Environmental Assessment and Review Framework

Project number: 51039-002
July 2018

AFG: Horticulture Value Chain Development Sector Project


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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS
(as of 1 June 2018)

Currency unit – Afghani (AF)
AF1.00 = $0.01406
$1.00 = AF 71.13

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB – Asian Development Bank
DAIL – Department of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock
EARF – environmental assessment and review framework
EIA – environmental impact assessment
EMP – environment management plan
EMR – environmental monitoring report
GDP – gross domestic product
GOA – Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
GRM – grievance redress mechanism
HACCP – hazard analysis critical control points
IEE – initial environmental examination
ISC – implementation support consultant
MAIL – Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock
MOF – Ministry of Finance
NEPA – National Environmental Protection Agency
O&M – operation and maintenance
PCM – public consultation meeting
PIU – Project Implementation Unit (regional)
PMU – Project Management Unit
RSP – representative subproject
SEMP – site environmental management plan
UNEP – United Nations Environment Program
UNMACA – United Nations Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan
USAID – the United States Agency for International Development
UXO – unexploded ordinance
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

°C – degrees Celsius
ha – hectare, 10,000 m²
jerib – 0.2 ha
km – kilometer
m – meter

GLOSSARY

Ecosystem – All living organisms and plants in a region and their relationships with each other and their environment (per Afghanistan’s Water Law and Environment Law)

Impacts – Positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended, or unintended (OECD 2002)

On-farm water management – (Improved) water management at the farm level e.g. by construction of field canals, water distribution management, field levelling, crop planning to match water supply, etc.

Outcome – Likely or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention’s outputs (OECD 2002)

Outputs – Products, capital goods, and services that result from a development intervention; may also include changes relevant to the achievement of an intervention’s outcomes resulting from the intervention (OECD 2002)

Risk – Factors that affect or are likely to affect the successful achievement of an intervention’s objective (OECD 2002)
NOTES

In this report, "$" refers to US dollars.

The Afghanistan calendar year commences on 21 March. The current year is 1397 from 21 March 2018 to 20 March 2019. In 2011, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GOA) changed its fiscal year end to 20 December, three months before the end of the Afghan calendar year.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose of the Document

1. This environmental assessment and review framework (EARF) describes the procedures to be followed in the environmental assessment of subprojects prepared and implemented under the Horticulture Value Chain Development Sector Project (hereinafter the project). As most subprojects are to be identified during implementation, an environmental management and review framework has been prepared to guide environmental due diligence during implementation. The project will incorporate the environmental safeguards required by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), ADB’s Environment Safeguards, A Good Practice Sourcebook (2012), the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GOA) environmental laws and regulations, and any subsequent modifications and additions agreed by the executing agency and ADB. This EARF is disclosed on the ADB website as part of the Report and Recommendations of the President for the project.

B. ADB and GOA Environmental Assessment Frameworks

2. The procedures set forth in this document have been formulated to satisfy the environmental assessment frameworks of the GOA and ADB, as defined in their respective environmental policies, guidelines, laws, and regulations. These are documented in Section III.

II. THE PROJECT

A. Justification and Rationale

3. The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (Afghanistan) is one of the least developed countries in the world. In 2016, its poverty rate was 39% while 33% of inhabitants were considered food insecure.\(^1\) Between 2011–2016, the average per capita gross domestic product (GDP) was $630, ranking Afghanistan 168\(^{th}\) of the 183 countries reported by World Bank.\(^2\) Agriculture is Afghanistan’s major source of livelihood, employing 62.2% of the national workforce of 10.9 million people in 2017 and contributing 21.9% of the national GDP with sector value addition of $4.1 billion in 2016.\(^3\) Historically, the sector was a significant source of foreign exchange because of its unique agro-climatic conditions. Of total export earnings of $771 million in 2016, export earnings from agriculture are estimated at $375 million, accounting for 48.6%. Export earnings from fruit and vegetables alone amounted to $331 million (42.9% of total exports).

4. Within the agricultural sector, horticulture has been a major contributor through the production of a wide array of crops, unique varieties, and an extended range of maturity periods, providing a strong comparative advantage on export markets. Licit horticulture crops are grown on 360,000 ha (that includes 14% of the total irrigated area) generating $1.6 billion equivalent annually, representing 34% of agricultural GDP. Labor requirements for production and harvesting are the equivalent of 200,000 full-time jobs (seasonal income for about 2 million people). Many horticultural crops (both annual and perennial) provide a good source of revenue for commercial

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farmers compared with alternate crops to the extent that they are widely promoted by government and development partners as an alternative to poppy cultivation.

5. Grapes (table grapes and raisins) generated the greatest income of any crop with nearly $150 million for fresh grapes and $280 million for raisins in 2016. Almonds generated $120 million while pomegranates generated $100 million in that year. About a third of Afghanistan’s horticulture crops are exported primarily to India and Pakistan, although significant quantities of raisins are exported to the Russian Federation, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, and Central Asian countries. Vegetable production also contributes significantly to horticultural GDP (estimated at $475 million per annum) but remains highly seasonal, the country relying heavily on imported vegetables during the off-season, particularly onions, potatoes and tomatoes from its immediate neighbors. Other high-valued crops such as saffron, licorice and asafetida, although minor in volume, are exported to high-priced markets of Western Europe and North America.

6. The project will help enhance the horticulture value chain in key high-value production zones in Afghanistan. Using the sector modality, items eligible for financing under the project will include, but not limited to, (i) establishment and/or rehabilitation of horticulture processing and packing facilities, (ii) on-farm and community storages for potatoes and onions, (iii) greenhouses with drip fertigation systems, and (iv) intensive orchard development.

7. The project will also assist MAIL in preparing and implementing (i) national marketing and branding strategies, and (ii) strategic crop diversification strategies considering both export promotion and import substitution to increase export of horticulture products to more export destination other than India and Pakistan, and to reduce imports of processed horticulture products.


9. The project will complement and enhance the impacts of the past and ongoing ADB- and development partner-financed projects and programs mentioned above through promoting an integrated approach to horticulture value chain development in high-impact production zones.

B. Activities, Costs, Financing, Impact, Outcome, and Outputs

10. The project promotes integrated approach to horticulture value chain development in high-impact production zones while keeping implementation arrangements simple and flexible.

11. The proposed value chain development will help increase production of high-value horticulture crops and reduce post-harvest losses, hence increasing volume of horticulture products to be marketed both domestically and abroad, particularly during the off-season period. Thus, profitability of farmers and agribusiness enterprises will be improved.
12. The potential gains from horticulture are significant. At the national scale, it is estimated that the horticulture production area will grow to 600,000 ha by 2026 since additional growth is possible with the right investments and policies. It is reasonable to expect that the irrigated area devoted to horticulture could be increased (through rehabilitation) by 24,000 ha each year (or 240,000 ha for 2016–2026), which would increase the current production area from 360,000 ha to 600,000 ha by 2026.

13. Additional yield gains of 2% per year are feasible through improved extension; better management of on-farm water, crops, and orchards; better post-harvest handling; and marketing. Total production volume would increase from current 3.0 million tons per annum in 2016 to 5.0 million tons per year by 2026. Together, these changes could lead to an annual GDP contribution of about $3.5 billion by 2026 (compared to $1.6 billion in 2016). This would add another 362,000 full-time employment jobs by 2026: around 267,000 in horticulture and 95,000 in other activities through forward linkages. All these gains are consistent with projected demand in the domestic and export markets.

14. The project is estimated to cost $118.67 million. ADB will finance $75 million from its Special Funds resources (Asian Development Fund grant) and agro-business enterprises (ABEs) will contribute $38 million and affiliated farmer beneficiaries will contribute $5.05 million through labor and local materials as appropriate.

15. The project’s intended impact, outcome, and outputs are:

- **Impact:** increased per-capita income and reduced poverty in the agricultural and horticultural sector.

- **Outcome:** production and marketing of horticultural products increased. The project will be aligned with the following impact: balanced economic growth, stability, and economic empowerment of women and men.

- **Outputs:**
  The project will enhance horticultural value-chains in key production areas of Afghanistan.

  **Output 1: Horticulture value chain and facilities improved.**
  Under Output 1, two groups of subprojects are envisaged for project financing. First, eligible subprojects for agro-business enterprises will include: (i) pre-cooling rooms (static and mobile); (ii) pack house, sorting or grading buildings and equipment; (iii) cold storage (controlled atmosphere) facilities; (iv) processing equipment, machinery to extend processing capacity; (v) quality control testing equipment/laboratory; (vi) introduction of hazard analysis critical control points (HACCP) and good manufacturing practices into processing facilities; and (vii) tissue culture laboratory (potatoes, clonal root-stock and micro-propagation). Second, eligible subprojects for associated farmers will include: (i) modern greenhouses; (ii) planting material (potato, onion, tomato, and cucumber seeds, clonal root-stock, and high-density certified saplings); (iii) trellising (for grapes and high-density orchards); (iv) on-farm storage for onions and potatoes; (v) on-farm processing (e.g. ‘kishmish khanas’), drying, grading and sorting equipment; and (vi) on-farm water sources and distribution facilities (such as storage ponds, rain-harvesting, drip pipeline)

  **Output 2: National capacity developed for horticulture export expansion and import substitution.**
For Output 2, three areas have been identified for project support including (i) adaptive research to demonstrate the benefits from introduced varieties and modern production technologies and applying these under local conditions; (ii) the certification process for quality and grading standards to provide quality assurance to buyers through the introduction of international quality standards in processing facilities; and (iii) the promotion of national marketing and/or branding strategies for uniquely Afghani horticultural produce to establish an internationally recognized brand with associated quality on higher priced markets. This output will be achieved through the provision of resources for studies and institutional development combined with technical expertise for branding in a competitive commercial/international environment.

C. Implementation Arrangements

1. Project Proponents

16. The project proponents are the GOA and ADB. The project executing agency is the Ministry of Finance (MOF). The implementing agency is MAIL. Project provinces number 11 in the more secure provinces of Afghanistan.\(^4\)

2. Project Management Unit

17. A project management unit (PMU) will be established under the Central Program Management Office within the Kabul headquarters of MAIL to monitor and evaluate progress, procurement, accounting, and report findings regularly to MOF and ADB.

18. MAIL’s PMU will be based under the current Central Project Management Office and will be responsible for overall implementation coordination on a day to day basis. The PMU will appoint a full time environmental officer to monitor environmental aspects of subprojects in the process of identification, screening and initial approval to monitoring environmental aspects during construction and after commissioning.

3. Project Implementation Units

19. The PMU will establish Project Implementation Units (PIUs) in four regional coordination offices outside of Kabul in provincial DAIL facilities.

4. Consulting Services

20. MAIL will be supported by an international consulting firm to support the PMU in its implementation of the project and will be recruited using quality- and cost-based selection (QCBS) method with 90:10 quality-cost ratio and simplified technical proposals.

5. ADB Review Missions

21. ADB will conduct semiannual and midterm review missions to assess the progress of the project and review compliance with the loan agreement and project agreement covenants. The

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\(^4\) Project provinces include Bamyan, Ghazni, Kabul, Khost, Kunar, Laghman, Logar, Nangahar, Paktika, Paktya, and Wardak. They were identified based on the statistics of existing horticulture crop production of both import substitution and export expansion that were concurred by the government during the project design. Together, these provinces account for 26% of the national planted area of fruit, and 21% of the national area of vegetables or 22% of horticultural production.
midterm review mission will undertake a comprehensive review of the project design and the performance of the project. It may require a change in the design and implementation arrangements. Within six months of physical completion of the project (by Q2 2025), MAIL will submit a project completion report to ADB in a form acceptable to ADB.

D. Physical Interventions Eligible for Project Financing

22. Physical interventions eligible for project financing comprise, but are not limited to:
   (i) establishment and/or rehabilitation of horticulture processing and packing facilities
   (ii) on-farm and community storages for potatoes and onions
   (iii) greenhouses with drip fertigation systems
   (iv) subprojects that do not include activities listed in the ADB’s Prohibited Investment Activities List.

23. In addition, subprojects will incorporate physical works necessary to mitigate adverse impacts on the environment, e.g.:
   - provision of sufficient insulation in cooling facilities to save electric energy and emission of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide)
   - planting of trees to mitigate sealing of surface and to mitigate impact on landscape

E. Subproject Selection Criteria and Approval Process

24. Two levels of subprojects are anticipated (i) ABE subprojects and (ii) on-farm affiliated farmer subprojects. Eligible items under the first include the establishment or rehabilitation for:
   (i) Pre-cooling rooms (static and mobile);
   (ii) Pack houses, sorting or grading buildings and equipment;
   (iii) Cold storage (controlled atmosphere) for small- and medium-sized facilities (100-500 tons);
   (iv) Processing equipment, machinery to extend processing capacity;
   (v) Quality control testing equipment/laboratory;
   (vi) Introduction of HACCP and good manufacturing services disciplines into processing facilities; and
   (vii) Tissue culture laboratories (potatoes, clonal root-stock and micro-propagation).

25. Eligible items under the second include:
   (i) Water sources and distribution networks (ponds or reservoirs, tube-wells, drip and other gravity-fed irrigation systems);
   (ii) Greenhouses - only modern greenhouses (1,000-4,000 m²) are eligible for project support;
   (iii) Planting material (potato, onion, tomato, and cucumber seeds, clonal root stock, and high-density certified saplings);
   (iv) Trellising (for grapes and high-density orchards);
   (v) On-farm storage for onions and potato; and
   (vi) On-farm processing (e.g. ‘kishmish khanas’, apricot drying, grading and sorting equipment etc.).

26. Given the substantially different nature (and size) of investments for respective subprojects, two separate identification, screening, preparation and approval processes will be adopted.
27. The project preparation team assimilated this information into an MS-Excel spreadsheet, and then evaluated each subproject using an implicit least-cost analysis of a set of eligibility and prioritization criteria.

28. Eligibility criteria to exclude unsuitable subprojects were (subprojects failing one or more criteria were dropped):

- No significant potential environmental impact as outlined in the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009). More specifically, GOA category 1 subprojects, and category 2 subprojects for which NEPA requires EIA, are excluded from project financing as are ADB category A subprojects.
- Not in an environmentally protected area.
- No major social impact, i.e., no significant resettlement impact as outlined in the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) for category A for resettlement.

F. Anticipated Environmental and Social Impacts

29. The subprojects have minimal impact. Selection criteria for subprojects included ‘No significant potential environmental impact as outlined in the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009)’ - more specifically, GOA Category 1 subprojects, and Category 2 subprojects for which NEPA requires EIA, are excluded from Project financing as are ADB Category A subprojects.

30. In addition, the works are small-scaled so any negative impact is minimal. One impact of both representative subprojects is the risk of overexploitation of ground water resources.

31. In terms of environmental characteristics, potential environmental impacts and required mitigation measures, both subprojects are almost identical, so impact and management/mitigation measures are combined for both, as shown in the paragraphs below.

32. The following environmental impacts have been identified during construction phase:

(i) Impact: Loss of unsealed surface due to construction of buildings (storage and cooling facilities). The PMU will ensure planting of trees on the owner’s property as a mitigation measure.

(ii) Impact: Temporary disruption of and blockage of roads or blockage of vehicle, pedestrian movement. The civil works contractor will organize construction traffic and agree with local traffic police in advance. This will be a contract requirement.

(iii) Impact: Landscape alteration (impacts on topography) from excavation spoil. The contractor will select and manage spoil disposal sites to avoid adverse impacts. Prior approval from the PMU on the selection of spoil sites will be undertaken. This will be a contract requirement. The PMU will ensure such spoil sites have been selected with community agreement. Most of excavated spoil will be used for landscaping.

(iv) Impact: Routine construction-phase impacts (dust, noise, vibrations, air pollution, liquid and solid waste generation, occupational health and safety) will be mitigated through routine construction related mitigation measures (e.g. water spray to minimize dust, use of tarpaulins on trucks)

(v) Impact: Impact on fauna and flora. There will be no impact on fauna and flora. Most of the surface of the project area is without vegetation.

(vi) No impact on protected areas - subprojects are not located in the vicinity of protected areas.

(vii) Impact on socio-economic environment. There will be a positive impact on work availability due to the need for temporary construction staff from the local area during
the construction period. Temporary water supply distribution problems are not expected as number of workers will be limited. Health and safety aspects of construction will be mitigated by the construction contractors. There will be no impact on any public infrastructure such as transmission lines.

33. The following environmental impacts have been identified during operation phase:
   (i) There will be no impact on fauna.
   (ii) Impact on ground water due to washing of fruit and linked overexploitation of ground water resources. PMU and relevant authorities must implement regular monitoring of the ground water level as a mitigation measure. Water meters have to be installed and water fees have to be introduced.
   (iii) Impact: improper disposal of spoiled fruit and health hazard. Spoiled fruit has to be disposed regularly. PMU must implement regular monitoring of disposal of fruit.
   (iv) Impact: Release of greenhouse gases from cooling equipment. Equipment has to be maintained regularly as a mitigation measure.
   (v) Impact: Impact on socio-economic environment. Impacts will be positive due to an increased per-capita income and reduced poverty in the agricultural and horticultural sector. Production and marketing of horticultural products will increase. The project will be aligned with the following impact: balanced economic growth, stability, and economic empowerment of women and men.

G. Cumulative Impacts

34. The cumulative negative impact of all subprojects under the project will be low. This can be concluded from the fact that: (i) selection criteria for the eligible subprojects included that there would be no significant potential environmental impact and they would not be located in an environmentally protected area; (ii) works will be predominantly of a small-scale and predominantly consist of the upgrading of existing structures and construction of buildings; (iii) an assessment of the representative subprojects confirms minimal environmental impact as sealing of surfaces, limited ground water abstraction for fruit washing and low risk for release of greenhouse gases. Impacts can be mitigated on site.

35. Sealing of surfaces will be compensated through planting of trees and contribute to climate change mitigation through carbon sequestration.
III. POLICY, LEGAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

A. Afghanistan

1. Legal System

36. Constitutional articles pertaining to environmental management are:
   • Article 40 [Private Property]
     1. Property is immune from invasion.
     2. No person shall be forbidden from acquiring and making use of a property except within the limits of law.
     3. Nobody's property shall be confiscated without the provisions of law and the order of an authorized court.
     4. Acquisition of a person's property, in return for a prior and just compensation within the bounds of law, is permitted only for securing public interests in accordance with the provisions of law.
     5. Inspection and disclosure of a private property are carried out only in accordance with the provisions of law.
   • Article 51 [Compensation]
     1. Any person suffering undue harm by government action is entitled to compensation, which he can claim by appealing to court.
     2. With the exception of situation stated in the law, the state cannot claim its right without the order of an authorized court.
   • Article 15 [Environment] The state is obliged to adopt necessary measures for safeguarding forests and the environment.⁵

2. International Environmental Agreements

37. The Constitution binds the state to abide by the UN charter, international treaties, international conventions that Afghanistan has signed, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 7).⁶

38. International agreements relevant to environmental management of water resources development to which Afghanistan is a party are (listed in order by the year in which each came into force):
   • Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES, 1975) – international cooperation to control trade in species threatened with extinction or in danger of becoming so; in species whose trade interferes with regulation of trade in extinction-threatened species; and, in species identified by a Party under national-level trade control to prevent/restrict exploitation, for which international cooperation is needed.

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• UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1993) – objectives were to conserve biological diversity; promote sustainable use of biological diversity; and (iii) seek more fair and equitable sharing of the benefits genetic resource utilization.
• UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1994) – stabilize greenhouse gases in the atmosphere at levels that will not change the climate system in dangerous ways.
• UN Convention to Combat Desertification (1996) - combat desertification and mitigate drought effects in countries experiencing serious drought or desertification.

39. In addition, Afghanistan has signed but not ratified:

• UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970) – protect cultural property against theft and promote restitution of stolen items
• Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (1975) – promote conservation and sustainable use of wetlands
• Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1992) – reduce movements of hazardous waste between nations, prevent transfer of such waste from developed to less developed countries (LDCs); minimize waste amounts and toxicity; promote environmentally sound management at or near generation sites; assist LDCs in environmentally sound management of their wastes; does not address radioactive waste
• Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Conservation Measures for the Siberian Crane (1993) – protect the species through concerted, coordinated actions to prevent disappearance of remaining populations
• UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (1995) – attempts to fill gaps in the UNESCO convention by making the final owner of a stolen cultural item who cannot show due diligence responsible for restitution
• UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2006) – safeguard, ensure respect for, and raise awareness at local, national, international levels, and provide for international cooperation and assistance.

3. National Legislation, Policies, and Regulations

a. Environmental Management

40. Environment Act (2007) sets forth national administrative roles and coordination with provincial authorities; establishes management frameworks for natural resource conservation, biodiversity, drinking water, pollution control, and environmental education; and defines enforcement tools.7

41. National Environmental Impact Assessment Policy (2007) follows on from the Environment Law and sets forth a policy vision, principles, strategy, and process for environmental assessment in Afghanistan. The emphasis is on ensuring that projects with

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potentially significant impacts are identified to the national environmental regulator, the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), and follow adequate due diligence procedures. The document provides a range of additional useful information on NEPA and environmental assessment in the Afghanistan context.

42. **Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations. Official Gazette No. 939 (Mar 2008).** Schedule I that list project types likely to have significant impacts (category 1) or potentially adverse impacts (category 2); and the industries likely to give rise to pollution. Schedule II provides the clearance certificate application form.

43. **Administrative Guidelines for the Preparation of Environmental Impact Assessments (Jun 2008).** These guidelines were prepared as a companion to the 2008 Regulations, to guide proponents on interacting with the National Environmental Protection Agency, on public consultation, and roles and responsibilities of stakeholders.

44. **Water Law (2009).** The Water Law states that water is owned by the public and that Government is responsible for water protection and management. It assigns responsibilities to government institutions for management and protection of water resources, water ownership, and regulates water ownership fees, rights, permits, and usage.\(^8\)

45. **Law on the Protection of Historical and Cultural Properties, Issue No. 828 (2004).** After defining the material falling within its scope, the law sets forth the State’s interest and rights in such materials, specifies prohibited and regulated activities involving such materials, and establishes enforcement measures such as penalties and fees.

46. **Pesticide Regulations (1989).** Afghanistan has had pesticide regulations since 1989, but they have never been enforced due to lack of resources.\(^9\) A draft Pesticide Law dating from 2009 has yet to be enacted.

47. **Environmental standards.** Afghanistan has not established national environmental standards or guidelines for air quality, noise, or water quality in respect of human health, aquatic health, irrigation, soil, etc. In the absence of national standards, an accepted international practice is to follow the guidance provided by IFC (2007) *Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines.*\(^10\) The Ministry of Mining, for example, uses this publication in its environment, health, and safety regime.\(^11\) WHO standards are used very often for drinking water quality.\(^12\)

b. **Public Consultation**

48. **The Environment Law (2007), Article 19,** provides a legal framework for public consultation during environmental assessment:

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Article 19. Public participation

1. Affected persons may express their opinion on a proposed project, plan, policy or activity, preliminary assessment, environmental impact statement, final record of opinion and comprehensive mitigation plan, before the approval of the project, plan, policy or activity, and the proponent must demonstrate to the NEPA that affected persons have had meaningful opportunities, through independent consultation and participation in public hearings, to express their opinions on these matters on a timely basis.

2. NEPA shall not reach a decision on any application for a permit until such time that the proponent has demonstrated to the satisfaction of NEPA that the proponent has distributed copies of the document to affected persons, informed the public that the document is being made available for public review by advertising the document and displaying a copy of it for inspection, and convened and recorded the proceedings of a public hearing.

3. After NEPA has reviewed the conditions set forth in item 3 above, NEPA shall reach a decision and inform the public of that decision and make available any relevant documentation or information for public review.\(^\text{13}\)

c. Information Disclosure

49. In December 2014, the Access to Information Act was signed by the President of Afghanistan. It has four objectives:

- To ensure the right of access to information for all citizens from the government and non-government institutions
- To observe article 19 of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights [ie freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds etc] [consistent with the tenets and provisions of Islam; Article 3, Afghanistan Constitution].
- To ensure transparency and accountability in the conduct of governmental and nongovernment institutions.
- To organize request processing and provision of information.

4. National Environmental Regulator and Proponents’ Environmental Management Capacity

a. National Environmental Protection Agency

50. First established in 2003 with the assistance of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), in 2007 NEPA was formally recognized in the Environment Law. In 2015, NEPA had a staff of 850 staff and was active in each of Afghanistan’s 34 provinces.

51. NEPA is responsible for environmental policymaking and is the national environmental regulatory agency. NEPA areas of work include oversight of the environmental impact assessment process and support for climate change adaptation, pollution control, and sustainable development.\(^\text{14}\)

\(^{13}\) Unofficial English translation.

b. Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock

52. With regard to irrigation, MAIL is responsible for on-farm water management at the secondary- and higher levels in all irrigation schemes. MAIL has no organizational units or line staff specifically assigned to environmental planning, assessment, and management.

B. ADB

1. Policies

53. **Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).** SPS 2009 is ADB’s current safeguards policy document. It describes the common objectives and policy principles of ADB’s safeguards, and outlines the delivery process for ADB’s safeguard policy. It promotes sustainability through protection of people and the environment from the adverse impacts of projects, and by supporting the strengthening of country safeguard systems. It presents a consistent, consolidated framework for environment, resettlement, and indigenous people safeguards.\(^{15}\)

54. Further objective of ADB’s SPS is to strengthen borrower’s and client’s capacity to conduct national environmental laws and to identify and manage environmental and social risks. Capacity building on how to prepare environmental management plans that include mitigation measures and monitoring and reporting requirements has to be implemented if adequate knowledge is missing. ADB’s SPS includes capacity building on implementation of safeguard plans for construction and operation phase if the borrower / client has inadequate capacity and knowledge. Project teams must have a clear understanding of the objectives and principles of ADB safeguard policy. Capacity building also includes adequate project implementation and supervision and due diligence requirements.

55. **ADB Operations Manual, Safeguard Policy Statement, Section F1/BP [Bank policies] and Safeguard Review Procedures, Section F1/OP [operational procedures] (2013).** These documents operationalize SPS 2009. The policy sets forth the scope of SPS 2009 applicability to ADB operations, and the procedures describes the safeguards process and outputs, including consultation and disclosure requirements, through the various stages of project preparation.

56. **Public Communications Policy (2011)** guides ADB’s efforts to be transparent and accountable to the people it serves, which it recognizes are essential to development effectiveness. The policy recognizes the right of people to seek, access, and impart information about ADB’s operations, and it aims to enhance stakeholders’ trust in and ability to engage with ADB, through proactive disclosure, presumption in favor of disclosure, recognition of the right to access and impart information and ideas, country ownership, limited exceptions, and the right to appeal.

57. **Accountability Mechanism Policy (2012)** was developed to improve project quality and effectiveness of projects. This policy addresses the grievance of affected people and ensures compliance with ADB operational policies. Project facilitators reply to problems of affected people during implementation of ADB projects. A problem solving and compliance framework has been developed.

\(^{15}\) ADB (n.d.). *Safeguard policy statement* [webpage] [http://www.adb.org/documents/safeguard-policy-statement](http://www.adb.org/documents/safeguard-policy-statement)
2. **Guidance**

58. **Environmentally Responsible Procurement (2007).** provides guidance to ADB staff, consultants, and executing agencies on ERP, defined as “a systematic approach to the purchase of goods and services that are thought to be less damaging to the environment than other goods and services that serve the same purpose,” specifically, products that “reduce waste, improve energy efficiency, limit toxic by-products, contain recycled content or are reusable, and are produced with the least environmental impact...and services...that help improve the environment, are rendered with minimum environmental and social impacts, and use resources and energy efficiently.

59. **Complaint Handling in Development Projects - Grievance Mechanisms: A Critical Component of Project Management (2010).** This document presents definitions, concepts, rationale, and history relevant to the ADB project grievance redress mechanism.

60. **Complaint Handling in Development Projects - Building Capacity for Grievance Redress Mechanisms (2010).** This document presents a framework and practical suggestions for building the capacity of an organization to manage an effective grievance redress mechanism.

61. **Environment Safeguards, A Good Practice Sourcebook (2012).** This draft working document aims to add clarity, provide technical guidance, and recommend good practices in SPS (ADB 2009) implementation. It updates the *Environmental Assessment Guidelines* (ADB 2003).

62. **Selected References for Good Practice in Environmental Safeguards Implementation (2014).** This internal Central and West Asia Department (CWRD) document presents internet hyperlinks to exemplary environmental safeguards documents (IEEs, EIAs, EARFs, etc.) prepared for CWRD country projects.

C. **Environmental Screening and Categories**

1. **ADB**

63. ADB water resources projects and subprojects are screened using a rapid environmental assessment checklist for irrigation projects (Appendix 1). This checklist captures the type; location, sensitivity, scale, nature, and magnitude of potential environmental impacts; and availability of cost-effective mitigation measures. Based on the checklist findings, the project or subproject is assigned to one of the following ADB environmental categories:16

   - **Category A** – likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are irreversible, diverse, or unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area larger than the sites or facilities subject to physical works. An environmental impact assessment (EIA), including an environmental management plan (EMP), is required.
   - **Category B** – potential adverse environmental impacts are site-specific, few if any of them are irreversible, and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for category A projects. An initial environmental examination (IEE), including an EMP, is required.
   - **Category C** – A proposed project is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. An EIA or IEE is not required, although environmental implications need to be reviewed.

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64. The category of a project is determined by its most sensitive component (output). Outputs 1 and 2 of this project define it as category B. Environmental impacts can be mitigated on site. No serious environmental risks were identified. An IEE is required for both subprojects.

65. Subprojects assigned to category A are excluded from project financing.

2. Government of Afghanistan

66. As set forth in the 2008 EIA Regulations, a project or subproject is assigned to one of the following environmental categories:

- **Category 1** – likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented, and affects an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical works.
- **Category 2** – if its potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. wetlands, forests, grasslands and other natural habitats) are less adverse than those of category 1 projects. These impacts are site-specific, and few are irreversible.

67. In addition, EIA Regulations Schedule I lists project types that are automatically assigned to these two categories. category 1 and 2 projects must obtain a Certificate of Compliance from NEPA prior to starting construction. Certificate applications consist of a screening report and the application form in EIA Regulations Schedule 2.

68. The regulations state that a proponent intending to undertake multiple projects in a particular area should prepare a single screening report and assign the environment category appropriate to the projects’ collective potential environmental impacts. Separate screenings are unacceptable.
IV. INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANS

A. Inputs, Responsibilities and Accountability

69. Responsibility for supervision of EARF implementation, including subproject IEE-EMP preparation, rests with the MAIL PMU for Output 1 interventions. PMU environment safeguard officers, with support provided by an international consultant, will screen and classify potential subprojects and prepare IEE-EMPs for category B subprojects. The PMU will ensure that IEE findings are locally disclosed and that EMP measures (including for RSPs) are incorporated into civil works designs and contracts as needed. For Output 1, preparation of IEE-EMPs will be assigned to the relevant PMU with the support of the ISCs.

B. IEE and EMP Contents

70. Requirements. Subproject IEEs will be prepared to satisfy ADB and GOA requirements, including any relevant new policies, laws, and regulations promulgated subsequent to this EARF, and any modifications and additions to the EARF agreed by the EA and ADB. IEEs prepared to this standard are expected to be adequate for current GOA clearance application requirements.

71. Environmental Management Plans. IEEs will include Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) consisting of a (i) mitigation plan, (ii) monitoring plan, (iii) public consultation and information disclosure plan, and grievance redress mechanism. Each of these should address subproject pre-construction, construction, and operation phases (and, if relevant, decommissioning):

- Mitigation plan – documents the potential environmental impacts of each activity and the proposed mitigation measures for that impact; performance indicators; institutional responsibilities; and cost estimates (Table 3). Mitigation measures that are physical works are required to be incorporated into subproject civil works designs. Any proposed environmental enhancement measures are included in the mitigation plan. Enhancement measures (i.e. measures that improve the baseline environment, manage or reduce adverse subproject impacts) that are physical works and are within the scope of project financing, are required to be incorporated into subproject civil works designs.

- Monitoring plan – identifies institutional responsibility for monitoring; approximate costs; detailed monitoring work plans with specific parameters, methods, locations, frequencies, analyses, critical values, and associated actions; and a reporting plan.

- Public consultation and information disclosure plan – documents the actions proponents will take during pre-construction, construction, operation (and, if relevant, decommissioning) to (i) inform communities about scheduling of potentially disruptive events, (ii) disclose results of environmental monitoring, and (iii) pre-disclose the workings of the grievance redress mechanism. SPS requirements of ADB will be followed during public consultation:
  (i) Public consultation begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle.

---

(ii) Public consultation provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people;
(iii) Public consultation is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion;
(iv) Public consultation is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups;
(v) Public consultation enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making.

- **Grievance redress mechanism** – arrangements to ensure that stakeholders know where and how to lodge complaints and to address and resolve complaints effectively and in a timely manner.

72. **IEE scope and updating.** To the extent that a subproject’s feasibility study lacks information (e.g. related to exact siting or construction activities), the EMP prepared at feasibility may also lack detail. In this case, the EMP must be updated to reflect the final design, before the IEE is reviewed and given clearance.

73. **Implementation phase review of RSPs IEE-EMP.** The project environment team will review and revise the IEE-EMP of the RSPs to ensure its consistency with final RSP engineering feasibility studies and designs and incorporate any changes to or additional information about the project.

74. **EMP workplans.** Based on the RSPs EMP, project management in collaboration with the environment specialists will develop their own detailed RSPs EMP workplan to ensure that all required RSP mitigation, monitoring, public consultation, and disclosure activities including reporting are carried out. Once established for the RSPs, the workplan can be revised and expanded to the other subprojects.

C. **Custody and ADB Review/Clearance of Subproject IEEs**

75. As soon as possible after completion, draft IEEs will be placed on file with PMU/PIUs, whereupon PMU will promptly submit it to ADB for review and approval if it falls within any of the following groups:
   (i) Among the first three draft subproject IEEs produced during project implementation,
   (ii) Of a subproject costing $1 million or more, and
   (iii) Subject of a request for ADB review, made to PMU/PIU by any project staff or subproject stakeholder prior to tendering of subproject civil works.

76. For IEEs in group (i) or (ii) above, or in group (iii) once an ADB review request has been received, local disclosure of IEE findings begins after ADB clearance has been received. For all other IEEs, local disclosure begins immediately after the IEE is placed on file with PMU and/or PIUs.

77. In cases where local disclosure starts and a request for ADB review is subsequently received, local disclosure will be suspended until the results of the ADB review are received by PMU. If review results warrant, the IEE-EMP and/or local disclosure information materials (e.g. local language brochure) will be appropriately modified prior to re-starting local disclosure.
V. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

A. Pre-Construction

1. Application to National Environmental Protection Agency for Environmental Clearance

78. The PMU is responsible to prepare and submit an application for an environmental clearance certificate to NEPA for each GOA category 2 subproject, and to obtain such clearance prior to the start of construction. At NEPA’s option, the NEPA approval process may include public notification followed by a waiting period for public comment; applications are deemed automatically approved if NEPA does not respond within a stipulated time period.

2. Incorporation of EMP Mitigation and Enhancement Physical Works in Engineering Designs

79. The PMU is responsible to ensure that any EMP mitigation and enhancement physical works have been incorporated in subproject engineering designs, with design engineers appointed to the PMU undertaking the necessary technical work.

3. Incorporation of EMP Construction-Phase Mitigation Measures in Tendering and Contracting

80. For subprojects with IEE-EMP, the PMU will ensure that:
   - Subproject tender documents are properly assembled to
     (i) include standard construction contract environmental safeguard clauses (Appendix 2),
     (ii) require bids to include a Site Environmental Management Plan (SEMP) setting forth the bidder’s approach to providing the required construction-phase mitigation and monitoring measures (during technical evaluation of submitted bids, EA may request the PMU to task their environment staff and/or consultants to assist in evaluation of SEMPs); and
     (iii) require contractors to commit to obtain mine and unexploded ordinance (UXO) clearance confirmation, with copies submitted ADB, prior to commencement of civil works.\(^{18}\)
   - Bidders, construction contractors, construction supervisors, and any other entities involved in subproject environmental safeguards have access to subproject IEEs
   - Tenders are prepared for implementation of any EMP measures not included in SEMPs
   - Contracts and workplans for construction supervision include supervision of EMP implementation (whether undertaken within SEMPs or implemented separately)
   - Project management monitoring and reporting systems track and report EMP implementation indicators.

\(^{18}\) In Afghanistan, obtaining UXO clearance confirmation is considered to be part of the environmental clearance process. The PMU will ask both the United Nations Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan (UNMACA) and local communities for information on the presence or absence of UXO in each proposed subproject area. If a possible presence of UXO is found, clearance must be undertaken by UNMACA or by a mine action organization accredited by UNMACA. Communities are not allowed to clear mines by themselves and will be penalized (e.g. future ADB funding to the area will be reduced or cancelled) if they elect to clear mines on their own.
B. During Construction and Operation

81. During subproject construction and operation, the PMU/PIU responsible for the subproject will undertake the following tasks:
   - Supervise and monitor EMP implementation,
   - Include summaries of EMP implementation supervision and monitoring in regular progress reports,
   - Identify promptly deficiencies and adverse impacts observed during EMP monitoring, and take action to address these,
   - Prepare biannual environmental monitoring reports (EMR), documenting achievements and deficiencies in EMP implementation, and submit to PMU (see example EMR outline, Appendix 3), and
   - Undertake EMP public consultation activities.

82. The PMU is responsible to ensure that that subproject PIUs perform their assigned tasks in environmental monitoring and reporting, and in the grievance redress mechanism (GRM).

83. Capacity building on EMP implementation and implementation of mitigation and monitoring measures will be conducted if required:

VI. REPORTING

84. ADB-required IEEs. As mentioned above, the PMU (with consultant support under output 1 and the support of an international consultant under output 2) will prepare IEE-EMPs for each ADB category B or GOA category 2 subproject. IEE-EMPs of ADB category-B subprojects meeting any of the criteria set forth in Section IV. C will be submitted to ADB for review and approval.

85. Environmental clearance applications submitted to NEPA. As mentioned above, for GOA category-2 subproject, an environmental clearance application will be submitted to NEPA. If NEPA directs preparation of EIA for a subproject, it will be excluded from Project financing.

86. Biannual environmental monitoring reports. The PMU, assisted by the ISC environment consultant, will produce biannual environmental monitoring reports and submit them to ADB for disclosure on the ADB website. These reports should include summaries of environmental progress, achievements, and deficiencies related to EMP implementation, monitoring data collected, information on (non-) compliance notices issued to contractors, complaints received from stakeholders through GRM or other routes, and actions taken to rectify problems.

87. ADB review mission reports. ADB review missions will review and report on adherence to environmental covenants.

88. Contractor recordkeeping and reporting. Contractors will maintain records of emissions, spills, and complaints, and provide copies to the relevant PMU/PIU.

89. Public consultation reporting. Public consultation during IEE will be recorded in a public consultation record (see formats in Appendix 4) and included in the IEE as an appendix.
90. **GRM reporting.** During construction, stakeholder complaints, and actions taken to resolve them, will be recorded in log books kept by relevant district official. Biannual environmental monitoring reports conducted by the PMU/PIU will review all active log books and summarize the GRM activity during the period.

### VII. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

#### A. Overview

91. **ADB requirements.** ADB’s environmental safeguard policies require public consultation meetings (PCM) at an early stage of the IEE process for environment category B investments. Adequacy of PC and information disclosure is one of the criteria used to determine compliance with ADB safeguard policies. Requirements for category B subprojects are documented here. Category A subprojects are excluded from project financing.

92. **Category B.** PCM during the early stages of the IEE process and throughout project implementation will be undertaken, to address any environmental issues of concern to local communities, NGOs, governments, and other interested parties.

93. **Category C.** PCM are not required but may be held if warranted by the nature of the subproject, its environmental and social issues, or stakeholder interest.

94. **Objectives.** PCM seeks to (i) explore genuine local demand for the proposed works; (ii) foster participatory, comprehensive, and accurate preparation of the works, (iii) contribute to effective and transparent communication between implementing agencies and MAIL, and (vi) provide opportunities for both men and women to participate and contribute to planning of interventions beneficial to them.

#### B. Public Consultation During IEE Preparation

95. At least one round of PCM will be held during the IEE study to present the subproject proposal to stakeholders and collect their comments, suggestions, and concerns. Typical IEE PCM in a proposed subproject will consist of three or more meetings with men and women from adjoining properties where improvements are to be established, together with organizations responsible for managing industrial parks and those for managing drainage systems in the area. Smaller subprojects may need fewer meetings, and larger ones more.

96. Sample questionnaires for men and women meetings and a sample reporting format are provided in Appendices 3, 4, and 5. These can be modified as implementation progresses to incorporate lessons learned from earlier PCMs.

#### C. Local Availability of IEE

97. PMU/PIUs will promptly provide a copy of the IEE, in printed or electronic form, to any subproject stakeholder, project staff, or member of the public on request.

#### D. Local Disclosure of IEE Findings

98. IEE and social safeguards findings relevant to local stakeholders will be disclosed in a form, place, and languages accessible to them. A single combined environmental and social disclosure will be provided that includes:
(i) What will be affected by the subproject?
(ii) When will these effects occur?
(iii) When and how will the effects be mitigated and/or compensated and how?
(iv) How were concerns expressed by stakeholders in the IEE public consultation meetings addressed by the project proponents? Have any concerns not been addressed, and if so, which ones and why?
(v) Who is available to listen to concerns, answer questions, and receive complaints?

99. The PMU will prepare a presentation of this information in English and in Dari translation, and, after reviewing it with representative local stakeholders (company employees, local elders, district governors, women, etc.), print and distribute brochures and/or handbills to be placed in public places (typically local mosques).

E. Implementation-Phase PC Programs

100. All EMPs should include appropriate implementation-phase PC. Implementation-stage PC is supervised by the relevant PMU and PIUs as part of the implementation program. Its purpose is to advise stakeholders of project implementation activities and of monitoring results.

F. Disclosure of Subproject IEEs on ADB Website

101. IEEs of the three RSPs will be disclosed on the ADB website. Subproject IEEs prepared during Project implementation will also be disclosed.

VIII. STAFFING REQUIREMENTS AND BUDGET

102. Environmental safeguards will be managed and implemented by the PMU and PIUs with support from the Implementation Support Consultant (ISC):
   (i) The PMU environment safeguards officer will be available to the project on a full-time basis. S/he will support and provide input to subproject screening, categorization, IEE-EMP preparation, public consultation meetings, disclosure, and to pre-construction and construction-phase EMP implementation.
   (ii) A budget has been provided for PMU and PIU staff to undertake public consultation meetings and construction-phase monitoring visits.
   (iii) The PMU/PIUs will be responsible for environmental due diligence of both ABE and on-farm subprojects.
   (iv) The ISC will include a national environmental safeguards specialist for six person-months to provide training to the national PMU environmental safeguard officers, to help set up systems.
   (v) PIU officers will monitor EMP implementation by contractors and are the proponent representatives at the GRM entry level.
   (vi) Escalated grievances may be referred to district governors, PIUs and PMU.
   (vii) No equipment purchases related to environmental activities are anticipated.
Table 1: Activity-Responsibility Matrix, Subproject Preparation and Pre-Construction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Subproject Preparation</th>
<th>Pre-Construction</th>
<th>Preconstruction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Screening candidate subproject SIPs</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan, conduct and document IEE public consultation meetings for environmental category B subprojects</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare IEE-EMP for environmental category B subprojects</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare submission of environmental clearance application to NEPA for each subproject</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorporate physical mitigation and enhancement measures into detailed designs per EMP</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorporate environmental safeguard materials into tender documents</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review contractor site environmental management plans during bid evaluation</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>National Environment Specialist (ISC)</th>
<th>PMU Environment Safeguards Officer</th>
<th>Detailed Design Engineers</th>
<th>CPMO Procurement Specialist</th>
<th>PMU Procurement Specialist</th>
<th>Team Leader (ISC)</th>
<th>ADB Project Officer</th>
<th>PMU Project Manager</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R - Responsible (those who do the work to achieve the deliverable task)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>🌟</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>🌟</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A - Accountable (those who accept/ approve/ are responsible for the completion of the deliverable task)</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>C - Consult (those whose opinions are sought, typically subject matter experts; and with whom there is two way communication)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>🌟</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>🌟</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - Inform (those who are kept up to date on progress, only often on completion of the task or deliverable; and with whom there is just one way communication)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>🌟</td>
<td>✓</td>
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</table>
**Table 2: Activity-Responsibility Matrix, Construction, O&M, and Duration of Project**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Environment Specialist (ISC)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PMU Environment Safeguards Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Detailed Design and Supervision Engineers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contractors</td>
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<td>PMU Technical staff</td>
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<tr>
<td>PIU/PMO Managers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Team Leader (ISC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADB Project Officer</td>
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<td>PMU Project Manager</td>
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**R - Responsible**

Those who do the work to achieve the deliverable task.

**A - Accountable**

Those who accept/ approve/ are responsible for the completion of the deliverable task.

**C - Consult**

Those whose opinions are sought, typically subject matter experts; and with whom there is two way communication

**I - Inform**

Those who are kept up to date on progress, only often on completion of the task or deliverable; and with whom there is just one way communication
### Table 3: Mitigation Plan Summary Template

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Stage</th>
<th>Project Activity</th>
<th>Potential Environmental Impacts</th>
<th>Proposed Mitigation Measures</th>
<th>Institutional Responsibilities</th>
<th>Cost Estimates (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Construction Phase</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Phase</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation and Maintenance Phase</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4: Monitoring Plan Summary Template

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Stage</th>
<th>Mitigation Measure</th>
<th>Parameters to be monitored</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Measurements</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
<th>Cost (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Construction Phase</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction Phase</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operation and Maintenance Phase</td>
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</table>
SCREENING CHECKLIST FOR CANDIDATE SUBPROJECTS (Agro – Industrial Projects)

Instructions:
(i) The project team completes this checklist for each potential subproject to support its classification as ADB environment category A, B, or C.
(ii) The checklist focuses on environmental issues and concerns. Social screening instruments should be used to screen for social dimensions such as involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, poverty reduction, and gender.
(iii) Complete checklist items for the “without mitigation” case to identify potential environmental impacts. Document potential mitigation measures in the “remarks” column.

Subproject name: Tak Dana Packing House

Subproject location: Kabul, industrial zone, urban district nine of Kabul City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UTM Easting</th>
<th>UTM Northing</th>
<th>UTM Zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>528059.73</td>
<td>3823306.07</td>
<td>42S</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screening Questions</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| A. Subproject Siting
  Is the Subproject area adjacent to or within any of the following environmentally sensitive areas? (attach additional sheets if needed for remarks) |   | X |         |
| ▪ Cultural heritage site |   | X |         |
| ▪ Protected Area |   | X |         |
| ▪ Wetland |   | X |         |
| ▪ Mangrove |   | X |         |
| ▪ Estuarine |   | X |         |
| ▪ Buffer zone of protected area |   | X |         |
| ▪ Special area for protecting biodiversity |   | X |         |
| ▪ Bay |   | X |         |
| B. Potential Environmental Impacts
  Will the subproject cause… |   | | |
| ▪ ecological disturbances arising from the establishment of a plant or facility complex in or near sensitive habitats? | X | | The subproject is located in the industrial zone of Kabul city surrounded by roads and industrial facilities (logistic company, electronic appliances) |
### Screening Questions

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Instructions:**

(i) The project team completes this checklist for each potential subproject to support its classification as ADB environment category A, B, or C.

(ii) The checklist focuses on environmental issues and concerns. Social screening instruments should be used to screen for social dimensions such as involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, poverty reduction, and gender.

(iii) Complete checklist items for the “without mitigation” case to identify potential environmental impacts. Document potential mitigation measures in the “remarks” column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subproject name:</th>
<th>Arya Kabul (Tabasom) Fruit Pack House and Cold Storage Facility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subproject location:</strong></td>
<td>Kabul, industrial zone, urban district 9 of Kabul City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UTM Easting</strong></td>
<td>526156.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UTM Northing</strong></td>
<td>3823066.53</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>UTM Zone</strong></td>
<td>42S</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. Subproject Siting</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the Subproject area adjacent to or within any of the following environmentally sensitive areas? (attach additional sheets if needed for remarks)</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Cultural heritage site</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Protected Area</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>Soil contamination can be mitigated by providing collection trays for mineral oil and oil binding agent, regular maintenance of stand-by generators</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Domestic waste water will be discharged in adjacent sewage channel</td>
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STANDARD CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARD CLAUSES

A. Environmental Protection and Control of Pollution

1. General

103. The Contractor shall observe and comply with all National Laws, Government Regulations, Presidential Decrees, and Ministerial Regulations pertaining to environmental protection, pollution control, waste management, and biodiversity protection. In conducting his/her construction activities, the Contractor shall take all necessary precautions to minimize environmental disturbance to the project area and surroundings and to prevent the escape of polluting substances into streams, water courses, and ground water. The Contractor shall also utilize all necessary practicable methods and devices as are available to prevent and otherwise minimize atmospheric emissions or discharges of air contaminants.

104. Except where otherwise agreed or provided for by the Employer or expressly stipulated in Particular Specifications or Technical Specifications forming part of the Contract Documents, no separate payment will be made for complying with the provisions of this Clause and attendant sub-clauses; and all costs shall be deemed to be included in the prices for the Contractor's mobilization for construction, and the various rates and lump sum items for the works included in the priced Bill of Quantities.

2. Pollution of Water Courses and Streams

105. The emission of polluting liquids or other waste into drains, water courses, or ground water shall not be permitted.

106. No concrete or cement washings from the works or drainage from the Contractor's concrete batching and mixing areas, asphalt (hot mix) plants, or other manufacturing or production facilities shall be allowed to discharge into streams or drains without passing through an adequate system of settling ponds.

107. Storage of fuels, fueling and maintenance of plant and vehicles, etc. shall take place only on sites and under conditions that do not allow spilled fuels to be discharged to water bodies. Fuel storage and fueling areas shall be equipped with adequate protective measures to confine and retain accidental spillages. No drainage from fuel store and plant maintenance depots shall be allowed to be discharged without passing through an adequate arrangement of oil traps and separators.

108. Washing of vehicles shall not be permitted in streams but only in specially designated and equipped areas.

109. Operations in quarries and borrow areas shall be carried out in such a way as to minimize any possible pollution from particulate matter entering the streams. Adequate sanitary waste control facilities shall be provided in site offices and workers' camps, and sewage waste shall be collected regularly and disposed in accordance with relevant environmental legislation.

110. The Contractor shall accordingly be responsible for the installation, operation and maintenance of a comprehensive drainage system to all areas of the Works. The system shall be constructed such that no discharges of oil, cement, silt or other liquid or solid waste matter can enter the streams and water courses at the site; and it shall have all necessary solid waste and
sediment traps, settling ponds, oil separators, etc., required to ensure that pollution of streams watercourses and natural bodies of water does not occur. The Contractor shall be responsible for maintaining the system to the satisfaction of the Employer’s Construction Supervisor and all costs of providing the system shall be deemed to be included in the various rates and lump sum items for the works included in the priced Bill of Quantities.

3. Air Pollution

111. The Contractor shall take all necessary steps to minimize air pollution resulting from his/her operations.

112. Except where stipulated in these Specifications for the disposal of natural vegetation and organic materials from clearing operations, the burning of waste materials for disposal, particularly oil and petroleum wastes, rubber, plastics and similar materials will not be permitted.

113. During the performance of the work required under the Contract or of any operations appurtenant thereto, whether on the project Site or elsewhere, the Contractor shall take all steps necessary, and shall furnish all labor, equipment, materials and means, required to reduce dust nuisance from the Works, and to prevent dust originating from his/her operations from damaging crops, orchards, cultivated fields, and dwellings; or causing a nuisance to persons. The Contractor shall be held liable for any damage resulting from dust originating from his operations including on Government roads, rights-of-way or elsewhere.

114. The emission of dust into the atmosphere shall not be permitted during the manufacture, handling and storage and handling of cement and of concrete aggregates, and the Contractor shall use such methods and equipment as are necessary for the prevention, or the collection and disposal, of dust during such operations. All truckloads of loose materials shall be covered during transportation.

115. Concrete batching and mixing areas, asphalt (hot mix) plants, or other manufacturing or production facilities shall be sited at least 500m from the nearest habitation. Emission outlets shall be fitted with pollution control devices in compliance with relevant current Government emission control legislation.

116. The cost of spraying water on haul roads, access roads, government roads, aggregate stockpiles, etc.; or of any other methods of reducing the formation of dust; and the cost of furnishing and applying materials to maintain the works areas, adjacent areas, and roads, in a dustless condition, shall be deemed to be included in the various rates and lump sum items for the works included in the priced Bill of Quantities.

4. Noise Pollution

117. The Contractor shall take all necessary precautions to minimize the amount of noise and vibrations coming from construction activities.

118. The Contractor shall ensure that all plant and equipment is properly maintained in good operating condition, and that noisy construction activities shall be effectively sound reduced by means of silencers, mufflers, acoustic linings or shields, acoustic sheds or screens or other means, to avoid disturbance to any nearby noise sensitive receivers. All plant and equipment shall comply with relevant Government legislation covering sound emissions.
119. Quarry operations and blasting shall be undertaken so as to minimize blasting and disturbance during the night and, insofar as possible, noise, vibration and dust. Operation of trucks and heavy vehicles and machinery shall be restricted to the hours of 06:30 to 19:00.

120. All necessary measures shall be undertaken to protect schools, hospitals and other adjacent noise sensitive receptors, including the use of noise barriers.

5. Damage to Property, Crops, and Vegetation

121. The Contractor shall limit the movement of his/her employees and equipment within the project area and on adjacent land, including access routes approved by the Employer’s Construction Supervisor, so as to minimize damage to natural vegetation, crops and property, and shall endeavor to avoid any damage to land.

122. The Contractor shall strictly ensure employees and equipment do not enter any sensitive environmental areas that are demarcated as “no-entry” zones.

123. The Contractor shall preserve existing trees, plants and other vegetation that are to remain within or adjacent to the Works and shall use every precaution necessary to prevent damage or injury thereto. Trees or shrubs shall only be felled or removed where such impinge directly on the permanent works or necessary temporary works areas; and where such is approved by the Employer’s Construction Supervisor.

124. On completion of the Works all areas disturbed by the Contractor’s construction activities shall be restored by the Contractor to their original condition, or as may be acceptable to the Employer.

125. The Contractor shall be responsible directly to the Employer for any excessive or unnecessary damage to crops or lands arising from his/her operations, whether within the project area, on lands adjacent thereto, or adjacent to approved access roads: and deductions will be made from the payment due to the Contractor to cover the cost of such excessive or unnecessary damage, as determined by the Employer.

B. Reporting

126. The Contractor shall maintain a record of all emissions and spills of liquid, solid and gaseous matter which occur at the site, whether into water courses, streams, on land, or into the air. This record shall be compiled daily and shall include details of date, time and nature of the event, along with details of the remedial and clean-up measures carried out.

127. Copies of these records shall be given to the Employer monthly.

128. The Contractor shall also maintain a record of any complaints made by any Governmental or Community Organization or by the public, regarding his/her operations. This record shall contain the date and time of receipt of the complaint, the name and address of the complainant and the action taken to remedy the situation. Copies of these records shall be given to the Employer monthly.
C. Environmental Management Plan

129. The requirements of this clause and attendant sub-clauses on Environmental Protection and Pollution Control notwithstanding; the Contractor shall observe and comply with all relevant environmental protection and mitigation, monitoring, and reporting requirements in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) as stipulated in the Particular Specification. In the event of any conflict between the foregoing sub-clauses and the environmental protection and mitigation measures and pollution control requirements of the EMP, the EMP shall take precedence.

130. The Contractor shall prepare and submit to the Employer’s Construction Supervisor a Site Environmental Management Plan (SEMP) demonstrating the manner in which the Contractor will comply with the requirements of the foregoing subclauses on Environmental Protection and Pollution Control, the EMP, and any particular environmental mitigation measures as stipulated in the Particular Specifications or Technical Specifications forming part of the Contract Documents.

131. The SEMP shall be submitted within 15 working days of the Contractor receiving the Notice to Proceed with the Works, and shall include a waste management plan detailing procedures for waste management for the site covering all solid, liquid and gaseous waste materials and emissions. The waste management plan shall include procedures for the collection and disposal of all waste materials in such a way as to ensure that no damage is caused to the environment. Training shall be provided to workers about the appropriate implementation of the SEMP and waste management plan measures.

Where stipulated in the Particular Specifications or Technical Specifications forming part of the Contract Documents, and provision has been made in the Bill of Quantities; payment for the implementation of the SEMP will be made in accordance with the Unit Rates, Lump Sum or Provisional Sum Items included in the Priced Bill of Quantities.
EXAMPLE OUTLINE, ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING REPORT

Abbreviations
Executive Summary
Table of Contents

I. INTRODUCTION

[Boilerplate that is the same for all EMRs of a particular Project. Describes the reason for the report; its relationship to other reports e.g. one in a series of biannual monitoring reports required by ADB; purpose of the report e.g. document results of monitoring activities carried out per IEE-EMP monitoring plan(s); report structure. Length about ½ page].

[Identify the dates of this reporting period].

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

[Boilerplate that is the same for all EMRs in a series. Project name, acronym, numbers; location, purpose, proponents, financing, summary of physical works, schedule – ½ page]

III. PHYSICAL PROGRESS

[Summary of physical progress (i) to date and (ii) during the reporting period]

IV. STATUS OF FOLLOW UP ACTION ITEMS FROM PREVIOUS EMR

[This section presents a table listing follow-up action items from the previous EMR, actions taken during the reported period, whether or not the issue has been resolved, and if not a description of what remains unresolved and the follow up plan]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of action items from last section of previous EMR</th>
<th>Action taken during reported period</th>
<th>Issue resolved at end of reported period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action item 1</td>
<td>Y/N</td>
<td>Y/N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action item 2</td>
<td>Description of actions taken</td>
<td>Description of unresolved issue and follow up action items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action item 3</td>
<td>Y/N</td>
<td>Y/N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Add 1 lines as needed]</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V. MONITORING

A. Planned and Undertaken During the Reported Period

[This section presents a text summary of any mitigation deficiencies / adverse impacts found by the monitoring and actions taken to address them, accompanied by a table - structured similarly to the IEE monitoring summary table – that provides details of the monitoring planned and actually undertaken during the reported period.]
B. Monitoring Due During the Next Reporting Period

[This section presents a table that lists the monitoring provisions of EMPs and EARF (if there is one) that apply to the next reporting period]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subproject No</th>
<th>Subproject Name</th>
<th>Mitigation Measure</th>
<th>Monitored Parameters</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>When to Measure</th>
<th>By Whom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

VII. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

A. Planned And Undertaken During The Reported Period

[This section presents a table showing the public consultation and disclosure events that were planned and actually occurred during the period, tagged to date, subproject location, participants, issues raised etc. as appropriate.]

B. Consultation and Disclosure Due During the Next Reporting Period

[This section presents a table that lists the consultation and disclosure provisions of EMPs and EARF (if there is one) that apply to the next reporting period.]

VIII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

[This section provides information about grievances received during the period, actions taken on new and ongoing grievances, and unresolved issues at the end of the period.]

IX. FINDINGS AND ACTION ITEMS

[Summarize main points of monitoring, public consultation and information disclosure, GRM, corrective actions taken, actions items to be undertaken, and recommendations for adjustments to the reported activities (monitoring, public consultation and information disclosure, GRM, corrective actions.)]
PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING RECORD FORMATS

A. Format for the List of Public Consultation Meetings

**Instructions:** Enter meeting information, one row per meeting. Add rows as needed.

**Table _ : List of Public Consultation Meetings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Position in company</th>
<th>Qeshlak (village)</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Conducted by</th>
<th>Stakeholders participating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Gender and men’s occupations</td>
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## B. Format for Public Consultation Meeting Notes

**Instructions:** Enter meeting information, one table per meeting. Add tables as needed.

### Table \(<n>: Meeting \(<meeting number> – SP <SP name> <location within SP>, <men or women>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meeting date and time:</th>
<th>(&lt;enter date and time&gt;)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place:</td>
<td>(&lt;enter meeting place village, district, province, and GPS coordinates if available&gt;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topics:</td>
<td>See agenda and questionnaire, Table (&lt;m&gt;)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Attending:            | Proponents: \(<list of consultants, ministry/department staff, district government representatives and staff>\)  
Stakeholders: per sign-in sheet below, \(<how many> men - <list men’s occupations>\) |

### Concerns raised by stakeholders

1. \(<summary phrase for concern \#1>\)  
2. \(<summary phrase for concern \#2>\)  
3. \(<summary phrase for concern \#3>\)  

### Outcomes and conclusions

<All stakeholder concerns, or Stakeholder concerns numbered (list of concern numbers)> will be accommodated by the Project. If some concerns cannot be accommodated, complete the following section. Stakeholder concern <number> <describe Project response or inability to respond.>

### Action items for proponents

1. <List proponent action item for concern \#1>  
2. <List proponent action item for concern \#2>  
3. <List proponent action item for concern \#3>  
4. <List proponent actions for each concern>

### Reported by:

<name of proponent representative who facilitated the meeting and took or checked the final notes>