asset will be transferred to the ministry voluntarily.
- ❑ **Information Disclosure and Consultations before construction:** The community representative/contractor, as the case may be, shall, prior to mobilization of work, provide details of temporary impacts during construction such as disruption on existing pathway, increased pollution levels, possible damages to adjacent land due to movement of machinery and project completion date so that community is well aware of the project issues. Similar provision shall be made for separate consultation with women of the community.

29. *Impacts and Entitlements.* The resettlement framework for addressing various social impacts created by the project is summarized and presented in the Table below:

Table 3: Impact and Proposed Measures

Impact Category	Proposed Measures
<i>Title Holders</i>	
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Willingly transfer land by means of MoU to the ministry ,or ▪ Assistance/Support by the community for vulnerable PAPs through: (i) Alternate land sites provided by community/CDC/Shura (ii) Monetary compensation by the ministry
Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Willingly transfer assets by means of MoU to the ministry, or ▪ Assistance/Support for asset creation by community and CDC/Shura or monetary compensation by the ministry
Common Property Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relocation by Shura/community/CDC with technical inputs from PIU ,or ▪ Reconstruction of asset by Shura/community/CDC with technical inputs from PIU
<i>Customary Right Holders/Informal Settlements</i>	
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Verification of land claim by majority vote of CDC/Shura ▪ Willingly transfer land by means of MoU to the ministry, or ▪ Assistance/Support by the community for vulnerable PAPs through: (i) Alternate land sites provided by community/CDC/Shura (ii) Monetary compensation by the ministry
Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Willingly transfer assets by means of MoU, or ▪ Assistance/Support for asset creation by community and CDC/Shura or monetary compensation by the ministry

Serving Advance Notices:

- Advance notice to removal of assets/standing crops and subsequent clearance;
- Involvement of Shura/CDC/community in sensitization and clearance of land

30. *Monitoring and Audit of Social Inclusion.* The Social Inclusion Unit (SIO officers), regional monitoring officer and concerned CDC/Shura will be responsible for supervision of Resettlement and Rehabilitation(R&R) implementation and its progress. Safeguard specialist of the World Bank will undertake third part audit to verify the sanctity of the process being followed as per the provisions of SIF. The regional SIO/Monitoring officer in respective regional PIU will document the progress of implementation and send to PIU at Kabul on monthly basis. PIU at Kabul will document progress report and forward the same to MRRD/MoPW.

31. *Grievance Redressal Mechanism.* A village level Grievance Committee will be set up in consultation with seniors of the community for resolving issues. Facilitated by regional SIO this committee will meet once in a month till implementation of SIF and quarterly after initiation of the construction work for addressing grievances till the construction is completed. Members of CDC/Shura will not be eligible to join grievance redressal committee. All decisions will be taken on the basis of majority vote of the committee. Residual grievances will be addressed through a Grievance Redressal Committee at the province level, comprising of Regional SIO, Provincial Governor, and Head of concerned Shura/CDC. Representative of PAPs will be invited to be present during the proceedings of grievance redressal.

32. *Capacity Building And Monitoring Of Safeguard Framework Implementation* As part of the capacity building that will be provided for implementation of the proposed project, the Safeguards Focal Points and relevant staff of the concerned Ministries will also receive training in the application of the Safeguard Framework and specifically during the development and implementation of the sub-projects. To assist in this capacity building, and to provide subsequent guidance and review of the application of the Framework, GoA will contract regularly specialist social and environmental services, and as part of its overall project implementation consultant's team. During supervision of these operations, the World Bank will assess the implementation of the Framework, and if required will recommend additional strengthening.

33. *Consultation and Disclosure.* This Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework reflects consultations with the principal NGOs and development partners participating in reconstruction activities in Afghanistan. It is planned to be disclosed prior to appraisal by GoA in both Dari and Pashto, as well as English, and it will also be made available at the World Bank's Infoshop. Since no other separate environmental or social assessments will be prepared for activities under the proposed project, no additional disclosure requirements will apply. In this regard, however, it is worth noting that GoA intends to make all project documentation publicly available through the Afghan Information Management System (AIMS).

Format 1
Public Announcements
(Prior to finalization of alignment/transect Walk)

Province:

Project ID:

District/Village:

- ❖ What is the Project and its salient features
- ❖ Benefits
- ❖ Which Agencies are involved
- ❖ What if resentment from community
- ❖ Need for additional land through Voluntary Land Donation
- ❖ Likely Impacts and Entitlements
- ❖ Date of Transect Walk
- ❖ Alignment Details along with map of alignment displayed
- ❖ Contact Person and Address (PIU and PRI)

Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (PE/RSIO), CDC/Shura (Head and other members)

Format 4
Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for Group of Community Members

The following agreement has been made on..... day of.....
between community members through Shura/CDC of
(the Village/District)
and(the Recipient).Name of the community
members are listed below.

1. That the Owners hereby grant to the Recipient this asset for the construction and development offor the benefit of the villagers and the public at large.
2. That the Owners will not claim any compensation against the grant of this asset.
3. That the Recipient shall construct and develop the.....and take all possible precautions to avoid damage to adjacent land/structure/other assets.
4. 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 MoU.

Details of Community members donating voluntary:

S.N.	Name of Community Member	Land/asset details	Signature

Signature of the Shura/CDC Head:

Signature of the MRRD/MOPW Officer
(Recipient):

Witnesses:

1. _____
2. _____

(Signature, name and address)