

Environmental and Social Management Framework

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FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, and WFP: Sustaining Essential Services Delivery Project (Support for Afghan People)

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ABREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
ADF	–	Asian Development Fund
CBS	–	community-based school
CFW	–	cash-for-work
COVID-19	–	coronavirus disease
E&S	–	environmental and social
EA	–	executing agency
ESIA	–	environmental and social impact assessment
ESMF	–	environmental and social management framework
ESMP	–	environmental and social management plan
ESSF	–	environmental and social sustainability framework
FAO	–	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFW	–	food-for-work
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
IPC	–	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
kg	–	kilogram
LARP	–	land acquisition and resettlement plan
NFA	–	novel financing approach
NGO	–	nongovernment organization
PSEA	–	protection from sexual exploitation and abuse
SEA	–	sexual exploitation and abuse
SES	–	Social and Environmental Standards
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
UN	–	United Nations
UNDP	–	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	–	United Nations Children’s Fund
WFP	–	World Food Programme of the United Nations
WHO	–	World Health Organization

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affected household (AH)	All members of a household under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the Project. It may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.
Affected persons (APs)	All of the people (women, men, adolescent boys and girls, children), titled and non-titled affected by the project through land acquisition, relocation, or loss of incomes and include any person, household (sometimes referred to as project affected family), firms, or public or private institutions. APs therefore include: (i) persons affected directly by the right-of-way acquisition, or construction work area; (ii) persons whose agricultural land or other productive assets such as trees or crops are affected; (iii) persons whose businesses are affected and who might experience loss of income due to the project impact; (iv) persons who lose work/employment as a result of project impact; and (v) people who lose access to community resources/property as a result of the project. Although this definition of affected person is at variance with the expression in the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009), this is how it is currently understood and used in Afghanistan, and practically it is not different from displaced person' defined in the SPS 2009.
Compensation	Payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost at current market value.
Cut-off-date	Date after which people will not be considered eligible for compensation, i.e., they are not included in the list of APs as defined by the census. Normally, the cut-off date is the date of the detailed measurement survey.
Detailed measurement survey	The quantification and exact measurement of all impacted assets from which the detailed inventory of losses, after the final engineering design and marking of project boundaries on the ground, is derived.
Encroachers	People who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project.
Entitlement	The range of measures comprising cash or in kind for compensation or restoration of lost assets and incomes.
Jerib	Traditional unit for measurement of land in Afghanistan. One Jerib is equivalent to 2,000 square meter of land. One hectare consists of 5 Jeribs.
Land acquisition	The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land she/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes, in return for fair compensation.
Legal Entity	As per The Law Dictionary a legal entity is "a lawful or legally standing association, corporation, partnership, proprietorship, trust or individual [that] has legal capacity to: (i) enter into agreements or contracts; (ii) assume obligations; (iii) incur and

	pay debts; (iv) sue and be sued in its own right; and (v) be accountable for illegal activities.”
Non-titled	Those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or state land without permission, permit or grant, i.e., those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. ADB’s policy explicitly states that non-land assets of non-titled APs are to be compensated.
Poor	Based on the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development study of Nationwide Risk and Poverty Assessment of Afghanistan.
Recognizable claim to land	The project recognizes APs with customary ownership with or without the required legally valid customary deed as “legalizable” owners who must be compensated for both the loss of land and non-land assets.
Replacement cost	Valuing assets to replace the loss at current market value; and is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of depreciation of affected structures and assets, or transaction costs or for any material salvaged. According to the SPS, the calculation of full replacement cost is based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any.
Sharecropper	Same as tenant cultivator or tenant farmer; a person who cultivates land they do not own for an agreed proportion of the crop or harvest.
Severely impacted	AHs/APs that are: (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing ten per cent or more of their productive assets (income generating).
Squatter	One who illegally occupies public or private land
Temporary displacement	Displacement from impacts on land and immovable property outside the right of way of the project caused temporarily by civil works related activities.
Vulnerable	Any people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and includes: (i) female-headed households with dependents; (ii) disabled household heads; (iii) poor households (within the meaning given previously); (iv) landless; (v) elderly households with no means of support; (vi) households without security of tenure; (vii) ethnic minorities; (viii) marginal farmers (with landholdings of five Jeribs or less); and (ix) adolescent girls and boys.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Afghanistan has been going through an elongated period of conflict. On 15 August 2021, the democratically elected government was deposed. On 7 September, a de facto government was established with an all-male interim government. The protracted and escalated conflict and a third wave of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) severely hit the country in the second quarter of 2021.

A novel approach to financing support for essential services is proposed, and given multiple executing agencies and an expected low risk of environmental or social impacts (Category C for both) a framework document covering both environmental and social safeguards across all outputs has been proposed, in preference to multiple documents. This Environmental and Social Management Framework is intended to ensure that activities implemented under the Sustaining Essential Services Delivery Project (Support for Afghan People) (the Project) by the United Nations Children's Fund, World Food Programme, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (the executing agencies), with support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), are compliant with the relevant requirements of the UN executing agencies, as well as ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009).

The Project will sustain the delivery of essential public services and food security to ease the adverse impact of economic disruptions on the welfare and livelihoods of vulnerable Afghan people.

The Project is categorized as C for environment, involuntary resettlement, and indigenous peoples according to ADB's SPS 2009 and Operations Policies. Individual interventions will be screened by the respective implementing partners to confirm minimal or no adverse environmental impacts; no involuntary resettlement impacts; and no impacts on indigenous peoples.

Potential social and environmental consequences, unforeseen, unidentified or incidental, that the Project activities may induce, on a small and localized scale, have been provided for by a contingency budget. Social negative risks and impacts, such as temporary or permanent impacts on formally owned or informally used resources, have been defined along with mitigation measures, in a provisional entitlement matrix.

Where potential risks and impacts are identified, the project will implement alternative measures to avoid, minimize and mitigate adverse social and environmental impacts, ensuring the project complies with local laws, the executing agencies safeguards policies and regulations and the ADB's SPS 2009.

Output 4 of the project will strengthen monitoring and implementation capacity. This output will be implemented by the United Nations Development Programme and will also include socioeconomic analyses, social surveys, and impact analysis, which will complement and reinforce the monitoring and reporting systems of the executing agencies of outputs 1–3.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This document outlines the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Asian Development Bank (ADB) financing of Sustaining Essential Services Delivery Project (Support for Afghan People)

A. Project Background

2. Afghanistan has been going through an elongated period of conflict. On 15 August 2021, the democratically elected government was deposed. On 7 September 2021, a de facto government was established with an all-male interim government. The protracted and escalated conflict and a third wave of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) severely hit the country in the second quarter of 2021.

3. This ESMF is intended to ensure that activities implemented by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, with support from ADB, are compliant with the relevant requirements of national policies, regulations and legislations, the policies of the respective executing agencies, as well as ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009).

4. The project will be implemented by WFP and FAO (output 1), UNICEF (outputs 2 and 3), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (output 4) as recipients of the Asian Development Fund (ADF) grant financing for the benefit of the people of Afghanistan, in accordance with the grant agreements to be signed between ADB and each United Nations (UN) agency. Since ADB maintains the hold it placed on its assistance in Afghanistan effective 15 August, the proposed grant financing will be fully off-budget and no consent or concurrence of the de facto authorities will be sought.

B. Project Objectives

5. The outcome of the project will be delivery of essential public services and food security sustained to ease the adverse impact of economic disruptions on the welfare and livelihoods of vulnerable Afghan people. There will be four outputs: Output 1, Food security enhanced (\$200 million); Output 2, Delivery of core health services continued (\$100 million); Output 3, Access to primary and secondary education sustained (\$100 million); and Output 4, Monitoring and implementation capacity strengthened (\$5 million).

C. Project Description

6. Outputs and interventions are summarized below. For each intervention, assistance will be channeled through the applicable UN executing agency.

(a) Output 1: Food Security Enhanced (WFP and FAO)

7. **Intervention 1: Providing emergency food assistance (implemented by WFP).** This component aims to bridge critical food gaps (brought about by diminished cash flows, drought, the COVID-19 pandemic, seasonal changes in food production, and market logistical constraints), increase household food consumption, and prevent crisis-affected households from resorting to negative coping strategies. It involves the provision of in-kind assistance in the form of nutritionally

balanced 86.21 kilograms (kg) per month food package to crisis-affected households in 34 provinces. The food package will be comprised of fortified wheat flour (69 kg/month), vegetable oil (6.83 kg/month), pulses (9.38 kg/month), and iodized salt (1 kg/month). It aims to assist 116,000 vulnerable households (812,000 people). The component will support around 300,000 internally displaced persons, and around 397,000 women and girls.

8. It is proposed that ADB financing be channeled to WFP, which will procure and distribute food items to vulnerable people based on its Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) results and other complementary assessments.¹ WFP may partially subcontract non-government organizations (NGOs) to implement this subcomponent. This arrangement will ensure cost-efficient delivery of assistance to rightful (and prior identified) beneficiaries considering WFP's local network presence and past experience.² This component will be implemented for a period of 15 months from January 2022 to March 2023.

9. **Intervention 2: Sustaining local staple food production and supply chains (FAO and WFP).** The proposed assistance is intended as short-term provision of essential agricultural inputs. It will address food shortages due to supply chain disruptions. This will be composed of: (i) provision of crop and livestock inputs support (wheat seeds, fertilizers [DAP and urea], and livestock feeds), (ii) provision of rural livelihood inputs and extension support, (iii) food-for-work program, and (iv) cash-for-work program. This will cover up to 18 food producing provinces with priority focus on 10 key provinces producing the most of wheat and livestock.

10. **Subcomponent 2.1: Provision of crop and livestock inputs support (implemented by FAO).** The provision of seeds, fertilizers, and livestock feeds to crisis-affected households aims to minimize the impacts of supply chain disruptions on wheat and livestock production. This subcomponent is composed of two assistance packages, namely: (i) emergency wheat cultivation assistance package, which involves the provision of certified seeds of improved wheat varieties (50 kg per household), diammonium phosphate fertilizers (50 kg per household), and urea fertilizer (50 kg per household) to 150,000 farm households (1,050,000 people), and (ii) emergency livestock protection assistance package, which involves the provision of concentrate animal feed (200 kg per household), fodder seeds (5 kg per household) and deworming medicine to 100,000 farm households (700,000 people). Farmers and livestock owners will also be assisted with extension and veterinary services through local service providers to ensure that the provided inputs are properly utilized and productive.

11. This subcomponent will be implemented by FAO for 15 months from April 2022 to June 2023. FAO will procure wheat and fodder seeds, fertilizers, livestock feeds, and deworming medicines. FAO may partially subcontract NGOs to implement where appropriate to ensure cost-efficient delivery of assistance to rightful beneficiaries considering their local network presence and past experience. They will also provide extension support for crop agronomics, post-harvest, and prevention of food wastage and agricultural and livestock losses. Extension support, including training programs, will be conducted by thematic specialists. This will be in partnership with producers' organizations, local small and medium-sized enterprises, and youth and women organizations in agriculture.

¹ WFP defines vulnerability' as "the probability of an acute decline in "food access" or "consumption". It can be measured as a function of two factors: **Exposure to risk**: a factor of the frequency, probability of occurrence, and severity of impact of natural man-made hazards. **Ability to cope**: determined by the existing level of food security and the ability of vulnerable groups to offset income and food production losses caused by natural / man-made hazards." See WFP VAME definition, [here](#),

² Selection of beneficiaries shall be in accordance with the IPC Technical Manual Version 3.0 Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

12. **Subcomponent 2.2: Provision of rural livelihood inputs and extension support (implemented by FAO).** The provision of rural livelihood inputs and extension support aims to minimize gaps in food supply by providing households with essential agricultural inputs that would enable them to produce vegetables and poultry. It targets 140,000 households (980,000 people) and is composed of: (i) backyard vegetable cultivation assistance package, to benefit 70,000 farm households through the provision of high-quality seeds and technical and marketing support; (ii) backyard poultry keeping assistance package to benefit 20,000 farm households through the provision of breeder stock (27 hens and 3 roosters) and technical and marketing support; and (iii) small farm equipment package, to benefit 50,000 farm households through the provision of a mix of small farm equipment and related training and other extension programs. This subcomponent will be implemented in partnership with FAO for 15 months from April 2022 to June 2023. The project will be mainly implemented at community/village level through implementation partners. Technical experts engaged by implementing partners will provide strategic planning and direction and ensure quality for overall programming. Local implementing partners will be selected and mobilized in the project implementation areas.

13. **Subcomponent 2.3: Food-for-work program (implemented by WFP).** The food-for-work (FFW) program aims to enable crisis-affected people in Afghanistan to meet their food and nutrition needs by compensating them with food in-kind, while being engaged in community and livelihood agricultural climate-resilience projects and natural resource management projects. This program will improve their livelihood prospects by creating healthier natural environments, reducing the risk and impact of shocks, increasing food productivity, and strengthening resilience to natural disasters. Activities under the FFW program will be aligned with WFP's food assistance for asset initiative that addresses immediate food needs through cash, voucher or food transfers while promoting the building or rehabilitation of assets to improve long-term food security and resilience.

14. Approximately 9,626 metric tons of mixed foods (wheat flour, vegetable oil, pulses and iodized salt) to 98,000 people (14,000 households) will be distributed as in-kind compensation. Distribution to eligible households will be conducted monthly for an assistance period of 6 months. Each beneficiary household will receive a food package composed of mixed commodities, i.e., wheat flour (92 kg), oil (9.10 kg), pulses (12.5 kg), and salt (1 kg). Project areas for the FFW will be chosen based on IPC analysis outcomes and other assessments with priority given to IPC4 provinces and corresponding highly vulnerable districts. The program aims to reach 98,000 people (14,000 households), 49% of which are women.

15. The FFW program will be implemented by WFP. WFP will, in turn, work in partnership with relevant stakeholders at the central, provincial and district levels, and NGOs to ensure that in-kind compensation is received by all beneficiaries in a timely and appropriate manner. WFP will work closely with cooperating partners for the implementation of its activities and will utilize its supply network across Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Iran, Pakistan, Uzbekistan as needed. The program is designed to be implemented for 15 months from April 2022 to June 2023.

16. **Subcomponent 2.4: Cash-for-work program (implemented by WFP).** The Cash-for-Work (CFW) program will provide cash compensation to crisis-affected people in Afghanistan in exchange for their work in community and livelihood agricultural climate-resilience activities, and environment and natural resource management activities. Through the program, affected and vulnerable households will be able to earn cash income, which they may use in purchasing food and/or farm inputs. It is proposed that the CFW will be implemented by WFP. Activities under the CFW program will be aligned with WFP's food assistance for asset initiative that addresses

immediate food needs through cash, voucher or food transfers while promoting the building or rehabilitation of assets to improve long-term food security and resilience.

17. The program will be implemented when markets for food, agricultural inputs, and/or other essential goods are fully functional and when banks and other formal financial institutions are functioning normally with adequate resources and transparency in the sourcing of funds. Provinces and corresponding districts classified under IPC4 will be prioritized in the implementation of the CFW. The program aims to benefit 70,000 people (10,000 households), 49% of which are women. WFP will work in partnership with relevant stakeholders at the central, provincial and district levels, and NGOs to implement proposed activities. The program is designed to be implemented for 15 months from October 2022 to September 2023.

18. The following table provides a summary of the proposed assistance packages for enhancing Afghanistan's food security

Table 1. Summary of Proposed Interventions—Enhancing Food Security

Intervention	Subcomponent/s	Estimated Budget ^{b c} (\$ million)	Executing agency ^d	Targeted Number of Beneficiaries	Timeframe
1. Providing emergency food assistance considering gendered needs of vulnerable people ^{3 a}	Emergency response (unconditional seasonal support) to major pockets of serious hunger (fortified wheat flour, pulses, cooking oil, and salt)	109.0	WFP	116,000 households (812,000 people)	Immediate
2. Sustaining local staple food production and supply chains considering gendered needs of vulnerable people ^{3 d}	2.1. Provision of crop and livestock inputs support (wheat seeds, fertilizers [DAP and urea], and livestock feeds)	39.5	FAO	250,000 households (1,750,000 people)	Short-term (6–12 months)
	2.2. Provision of rural livelihood inputs and extension support	21.6	FAO	140,000 households (994,000 people)	Short-term (6–12 months) to medium term (12–24 months)
	2.3. Food-for-work program (for constructing and/or rehabilitating community productive and social infrastructure)	11.5	WFP	14,000 households (98,000 people)	Short-term (6–12 months)
	2.4. Cash-for-work program (for constructing and/or rehabilitating community productive and social infrastructure)	8.9	WFP	10,000 households (70,000 people)	Medium term (12–24 months)
Administrative Fee (FAO and WFP)		9.5			

³ Rapid gender assessment should be carried out

Intervention	Subcomponent/s	Estimated Budget ^{b c} (\$ million)	Executing agency ^d	Targeted Number of Beneficiaries	Timeframe
TOTAL		200.0			

FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, IPC = Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, WFP = World Food Programme.

^a Geographical coverage of up to 34 provinces based on IPC mapping.

^b Estimated budget includes operating expenses of the executing agencies.

^c Using job orders/expenditure projections and liquidation.

^d Executing agencies (FAO and WFP) may partially subcontract to nongovernment organizations where appropriate to ensure cost-efficient delivery of assistance to rightful beneficiaries to rightful beneficiaries considering their local network presence and past experience.

^e Geographical coverage of up to 18 major food production provinces.

(b) Output 2 Delivery of core health services continued (implemented by UNICEF)

19. Output 2 will support ensuring that the people of Afghanistan, especially children, girls and women, continue to have access to health services.

20. **Subcomponent 2.1 COVID-19 vaccination** will support procurement of COVID-19 vaccines and syringes to cover around 2.3 million people nationwide, and vaccine administration by non-government basic health service providers.

21. **Subcomponent 2.2 Continuing health services** will support provision of basic health and essential hospital services by non-government service providers covering around 5.3 million people in 9 selected provinces, and provision of nutrition supplies, essential medical supplies and equipment for 594 health facilities, especially pregnant, lactating women, adolescent girls, mothers of young children, children.

22. In the hard-to-reach areas, this output will support provision of health services through alternative ways such as mobile health and nutrition clinics and community health workers. Given the criticality of health services, this component of the output is expected to be implemented in the first year of the project. The health component's estimated cost is \$100 million, of which the cost of COVID-19 vaccines is estimated at \$20 million.

(c) Output 3 Access to primary and secondary education sustained (implemented by UNICEF)

23. Output 3 will support ensuring that the people of Afghanistan, especially girls and women, continue to have access to education services. Overall, it is expected that about 1 million boys and girls and about 10,000 teachers will receive support through this output. The education part of the output will be implemented over 2 years and the estimated cost of this component is \$100 million.

24. The health and education components will, to the largest extent possible, cover the same provinces. UNICEF will implement these outputs through own resources or by engaging implementing partners such as local or international NGOs or service providers. UNICEF's capacity and institutional arrangements are being assessed to ensure timely implementation.

25. **Subcomponent 3.1 Community-based education enhanced** will support regular community-based schools (CBS) for grades 1–3; extension of CBS to grades 4–5;

Accelerated Learning Centers (ALC) for out-of-school ages 10–15, grades 1–6; extension of CBS to ALC students (grades 7–8); and community mobilization and capacity building.

26. **Subcomponent 3.2 Teaching and learning materials for primary school students (community-based education and public schools)** will provide basic teaching and learning materials for all Community-based education students and teachers and directly to grade one primary school students through support of the School Management Shuras.

27. **Subcomponent 3.3 Access of girls to secondary education at private schools promoted** will ensure the continuity of learning for public school secondary education girls.

28. **Subcomponent 3.4 (Female) teacher training, including Girls' Access to Teacher Education program (GATE)** will promote female participation in education and will increase the pool of qualified female primary teachers in provinces with the lowest school enrolment and retention rates for girls.

(d) Output 4: Monitoring and implementation capacity strengthened (implemented by UNDP)

29. **Subcomponent 4.1 Monitoring systems for implementation of the novel financing approach (NFA)** will develop an Integrated Monitoring System for monitoring of achievements of outcomes, outputs, results and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals established. Field monitoring will be undertaken to validate results and community-based surveys, with approximately 1,500 trained local enumerators will be utilized across 34 provinces. Estimated budget is \$2.5 million over 24 months.

30. **Subcomponent 4.2 Socio-economic analysis and assessments of the situation** will support macro-level economic and social assessments to monitor the ongoing socio-economic situation in Afghanistan and the impact of the ADB assistance. Analysis on the economic prospects of Afghanistan and possible path for Afghanistan's future sustainable growth will be undertaken, with economic and social surveys and baseline data collection. Impact analyses including randomized evaluations of ADB assistance will support implementation monitoring.

31. **Subcomponent 4.3 Other support for the implementation of NFA** will establish an Integrated Risk Management Unit to monitor the changing situation in the country and the related risks of implementing the assistance. Support will be provided for the implementation of NFA, including communications materials and other consultant support as required, support with the necessary analysis for possible Phase 2, and Sector and thematic assessments such as energy sector and women run SMEs.

32. Output 4 entails technical assistance and monitoring; there is no does not have any scope for any physical works or provision and or distribution of materials or equipment. There are not considered to be any safeguards risks associated with this output.

D. Objectives and Methodology of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

33. This ESMF maps general policies, guidelines, codes of practice, and procedures applicable for the project, scheduled to be implemented by the UN executing agencies (EAs) and supported by the ADB. The document defines the processes and procedures, assessment,

monitoring, and management of the environmentally and socially related issues. The ESMF analyses safeguard policies of the ADB and EAs, and describes the principles, objectives, approaches and site-specific environmental and social mitigation measures that will be followed. The ESMF was prepared through a desk review, based on existing documents and reports and guidelines, including the ADB Operational and Safeguards Policies related to this project.

II. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

34. The Project will be implemented by WFP and FAO (output 1), UNICEF (outputs 2 and 3), and UNDP (output 4) as recipients of ADF grant financing for the benefit of the people of Afghanistan, in accordance with the grant agreements to be signed between ADB and each UN agency. Grant financing will be fully off-budget and no consent or concurrence of the de facto authorities will be sought.

35. The Project shall, at a minimum, comply with the safeguards policies and procedures of the ADB, as well as the respective safeguard policies of FAO, UNICEF, UNDP, and WFP. Section IV presents a table where the safeguard principles of ADB's SPS 2009 with the equivalent elements of the UN agencies' respective policies are compared and measures to fill gaps, if any, are outlined.

A. ADB Safeguard Policies and Requirements

36. The Project shall comply with the safeguards policies and procedures of the ADB, specifically **SPS 2009 and OM Section F1/BP**. National Environmental and Social (E&S) Regulation will apply to all EAs' implemented activities. On the other hand, each EAs' E&S Safeguard regulation will apply only to the relevant EA for the implementation of the corresponding outputs.

Output	Intervention	Subcomponent	Safeguard Policies Applicable
1. Food Security Enhanced	1. Providing emergency food assistance		SPS; WFP
	2. Sustaining local staple food production and supply chains	1. Provision of crop and livestock inputs support	SPS; FAO
		2. Provision of rural livelihood inputs and extension support	SPS; FAO
		3. Food-for-work program	SPS; WFP
		4. Cash-for-work program	SPS; WFP
2. Delivery of core health services continued	1. COVID-19 vaccination		SPS; UNICEF
	2. Continuing health services		SPS; UNICEF
3. Access to primary and secondary education sustained		1. Community-based education enhanced	SPS; UNICEF
		2. Teaching and learning materials for primary school students	SPS; UNICEF
		3. Access of girls to secondary education at private schools promoted	SPS; UNICEF
		4. (Female) teacher training, including Girls' Access to Teacher	SPS; UNICEF

Output	Intervention	Subcomponent	Safeguard Policies Applicable
		Education program (GATE)	
4. Monitoring and implementation capacity strengthened			SPS; UNDP

37. No impacts related to the ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement are anticipated under any of the project activities proposed for implementation. There will be no new construction or extension and any repair activities will be implemented within existing facilities and without impact, temporary or permanent, on any users of land or facilities, formal or informal.

B. FAO Safeguard Policies and Requirements

38. FAO requires that the Project follow its **Environmental and Social Management Guidelines (ESMG), 2015**, which facilitate the early and systematic identification and assessment of E&S risks and the integration of the management of these risks into the project cycle. The guidelines address compliance with E&S standards and detail the mandatory requirements for managing environmental and social performance of FAO programmes, projects and sub-projects throughout the life of a project.. FAO will develop projects and programs so that they meet the requirements of standards as stipulated in the Guidelines. These apply to all FAO projects and programmes above \$100,000 including technical assistance provided by FAO staff or supported by FAO.

39. The specific objectives of the guidelines are to:

- identify, evaluate and manage the environmental and social risks and impacts of a project.
- adopt a mitigation hierarchy:
 - (a) Avoidance of adverse environmental and social impacts is the priority;
 - (b) Where avoidance is not feasible, minimize or mitigate risks to acceptable levels; and then
 - (c) Where residual impacts remain, compensate for/offset them whenever technically and financially feasible.
- promote sustainable agriculture and food systems.

40. Environmental and Social Risk Screening, Stakeholder Engagement, and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) are required for all projects and programmes subject to the ESGM. In addition to that, FAO requires the use of different safeguards instruments including: Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP), ESMFs, Environmental and Social Analysis for moderate risk projects and Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) for high risk projects.

C. UNICEF Safeguard Policies and Requirements

41. UNICEF's standard procedures include aspects of safeguarding against sexual exploitation and abuse, fraud, use of child labour, disease outbreaks and emergencies. The following outlines the responsibilities of UNICEF and its implementing partners for some

extraordinary incidents. After internal assurance and approval, donors (e.g., ADB) are duly informed. Applicable policies include **UNICEF Gender Policy 2021–2030**, **Guidance Note for Reporting Allegations of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)**, and **Concerns of Abuse Significant Harm to a child-Afghanistan CO August 2021**, **Comprehensive Safe and Secure Schools Framework 2020**. **ESMFs and Environmental and Social Commitment Plans** are prepared for specific projects in collaboration with development partners.

(a) Child Labour

42. UNICEF projects with implementing partners will avoid engaging children in child labour and will therefore ensure that no children engage in project-related work that could negatively affect their health and personal development or interfere with their compulsory education. Where cases of child labour are identified, immediate steps shall be taken to correct and remedy them, including the rehabilitation and social integration of the child where necessary and appropriate.

(b) Gender-based Violence Strategy for UNICEF and NGO Implementing Partners

43. UNICEF embraces and prioritizes gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment not only as core principles and practices. Its Gender Policy (2021–2030) embeds gender equality as an essential element of the mandate of UNICEF to promote the realization of equal rights for all children. Aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals and UN Reform, this Policy commits UNICEF to a bolder and more ambitious vision for gender equality and the empowerment of all children, adolescents, and women. It mandates that UNICEF go beyond simply responding to the manifestations of inequality, and instead work actively to remove the underlying structural barriers—such as harmful social norms and gendered power systems—that perpetuate inequalities. This transformative, values-based approach, which simultaneously empowers disadvantaged children, adolescents and women, positions gender equality as fundamental to child rights and seeks to chart a clear path towards a more just, equitable, empathetic, and inclusive world for all. UNICEF along with its partners will undertake to identify gender-based violence risks and bottlenecks for women, girls, children and their caretakers for further advocacy ensuring safe and meaningful access for vulnerable women and girls who face restrictions and gender-based violence risks while accessing basic services.

(c) Prevention of exploitation

44. UNICEF ensures that all UNICEF personnel in UNICEF Afghanistan are aware of the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policies and their expected behaviours. Country offices ensure that all UNICEF personnel are aware of PSEA policies and that these are readily accessible and visible to everyone in the office. A PSEA information package has been developed, which includes all essential PSEA-related information, provided to all staff members as part of their induction. This is also displayed throughout the Country Office in each section.

45. UNICEF ensures that all partners, extenders and contractors adhere to the Secretary General's Bulletin Organizations and entities in a contractual relationship with UNICEF are expected to abide by the Secretary General's Bulletin.⁴ Given the critical role that UNICEF's partners and contractors play in program implementation, UNICEF invests in building capacity of those partners that do not have adequate capacity on PSEA. UNICEF's standard Program

⁴ Secretary-General's bulletin ST/SGB/2008/5: Prohibition of discrimination, harassment, including sexual harassment, and abuse of authority.

Cooperation Agreement with implementing partners includes prohibitions of SEA by vendor personnel (Clause 19). UNICEF's new standard terms and conditions of the contract with vendors include prohibitions of SEA by vendor personnel that align with the contract provisions used by UN Secretariat offices (UNICEF supply contract Annex A clause 7.7). These provisions will apply to corporate or institutional contractors (individual contractors and consultants are addressed in the "recruitment procedures").

46. UNICEF has developed and implemented a Country Office report mechanism that includes a community-based complaint protocol. All complaints should be reported verbally or in writing to their Head of Office (Representative, Regional Director, Division Director (or that person's supervisor if the Head of Office is not appropriate) or directly to the office of internal audit and investigation (OIAI) at integrity1@unicef.org. This information on SEA reporting will be posted by the selected implementing partners at all health and education facilities, with the understanding that reporting is not optional and failure to report is a violation of the Secretary General's Bulletin. All the SEA cases are treated with strict confidentiality, the part that also included into the training package for the IPs.

(d) Environmental Sustainability for Children

47. UNICEF issued the Strategic Framework on Environmental Sustainability for Children (2015–2017), which is designed to significantly strengthen UNICEF's policy, programmes, advocacy, research and engagement on environmental sustainability to deliver better results for children, especially the most disadvantaged. Its priorities for 2016–2017 were to: (i) strengthen UNICEF policy and guidance on environmental sustainability as a cross-cutting issue; (ii) strengthen the inclusion of environmental sustainability in UNICEF programming; (iii) advocate for the full recognition and inclusion of children in the policy discourse on environmental sustainability; (iv) strengthen opportunities for children's development and well-being to benefit from environmental sustainability related public and private finance; and (v) incorporate environmental sustainability management in the organization. The Strategic Framework is being replaced by the UNICEF Social and Environmental Sustainability Standards and Procedures.

48. UNICEF has Social and Environmental Sustainability Standards and Procedures (SESSP) developed in 2019. This is still draft but already applied and experiences being used to finalize the framework. The SESSP set out the basic tenets that guide and underpin UNICEF's approach to the Social and Environmental Standards. At the programme and field level, Social and Environmental Standards (SES) 1–8 are designed to help manage and improve UNICEF's social and environmental performance through a risk and outcome-based approach. SES 1: Labour and Working Conditions; SES 2: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention; SES 3: Community Health, Safety and Security; SES 4: Land Acquisition/Displacement and Involuntary Resettlement; SES 5: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management; SES 6: Indigenous Peoples; SES 7: Cultural Heritage; SES 8: Climate Change and Disaster Risks. Given UNICEF's unique mandate, issues related to children's rights, disability rights, and gender equality are mainstreamed into each of the eight Standards.

(e) Emergency Preparedness

49. UNICEF will ensure that implementing partners, in collaboration with appropriate and relevant authorities and third parties (e.g., World Health Organization [WHO]/Health Cluster, Education Cluster), will be prepared to respond to accidental and emergency situations in a manner appropriate to prevent and mitigate any harm to people and/or the environment. The

emergency preparedness and response activities will be periodically reviewed and revised, as necessary to reflect changing conditions. UNICEF will consider the differential impacts of emergency situations on women and men, the elderly, children, people with disabilities, and potentially marginalized groups, and strengthen the participation of women in decision-making processes on emergency preparedness and response strategies. Appropriate information about emergency preparedness and response activities, resources, and responsibilities will also be shared with affected communities, in line with UNICEF's Accountability to Affected Population framework.⁵

D. WFP Safeguard Policies and Requirements

50. WFP requires that the Project follows the WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF). Module 3 of the ESSF defines the WFP Environmental and Social Safeguards for Programme Activities including the required tools to identify, avoid, minimize and manage any environmental and/or social potential negative impact associated with WFP's programme interventions. The module outlines: (i) the Strategic Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks of a Country Strategic Plan (CSP); (ii) the Environmental and Social Risk Screening (ESRS) of the detailed design of all interventions under a CSP activity; (iii) the ESIA of high-risk interventions; (iv) the ESMP for the implementation of medium- or high-risk interventions; (v) the disclosure of ESMPs and ESIA's to relevant stakeholders; and (vi) the Community Feedback Mechanism.

51. WFP additionally requires that the project adopts the minimum standards for gender mainstreaming adopted by WFP in line with the 2015–2020 Gender Policy (as updated).

⁵ Details of the UNICEF approach to Accountability to Affected Population can be found in the project Social Assessment Report.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

52. Potential environmental and social impacts can be adequately managed by integrating environmental and social due diligence into the project cycle. The ESMF will guide handling of project environmental and social aspects during implementation, specifically the identification of potential adverse project impacts.

A. Social Impacts

53. Generally, improvement of health care services should result in greater individual as well as community wellbeing. This in turn may lead to greater social cohesion and stabilization during the 18-month project period. On the other hand, if service delivery is perceived to be inequitable and services captured by individuals with connections or senior social status, this could contribute to heightened conflict and social disruption.

54. To ensure compliance of the project with the requirements of SPS, the implementation process will ensure that the delivery of services under the Project through static and outreach activities will ensure the participation of all sections of the community, and that delivery of essential health services benefits all communities in the project area.

55. An assessment of social risks resulting from specific characteristics of the social environment has been conducted and a Draft Social and Development Monitoring Plan, which has been reproduced here in Annex 3. This also includes a discussion of the fragility, conflict, and violence context with related risks for grievances, community and workers security, elite capture, etc. as well as respective mitigation measures, including regular security risk assessments, resources for security measures, and close cooperation with all stakeholders.

56. Related human resource issues will be considered, including options to ensure adequate social safeguards and citizen engagement. Capacity-building activities will be conducted to strengthen feedback mechanisms at the local level. Potential grievances will be collected at community level through Grievance and redress Mechanisms/Complains and Feedback Mechanism and monitored closely by project implementers at the local level.

B. Environmental Impacts

57. Environmental impacts will include medical waste generation, impacts related with noise, air emissions, and occupational and community health and safety during construction phase only (minor repairs of existing structures to be conducted)/ / rehabilitation phase. Other environmental impacts may also be associated with the source of procurement (i.e., procuring from suppliers using/adopting unsustainable methods/practices). Proper implementation of medical waste management plan as well as construction code of environmental practice will ensure these impacts remain negligible.

58. The sub-projects will be screened and categorized for environmental safeguards by using the customized Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) Checklist, provided as Annex 4 to confirm the category for environmental safeguards as 'C'. All Category 'A': and 'B' projects will be excluded. Moreover, any projects which comes under ADB's Prohibited Investment activities (provided as Annex-6) would not be considered for ADB funding as well. In the case of sub-projects under Outputs 1, and 3, the focus would be on implementing health, safety and environment (HSE) measures while for Output 2, the potential impacts with regards to medical

waste management and occupational and community health and safety are described below.

(a) Environmental Benefits

59. The project delivers important gains, particularly with respect to providing the required financial support to ensure health and education services are maintained while food security is enhanced while an uninterrupted provision of electricity to the population is sustained. Overall, the environmental benefits expected include:

- (i) cold chain/storage and transport management system will be managed for the medical goods that will be procured.
- (ii) improved waste management will be ensured at the work sites used in the project through measures such as debris disposal only at pre-authorized locations etc.
- (iii) a detailed medical waste management plan will be developed and implemented at each health facility. The National Health Care Waste Management Plan (NHCWMP), developed in 2018, although not in effect since the change of government, will be used as a key resource for development of the medical waste management plan.
- (iv) improved occupational health and safety of the workers involved in the project will be ensured through implementation of measures such as safety trainings for staff, use of personal protective equipment (PPEs), use of first aid kits, etc.
- (v) improved community health and safety will be ensured through measures such as conducting of trainings for medical staff, implementation of Complaints and feedback mechanism, improved hygienic conditions at the health facilities through regular cleaning etc.

(b) Environmental Risks

60. **Risks associated with basic facility repair under Output 2 (Delivery of core health services continued) and Output 3 (Access to primary and secondary education sustained):** Project activities shall ensure that the following measures are implemented:

- (i) access of workers at site to PPEs
- (ii) areas undergoing minor repairs must be cordoned off and signage must be in place restricting access to those sites during the works.
- (iii) only designated operators to have access to the store repair equipment.
- (iv) consultations and agreement with community to be ensured for repair related debris disposal.
- (v) on-site supervision of construction activities to be conducted.
- (vi) in addition, the prospective contractors will comply with the development partners safeguards requirements as well. Moreover, a construction code of environmental practice will need to be prepared by the prospective subcontractor to manage limited impacts envisaged during the construction and rehabilitation phase. A sample construction code of environmental practice is provided in Annex-5.

61. **Risks arising from medical waste** could include waste generated during the provision of health care, other medical products, and medical laboratory substances. Repair at selected health facilities could create sources of medical waste, equipment or supplies needing proper management and disposal. Other hazardous materials may also be discovered during demolition, repairs, or refurbishment.

62. According to the WHO, 15% of the total amount of waste generated by health care activities is considered hazardous material that may be infectious, toxic or radioactive. Needles and syringes used for the administration of injection can be inadequately disposed of. Open burning and incineration of health care wastes can, under some circumstances, result in the emission of dioxins, furans, and particulate matter. Medical risk exposure may affect all persons who are in contact with hazardous medical waste and who may potentially be exposed to the various risks it entails: persons inside the establishment generating the waste, those who handle it, and persons outside the facility who may be in contact with hazardous wastes or their by-products, if there is no medical waste management or if that management is inadequate.

63. The following groups of persons may be potentially exposed:

- (i) inside the health facility (hospital, primary health care centre (PHCC), primary health care unit (PHCU)): health and medical personnel (doctors, nursing staff, midwives, auxiliaries, pharmacists, laboratory technicians); logistics personnel (cleaners, laundry staff, waste managers, carriers, maintenance personnel); and patients, families and visitors.
- (ii) outside the health facility (hospital, PHCC, PHCU): off-site transport personnel, personnel employed at disposal infrastructures and the general population, including adults or children scavenging at waste disposal sites. These practices are common in many regions of the world, especially in low- and middle-income countries. People who scavenge waste are at immediate risk of needle-stick injuries and exposure to toxic or infectious materials.

64. The following list compiled by WHO classifies the different types of hazardous medical waste that will most likely arise during project implementation:

- (i) *infectious waste*: waste contaminated with blood and other bodily fluids (e.g., from discarded diagnostic samples), cultures and stocks of infectious agents from laboratory work (e.g., waste from autopsies and infected animals from laboratories), or waste from patients with infections (e.g., swabs, bandages and disposable medical devices);
- (ii) *pathological waste*: human tissues, organs or fluids, body parts and contaminated animal carcasses;
- (iii) *sharps waste*: syringes, needles, disposable scalpels and blades, etc.;
- (iv) *chemical waste*: for example, solvents and reagents used for laboratory preparations, disinfectants, sterilization and heavy metals contained in medical devices (e.g., mercury in broken thermometers) and batteries; and
- (v) *pharmaceutical waste*: expired, unused and contaminated drugs and vaccines.

65. Adverse health risks associated with health care waste and by-products include:

- (i) infection risks: health-care waste contains potentially harmful microorganisms that can infect patients, health workers and the general public; other potential hazards may include drug-resistant microorganisms which spread from health facilities into the environment;
- (ii) sharps-inflicted injuries;
- (iii) toxic exposure to pharmaceutical products, in particular, antibiotics and cytotoxic drugs released into the surrounding environment, and to substances such as mercury or dioxins, during the handling or incineration of health care wastes;
- (iv) chemical burns arising in the context of disinfection, sterilization or waste treatment activities;
- (v) air pollution arising as a result of the release of particulate matter during medical waste incineration; and

- (vi) thermal injuries occurring in conjunction with open burning and the operation of medical waste incinerators.

66. Potential environmental impacts associated with health care waste and by-products include:

- (i) disposal of untreated health care wastes in landfills can lead to the contamination of drinking, surface, and ground waters if those landfills are not properly constructed; and
- (ii) the treatment of health care wastes with chemical disinfectants can result in the release of chemical substances into the environment if those substances are not handled, stored and disposed in an environmentally sound manner.

67. **Incineration of waste:** inadequate incineration, or the incineration of unsuitable materials, results in the release of pollutants into the air and the generation of ash residue. Incinerated materials containing or treated with chlorine can generate dioxins and furans, which are human carcinogens and have been associated with a range of adverse health effects. Incineration of heavy metals or materials with high metal content (in particular lead, mercury and cadmium) can lead to the spread of toxic metals in the environment. Only modern incinerators operating at 850–1100 °C and fitted with special gas-cleaning equipment are able to comply with the international emission standards for dioxins and furans. Incineration will not be used as a disposal option for medical waste. Instead, other disposal options, such as autoclaving, etc. will be explored.

68. **Risks arising from medical supplies:** storage of medical equipment will be careful to avoid wastage and loss. Specifically, at the health facility, medicines and supplies are expected to be stored appropriately in locked cupboard/stores in dry, clean, well-ventilated areas (not exceeding 30°C). Medication should also be correctly labelled with records of requests and arrivals of medication along with monthly stock verification. Expired medicines will be separated for appropriate disposal. Cold chain equipment will be provided (if not already available) for the storage of vaccines. Moreover, opioids (tramadol, morphine etc.) and other restricted medicines will not be used under the component funded by ADB. However in case of project amendments and a need to use such medicines, UNICEF will employ existing control measures, including import licenses, to ensure their safe use.

69. There is no specific Ministry of Health protocol on procedures for health workers in the event of needle stick injuries. However, implementing partners policies and procedures are in place for staff working in health facilities that they manage. These will be complemented with WHO guidance and circulated by UNICEF. Staff training on universal precautions will be key, along with providing appropriate safety boxes and tools.

70. **Risks of spread of disease:** in the absence of government guidelines, UNICEF will work with its implementing partners to ensure that local staff employed by the implementing partners and the government carry out the following activities to ensure appropriate infection control and prevention practices:

- (i) develop or adapt a standard operation procedure for waste management, infection prevention and control practices;
- (ii) provide training on universal safety precaution and hazardous and non-hazardous waste management to health workers (including separation and disposal);
- (iii) regular monitor and report the waste management practice in the facility; and
- (iv) ensure appropriate infection prevention and control practices are in place in all facilities.

71. Implementing partners will be contracted to oversee health care service delivery in the health facilities assigned to them for management and implementation. As such, they will recruit and manage front line health care workers for this purpose. These staff will be subject to the implementing partners' policies and procedures, which in turn will be subject to national protocol. UNICEF will conduct regular spot checks and program visits to ensure that staff are aware of these policies and procedures, including compensatory mechanisms for which they are entitled.

72. UNICEF will work with implementing partners to minimize the potential for community exposure to water-borne, water-based, water-related, and vector-borne diseases, and communicable diseases (e.g., HIV, tuberculosis, and malaria) that could result from project activities, taking into consideration the differentiated exposure to and higher sensitivity of marginalized groups.

73. Steps to foster community health and safety considerations will also include:

- (i) community orientation on their rights, entitlements and commitments made by implementing partners;
- (ii) gathering information on existing communication channels/information sources and people's communication preferences;
- (iii) based on needs assessments, working with existing community structures (village committees, Boma health committees) to establish accountability mechanisms that can be adapted in the event of a disaster;
- (iv) supporting training for staff, partners and volunteers;
- (v) agreeing with communities the information sharing mechanisms and complaints mechanisms and a clear complaints-handling process;
- (vi) establishing linkages with other actors for advocacy work and to share community concerns; and
- (vii) scheduling regular reviews and information sharing.

IV. ADB SPS POLICY AND POTENTIAL GAPS

A. Involuntary Resettlement

SPS Policy Principle (summary)	UNICEF	WFP	FAO	Proposed Measures
<p>1. Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Include a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.</p>	<p>Screening checklists available to identify present and future social risks</p>	<p>E&S Standard 5 screens for IR Definition of economic resettlement: people having to move to a new area because they lost access to productive assets or livelihood resources Definition of physical resettlement: people having to move to a new area because they lost their shelter or the land on which they lived.</p> <p>Use of gender analysis in the program cycle and quality control systems, is a requirement of all WFP projects (minimum requirement 3 of the Gender Strategy).</p>	<p>ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement recognizes that involuntary resettlement refers to both physical relocation and economic displacement. FAO Environmental and Social Screening Checklist included in the Environmental and Social Management Guidelines – includes identification of potential IR impacts.</p>	<p>In screening, adopt ADB definition of IR, which is triggered even if impacts do not trigger physical displacement.</p>
<p>2. Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options.</p>	<p>Consultations required</p>	<p>Consultations are required as part of the WFP's approach for all projects/activities elaboration.</p> <p>WFPs Protection and Accountability Policy makes "accountability, participation and empowerment through meaningful and consistent engagement" with people served a key principle for mainstreaming protection in WFP (paras. 22 and 38).</p>	<p>Meaningful stakeholder consultations is a requirement for all FAO projects throughout the project cycle.</p>	<p>Screening will determine presence of affected persons. Consultations will be required for any IR impacts.</p>

SPS Policy Principle (summary)	UNICEF	WFP	FAO	Proposed Measures
3. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons.	Agreed in ESMF and ESCP	Provides for Resettlement Plan or RAF in the case the activity or intervention would lead to any physical or economic resettlement	One of the objectives of ESS 6 is to improve or at least restore living conditions of persons who are physically or economically displaced, through improving and restoring their productive assets and security of tenure. Resettlement Action Plan and/or Livelihoods Action Plan prepared if physical or economic displacement is identified.	LARPs and/or CAPs will be prepared and reviewed by ADB prior to contract awards for works involving LAR impacts. LARP/CAPs will be implemented, verified by third party monitors and accepted by ADB prior to commencement of construction works.
4. Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.	Agreed in ESMF and ESCP	Provides for Resettlement Plan or RAF in the case the activity or intervention would lead to any physical or economic resettlement	Resettlement Action Plan and/or Livelihoods Action Plan prepared if physical or economic displacement is identified.	LARPs and/or CAPs will be prepared and reviewed by ADB prior to contract awards for works involving LAR impacts. LARP/CAPs will be implemented, verified by third party monitors and accepted by ADB prior to commencement of construction works.
5. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards.	Agreed in ESMF and ESCP	Screening tool checks whether an intervention may limit access of vulnerable people to assets, and whether the livelihood options of any person, particularly the vulnerable, will be reduced.	Stakeholder engagement, including indigenous people, disadvantaged and vulnerable groups (as explained in ESS 9), is required in designing, implementing and monitoring individual projects and sub-projects.	Social field surveys will include actions to identify vulnerable persons, which will be entitled to receive vulnerability allowance in case if vulnerable persons will experience adverse LAR impacts due to project activities.
6. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement.	Agreed in ESMF and ESCP	Resettlement plan disclosed as part of ESIA / EMP.	In exceptional circumstances where displacement may occur, it would be negotiated with the affected individual, group or community. Alternative project designs will be explored, measures elaborated to mitigate	Screening will identify the presence, if any, of LAR and a plan prepared and cleared by ADB.

SPS Policy Principle (summary)	UNICEF	WFP	FAO	Proposed Measures
			impacts, and a Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Action Plan prepared. The action plans will be developed in full consultation with, and the agreement of, the affected communities and in accordance with international best practice.	
7. Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	Agreed in ESMF and ESCP	Screening tool checks whether an intervention may limit access of vulnerable people to assets, and whether the livelihood options of any person, particularly the vulnerable, will be reduced.	Screening checklist identifies whether project will negatively affect the legitimate tenure rights of individuals, communities or others.	Screening will identify the presence, if any, of LAR and a plan prepared and cleared by ADB.
8. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	Agreed in ESMF and ESCP	Provides for Resettlement Plan or RAF in the case the activity or intervention would lead to any physical or economic resettlement.	Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Action Plan prepared if required.	Screening will identify the presence, if any, of LAR and a plan prepared and cleared by ADB.
9. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.	Agreed in ESMF and ESCP	ESSF requires disclosure of ESMPs and ESIA to relevant stakeholders	FAO will undertake disclosure for all moderate and high-risk projects. Stakeholder engagement is an on-going process that involves in varying degrees identification of stakeholders, disclosure and establishment of a mechanism by which people can make comments on project proposals and performance or raise grievances.	Resettlement plans, if needed, will be disclosed.

SPS Policy Principle (summary)	UNICEF	WFP	FAO	Proposed Measures
10. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
11. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	Agreed in ESMF and ESCP	Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Action Plan implemented if and as required.	Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Action Plan implemented if required.	Screening will identify the presence, if any, of LAR and a plan prepared and cleared by ADB.
12. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	Agreed in ESMF and ESCP	Community Feedback Mechanism accepts feedback/complaints on E&S issues; E&S Management Plan and Activity Reports also report on E&S risk management.	During implementation and monitoring, the E&S risk management process will focus on monitoring the project against the EMP to track progress and establish relevant operational controls to verify compliance. Monitoring will be adjusted according to experience and actions required, as well as by feedback from stakeholders.	Monitoring reports to be shared with ADB. Third party monitor may also be engaged by ADB

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CAP = corrective action plan, E&S = environmental and social, EMP = environmental management plan, ESCP = environmental and social commitment plan, ESIA = environmental and social impact assessment, ESMF = environmental and social management framework, ESS = environmental and social safeguard, ESSF = environmental and social sustainability framework, FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, IR = involuntary resettlement, LAR = land acquisition and resettlement, LARP = land acquisition and resettlement plan, N/A = not applicable, RAF = resettlement action framework, SPS = Safeguard Policy Statement, UNICEF = United Nations Children's Fund, WFP = World Food Programme.

B. Environment

SPS Policy Principle	UNICEF	WFP	FAO	Proposed Measures.
<p>1. Use a screening process for each proposed project, as early as possible, to determine the appropriate extent and type of environmental assessment so that appropriate studies are undertaken commensurate with the significance of potential impacts and risks.</p>	<p>Screening is to be conducted for all project activities to assess the level of risk and associated risk category.</p>	<p>All program activities need to be screened for environmental and social risks. This needs to happen during the design of the program activity, when the implementation details (i.e., the location, targeted beneficiaries, inputs, transfer modalities, outputs, and timeline) are being defined, but before the design is finalized, and in any case before the activity is implemented.</p>	<p>For each project, at project identification stage, FAO Lead Technical Officers will screen for the risks/ negative impacts of the proposed project based on the available information and using the Environmental and Social Safeguards Checklist.</p>	<p>Screening of all proposed project activities will be conducted to determine potential environmental impacts.</p>
<p>2. Conduct an environmental assessment for each proposed project to identify potential direct, indirect, cumulative, and induced impacts and risks to physical, biological, socioeconomic (including impacts on livelihood through environmental media, health and safety, vulnerable groups, and gender issues), and physical cultural resources in the context of the project's area of influence. Assess potential transboundary and global impacts, including climate change. Use strategic environmental assessment where appropriate.</p>	<p>An SEIA has to be prepared.</p>	<p>An ESIA is mandatory when the risk screening identifies one or more risks classified as 'high' (category A). The need for an ESIA may be identified by WFP or the partner that screened the activity. If both WFP safeguards and national law require an ESIA, only one ESIA is carried out to satisfy both.</p>	<p>An Environmental and Social Analysis is required for moderate risk projects and an ESIA is required for high risk projects.</p>	<p>Projects with environmental safeguards of category of A and B (as determined through screening checklists) will not be funded by ADB.</p>
<p>3. Examine alternatives to the project's location, design, technology, and components and their potential environmental and social</p>	<p>Alternatives will need to be assessed for the proposed project activity.</p>	<p>Analysis of alternatives, including the zero-alternative (i.e., no activity/intervention) needs to be prepared as part of the ESIA study.</p>	<p>Alternatives to be assessed for the proposed activities.</p>	<p>. Alternatives will be assessed for the proposed project activity</p>

SPS Policy Principle	UNICEF	WFP	FAO	Proposed Measures.
impacts and document the rationale for selecting the particular alternative proposed. Also consider the no project alternative.				
4. Avoid, and where avoidance is not possible, minimize, mitigate, and/or offset adverse impacts and enhance positive impacts by means of environmental planning and management. Prepare an EMP that includes the proposed mitigation measures, environmental monitoring and reporting requirements, related institutional or organizational arrangements, capacity development and training measures, implementation schedule, cost estimates, and performance indicators. Key considerations for EMP preparation include mitigation of potential adverse impacts to the level of no significant harm to third parties, and the polluter pays principle.	EMP will be prepared to minimize any potential impacts as far as possible.	Measures to avoid/reduce the risks or to mitigate/offset the negative impacts through the development and implementation of an ESMP.	For FAO moderate and high-risk projects, an ESMP will be prepared during project development to set out the measures and actions required for the project to manage and effectively mitigate environmental and social risks and achieve compliance with ESS over a specified timeframe.	A construction code of environmental practice that includes the proposed mitigation measures, environmental monitoring and reporting requirements, related institutional or organizational arrangements, capacity development and training measures, implementation schedule, cost estimates, and performance indicators to be prepared. A sample is provided as Annex 5.
5. Involve stakeholders, including affected people and concerned nongovernment organizations, early in the project preparation process and ensure that their views and concerns are made known to and understood by decision makers and taken into account. Continue consultations with stakeholders throughout project implementation as necessary to address issues	Meaningful consultations will be conducted with all stakeholders.	Consultations are required as part of the WFP's approach for all projects/activities elaboration. WFP's Protection and Accountability Policy makes "accountability, participation and empowerment through meaningful and consistent engagement" with people served a key principle for mainstreaming protection in WFP (paras. 22 and 38).	FAO is committed to ensuring meaningful, effective and informed participation of stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of FAO programs and projects. FAO will consult with project-affected representative communities and/or groups and civil society representatives. Stakeholder engagement, including indigenous people,	Meaningful stakeholder consultations with all project stakeholders and any comments/concerns received by them are considered and addressed. In addition, a grievance redress mechanism needs to be implemented to receive and resolve the people's concerns and grievances regarding the project.

SPS Policy Principle	UNICEF	WFP	FAO	Proposed Measures.
related to environmental assessment. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected people's concerns and grievances regarding the project's environmental performance.			disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and is required in designing, implementing and monitoring individual projects and sub-projects. In the case of Indigenous Peoples, a Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) process needs to be followed.	
6. Disclose a draft environmental assessment (including the EMP) in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected people and other stakeholders. Disclose the final environmental assessment, and its updates if any, to affected people and other stakeholders.	The SEMP will be developed in close consultation with project stakeholders and disclosed to the public. The SEMP will include a section that outlines a plan to communicate implementation progress on issues that involve ongoing risk to or impacts on the project stakeholders, and on issues that the consultation process or grievance mechanism has identified as of concern to those stakeholders. If SEMP review and evaluation result in material changes in, or additions to, the mitigation, monitoring or capacity development measures or actions described in the SEMP on issues of concern to the stakeholders, the updated measures or actions will also be developed in close consultation with stakeholders and disclosed. These reports will be in a format accessible to the stakeholders.	Environmental assessment will be disclosed for all stakeholders. The draft and final versions of the risk screening, ESIA, ESMP, and other relevant documentation are disclosed to relevant stakeholders for information, consultation and commenting. Any disclosure will happen in the primary languages of relevant stakeholders.	FAO will disclose information in a timely manner, before appraisal formally begins, that is accessible and culturally appropriate, placing due attention to the specific needs of community groups which may be affected by project implementation (such as literacy, gender, differences in language or accessibility of technical information or connectivity).	In instances where a construction code of environmental practice will be prepared, its disclosure will not be required considering the very limited scale and scope of works.
7. Implement the EMP and monitor its effectiveness.	The EMP will be monitored, and its implementation will be	E&S risk measures will be implemented and monitored.	During implementation and monitoring, the E&S risk	Implementation of construction code of

SPS Policy Principle	UNICEF	WFP	FAO	Proposed Measures.
Document monitoring results, including the development and implementation of corrective actions, and disclose monitoring reports	reported.		management process will focus on monitoring the project against the ESMP to track progress and establish relevant operational controls to verify compliance. Monitoring will be adjusted according to experience and actions required, as well as by feedback from stakeholders.	environmental practice and its monitoring and reporting on a semi annual basis to be ensured.
8. Do not implement project activities in areas of critical habitats, unless (i) there are no measurable adverse impacts on the critical habitat that could impair its ability to function, (ii) there is no reduction in the population of any recognized endangered or critically endangered species, and (iii) any lesser impacts are mitigated. If a project is located within a legally protected area, implement additional programs to promote and enhance the conservation aims of the protected area. In an area of natural habitats, there must be no significant conversion or degradation, unless (i) alternatives are not available, (ii) the overall benefits from the project substantially outweigh the environmental costs, and (iii) any conversion or degradation is appropriately mitigated. Use a precautionary approach to the use, development, and management of renewable	Project activities in areas with high levels of biodiversity to be avoided as far as possible and to be managed through Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) etc.	E&S Standard 2: Ecosystems and Biodiversity and its integration within the E&S Risk Screening tool aim at assessing whether the proposed intervention could negatively affect natural habitats, ecosystems or biodiversity and also whether the proposed intervention could lead to negative impacts in protected areas.	ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats requires to avoid agricultural, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry practices that could have adverse impacts on biodiversity, ecosystems, ecosystem services or critical habitats..	Project activities being proposed in areas with protected areas, critical habitats that could result in affecting these habitats to be avoided.

SPS Policy Principle	UNICEF	WFP	FAO	Proposed Measures.
<p>natural resources.</p> <p>9. Apply pollution prevention and control technologies and practices consistent with international good practices as reflected in internationally recognized standards such as the World Bank Group's Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines. Adopt cleaner production processes and good energy efficiency practices. Avoid pollution, or, when avoidance is not possible, minimize or control the intensity or load of pollutant emissions and discharges, including direct and indirect greenhouse gases emissions, waste generation, and release of hazardous materials from their production, transportation, handling, and storage. Avoid the use of hazardous materials subject to international bans or phaseouts. Purchase, use, and manage pesticides based on integrated pest management approaches and reduce reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides.</p>	<p>All measures to be implemented during project development to ensure different types of pollution is prevented.</p>	<p>E&S Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Waste and Pollution Management and its integration within the E&S Risk Screening tool serve to look into whether the proposed intervention could increase the consumption of fuel (wood, charcoal, fossil fuel) or water and also whether the intervention involves substances or activities that could pollute the air, soil or water.</p>	<p>FAO activities will avoid direct discharge of wastewater into freshwater courses and surface runoff originating from production units or processing areas. National regulations on water pollution should be respected and careful assessments should be made for moderate and large size projects.</p>	<p>As applicable, pollution prevention and control technologies and practices consistent with international good practices to be ensured.</p>
<p>10. Provide workers with safe and healthy working conditions and prevent accidents, injuries, and disease. Establish preventive and emergency preparedness and response measures to avoid, and where avoidance is not possible, to minimize,</p>	<p>Occupational health and safety to be ensured during project development.</p>	<p>Occupational health and safety would be covered as part of the environmental assessment that will be prepared. The Environment and Social Standard 5 and the relevant question within the Screening tool serve to identify and mitigate/manage these risks.</p>	<p>ESS 7: Decent Work requires the need to ensure occupational health and safety for the project workforce.</p>	<p>Occupational health and safety measures to be implemented at the work sites during project activities through implementation of the . construction code of environmental practice (sample provided in Annex-5).</p>

SPS Policy Principle	UNICEF	WFP	FAO	Proposed Measures.
adverse impacts and risks to the health and safety of local communities.				
11. Conserve physical cultural resources and avoid destroying or damaging them by using field-based surveys that employ qualified and experienced experts during environmental assessment. Provide for the use of "chance find" procedures that include a pre-approved management and conservation approach for materials that may be discovered during project implementation.	Physical-cultural resources to be safeguarded and protected during project development activities.	Use of experts to prepare the assessments. The Environmental and Social Standard 5 outlines the principles followed to safeguard physical and cultural resources/heritage	ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage requires the need to protect cultural heritage and resources and to avoid activities that may have adverse impacts on or limit access to culture or heritage, both physical and non-physical or intangible..	Projects identified in cultural and heritage sites will not be carried out.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, E&S = environmental and social, EMP = environmental management plan, ESIA = environmental and social impact assessment, ESMP = environmental and social management plan, ESS = environmental and social safeguard, FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, SEIA = social and environmental impact assessment, SEMP = social and environmental management plan, UNICEF = United Nations Children's Fund, WFP = World Food Programme.

V. MITIGATION MEASURES

74. This project in Environmental, Involuntary Resettlement, and Indigenous People is Category “C” in accordance with ADB’s SPS 2009. A proposed project is classified as category C if it is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts; no involuntary resettlement impacts; and it is not expected to have impacts on Indigenous Peoples.

75. For Environmental Impacts, the project is likely to have small and limited-scale potential impacts and risks despite limited capacity and difficult country context. There are no significant and/or irreversible adverse environmental issues anticipated from the activities to be financed under the Project. Where potential risks and impacts are anticipated, the project will comply with the ADB’s SPS 2009. In this case, the project will take measures commensurate to the risks to avoid, minimize, mitigate, manage or compensate for adverse environmental impacts. Measures to ensure the safe and environmentally sound management of health care wastes are necessary to prevent adverse health and environmental impacts from such waste. Additionally, the project will enhance positive impacts in project selection, location, planning, design, implementation and management

76. For Involuntary Resettlement: the proposed preliminary design does not expect to cause any adverse land acquisition and resettlement. Social safeguards due diligence of subprojects involving civil works will be conducted to confirm that civil works will not cause any adverse land acquisition and resettlement impacts. Given into consideration that design changes may occur during project implementation stage or other cases of unanticipated impact, Social Development and Monitoring Plans will include project implementation arrangements and measures to avoid and/or minimize unanticipated impact. The following is the list of project management arrangements and mitigation measures, which can be further adjusted to specific works:

77. Meaningful consultations with neighboring residential, commercial or other structures on works schedule: though the civil works activities are anticipated to take place in designated land plots involving zero cases of temporary or permanent, physical or economic adverse impacts to people, meaningful project consultations shall take place with owners/users of neighboring land plots, residential, commercial or other structures to inform on schedules of the planned activities. Meaningful consultations shall allow to develop specific mitigation measures that may be required for neighboring areas. Information on project management arrangement to organize meaningful consultations is reflected in the Consultations section of the corresponding Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP). An example outline of a Draft LARP is presented in Annex 1.

78. Mitigation measures to avoid impact on the crops and livestock of people:

- (i) farmers access to their farmlands should not be blocked;
- (ii) the works commencement and operating procedures should be arranged in a way that farmers will be able to harvest crops;
- (iii) farmers shall be given enough time to harvest crops;
- (iv) farmers’ access to irrigation should not be closed during the irrigation season; and
- (v) the types and timing of the works to be organized and communicated to farmers and residents;
- (vi) manual works or use of small machinery: should be carried out manually or by small machines as appropriate and where residential, commercial or other structures are nearby;
- (vii) the neighboring owners/users of the land plots should always have free and safe access

to their lands;

79. Temporary roads and foot bridges shall be provided at different locations to cross the canals to ensure mobility of people and the livestock:

- (i) locations of temporary roads and bridges required for civil works should be consulted with farmers, residents and authorities to meet the needs of residents and farmers;
- (ii) design alignments should be explored in consultation with the farmers and communities, to and avoid inconveniences and maximize the project benefits to farmers and communities;
- (iii) during civil works, contractor should take measures not to disturb the households, and take safety measures to avoid accidents and safety risks for people and livestock.

80. Safety signs in the work zones should be installed to warn public about the ongoing works, safety fence for no access of unauthorized people to the work zones, especially in the areas where there is safety risk for public, children and livestock.

81. Project site areas and/or works shall be excluded from the project if resettlement impact is not avoidable despite of the safeguards measures such as stated above, unless LARP will be prepared and implemented in compliance with the ADB's SPS (2009) and this ESMF.

82. Subproject arrangement shall ensure that the contractors follow the safeguards requirements of ADB's SPS (2009) during rehabilitation works. The safeguards requirements can be addressed through provisions in the civil works contracts, including the following principles:

83. If the contractor needs a private land for temporary use during the rehabilitation works, this should be accessed based on the free will of the private landholder and the contractor, and a written agreement. According to the mutual agreement of the parties, the contractor shall reimburse the losses of the private landholder during the temporary use of his/her land. Though this shall be a mutually agreed process between the contractor and landowners/users, and the agency shall monitor the situation and act as a mediator if any dispute emerges.

84. Upon the completion of works, the land that was temporarily used must be restored at least to its pre-project condition and returned to the owner/user with due settlement of all relevant losses. One of the conditions for final payment to the civil works contractor is the submission of proof that all temporarily used lands have been fully restored to their pre-project conditions and that there are no pending compensation issues related to the temporary use of land.

85. The contractor should have staff responsible for social and environmental safeguards, grievance resolution and consultations with the affected persons and communities throughout the rehabilitation works.

Table 2. Sample Entitlement Matrix

Item	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
Permanent agricultural/residential/commercial land loss	Land affected by ROW/COI	AP with title, formal/customary deed, or traditional land right as vouched by local Jirga, elders or Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at replacement cost either through replacement plots of same value or in cash based on full replacement cost based on fair market value to be negotiated and agreed with the AP.

Item	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
		Development Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost based on fair market value at a valuation date will be updated/adjusted as per market rate at compensation payment date. • All fees, taxes or other charges, as applicable under relevant laws, are to be borne by the project. • Any transactional costs will either be repaid to APs or borne by the project.
Structure loss	Residential/ commercial or auxiliary structures affected	Owners of structures (including informal settlers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for affected structure and other fixed assets at replacement cost of the structure free of depreciation, taxes/fees and salvaged materials. • Compensation for partial impact may be allowed if complied with building safety requirements and AP's will to keep the remaining structure, where replacement cost compensation will be provided for affected part of structure and replacement cost required to restore remaining structure, all free of depreciation, taxes/fees and salvaged materials. • Right to salvage material from demolished structure • Rental allowance of 6 months for loss of residential building; • Any transactional costs will either be repaid to APs or borne by the project. Any transactional costs will either be repaid to APs or borne by the project.
Crop losses	Crops on affected land	Owners of crops / sharecroppers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equal to replacement cost of crop loss plus cost of replacement seeds and restoration of future crop activities (including any forgone harvests) • Compensation is provided for all crops located within ROW/COI.
Tree Losses	Trees on affected land	Owner of trees (including informal settlers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruit bearing trees or perennial crops will be compensated at the market value of 1 harvest multiplied by the number of years needed to re-grow a tree at the same production level of the tree/perennial crop lost and full replacement cost of a saplings for each grown tree/perennial crop seed. • Non-fruit bearing/timber trees will be valued based on the market value of their dry wood volume. • The compensation of the tree will be free of deduction for the value of the wood left to the AH. • Compensation is provided for all affected trees located within ROW/COI.

Item	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
Business losses	Permanent / temporary	Business / shop owners (including informal settlers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owners: Business compensation based on monthly income from that business by month of business stoppage. The compensation for business loss will be calculated based on tax receipts or when these are not available based on fixed rates as per the average monthly income. • Employer: indemnity for lost wages of 3 months income • Employees: indemnity for lost wages of 3 months income to be paid directly to employee.
Transitional Allowance	Relocating households	All relocating households (including renters and informal settlers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitional allowance per household for livelihood losses at AF7,500 multiplied by 3 months = AF22,500
Relocation Allowance	Relocating households	All relocating households (including renters and informal settlers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation allowance per household of AF7,500
Assistance to Vulnerable Affected Households	Affected by land acquisition, resettlement, etc.	AH which are: female-headed; poor (below poverty line) or headed by handicapped/disabled persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional cash assistance equivalent to 3 months average household income at district level as per the national statistics data (AF45,000) • Preferential employment in project related jobs, if qualified for the position.
Severe Impact	Physical displacement 10% or higher loss of productive income source (e.g., land, structure, rental income, etc.)	All severely affected AHs including informal settlers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural land impact: Additional crop compensation equal to one year yield from the affected land; • For other formalized non-agricultural impacts: an allowance covering 12 months net formalized income (tax or equivalent reports); or • For other non-formalized non-agricultural impacts: a fixed amount on the average 12 months net income of people residing in the relevant project areas.
Temporary land occupation/ temporary impacts on land		Title holders (formal and informal) lease holders and/or crop owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional compensation for 1 season harvest (crops and trees) for all crops and productive trees within ROW/COI • Complete plot rehabilitation/ reinstatement • Cost of one season lease to formal/semi-formal lease holders.
Unidentified Impacts			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unforeseen impacts compensated based on above entitlements and in accordance with SPS 2009 during project implementation by the executing agency
Impact on irrigation channels	Temporary or permanent loss due to the	Community/AHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation channels are diverted and rehabilitated to previous standards

Item	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
	Project activities		
Loss of community, cultural, religious, or community owned/used sites	Temporary or permanent loss due to the transmission line component activities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation, protection & cash compensation for replacement (schools, communal centers, markets, health centers, shrines, other religious or worship sites, tombs. • Cash compensation for affected structures based on the above structures' entitlements.

AH = affected household, AP = affected people, COI = corridor of impact, ROW = right of way, SPS = Safeguard Policy Statement

VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

86. People adversely affected (or about to be affected) by a subproject, if they have any issues, will raise their grievances and dissatisfactions about actual or perceived impacts in order to find a satisfactory solution. These grievances influenced by physical, situational and social losses can surface at different stages of the project cycle. Some grievances may arise during the project design and planning stage, while the others may come up during project/subproject implementation. Such persons should be able to raise their grievances and be given an adequate hearing. Also, satisfactory solutions should be found that mutually benefit both the complainants and the project. It is equally important that people have access to legitimate, reliable, transparent and efficient institutional mechanisms that are responsive to their complaints.

87. Project level GRM should (i) provide a predictable, transparent and credible process to all parties, resulting in outcomes that are seen as fair, effective and lasting; (ii) provide a forum for resolving grievances and disputes relatively quickly before they escalate to an unmanageable level; (iii) mitigate or prevent adverse impacts of the project on communities, and facilitate appropriate corrective or preventative action; (iv) helps avoid project delays and cost increases, and improve the quality of work; and (v) facilitate the access of people to information.

88. A set of procedures for receiving, recording and handling complaints should be available in the GRM, include procedures for:

- (i) Recording, registering and sorting grievance;
- (ii) Conducting an initial assessment of grievance;
- (iii) Referring grievance to appropriate units or persons;
- (iv) Determining the resolution process;
- (v) Making decisions, including parameters and standards for accurate and consistent decision making;
- (vi) Directing relevant agencies responsible for implementing decisions;
- (vii) Notifying complainants and other affected parties of eligibility, the resolution process, and outcome; and
- (viii) Tracking, monitoring, documentation and evaluation

89. The GRM should have a clear structure that explicitly spells out how it functions. The GRM should also fit into the existing local community arrangements to make sure it does not have duplicate functions. The project GRM structure is summarized below.

Table 3. Grievance Redress Roles

Party	Responsibilities
Agency Level:	
	Establish GRM via circular Provide operational guidelines for GRM Provide necessary funds and staff to facilitate the GRM operation Monitor grievance handling process by GRM Coordinate the function of GRM Provide the capacity building training to GRC members
Project Level	

Party	Responsibilities
Project Implementation Consultant	Maintain database on the status of grievance handling by the contractor Monitor the progress of grievance handling by the contractor Report the progress of grievance handling to higher level in project management arrangement and ADB; Identify the LAR impact and taking steps to mitigate them Assist complainants in land acquisition and compensation process including the relocation to new sites Maintain good relations with APs, responding to their concerns and providing assistance to them as required. Participate in GRC as a facilitator Functioning as lowest level receiver of grievances
Community/Village Level	
GRC	Address project grievances, including issues related to land acquisition and compensation

ADB = Asian Development Bank, AP = affected peoples. GRC = grievance redress committee, GRM = grievance redress mechanism, LAR = land acquisition and resettlement.

90. The Grievance Redress Committee should be established at the village and subproject levels to assure the accessibility for complainants. A complainant has the right to appear in person, be accompanied by a family member, and/or be represented by a village elder.

91. Complaints received will be recorded and documented in the project file and progress reports from Executing agencies to ADB will include the number and type of complaints and the results of their resolution. Responsible staff will ensure that complaints and questions are registered, tracked and promptly resolved.

VII. MONITORING

92. Subprojects involving civil works i.e. project activities under Outputs 1, 2 and 3, will be monitored and reported on a semi annual basis to help ensure that mitigation measures designed to address the project's adverse environmental and social impacts are adequate and effective. Output 4 is environmentally benign and will not be required to be monitored. Subprojects with civil works will involve both internal and third-party monitoring.

93. **Internal monitoring.** Internal monitoring will be conducted by the executing agency. Monitoring and evaluation reporting will cover the following:

- (i) Compliance with this ESMF LARPs and construction code of environmental practice;
- (ii) Adequacy of the organizational mechanism for implementing the mitigation measures;
- (iii) Fair and judicious handling of complaints and grievances;
- (iv) Address cases of unanticipated impacts in accordance with this land acquisition and resettlement framework;
- (v) Success in restoring the affected peoples incomes to pre-project levels.

94. Internal monitoring will be carried out on a monthly basis by the EA through the construction supervision consultant and will be reported to ADB on semi-annual and annual basis until the end of the civil works and/or compensation and rehabilitation process. The EA will be responsible for determining if any follow-up actions are necessary and for ensuring that these actions are undertaken. Prior to the delivery of compensation payments to the affected peoples, the EA will announce the compensation dates, including a detailed compensation schedule, community by community. The construction supervision consultant will monitor to ensure that no construction in the affected areas commences until the payment of compensation has been fully completed and that affected persons' concerns are identified timely and addressed effectively.

95. **External or third-party monitoring:** The EA will appoint an independent third-party monitor for external monitoring for routine bi-annual safeguards reports, and if needed verification of compliance reports addressing cases of unanticipated impacts. For external monitoring, a third-party firm or individual consultants will be engaged. If there will be any cases of unanticipated impacts, ADB will review corrective action plans (CAP) and compliance reports prior to commencement of construction works in the CAP areas.

ANNEX 1: OUTLINE OF A RESETTLEMENT PLAN

A resettlement plan is required for all projects with involuntary resettlement impacts. Its level of detail and comprehensiveness is commensurate with the significance of potential involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. The substantive aspects of the outline will guide the preparation of the resettlement plans, although not necessarily in the order shown.

A. Executive Summary

This section provides a concise statement of project scope, key survey findings, entitlements and recommended actions.

B. Project Description

This section provides a general description of the project, discusses project components that result in land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, or both and identify the project area. It also describes the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement. Include a table with quantified data and provide a rationale for the final decision.

C. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

This section:

- (i) discusses the project's potential impacts, and includes maps of the areas or zone of impact of project components or activities;
- (ii) describes the scope of land acquisition (provide maps) and explains why it is necessary for the main investment project;
- (iii) summarizes the key effects in terms of assets acquired and displaced persons; and
- (iv) provides details of any common property resources that will be acquired.

D. Socioeconomic Information and Profile

This section outlines the results of the social impact assessment, the census survey, and other studies, with information and/or data disaggregated by gender, vulnerability, and other social groupings, including:

- (i) define, identify, and enumerate the people and communities to be affected;
- (ii) describe the likely impacts of land and asset acquisition on the people and communities affected taking social, cultural, and economic parameters into account;
- (iii) discuss the project's impacts on the poor, indigenous and/or ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups; and
- (iv) identify gender and resettlement impacts, and the socioeconomic situation, impacts, needs, and priorities of women.

E. Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation

This section:

- (i) identifies project stakeholders, especially primary stakeholders;
- (ii) describes the consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during the different stages of the project cycle;
- (iii) describes the activities undertaken to disseminate project and resettlement information during project design and preparation for engaging stakeholders;

- (iv) summarizes the results of consultations with affected persons (including host communities), and discusses how concerns raised and recommendations made were addressed in the resettlement plan;
- (v) confirms disclosure of the draft resettlement plan to affected persons and includes arrangements to disclose any subsequent plans; and
- (vi) describes the planned information disclosure measures (including the type of information to be disseminated and the method of dissemination) and the process for consultation with affected persons during project implementation.

F. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

This section describes mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances. It explains how the procedures are accessible to affected persons and gender sensitive.

G. Legal Framework

This section:

- (i) describes national and local laws and regulations that apply to the project and identify gaps between local laws and ADB's policy requirements; and discuss how any gaps will be addressed.
- (ii) describes the legal and policy commitments from the executing agency for all types of displaced persons;
- (iii) outlines the principles and methodologies used for determining valuations and compensation rates at replacement cost for assets, incomes, and livelihoods; and set out the compensation and assistance eligibility criteria and how and when compensation and assistance will be provided
- (iv) describes the land acquisition process and prepare a schedule for meeting key procedural requirements.

H. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

This section:

- (i) defines displaced persons' entitlements and eligibility, and describes all resettlement assistance measures (includes an entitlement matrix);
- (ii) specifies all assistance to vulnerable groups, including women, and other special groups; and
- (iii) outlines opportunities for affected persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.

I. Relocation of Housing and Settlements

This section:

- (i) describes options for relocating housing and other structures, including replacement housing, replacement cash compensation, and/or self-selection (ensure that gender concerns and support to vulnerable groups are identified);
- (ii) describes alternative relocation sites considered; community consultations conducted; and justification for selected sites, including details about location, environmental assessment of sites, and development needs;
- (iii) provides timetables for site preparation and transfer;
- (iv) describes the legal arrangements to regularize tenure and transfer titles to resettled

- persons;
- (v) outlines measures to assist displaced persons with their transfer and establishment at new sites;
- (vi) describes plans to provide civic infrastructure; and
- (vii) explains how integration with host populations will be carried out.

J. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

This section:

- (i) identifies livelihood risks and prepare disaggregated tables based on demographic data and livelihood sources;
- (ii) describes income restoration programs, including multiple options for restoring all types of livelihoods (examples include project benefit sharing, revenue sharing arrangements, joint stock for equity contributions such as land, discuss sustainability and safety nets);
- (iii) outlines measures to provide social safety net through social insurance and/or project special funds;
- (iv) describes special measures to support vulnerable groups;
- (v) explains gender considerations; and
- (vi) describes training programs.

K. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

This section:

- (i) provides an itemized budget for all resettlement activities, including for the resettlement unit, staff training, monitoring and evaluation, and preparation of resettlement plans during loan implementation.
- (ii) describes the flow of funds (the annual resettlement budget should show the budget-scheduled expenditure for key items).
- (iii) includes a justification for all assumptions made in calculating compensation rates and other cost estimates (taking into account both physical and cost contingencies), plus replacement costs.
- (iv) includes information about the source of funding for the resettlement plan budget.

L. Institutional Arrangements

This section:

- (i) describes institutional arrangement responsibilities and mechanisms for carrying out the measures of the resettlement plan;
- (ii) includes institutional capacity building program, including technical assistance, if
- (iii) required;
- (iv) describes role of NGOs, if involved, and organizations of affected persons in resettlement planning and management; and
- (v) describes how women's groups will be involved in resettlement planning and management.

M. Implementation Schedule

This section includes a detailed, time bound, implementation schedule for all key resettlement and rehabilitation activities. The implementation schedule should cover all aspects of resettlement activities synchronized with the project schedule of civil works construction, and provide land acquisition process and timeline.

N. Monitoring and Reporting

This section describes the mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the resettlement plan. It specifies arrangements for participation of affected persons in the monitoring process. This section will also describe reporting procedures.

ANNEX 2: SAMPLE INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT SCREENING CHECKLIST

Name and Location of Facility, Sub-project Number			
Describe land needs associated with the sub-project construction (including, access roads, communications, storage/disposal area, etc.)			
Describe physical characteristics of the land (type, area, coordinates, including photos and google earth image, if available)			
Describe ownership status of the land (project (full or partial), government (full or partial) local community (full or partial); physical/legal person (full or partial)). Indicate the starting month/year of land tenure.			
Take note of any contested titles or existing encumbrances associated with the parcel (e.g., acquisition was initiated but not completed; existence of claims by any other parties).			
Describe current usage of land			
Describe land usage within the past 3 years			
Other Questions	Yes	No	Comment/Clarification
Are there any formal or informal leaseholders on the land?			
Are there any non-registered users on the land?			
Will there be permanent and/or temporary physical displacement, for example, relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter?			
Will there be permanent and/or temporary economic displacement, for example, loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood (agricultural, businesses)?			
Will there be any person affected by permanent and/or temporary restriction of access to any economic activity earlier performed on the parcel?			
Will there be any person affected by permanent and/or temporary restriction of access to any natural resource as a result of the project construction/enclosure of the parcel?			
Will there be loss of crops, trees, structures fences and other fixed assets due to project construction?			
Will there be restriction of access to assets, access to natural resources, communal facilities, and services?			
If the land use is changed, will it have adverse impact on social and economic activities (for example, of nearby communities, groups etc.)			
Will the project facility have a buffer zone which is outside of the government's ROW? If yes, please describe any adverse impacts on social or economic activities (for example, of nearby communities, groups etc.)			

ANNEX 3: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

The Social Development and Monitoring Plan is designed to ensure that the management plan is implemented through participation and input of all the relevant stakeholders. The basic principles of Social Development and Monitoring Plan are to ensure that the mitigation measures are followed up and implemented through the planned activities and regular checks and monitoring.

Project Activities	Potential Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Monitoring Indicator

Minimum Standards for Gender Mainstreaming Adopted by the World Food Programme

Institutional Processes and Functions	Minimum Standards
Evidence Generation	
1	Systematic collection, analysis, and incorporation of sex-disaggregated data in the all of WFP's major statistical databases
2	Incorporation of gender and age analysis into broader analysis of the context and nutrition situation
Strategic Planning	
3	Use of gender analysis in the program cycle and quality control systems
5	Updating of outcomes and indicators of WFP's Strategic Plan to stimulate and track gender outcomes
6	Ensuring that WFP food assistance policies and programs involve different sex and age groups in decisions about assessment, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
7	Identification of areas for improvement and mutual accountability for integrating gender equality and women's empowerment into WFP food assistance by working with partners at the regional, national and local levels
8	Ensuring that gender equality and women's empowerment are included in all manuals, guidance, policies and other guiding documents for activities and clusters
9	Inclusion of specific lines for gender-related costs under each program activity
10	Ensuring that WFP food assistance policies and programs adhere to the IASC gender marker and minimum standards
Program Design and Implementation	
11	Ensuring that actions that target a specific gender and/or age group are based on a comprehensive gender and age analysis and that these respond to the needs identified
12	Ensuring that WFP food assistance policies and programs facilitate women's participation in group initiatives – where appropriate – that build women's knowledge, skills and self-confidence and support social networks on which women can draw in times of need
13	Use of technologies, services, and infrastructure that help to reduce women's unpaid workloads linked to WFP food assistance
14	Use of context-specific initiatives to promote the involvement in gender work of men and boys
15	Investing in community and school based strategies and partnerships for school feeding that generate more sustainable incentives for parents to continue girls' education beyond primary school
Human Resources Management	
16	Ensuring equal representation of women and men employees at mid-level and above or the equivalent national employee levels irrespective of funding

Institutional Processes and Functions	Minimum Standards
	source
17	Assessment of core values and/or competencies in gender equality and women's empowerment of all employees
18	Ensuring that senior managers demonstrate leadership in and advocacy of equal representation of women and men
19	Ensuring that a system for recognizing excellent work in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment is in place
20	Enhancement of the implementation and tracking of gender-aware and family-friendly policies for the WFP workforce
21	Ensuring that policies take into account the impact of mobility issues on daily life inside and outside the office for all employees, including those who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex, those with disabilities and those who are HIV positive or have other chronic medical conditions
22	Ensuring awareness of all employees of the United Nations Secretary-General's Bulletin on Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and WFP's Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse policy
Capacity Development	
23	Ensuring that a comprehensive capacity development plan is in place and updated at least every three years
Communications, Knowledge and Information Management	
24	Systematic documentation and public dissemination of knowledge on, and tools and good practices for, gender equality and women's empowerment
25	Ensuring that communication plans include gender equality and women's empowerment
26	Ensuring that WFP participates in an inter-agency community of practice on gender equality and women's empowerment
Partnerships	
27	Ensuring that gender equality and women's empowerment are systematically considered in field-level agreements
28	Review of standard contract templates; ensuring that a gender clause is included where appropriate
29	Systematic participation at multiple levels in inter-agency coordination mechanisms
30	Participation in the UN SWAP peer review process with the other Rome-based agencies
Financial Resource Management	
31	Ensuring that corporate funding to implement WFP's policy for gender equality and women's empowerment is available
32	Use of a financial tracking mechanism to quantify disbursement of funds for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment
33	Allocation of a percentage of Programme Support and Administrative funding to gender activities using the gender marker system
34	Ensuring that the Gender Office is fully resourced
Evaluation	
35	Ensuring that all WFP evaluations exceed the UN SWAP requirements related to evaluation
Oversight	
36	Establishment of a senior-level mechanism for monitoring progress towards its goal and objectives for gender equality and women's empowerment
37	Involving all employees of all levels in consultations on risks related to gender equality and women's empowerment
38	Conduct of an International Labour Organization (ILO) participatory gender audit or equivalent is for at least every five years

Source: WFP. 2015. WFP Gender Policy 2015-2020. Rome.

ANNEX 4: SAMPLE RAPID ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (REA) CHECKLIST

Instructions:

- (i) The project team completes this checklist to support the environmental classification of a project.
- (ii) This checklist focuses on environmental issues and concerns.
- (iii) Answer the questions assuming the “without mitigation” case. The purpose is to identify potential impacts. Use the “remarks” section to discuss any anticipated mitigation measures.

Country/Project Title:

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
A. Project Siting Is the project area			
▪ Densely populated?			
▪ Heavy with development activities?			
▪ Adjacent to or within any environmentally sensitive areas?			
• Cultural heritage site			
• Protected Area			
• Wetland			
• Mangrove			
• Estuarine			
• Buffer zone of protected area			
• Special area for protecting biodiversity			
• Bay			
B. Potential Environmental Impacts Will the Project cause...			
▪ impacts associated with transport of wastes to the disposal site or treatment facility?			
▪ impairment of historical/cultural monuments/areas and loss/damage to these sites?			
▪ degradation of aesthetic and property value loss?			
▪ nuisance to neighboring areas due to foul odor and influx of insects, rodents, etc. from waste generated from project activities?			
▪ dislocation or involuntary resettlement of people?			

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ disproportionate impacts on the poor, women and children, Indigenous Peoples or other vulnerable groups? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ risks and vulnerabilities related occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during project construction and operation? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ public health hazards from odor, smoke from fire, and diseases transmitted by flies, insects, birds and rats? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ contamination of ground and/or surface water due to waste generated from project, including hospital waste? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ land use conflicts? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ road blocking and/or increased traffic during construction of facilities? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ noise and dust from construction activities? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ temporary silt runoff due to construction? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ hazards to public health due to inadequate management of waste, including hazardous and non-hazardous medical waste caused by inadequate institutional and financial capabilities for the management of the medical facilities? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ emission of potentially toxic volatile organics from hospital waste disposal site? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ loss of deep-rooted vegetation (e.g., trees) due to project activities? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ contamination of air quality from incineration of waste? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ public health hazards from odor, smoke from fire, and diseases transmitted by flies, rodents, insects and birds, etc.? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ health and safety hazards to workers from toxic gases and hazardous materials in the site? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ large population influx during project construction and operation that causes increased burden on social infrastructure and services? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ social conflicts if workers from other regions or countries are hired? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of materials such as explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation? 			

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ community safety risks due to both accidental and natural hazards, especially where the structural elements or components of the project are accessible to members of the affected community or where their failure could result in injury to the community throughout project construction, operation and decommissioning? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will project preparation be affected by the inability of experts/consultants, to visit the project site because of the COVID-19 pandemic? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Is the project likely to face challenges in achieving meaningful consultations because of the COVID-19 pandemic? If yes, please clarify the types of consultations to be affected and at what stages of environmental safeguards planning and implementation. <p data-bbox="240 667 922 779"><i>Examples: Project consultants are unable to travel to the project site and meet with project stakeholders. Face to face consultations with project affected people cannot be organized due to travel restrictions or social distancing requirements.</i></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Is the project likely to face challenges in preparing safeguards assessments/planning instruments and/or implementing environmental safeguards plans because of the COVID-19 pandemic? Please be as specific as you can in the remarks section. <p data-bbox="240 947 894 1029"><i>Example: Collection of environmental baseline data is not possible as consultants are unable to travel and conduct field studies.</i></p>			

ANNEX 5: FRAMEWORK CONSTRUCTION CODE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICE

The construction contractor will be required to prepare a Construction Code of Environmental Practice (CCEP) in case any construction works are to be carried out to rehabilitate the existing health and education facilities. The outline of this CCEP is provided below. The prospective subcontractor(s) will be required to expand this to include any site-specific information and submit to the various executing agencies for approval before the commencement of any construction activities.

Construction Code of Environmental Practice

Project Number: 55343-001
December 2021

**FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, and WFP: Sustaining
Essential Services Delivery Project (Support for
Afghan People)**

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AFRM		Afghanistan Resident Mission
CCEP	-	Construction Code of Environmental Practice
COVID-19	-	Coronavirus disease
MOPH	-	Ministry of Public Health
ECA	-	Environmentally critical area
ECC	-	Environmental Compliance Certificate
ECP	-	Environmentally critical project
EIA	-	Environmental impact assessment
EIS	-	Environmental impact statement
EPRMP	-	Environmental performance report and management plan
FDA	-	Food and Drug Administration
GRM	-	Grievance redress mechanism
ILO	-	International Labor Organization
OSH	-	Occupation, safety and Health
PMU	-	Project management unit
PPE	-	Personal protective equipment
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)
WHO	-	World Health Organization

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Afghanistan has been going through an elongated period of conflict. On 15 August 2021, the democratically elected government was deposed. On 7 September, a de facto government was established with an all-male interim government. The protracted and escalated conflict and a third wave of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) severely hit the country in the second quarter of 2021.

2. A novel approach to financing support for essential services is proposed, and given multiple executing agencies and an expected low risk of environmental or social impacts (Category C for both) a framework document covering both environmental and social safeguards across all outputs has been proposed, in preference to multiple documents. This Environmental and Social Management Framework is intended to ensure that activities implemented under the Sustaining Essential Services Delivery Project (Support for Afghan People) (the Project) by the United Nations Children's Fund, World Food Programme, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (the executing agencies), with support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), are compliant with the relevant requirements of the UN executing agencies, as well as ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009).

3. The Project will sustain the delivery of essential public services and food security to ease the adverse impact of economic disruptions on the welfare and livelihoods of vulnerable Afghan people.

4. This financing will have the following four outputs:

Output 1: Food Security Enhanced (WFP and FAO)

Output 2: Delivery of core health services continued (implemented by UNICEF)

Output 3: Access to primary and secondary education sustained (implemented by UNICEF)

Output 4: Monitoring and implementation capacity strengthened (implemented by UNDP)

5. The project will be implemented by WFP and FAO (output 1), UNICEF (outputs 2 and 3), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (output 4) as recipients of the Asian Development Fund (ADF) grant financing for the benefit of the people of Afghanistan, in accordance with the grant agreements to be signed between ADB and each United Nations (UN) agency. Since ADB maintains the hold it placed on its assistance in Afghanistan effective 15 August, the proposed grant financing will be fully off-budget and no consent or concurrence of the de facto authorities will be sought.

6. The project has been screened and categorized as C for environment per the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) as the proposed civil works are minor and will all take place within existing facilities so are anticipated to have only minimal impacts in relation to temporary disturbances, construction safety and waste management.

7. Repair and rehabilitation works will be conducted on buildings that are otherwise fully functional, i.e. with connections to basic municipal services. No site clearance, land acquisition or resettlement is required. Adverse impacts will be minimal, highly site-specific, limited to the construction period, and can be addressed through sound construction practices.

8. This construction code of environmental practice (CCEP) sets out the standards and procedures to which the contractors must adhere in order to manage the potential environmental impacts of construction works. The CCEP identifies necessary procedural requirements during facility design and mitigation measures in respect of anticipated impacts

during construction. It also sets out rules, responsibilities and good environmental management practices. It sets out requirements in relation to noise and dust control; ecology and land protection; temporary traffic management; waste management; construction safety, core labor standards, consultation/communication and grievance redress. The CCEP will be referred to in the bidding document of all works packages.

II. LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

9. The Project will be implemented by WFP and FAO (output 1), UNICEF (outputs 2 and 3), and UNDP (output 4) as recipients of ADF grant financing for the benefit of the people of Afghanistan, in accordance with the grant agreements to be signed between ADB and each UN agency. Grant financing will be fully off-budget and no consent or concurrence of the de facto authorities will be sought.

10. The Project shall, at a minimum, comply with the safeguards policies and procedures of ADB as stipulated in SPS 2009, as well as the respective safeguard policies of FAO, UNICEF, UNDP, and WFP. Section IV presents a table where the safeguard principles of ADB's SPS 2009 with the equivalent elements of the UN agencies' respective policies are compared and measures to fill gaps, if any, are outlined.

ADB Safeguard Policies and Requirements

11. The Project shall comply with the safeguards policies and procedures of the ADB, specifically **SPS 2009 and OM Section F1/BP**. National Environmental and Social (E&S) Regulation will apply to all EAs' implemented activities. On the other hand, each Eas' E&S Safeguard regulation will apply only to the relevant EA for the implementation of the corresponding outputs.

12. No impacts related to the ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement are anticipated under any of the project activities proposed for implementation. There will be no new construction or extension and any repair activities will be implemented within existing facilities and without impact, temporary or permanent, on any users of land or facilities, formal or informal.

C. FAO Safeguard Policies and Requirements

13. FAO requires that the Project follow its **Environmental and Social Management Guidelines (ESMG), 2015**, which facilitate the early and systematic identification and assessment of E&S risks and the integration of the management of these risks into the project cycle. The guidelines address compliance with E&S standards and detail the mandatory requirements for managing environmental and social performance of FAO programmes, projects and sub-projects throughout the life of a project.. FAO will develop projects and programs so that they meet the requirements of standards as stipulated in the Guidelines. These apply to all FAO projects and programmes above \$100,000 including technical assistance provided by FAO staff or supported by FAO.

14. The specific objectives of the guidelines are to:

- identify, evaluate and manage the environmental and social risks and impacts of a project.
- adopt a mitigation hierarchy:
 - (a) Avoidance of adverse environmental and social impacts is the priority;

- (b) Where avoidance is not feasible, minimize or mitigate risks to acceptable levels; and then
- (c) Where residual impacts remain, compensate for/offset them whenever technically and financially feasible.
- promote sustainable agriculture and food systems.

15. Environmental and Social Risk Screening, Stakeholder Engagement, and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) are required for all projects and programmes subject to the ESMG. In addition to that, FAO requires the use of different safeguards instruments including: Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP), ESMFs, Environmental and Social Analysis for moderate risk projects and Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) for high risk projects.

D. UNICEF Safeguard Policies and Requirements

16. UNICEF's standard procedures include aspects of safeguarding against sexual exploitation and abuse, fraud, use of child labour, disease outbreaks and emergencies. The following outlines the responsibilities of UNICEF and its implementing partners for some extraordinary incidents. After internal assurance and approval, donors (e.g., ADB) are duly informed. Applicable policies include **UNICEF Gender Policy 2021–2030, Guidance Note for Reporting Allegations of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and Concerns of Abuse Significant Harm to a child-Afghanistan CO August 2021, Comprehensive Safe and Secure Schools Framework 2020. ESMFs and Environmental and Social Commitment Plans** are prepared for specific projects in collaboration with development partners.

(a) Child Labour

17. UNICEF projects with implementing partners will avoid engaging children in child labour and will therefore ensure that no children engage in project-related work that could negatively affect their health and personal development or interfere with their compulsory education. Where cases of child labour are identified, immediate steps shall be taken to correct and remedy them, including the rehabilitation and social integration of the child where necessary and appropriate.

(b) Gender-based Violence Strategy for UNICEF and NGO Implementing Partners

18. UNICEF embraces and prioritizes gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment not only as core principles and practices. Its Gender Policy (2021–2030) embeds gender equality as an essential element of the mandate of UNICEF to promote the realization of equal rights for all children. Aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals and UN Reform, this Policy commits UNICEF to a bolder and more ambitious vision for gender equality and the empowerment of all children, adolescents, and women. It mandates that UNICEF go beyond simply responding to the manifestations of inequality, and instead work actively to remove the underlying structural barriers—such as harmful social norms and gendered power systems—that perpetuate inequalities. This transformative, values-based approach, which simultaneously empowers disadvantaged children, adolescents and women, positions gender equality as fundamental to child rights and seeks to chart a clear path towards a more just, equitable, empathetic, and inclusive world for all. UNICEF along with its partners will undertake to identify gender-based violence risks and bottlenecks for women, girls, children and their caretakers for further advocacy ensuring safe and meaningful access for vulnerable women and girls who face restrictions and gender-based violence risks while accessing basic services.

(c) Prevention of exploitation

19. UNICEF ensures that all UNICEF personnel in UNICEF Afghanistan are aware of the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policies and their expected behaviors. Country offices ensure that all UNICEF personnel are aware of PSEA policies and that these are readily accessible and visible to everyone in the office. A PSEA information package has been developed, which includes all essential PSEA-related information, provided to all staff members as part of their induction. This is also displayed throughout the Country Office in each section.

20. UNICEF ensures that all partners, extenders and contractors adhere to the Secretary General's Bulletin Organizations and entities in a contractual relationship with UNICEF are expected to abide by the Secretary General's Bulletin.⁶ Given the critical role that UNICEF's partners and contractors play in program implementation, UNICEF invests in building capacity of those partners that do not have adequate capacity on PSEA. UNICEF's standard Program Cooperation Agreement with implementing partners includes prohibitions of SEA by vendor personnel (Clause 19). UNICEF's new standard terms and conditions of the contract with vendors include prohibitions of SEA by vendor personnel that align with the contract provisions used by UN Secretariat offices (UNICEF supply contract Annex A clause 7.7). These provisions will apply to corporate or institutional contractors (individual contractors and consultants are addressed in the "recruitment procedures").

21. UNICEF has developed and implemented a Country Office report mechanism that includes a community-based complaint protocol. All complaints should be reported verbally or in writing to their Head of Office (Representative, Regional Director, Division Director (or that person's supervisor if the Head of Office is not appropriate) or directly to the office of internal audit and investigation (OIAI) at integrity1@unicef.org. This information on SEA reporting will be posted by the selected implementing partners at all health and education facilities, with the understanding that reporting is not optional and failure to report is a violation of the Secretary General's Bulletin. All the SEA cases are treated with strict confidentiality, the part that also included into the training package for the Ips.

(d) Environmental Sustainability for Children

22. UNICEF issued the Strategic Framework on Environmental Sustainability for Children (2015–2017), which is designed to significantly strengthen UNICEF's policy, programmes, advocacy, research and engagement on environmental sustainability to deliver better results for children, especially the most disadvantaged. Its priorities for 2016–2017 were to: (i) strengthen UNICEF policy and guidance on environmental sustainability as a cross-cutting issue; (ii) strengthen the inclusion of environmental sustainability in UNICEF programming; (iii) advocate for the full recognition and inclusion of children in the policy discourse on environmental sustainability; (iv) strengthen opportunities for children's development and well-being to benefit from environmental sustainability related public and private finance; and (v) incorporate environmental sustainability management in the organization. The Strategic Framework is being replaced by the UNICEF Social and Environmental Sustainability Standards and Procedures.

23. UNICEF has Social and Environmental Sustainability Standards and Procedures (SESSP) developed in 2019. This is still draft but already applied and experiences being used

⁶ Secretary-General's bulletin ST/SGB/2008/5: Prohibition of discrimination, harassment, including sexual harassment, and abuse of authority.

to finalize the framework. The SESSP set out the basic tenets that guide and underpin UNICEF's approach to the Social and Environmental Standards. At the programme and field level, Social and Environmental Standards (SES) 1–8 are designed to help manage and improve UNICEF's social and environmental performance through a risk and outcome-based approach. SES 1: Labour and Working Conditions; SES 2: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention; SES 3: Community Health, Safety and Security; SES 4: Land Acquisition/Displacement and Involuntary Resettlement; SES 5: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management; SES 6: Indigenous Peoples; SES 7: Cultural Heritage; SES 8: Climate Change and Disaster Risks. Given UNICEF's unique mandate, issues related to children's rights, disability rights, and gender equality are mainstreamed into each of the eight Standards.

(e) Emergency Preparedness

24. UNICEF will ensure that implementing partners, in collaboration with appropriate and relevant authorities and third parties (e.g., World Health Organization [WHO]/Health Cluster, Education Cluster), will be prepared to respond to accidental and emergency situations in a manner appropriate to prevent and mitigate any harm to people and/or the environment. The emergency preparedness and response activities will be periodically reviewed and revised, as necessary to reflect changing conditions. UNICEF will consider the differential impacts of emergency situations on women and men, the elderly, children, people with disabilities, and potentially marginalized groups, and strengthen the participation of women in decision-making processes on emergency preparedness and response strategies. Appropriate information about emergency preparedness and response activities, resources, and responsibilities will also be shared with affected communities, in line with UNICEF's Accountability to Affected Population framework.⁷

E. WFP Safeguard Policies and Requirements

25. WFP requires that the Project follows the WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF). Module 3 of the ESSF defines the WFP Environmental and Social Safeguards for Programme Activities including the required tools to identify, avoid, minimize and manage any environmental and/or social potential negative impact associated with WFP's programme interventions. The module outlines: (i) the Strategic Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks of a Country Strategic Plan (CSP); (ii) the Environmental and Social Risk Screening (ESRS) of the detailed design of all interventions under a CSP activity; (iii) the ESIA of high-risk interventions; (iv) the ESMP for the implementation of medium- or high-risk interventions; (v) the disclosure of ESMPs and ESIA's to relevant stakeholders; and (vi) the Community Feedback Mechanism.

26. WFP additionally requires that the project adopts the minimum standards for gender mainstreaming adopted by WFP in line with the 2015–2020 Gender Policy (as updated).

III. ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND RISKS

27. The anticipated impacts of proposed civil works include:
- (i) Air pollution from dust emissions from on-site excavation and emission from heavy equipment and construction vehicles used for construction and construction activities.
 - (ii) Water pollution from run-off or soil erosion from stockpiled construction

⁷ Details of the UNICEF approach to Accountability to Affected Population can be found in the project Social Assessment Report.

- materials, wastewater from domestic sewage of construction workers, and accidental spillage of oil and other lubricants from washing of construction equipment.
- (iii) Noise pollution and vibration from construction activities that may disturb nearby communities.
- (iv) Generation of solid wastes from construction workers and construction and demolition
- (v) Generation sewage waste during construction and operation phase
- (vi) Generation of medical waste during operation phase
- (vii) Occupational health and safety risks to construction workers.
- (viii) Community health and safety impacts, primarily as a result of exposure to noise, smell of paints and solvents and dangerous excavated work areas.

IV. CONTRACTOR OBLIGATIONS

28. Each Contractor is required to take the following measures to address potential impacts and risks to environment, health and safety of workers and communities:

- (i) Appointment of a qualified environment, health and safety specialist to supervise construction works in compliance with the CCEP.
- (ii) The execution of the works and all associated operations on the work sites or off-site are carried out in conformity with statutory and regulatory environmental requirements of the ADB SPS 2009 and the respective Ias. This includes the provisions embodied in the documents listed under Section II of the CCEP.
- (iii) All measures and precautions are taken to avoid any nuisance or disturbance arising from the execution of construction works and their related activities. This will, wherever possible, be achieved by suppression of the nuisance (or unwanted effects to the physical environment and people) at source rather than abatement of the nuisance once generated.
- (iv) Compensation is paid for any damage, loss, spoilage, or disturbance of the properties and health of affected people during execution of the construction works as specified in the Bid Documents.
- (v) Local skilled and unskilled labour is recruited to increase the direct benefits in the subproject area(s) and to minimize potential environmental issues related to construction camps, disease transmission and socio-cultural disputes.
- (vi) Ensure that the International Labor Organization (ILO) Core Labor Standards are applied to the contractor's personnel, including laws related to their employment, health, safety, and welfare during the rehabilitation of the facilities. More specifically, each contractor shall: (a) comply with the Borrower's applicable labor law and regulations and incorporate applicable workplace occupational safety norms; (b) do not use child labor; (c) do not discriminate workers in respect of employment and occupation; (d) do not use forced labor; € allow freedom of association and effectively recognize the right to collective bargaining.
- (vii) Establish a simple system to receive, register, and address community concerns and complaints. Contact number of the contractor including name, position and telephone number will be shared with local authorities.
- (viii) Demonstrate how the impacts associated with the construction works as defined in Table 1 below are complied with. For that purpose, conduct weekly monitoring of compliance with the CCEP, and include section in the monthly report to the executing agency. The report format defined in Appendix 1 shall be used for monthly reporting to the executing agency.

29. The following activities are strictly prohibited on or near the project site:

- (i) Cutting of trees for any reason outside the approved construction area;

- (ii) Hunting, fishing, wildlife capture, or plant collection;
- (iii) Use of unapproved toxic materials, including lead-based paints, asbestos-containing materials;
- (iv) Deposition of chemicals, sanitary wastewater, spoil, waste oil, and concrete agitator washings in water courses;
- (v) Disturbance to anything with architectural or historical value;
- (vi) Employment of workers under the age of 16;
- (vii) Discrimination regarding recruitment, wages and compensation.

Table 1: Mitigation/Management Measures for Pre-Construction and Construction Phase by Contractor

Potential impacts and issues	Nature of impacts/Issues	Environmental Action /Prevention by Contractor
Design and pre-construction phase		
Facility design	Failure to comply with procedures, codes and administrative orders for repair and rehabilitation of facility design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure compliance with relevant design standards for health care and education facilities based on the requirements of ADB and IAs policies and guidelines.
Permits	Failure to secure necessary permits and clearances prior to construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure the Building Permit, Sanitary Permit, Electrical Permit, and other clearances prior to start of construction works • Secure the Fire Safety Evaluation Clearance from the city/municipal Fire Marshal
Construction phase		
Environmental and Social Issues	Complaints, Concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and disseminate effective grievance redress mechanism (GRM) • Share contractor contact details with local authority leaders
EHS capacity	Inadequate EHS management capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign qualified EHS staff at each construction site to supervise and monitor CCEP implementation and report to ADB and IAs
Monitoring and Reporting	Failure to comply with ADB and IA requirements; Failure to adequately implement the CCEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit progress reports/status of construction and CCEP implementation every month to ADB and IAs on behalf of the concerned health care and education facilities
Water and soil pollution	Leakage of spills of fuel and lubricants that may contaminate soil, surface water and groundwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent pollution of soil, surface water/ groundwater by ensuring the following: • Location of storage facilities for fuel/oil/cement/ chemicals are located 200m away from the river, stream and waterways • Soil surfaces shall be made impermeable and provided with bunds • Vehicles/heavy equipment maintenance and re-fuelling area will prevent spillage of fuel, oil and hazardous materials to seep into soil • Oil traps shall be provided in the maintenance and service areas; • Fuel storage and refilling areas located > 50 m from water sources and protected by temporary bunds to contain spills.

Potential impacts and issues	Nature of impacts/Issues	Environmental Action /Prevention by Contractor
Air quality	Concentration of machinery working in one area plus haulage vehicle traffic may result in local areas of poor air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment will be maintained to a high standard to ensure efficient running and fuel-burning. High-horsepower equipment will be provided with tail gas purifiers. • All vehicle emissions will be in compliance with relevant international emission standards
Dust	Caused by earth moving and construction haulage traffic can cause poor air quality and nuisance to householders and farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material stockpiles and concrete mixing equipment will be equipped with dust shrouds • Regular water spraying when dust observed on construction sites, construction roads, and stockpiled material • Maintenance of driving surfaces will be standard site management practice • Vehicles carrying soil, sand, or other fine materials to and from the construction sites will be covered
Noise impacts on sensitive receptor	Noise caused by the concentration of machinery working in one area, plus haulage vehicles, can cause a range of impacts from nuisance to health problems. Noise could disrupt ongoing medical services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction after 10:00pm shall be strictly prohibited. • During daytime construction, the contractor will ensure that temporary anti-noise barriers will be installed to shield sensitive receptors.
Water Quality	Pollution of local water courses through sediment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction site drainage will ensure any rainfall will be diverted to a holding pond or suitable land to prevent localised flooding and sedimentation of surface water • In stream works will take place in dry season
Construction waste and spoil	Unauthorized or careless storage and disposal of waste can damage property, vegetation, agricultural land, and block natural drainage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary storage of spoil waste shall be located away from the rivers, streams and waterway • Construction waste will be stored securely to prevent escape in containers • Final disposal site of waste and spoil will be in a site approved by the district and provincial authorities.
Waste from workers	The construction workforce will generate domestic wastewater & garbage (food wastes, paper, and other solid waste including food-laden wash water) which causes impacts if poorly disposed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide sufficient waste bins at strategic locations and ensure that they are protected from birds and vermin • Emptied regularly to prevent overflow • Disposed of in local disposal site as approved by ADB and IAs
Erosion impacts	Facility construction may require earthworks which will leave surfaces liable to erosion, especially in heavy rain periods.	<p>Erosion control includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limiting construction and material handling during periods of rains and high winds • Stabilizing all cut slopes, embankments and other erosion-prone working areas while works are going on • All earthwork disturbance areas shall be stabilized within 30 days after earthworks have been completed.

Potential impacts and issues	Nature of impacts/Issues	Environmental Action /Prevention by Contractor
Community health and safety	Construction work poses safety hazards and threats to nearby residents and passers-by, including staff, patients and guests of adjacent hospitals. Excavations, loss of access and movements of large machinery and vehicles all potentially impact on existing utilities, community safety and day-to-day operation of existing/adjacent hospitals.	<p>Community health and safety will be safeguarded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning construction activities so as to minimize disturbances to residents, passers-by, and utilities • Temporary land occupation will be planned well ahead of construction to minimize its impact and after consultation with the affected community • Land reinstated to its original condition after construction. • Implementing safety measures around the construction sites to protect the public, including warning signs to alert the public to potential safety hazards, barriers to prevent public access to construction sites, and a watch person, where necessary.
Road safety (through movement of vehicle and equipment for construction)	Increased motorised vehicle movement including heavy goods vehicles to and from the site during construction may increase road safety risks for local residents and passers-by.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that drivers of all vehicles strictly follow road rules and maintain good road safety standards • Deliveries of construction materials to the site by heavy good vehicles will be properly supervised by use of banksmen / traffic marshals
Occupational health and Safety	Workers are subject to safety hazards while operating and/or moving around machinery, as well as dust and noise impacts from extended exposures at the work site.	<p>Contractors shall ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All reasonable steps are taken to protect any person on the site from health and safety risks • Construction sites are safe and healthy workplaces • Only certified and tested machineries and equipment is used • Adequate training or instruction for occupational health and safety is provided • Adequate supervision of safe work systems is implemented • Means of access to and exit from the site are without risk to health and safety • A first aid kit will be available on each construction site • All member of staff is responsible for first aid and is aware of local health care facilities
Human health and environmental pollution – Site Hand Over	Hazardous waste materials, unprotected latrines and organic waste remaining after construction will pose a risk to human health and safety.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All unused or discarded construction materials will be removed from the site before hand-over • Surroundings will be landscaped to reinstate original site conditions • All temporary dwellings, cook houses and latrines will be removed upon completion of the construction and the site cleaned.
Construction completion	Facility does not conform to approved plans and specifications; Improper site clean-up and restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure a Fire Safety Inspection Certificate • Secure an Occupancy Permit • Submit a completion report together with as-built drawings to the ADB and IAs during turn-over • Ensure proper restoration of disturbed areas and clean-up of site.

Appendix 1: Contractor's EHS Progress Monitoring Report

Contract (Insert Contract ref/number)
Completed by (Insert name of Contractor's Environmental Health and Safety Officer)
Company name (Insert name of Company)

Reporting Frequency: Quarterly

Date of this report	DD-MM-YY	Reporting Period	MM/YY – MM/YY
Permits and licenses secured (construction permits, licenses)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Xxx • Xxx • Xxx • xxx 		
Key construction activities since last report			
Planned construction activities in next reporting period			

Progress with EHS Activities this month	
Recruitment of construction workers Compliance with labor laws and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of construction workers as of DD-MM-YY: Xxx women, xxx men; xxx% unskilled labor • Number of new recruitments in reporting period: xxx women, xxx men • We confirm the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Adherence to the International Labor Organization (ILO) Core Labor Standards <input type="checkbox"/> Compliance with Labor guidelines of UN Agencies <input type="checkbox"/>
Trainings Undertaken – all training related to EHS	EHS Training Provided: Participants: Who provided the training:
Personal Protective Equipment	New construction PPE issued this month: Number of incidents of workers not wearing adequate construction PPE:
Emergency Response	
Use of site accident Book	Accidents reported: Description and Actions taken: Outcome:
Spillages	Number of spills: Description and Actions taken: Impact of spill:
Other incidents	Number of incidents: Description and Actions taken: Impact of incident:
Concerns and Complaints	
	Number of complaints: Action taken for each complaint: Outstanding complaints:
Describe CCEP Compliance Issues, Problems or Other issues PMU should be aware of	

Prepared by: _____ (Contractor)	Verified by: _____ (authorized UN Agency Staff)
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ANNEX 6: ADB PROHIBITED INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES LIST

The following do not qualify for Asian Development Bank financing:

- (i) production or activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labor,¹ or child labor;²
- (ii) production of or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under host country laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements or subject to international phaseouts or bans, such as (a) pharmaceuticals,³ pesticides, and herbicides,⁴ (b) ozone-depleting substances,⁵ (c) polychlorinated biphenyls,⁶ and other hazardous chemicals,⁷ (d) wildlife or wildlife products regulated under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,⁸ and (e) transboundary trade in waste or waste products;⁹
- (iii) production of or trade in weapons and munitions, including paramilitary materials;
- (iv) production of or trade in alcoholic beverages, excluding beer and wine;¹⁰
- (v) production of or trade in tobacco;¹¹
- (vi) gambling, casinos, and equivalent enterprises;
- (vii) production of or trade in radioactive materials¹² including nuclear reactors and components thereof;
- (viii) production of, trade in, or use of unbonded asbestos fibers;¹³
- (ix) commercial logging operations or the purchase of logging equipment for use in primary tropical moist forests or old-growth forests; and
- (x) marine and coastal fishing practices, such as large-scale pelagic drift net fishing and fine mesh net fishing, harmful to vulnerable and protected species in large numbers and damaging to marine biodiversity and habitats.

¹ Forced labor means all work or services not voluntarily performed, that is, extracted from individuals under threat of force or penalty

² Child labor means the employment of children whose age is below the host country's statutory minimum age of employment or employment of children in contravention of International Labor Organization Convention No. 138 "Minimum Age Convention" (www.ilo.org).

³ A list of pharmaceutical products subject to phaseouts or bans is available at <http://www.who.int>.

⁴ A list of pesticides and herbicides subject to phaseouts or bans is available at <http://www.pic.int>.

⁵ A list of the chemical compounds that react with and deplete stratospheric ozone resulting in the widely publicized ozone holes is listed in the Montreal Protocol, together with target reduction and phaseout dates. Information is available at <http://www.unep.org/ozone/montreal.shtml>.

⁶ A group of highly toxic chemicals, polychlorinated biphenyls are likely to be found in oil-filled electrical transformers, capacitors, and switchgear dating from 1950 to 1985.

⁷ A list of hazardous chemicals is available at <http://www.pic.int>.

⁸ A list is available at <http://www.cites.org>.

⁹ As defined by the Basel Convention; see <http://www.basel.int>.

¹⁰ This does not apply to project sponsors who are not substantially involved in these activities. Not substantially involved means that the activity concerned is ancillary to a project sponsor's primary operations.

¹¹ This does not apply to project sponsors who are not substantially involved in these activities. Not substantially involved means that the activity concerned is ancillary to a project sponsor's primary operations.

¹² This does not apply to the purchase of medical equipment, quality control (measurement) equipment, and any equipment for which ADB considers the radioactive source to be trivial and adequately shielded.

¹³ This does not apply to the purchase and use of bonded asbestos cement sheeting where the asbestos content is less than 20%.

ANNEX 7: FAO ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION- SCREENING CHECKLIST

ANNEX 8: WFP SCREENING TOOL