



Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

Appraisal Stage

(ESRS Appraisal Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 02/21/2024 | Report No: ESRSA03315



I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Operation Data

Operation ID	Product	Operation Acronym	Approval Fiscal Year
P180909	Investment Project Financing (IPF)	National Community Initiatives Project	2025
Operation Name	National Community Initiatives Project		
Country/Region Code	Beneficiary country/countries (borrower, recipient)	Region	Practice Area (Lead)
Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz Republic	EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	Social Sustainability and Inclusion
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Kyrgyz Republic	Community Development and Investment Agency (ARIS)	29-Feb-2024	31-Jul-2024
Estimated Decision Review Date	Total Project Cost		
15-Feb-2024	27,000,000.00		

Proposed Development Objective

The development objective is to improve access to climate-resilient socio-economic infrastructure and increase economic opportunities for women and youth in target communities.

B. Is the operation being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

No

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project Activities

[Description imported from the PAD Data Sheet in the Portal providing information about the key aspects and components/sub-components of the project]

The National Community Initiatives Project of Kyrgyz Republic (NCIP) builds on a series of CDD operations (Village Investment Project P146970 and CASA-1000 Community Support Project P163592) that have supported the Kyrgyz Republic to improve access to infrastructure and services, especially in rural areas. It aims to scale up, standardize, and deepen the impact of a series of CDD operations implemented earlier. It will be implemented in the KR's 40 rayons



(districts) across the seven oblasts (regions) in the north and south of the country—Naryn, Issyk-Kul, Chui, Talas, Batken, Osh and Jalal-Abad. While it will provide a national platform across all 40 districts, the first operation will cover only one Aiyl Aimak (sub-district) per district (i.e., 40 out of 452 AA). The target AAs will be selected based on criteria such as population, poverty, remoteness, and level of subsidization. Each targeted AA will receive social mobilization, capacity building, and social infrastructure investments, plus a subset of the targeted AAs will also receive livelihoods activities targeting women and youth. The project will support inclusive participation and capacity building of target communities in village needs assessments, planning, prioritization, and decision-making over social infrastructure investments and economic livelihood opportunities for youth and women in beneficiary communities, as well as monitoring and oversight of implementation. Component includes: Component 1 – Village Infrastructure Investments. This component will provide sub-grants to selected AA(s) in each district for social infrastructure investments. It will also provide associated social mobilization and capacity building activities, including actions to institutionalize CDD practices in local development processes. Target AAs will be selected according to criteria that will be finalized during appraisal. Allocations for investments per targeted AA will be estimated and be adequate to finance social infrastructure, such as a kindergarten, school rehabilitation, construction of new additional school facility investments which integrate renewable energy sources and energy efficiency, health facilities, water supply, sewer and irrigation systems. Component 2 - Livelihood opportunities for women and youth. This component supports the economic empowerment of women and youth in a subset of the targeted 40 AAs, selected based their social mobilization performance and business plans. This support will be provided through market assessments, and provision of facilities and trainings in entrepreneurship, value chain and other business skills. These services will draw on market and value chain assessments of relevant livelihood opportunities in sectors such as agriculture, handicrafts, tourism, digital and others. In sectors identified, this component will focus on expanding livelihood opportunities for women and youth. It is anticipated that these facilities could vary significantly in technical complexity (e.g., from apple storage facilities to ICT centers). Both components 1 and 2 will include a focus on expanding access to childcare -- via investments that expand access to kindergartens, training on early childhood development and alternative childcare models, and training and support for private kindergartens under component 2. Component 3: Project management, and monitoring and evaluation. Component 4: CERC

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1 Overview of Environmental and Social Project Settings

[Description of key features relevant to the operation’s environmental and social risks and opportunities (e.g., whether the project is nationwide or regional in scope, urban/rural, in an FCV context, presence of Indigenous Peoples or other minorities, involves associated facilities, high-biodiversity settings, etc.) – Max. character limit 10,000]

The project will be implemented at national level, throughout the country, mostly in rural areas, within or in close vicinity of the settlement areas. Target poorest 40 Aiyl Aimaks (AAs)-one in each of 40 districts to be selected among total 452 AAs in the country. The target AAs will be selected based on criteria such as population, poverty, remoteness, and level of subsidization . Approximately 10 Aiyl Aimaks out of 40 AAs will receive support for livelihood activities aimed at women and youth. These grants will be financed out of the IDA funds (US\$25mIn.) and Early Learning Partnership Trust Fund (US\$2mIn.) The investments are not defined at the appraisal stage, as the decision will be made based on participatory method, involving communities in decision process during implementation stage. The investments may include a new kindergarten, school rehabilitation, construction of new additional school facility investments, primary healthcare facilities, water supply, sewer and irrigation systems. Selection of infrastructure and livelihoods sub-projects will be based on community mobilization, women and youth engagement activities, ensuring



that all sub-projects support poverty reduction and gender equity goals. The range of investments is wide and may include agricultural processing workshops, garment production, tourism facilities and etc. Most of investments are expected in urban settlements, where communities reside or in close vicinity. While there is no limitation to the scope of activities to be selected, the project will not finance activities with substantial and high environmental and social risks and impacts, as stipulated in the sub-project exclusion list in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

D.2 Overview of Borrower’s Institutional Capacity for Managing Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

[Description of Borrower’s capacity (i.e., prior performance under the Safeguard Policies or ESF, experience applying E&S policies of IFIs, Environmental and social unit/staff already in place) and willingness to manage risks and impacts and of provisions planned or required to have capabilities in place, along with the needs for enhanced support to the Borrower – Max. character limit 10,000]

The Community Development and Investment Agency (ARIS) has implemented several Bank-financed projects and is currently implementing four projects under the Bank’s Operational Policies and two regional economic development projects under the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). ARIS has established the team of environmental and social specialists under various projects, with experience and knowledge. ARIS mainly has been practicing the ESF/safeguards coordination by one environmental and social specialist with environmental background, however, due to limited market some ESF specialists work for several projects. The ESF experience remains limited, the capacity building in some ESF aspects is needed. These aspects may include: the environmental and social screening and risk categorization; measures implemented in case of non-compliance, land acquisition, land use restrictions and involuntary resettlement; labor management; community health and safety; incidents reporting and actual rectification of the issues. One of the deficiencies observed and needs to be improved is ensuring that ARIS project management and engineers work closely with the E&S staff and apply contractual measures in cases of non-compliance by a contractors. ARIS will establish a new team to implement NCIP. The team will include an environmental specialist and social specialist. The Bank will provide the ESF training session after recruitment of the Project ESF staff. The relevant specialists get periodic training by ESF Bank staff, with the most recent being held in 2022 and 2023, where the importance of contract management and ESF compliance nexus in project management. ARIS should establish a robust mechanism, including training at community levels, to ensure the effective implementation of the ESMPs of the various subprojects.

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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) Moderate

A.1 Environmental Risk Rating Moderate

[Summary of key factors contributing to risk rating, in accordance with the ES Directive and the Technical Note on Screening and Risk Classification under the ESF – Max. character limit 4,000]

Given the subprojects are small scale, and the implementation agency has a good track record in implementing Bank financed projects, the environmental risk is rated as moderate. Given the nature of the project where subproject locations and type of activities supported are determined during project implementation phase, a framework approach is applied to the project. Infrastructure investments under this project can positively impact the



environment in e.g. integrating renewable energy sources and energy efficiency in education facilities; implementing rainwater harvesting technology; reducing water losses from improved irrigation systems; reducing risks associated with climate change and natural disasters due to incorporating resilience measures of newly constructed or rehabilitated buildings; and improvements to public spaces such as parks. The activities that may have environmental risks and impacts, include: (Component 1) infrastructure projects that relate to construction and/or rehabilitation activities, such as schools, community centers, small scale village level water supply and sanitation; irrigation and road structures, and first aid points (FAP) . (Component 2) livelihood investments that also include smaller-scale construction of facilities, such as garment production, dairy production and IT startups targeting women and youth beneficiaries. Construction and rehabilitation activities may potentially result in increased pollution due to improper care, handling and storage of construction material and waste, generation of noise and dust levels, and, possibly, health impacts related to inadequate disposal of asbestos containing material if there is any. These are temporary in nature and site-specific, and expected to be easily addressed by applying best practice mitigation measures. Some activities will generate waste during their operations such as chemical waste from garment production, agricultural waste from dairy production, water supply and sanitation including optimization of latrine design and connecting wastewater lines to household level, or medical waste (FAP), while others generate waste at the end of the of the activities such as electronic waste from electrical and IT equipment. Sub-project activities that will cause significant or high environmental risks will be excluded from the project. Such activities may include : irreversible loss of biodiversity, pollution of waterways, impacts on water protection zones, construction within natural protected areas and cultural heritage sites. ARIS shall prepare the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), which will include procedures E&S due diligence, including E&S screening, exclusion list, mitigation, management and monitoring requirements. For CERC under Component 4, since the potential activities are unknown, CERC section will be part of ESMF.

A.2 Social Risk Rating

Moderate

[Summary of key factors contributing to risk rating, in accordance with the ES Directive and the Technical Note on Screening and Risk Classification under the ESF – Max. character limit 4,000]

Social risk is rated as Moderate based on the proposed scope of the project at the concept stage and information available to inform the risk assessment. Potential risks are expected to be residual due to poor implementation quality and lack of inclusive processes which may result in social exclusion and community tensions due to perceived inequitable access to benefits and jealousy. Main concern of distribution of project benefits across the country will be managed through selection process developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders. Beneficiary selection criteria need to be carefully elaborated to ensure inclusive access to the poorest communities, children with disabilities, equitable regional and ethnically balanced distribution of funds. All investments will be based on a village-level participatory needs assessment with particular attention to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups as a part of the overall project designing. The security in Batken is essential as the conflicts on the Kyrgyz-Tajik border in 2021-2022 have resulted in local tensions, which could affect labor and community safety. To identify and evaluate relevant security risks, a security assessment was conducted under Second regional economic development project (REDP-2) financed by WB and implemented by ARIS. ARIS will use the REDP-2 approach to assess and mitigate security risks for the subprojects in Batken. During rehabilitation of public buildings project affected parties may be temporarily relocated to the nearest publicly owned facilities thus avoiding any health and safety issues, including SEA/SH risks. Adverse risks related to community health and safety and labor-management, including influx, child and forced labor, are not envisaged given the nature of small infrastructure at community level. The project’s design shall ensure inclusive and transparent criteria to enable inclusive access to benefits and meaningful community engagement.



[Summary of key factors contributing to risk rating. This attribute is only for the internal version of the download document and not a part of the disclosable version – Max. character limit 8,000]

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

B.1 Relevance of Environmental and Social Standards

ESS1 - Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

The project's overall environmental and social risk rating is Moderate. The Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 are considered relevant for the project. The project follows a framework approach as the subprojects will be selected and the site-specific investments will be identified through a community participatory approach during the project implementation. The environmental risks associated with the project activities relate to construction/rehabilitation activities, as well as waste management. These include risks of air, noise, dust pollution, soil and water pollution, as well as groundwater pollution; at operation stage – wastewater, chemical waste from processing plants or garment production, agricultural waste and manure, e-waste and medical waste. The social risks associated with the project activities relate to: (i) land acquisition, land use restrictions and involuntary resettlement; (ii) labor management; and (iii) community health and safety. The project risks are expected to be site-specific, temporary and can be readily addressed through application of standard mitigation measures and compliance with national laws, labor and OHS, the ESF. Towards addressing the residual risks, ARIS prepared drafts of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) with preliminary assessment of risks and mitigation measures, Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Labor Management Procedures (LMP) which have been consulted with public prior to appraisal. Exclusion list was prepared as part of ESMF. Site-specific ESMPs will be prepared for each type of the subproject during implementation. Specific section on Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC), describing the environmental and social risk management procedures, is also included in the ESMF. Currently, the CERC does not have specific interventions or funds allocated. The environment and social due diligence for this component will be carried out at the time the CERC is activated during project implementation. Based on the lessons learnt earlier, the project will need to ensure that solid technical designs, supervision and quality control are present, and ARIS needs to have strong field engineers who work closely with the environmental and social specialists of the project. In addition, immediate contract measures shall be applied if there is non-compliance with ESS, thus contract management will be closely connected to E&S monitoring by ARIS environmental and social specialists. The draft Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) sets out (i) the environmental and social instruments that shall be adopted and implemented under the project and (ii) the measures and actions, including timeframes, institutional, staffing, training, monitoring and reporting arrangements, and a grievance management.

ESS10 - Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]



Key stakeholders are those benefiting from the project, including municipalities and households in rural areas, including vulnerable groups, women, and youth. Other interested parties include, state agencies, municipal entities who may have a possibility to influence and make decisions on implementation of the project and/or may have an interest in the Project. Vulnerable and disadvantaged groups may include, but not limited, poor families, people with disability, women-headed households, unemployed women of working age and youth. ARIS has prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), which includes the following: (i) stakeholder identification and analysis; (ii) planning for stakeholder engagement aligned with project activities; (iii) consultations and information disclosure; (iv) grievance mechanism; and (v) monitoring and reporting. One of the development objectives of the project is to strengthen participatory local governance. Participatory development refers to inclusive participation and capacity building of target communities in village needs assessments, planning, prioritization, and decision-making over small infrastructure and service investments, as well as monitoring and oversight of implementation. Communities will prioritize the investments via a participatory and inclusive process supported by social mobilization to ensure that community members are engaged in decision making over local investments. The draft SEP was disclosed and consulted upon with stakeholders before appraisal. The SEP will be adopted prior to completion of appraisal and implemented throughout project implementation and updated, as necessary, throughout the project cycle. ARIS will utilize the existing Grievance Mechanism (GM) – Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism (BFM) which will be adapted for the proposed project as described in the SEP. GM will have a special window to address sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment (SEA/SH) complaints, if any, to ensure the privacy, protection and dignity of the affected persons.

ESS2 - Labor and Working Conditions

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) risks are expected to be low to moderate given the nature of potential investments, subject to close supervision of works, including proper safety induction, skills assignment and training, and housekeeping (i.e., material storage, demarcation, waste disposal, etc.). The project would include direct workers (ARIS team), contracted workers (employees of contractors) and community workers. Community members will be nominated to play active roles in project activities and engaged on a voluntary basis in social mobilization process as youth facilitators, climate change ambassadors and members of working groups to present community members, specifically vulnerable members voice . ARIS developed, disclosed and consulted with the public the draft Labor Management Procedures (LMP) prior to Appraisal. The LMP describes the type of workers, key elements of the national labor policy and regulations, working conditions and opportunities consistent with ESS2 as well as labor management tools to be adopted during the project implementation. The LMP include requirements for a Code of Conduct to address contractor behavior, especially related to potential SEA/SH risks, and necessary training to be provided to all workers. Worker grievance mechanisms for all project workers will be established. The project’s ESMF and site-specific ESMPs will guide Environment, Social, Health, and Safety (ESHS) regulations. Risks related to child and forced labor are considered to be low nevertheless potential risks and mitigation measures will be included in site-specific ESMPs. The potential risk of child labor will be addressed through procedures of identity and age verification by contractors and monitored by PIU.

ESS3 - Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

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ESS3 is relevant. The project provides grants, on a variety of potential village infrastructure projects which may include: rehabilitation of infrastructure including buildings, roads, bridges and canals; rehabilitation and operation of water supply and sanitation, crafts and garment production, and dairy production and supporting transport services; and supporting digital development. Rehabilitation and construction works can contribute to short term increase of e.g. dust affecting air quality, noise, generation of waste, pollution of soil and water, pollution of groundwater and can potentially pollute nearby water bodies in the case of bridge and canal rehabilitation. Potential waste generated project activities may include waste from garment production; agricultural waste and manure from dairy production; wastewater, and e-waste from IT investments. The ESMF and site-specific ESMPs will identify measures ensuring water and energy use efficiency and pollution prevention and management, including management of pesticides, if any. No significant greenhouse emission is expected. Project-related greenhouse gas emissions will be minimized by integrating renewable energy sources and energy efficiency, where applicable.

ESS4 - Community Health and Safety

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

ESS4 is relevant to this project since the project's civil works will be undertaken in rural settlements. To address potential risks and adverse impacts that might affect community health and safety, ESMF was prepared which will be completed, adopted at a later stage considering the feedback provided during the public consultations. ESMF will include assessment of work-related health and safety risks, life and fire safety risks in healthcare sub-projects, traffic and road safety; excessive noise and dust levels; site access restrictions; and labor influx, and all relevant measures will be required to be included in the site-specific ESMPs. SEA/SH risks during rehabilitation of existing educational and medical facilities will be assessed as part of project preparation and mitigated accordingly during project implementation. Security is essential for the subprojects in Batken region as the conflicts on the Kyrgyz-Tajik border in 2021-2022 have resulted in local tensions, which could affect labor and community safety. ARIS will use the REDP-2 approach to assess and mitigate security risks for the subprojects in Batken. During rehabilitation of public buildings project affected parties may be temporarily relocated to the nearest publicly owned facilities thus avoiding any health and safety issues, including SEA/SH risks. The project will ensure the safety of the local population during the construction and rehabilitation works by identified relevant measures in the ESMF and adopting adequate OHS protocols following WBG EHS Guidelines.

ESS5 - Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

This standard is relevant to the project due to the potential physical investments which could involve temporary and/or permanent physical and/or economic displacement. Potential project interventions would extend to infrastructure improvements relating to water, education, health, transport, and agriculture sectors. The impacts under this standard are expected to be minor as the proposed project will provide (i) subgrants for social infrastructure at community level up to US\$ 450,000 and (ii) livelihood investments, climate-smart, digital development or women's entrepreneurship investments. The type and scope of impacts will be known when all investment subprojects are identified, and site-specific design studies will be completed. Given this arrangement, a draft RPF was prepared, consulted upon, and disclosed prior to Appraisal. The RPF establishes how site-specific Resettlement Plans (RPs) will be prepared, disclosed, and implemented. Activities associated with the project will also

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be screened to identify any associated involuntary resettlement or negative impact on livelihood. Subprojects will be assessed through the screening and will be monitored during supervision. All subprojects requiring land acquisition and involuntary resettlement will ensure that the RP(s) are prepared and fully implemented prior to the commencement of works. Subprojects/activities with significant risk of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts will not be financed by the project.

ESS6 - Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

The project is not expected to affect any natural or critical habitats or key biodiversity areas, as the locations of the subprojects are mainly in settlement areas. However, in case of new construction of road or irrigation infrastructure beyond settlement areas, some potential risk to biodiversity may occur. If the risk is defined as temporary and of a small scale, the project will conduct a biodiversity management plan. If the risk defined as significant, the subproject shall not be financed under the project, in accordance with the exclusion list that will be part of the ESMF. Thus, the standard is triggered.

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

Not Currently Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

The Kyrgyz Republic does not have such groups of people/communities and thus this ESS is not relevant.

ESS8 - Cultural Heritage

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

The standard is relevant as a precautionary measure in case of activities to be located beyond a settlement areas in greenfield, if any. Thus, the Chance Find procedure will be included into the ESF documents. No impact on intangible cultural heritage is expected. Sub-projects that may impact cultural heritage sites will be added to the exclusion list.

ESS9 - Financial Intermediaries

Not Currently Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

The standard is not relevant. There are no FI involved in the project.

B.2 Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Operations on International Waterways

No

OP 7.60 Operations in Disputed Areas

No

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B.3 Other Salient Features

Use of Borrower Framework

No

[Explanation including areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered - Max. character limit 10,000]

Borrower's E&S Framework will not be used for the Project as a whole or for any of its parts.

Use of Common Approach

No

[Explanation including list of possible financing partners – Max. character limit 4,000]

No other partners are expected at the appraisal stage.

B.4 Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

[Description provided will not be disclosed but will flow as a one time flow to the Appraisal Stage PID and PAD – Max. character limit 10,000]

The environmental risk is rated as Moderate, the social risk is rated as Moderate, overall environmental and social risk is Moderate. Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 are considered relevant for the project. The project will apply energy-efficient and climate-resilient solutions, which are expected to provide positive environmental impact in the longer-term. The environmental risks associated with the project activities mainly relate to small-scale infrastructure investment where risks are site-specific and temporary, relating to waste and pollution during construction-related activities (new construction and rehabilitation) which can be managed using available best practice methods. Risks related to operation-stage activities, e.g. waste generated from garment and dairy production; medical waste and e-waste, can be identified and managed using site-specific environmental and social management plans (ESMPs). In order to avoid any potential impact from activities in greenfield, biodiversity management and cultural heritage are triggered at the appraisal stage of the project. Sub-projects that may cause known significant impact on biodiversity, natural habitats and cultural heritage will not be financed and are added into an exclusion list. The project will ensure that the preparation and implementation stages are in line with the best practices, including environmental health and safety (EHS) guidelines, traffic safety, waste management, pollution prevention and resource efficiency. The social risks associated with the project activities relate to: (i) land acquisition, land use restriction and involuntary resettlement; (ii) labor management; and (iii) community health and safety. The risk of distribution of project benefits across the country and exclusion risk of vulnerable groups will be managed through selection criteria developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, transparent and effective stakeholder engagement process. All investments will be based on a village-level participatory needs assessment with particular attention to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups as a part of the overall project design.

Towards addressing the risks, ARIS prepared the draft Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), which will provide preliminary assessment of the relevant risks, as well as mitigation measures, implementation and monitoring arrangements. The ESMF addresses the implementation arrangements of the contingent emergency response component (CERC), in case it gets triggered. In addition to the ESMF, the drafts of Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Labor Management Procedures (LMP) have been prepared, disclosed, and consulted upon with stakeholders prior to appraisal. The SEP will be finalized and disclosed prior to completion of appraisal. The Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) indicating main environmental and social actions



throughout the project implementation will be part of the Financial Agreement. According to the ESCP, the ESMF, RPF and LMP will be completed and adopted prior to the Board approval. Site-specific ESMPs will be adopted before the commencement of the bidding process for the respective subproject that requires the adoption of such ESMP.

C. Overview of Required Environmental and Social Risk Management Activities

C.1 What Borrower environmental and social analyses, instruments, plans and/or frameworks are planned or required by implementation?

[Description of expectations in terms of documents to be prepared to assess and manage the project’s environmental and social risks and by when (i.e., prior to Effectiveness, or during implementation), highlighted features of ESA documents, other project documents where environmental and social measures are to be included, and the related due diligence process planned to be carried out by the World Bank, including sources of information for the due diligence - Max. character limit 10,000]

The Borrower shall complete and disclose the following instruments prior to Board approval:

1. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) (with CERC section and exclusion list);
2. Labor-Management Procedures (LMP), including GM for project workers;
3. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

During Implementation, before the commencement of the bidding process for the respective subproject, the borrower shall complete the following site-specific instruments:

1. Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs);
2. Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPs), if necessary;
3. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), if necessary.

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III. CONTACT POINT

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