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Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 29-Aug-2023 | Report No: PIDISDSA36394

BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Project ID	Project Name	Parent Project ID (if any)
Central Asia	P181218	Central Asia South Asia Electricity Transmission and Trade Project (CASA-1000)	P145054
Parent Project Name	**Region**	**Estimated Appraisal Date**	**Estimated Board Date**
Central Asia South Asia Electricity Transmission and Trade Project (CASA-1000)	EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	17-Aug-2023	24-Oct-2023
Practice Area (Lead)	**Financing Instrument**	**Borrower(s)**	**Implementing Agency**
Energy & Extractives	Investment Project Financing	Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Tajikistan, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	National Electric Grid of Kyrgyzstan, National Transmission and Despatch Company (NTDC), Barki Tajik, Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The objective of the project is to create the conditions for sustainable electricity trade between the Central Asian countries ofTajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic and the South Asian countries of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Components

Construction of High Voltage Transmission Infrastructure 'revised'
Technical Assistance and Project Implementation Support
Community Support Programs

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	18.30
Total Financing	18.30
of which IBRD/IDA	18.30
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	18.30
IDA Credit	18.30

Environmental Assessment Category

A-Full Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. **The Kyrgyz Republic remains one of the poorest countries in the Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita of USD 1,276 in 2021 and its economy has been hit hard by the COVID-19 pandemic and global inflation in food and fuel, exacerbating its challenge.** From 2016 to 2019, the Kyrgyz Republic showed stable GDP growth of 4.3%. After a sharp decline of 8.6% due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it recovered to a growth rate of 3.6% in 2021 due to high food and fuel prices, but this was followed by inflation of about 11.2%. Due to the decreased labor income and remittances caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and inflation, more than 700,000 people (11% of the population) were pushed into poverty in 2020, and the poverty rate was about 25.3%. Despite a growth rate of 3.6% in 2021, the fiscal deficit surged to about 8.6% of gross domestic product (GDP) due to the increase of imports. In 2022, economic growth reached 7% driven by gold production, agriculture, and the services sector. Inflation reached 14.7 percent in 2022, recording the highest CPI since 2010 and increasing for the fourth consecutive year. Inflation rose due to the global increase in food and fuel prices and increased domestic demand. In 2023, GDP growth is expected to moderate to 3.5% as gold production contracts and agriculture and the services sector experience a slowdown. Inflation is expected to remain elevated at around 10% in 2023 due to rising tariffs for electricity and other utilities. The fiscal deficit is expected to widen in 2023 due to the full year effect of increases in public sector wages and social benefits.

2. **The energy sector of the Kyrgyz Republic, largely publicly owned, is critical for economic growth.** Adequate and affordable energy supply is fundamental for economic growth, higher living standards and social equity. The delivery of modern energy services helps to improve the quality of life for citizens and expands opportunities for private businesses. In the Kyrgyz Republic, energy is also a source of revenue when it can be produced in sufficient quantities to be exported, thereby helping to diversify the economy and open new markets. While the Kyrgyz Republic has significant natural energy resources, particularly in hydropower (around 90% of total electricity generation), it faces the risk of winter supply gaps, and meeting heating demand remains

a challenge for a large part of the population. The government considers ensuring a secure, adequate, and affordable energy supply as a high priority, as reflected in its National Development Strategy (2018-2040) and the Strategy for the Development of the Fuel and Energy complex until 2025.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

3. CASA-1000 Project. CASA-1000 parent project is a regional power interconnection project, spanning Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic in Central Asia and Afghanistan and Pakistan in South Asia, facilitating supply of 1300 MW of surplus renewable (hydro) power. The objective of the Project is to create the conditions for sustainable electricity trade between the Central Asian countries of Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic and the South Asian countries of Afghanistan and Pakistan. The Project was approved on March 27, 2014 and became effective on January 24, 2018. The original closing date was June 30, 2020, then it was extended to March 31, 2023 and recently it was extended further for Kyrgyz Republic to March 31, 2025.

4. Overall Implementation Status. It took a significant length of time after Board approval for the project to become effective, as effectiveness was linked to several prior actions, including the signing of some key commercial agreements. In early 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in implementation challenges and delays in all four countries. The August 2021 political crisis in Afghanistan led to all construction activities in the Afghan section of the project being paused, and they have remained paused to give the Bank, donors, international financial institutions, and the other three countries time to consider the options for restarting construction in Afghanistan. Construction under the project has continued in the other three countries, with more than 90 percent of materials and supplies delivered to the appropriate sites in all four countries, including Afghanistan (before the pause in 2021). Installation completion rates for the required 4,264 transmission towers across the four countries as of May 1, 2023, are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Status of Installation of Transmission Towers

Country	**Towers Completed**	**Towers Required**	**Complete %**
Tajikistan	815	846	97%
Kyrgyzstan	1031	1,243	83%
Pakistan	384	462	83%
Afghanistan	315	1,713	18%
Total	**2,527**	**4,264**	**60%**

5. **Overall PDO and Implementation Progress Achievement Ratings.** Project implementation had progressed relatively well and was moving toward achievement of the PDO as of August 2021. Overall PDO and implementation progress ratings were Moderately Satisfactory, and the overall risk rating was High, given

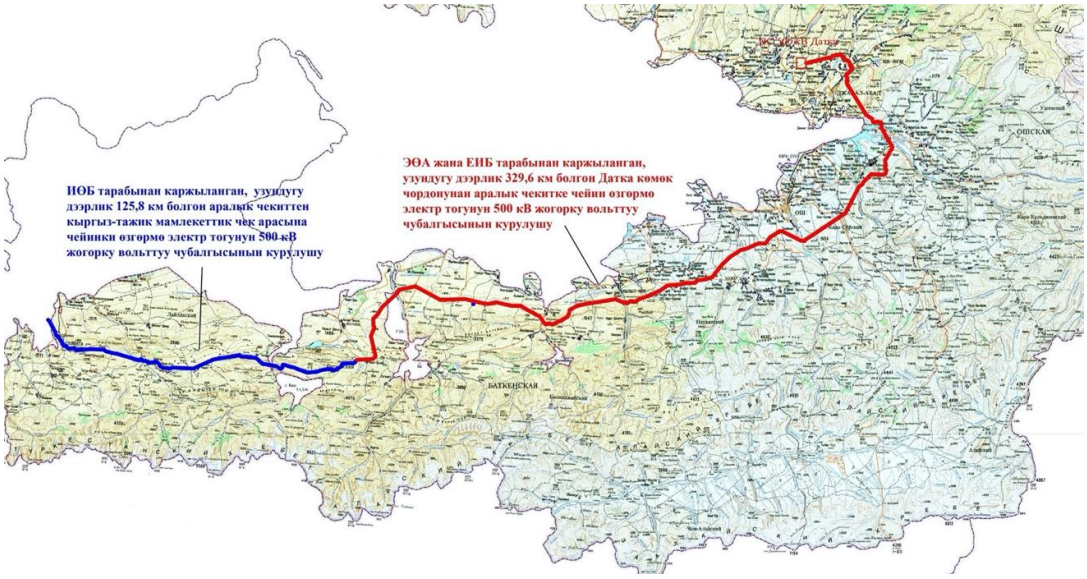
continued security risks in Afghanistan. After work was paused in Afghanistan in August 2021, PDO and implementation progress ratings were adjusted to reflect the impact of the pause and downgraded to Moderately Unsatisfactory. According to Bank Policy "Operational Policy Waivers" and Bank Procedure "Operational Policy Waivers and Waivers of Operational Requirements," Board approval is sought for waiver of Section III, paragraph 28 of the investment project financing for this additional financing, which the Operations Policy and Country Services vice president has endorsed. Project implementation, fiduciary requirements, and safeguards implementation in the other three countries are progressing well. There are no overdue audit reports or reported ineligible expenditures. The safeguards rating was assessed as Moderately Unsatisfactory because of land acquisition delays in Afghanistan even before work was paused and because of initial delays in payments to some project-affected persons and in the hiring of a social specialist for the Kyrgyz Republic Project Management Unit (PMU). As of July 30, 2023, all pending compensation has been paid to project-affected persons in the Kyrgyz Republic, and a social specialist is being recruited and is expected to be on board in September 2023, but land acquisition and construction activity in Afghanistan have not progressed since August 2021. Because the political situation in Afghanistan is not expected to change any time soon, the Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, and Tajikistan have agreed, with the support of IDA, to explore other sources of financing, primarily commercial and private capital, to complete construction of Afghanistan's section of the transmission line. High-level joint working group meetings of the three countries were held in January and April 2023, and a high-level committee comprising a deputy minister from each of the three countries was established to determine how to continue work in Afghanistan.

6. **Implementation of CASA-1000 in the Kyrgyz Republic.** The National Electrical Grid of Kyrgyzstan (NEGK) is responsible for implementation of the project, which has two components: Component A (construction of high-voltage transmission infrastructure) and Component B (technical assistance and project implementation support). Component A involves construction of approximately 456 km of high-voltage alternating current (HVAC) (500 kV) transmission lines in the Kyrgyz Republic through two contract packages: the design, supply, and installation of a 126.4-km HVAC transmission line to the border with Tajikistan (US$51.6 million financing solely from the Islamic Development Bank) and the design, supply, and installation of a 329.56-km HVAC transmission line to the Datka Substation (US$38.2 million IDA financing, US$58.54 million European Investment Bank financing) (Map 1). An engineering, procurement, and construction (EPC) contractor has been hired for both packages.

7. **Component A: Construction of High Voltage Transmission Infrastructure.** This component has construction of about 456 km of 500 kV high voltage alternate current (AC) TL on the Kyrgyz territory implemented through two contracts.

8. **Package TW05**: The design, supply, and installation contract for construction of 126.4 km high voltage alternate current (HVAC) TL portion to the border with Tajikistan; **Package TW06-Lot2**: The design, supply, and installation contract for construction of 329.56 km HVAC TL portion to Datka substation. One engineering, procurement, construction (EPC) Contractor has been hired for both packages. Package TW05 is solely financed by the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) for the amount of USD 51.6 million. Package TW06-Lot2 is financed by the IDA in the amount of USD 38.2 million and the Europen Investmest Bank (EIB) in the amount of €70 million.

Map 1: Transmission Line under TW05 and TW06-L2



Blue: TW05; Red: TW06-L2

9. **Overall progress of implementation** under the two EPC contracts reached as of today in the Kyrgyz Republic is satisfactory, however increased prices for goods and transportation due to the pandemic, the exchange rate fluctuations between XDR and USD and economic crisis are impacting contract costs, creating significant budget deficit which, if not resolved, will cause implementation delays. The Project facilities in the Kyrgyz Republic are constructed through two contract packages (TW05 and TW06 – Lot 2) by one Contractor. The total length of the TL is about 456 km (126.4 km under TW05; and 329.56 km under TW06-L2) with a total number of 1243 towers planned to be erected. Progress to date is shown in the table below.

10. **Contract TW-06 Lot 2** (financed by EIB and IDA). The contractor has submitted a revised bill of quantities (BoQ) that includes actual works, in particular: modification in foundations nature due to soil conditions and modification in towers structure due to the terrain. This contract is being affected by up to 50-60% cost increases for the goods shipped in March-May 2022 from China and Turkey to the Kyrgyz Republic. The total of the change order has been estimated to be around USD 23.45 million (from an original contract of around USD 108 million, it has increased to USD 140.4 million). Based on recalculated price adjustments, additional funding needs for TW06 Lot 2 have reached USD 23.69 million. TW-06-Lot 2 is jointly financed by EIB and IDA. The EIB-funded component, namely the supply of equipment, is requiring additional USD 28.44 million, out of which the IDA-funded portion, namely construction of the TL, requires additional USD 15.3 million of additional funding.

11. **Component B: Technical Assistance (TA) and Project Implementation Support (financed by the CASA Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)).** This component aims to support NEGK with technical assistance and project implementation support. *Sub-component B1 includes financing for HVAC Owner's Engineer:* Contractor continues to provide construction supervision services for the design, supply and installation of HVAC TL and associated substations in Kyrgyz Republic. Contract was signed on 11 August 2016 and on July 29, 2021 has been amended to extend total duration of the contract to 55 month and increasing contract value from USD 1.3 million to USD 3.9 million to continue effective project supervision support. *NEGK Component:* Currently allocated funds under MDTF for the operational cost of NEGK include costs of implementation arrangements, technical specialists, audits and other consulting services until December 31, 2024. Since NEGK will continue

supervision of the CASA 1000 until full completion of the project construction of entire CASA 1000 TL and testing and commissioning of the entire infrastructure in all four countries, additional cost of US$3 million is required for NEGK team to continue hands on support and implementation for at least two more years, including costs of Owner's Engineer. Due to unavailability of additional funds under the MDTF, the above-mentioned additional costs that incurred as a result of delays with project completion cannot be covered through MDTF financing and will be covered from the proposed AF.

12. **Justification for the Proposed Additional Financing**. The proposed AF aims to contribute to the closing of the financing gap for the Kyrgyz Republic Transmission Line, consisting of gap financing for Contract TW05-Lot 2 and TA and project implementation support under Component B.

13. **The objective of the AF is aligned with the World Bank's Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for FY19-23.** The current CPF focuses on strengthening the foundations for inclusive growth, including improving the management of energy-related state-owned enterprises (SOEs) for better fiscal and risk management and paving the path toward long-term sustainability of the energy sector. The CPF for FY24-28, currently under preparation, continues to highlight challenges and opportunities in the energy sector as a focus area going forward. It emphasizes the need to intensify efforts to develop new, sustainable sources of growth by leveraging energy resources.

14. **Alignment with the World Bank's Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) 2021-2025**. The proposed AF is also well aligned with the World Bank's (WB) Climate Change Action Plan that anticipates a major scale-up of renewable energy, including hydro, to support a lower carbon trajectory for countries to achieve their nationally determined contributions. As per CCAP, "WB sees hydropower is a key clean energy source—and an important option to support the integration of wind and solar in power systems. The WB will support countries in developing sustainable and resilient hydropower, while not damaging the ecosystems, and the associated water storage needed, including through regional cooperation to advance complementary investments across countries."

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

15. The objective of the project is to create the conditions for sustainable electricity trade between the Central Asian countries ofTajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic and the South Asian countries of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Current PDO

16. The PDO of the original project will remain unchanged with the AF. As initially envisaged, the project seeks to create the conditions for sustainable electricity trade between the Central Asian countries ofTajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic and the South Asian countries of Afghanistan and Pakistan. This objective remains the same after additional funding for Component A abd B to fill the financing gap for investment in CASA-1000 Transmissio Line. The change does not affect the original objective.

Key Results

17. The key PDO Level Results Indicators for the parent project include: 1) Trade initiated between the participating countries; 2) Commercial framework between the countries; 3) Institutional mechanism for project sustainability in place; and 4) Transmission Lines constructed under the project. The results framework for the AF adopts the same indicators and it is estimated that the AF will reach the same targets, as in its original projected.

D. Project Description

18. There are no changes to original project scope and components and no changes to the Results Framework.

19. The proposed AF would contribute towards closing the financing gap under CASA-1000 in the Kyrgyz Republic, which is estimated as US$18.3 million. There are no changes in the scope of existing activities of project. The financing gap is expected to be filled with the following sources.

a. *Additional US$6.1 million equivalent from National IDA*. This would be delivered through the proposed US$6.1 million equivalent AF in the form of an IDA credit. The proceeds are primarily expected to be used in amount of US$3.1 million under the Component A, which includes Construction of High Voltage Transmission Infrastructure under contract TW-06 Lot 2 and US$3 million under the Component B dedicated to TA and Project Implementation Support.

b. *Additional US$12.2 million equivalent from Regional IDA*. This would be delivered through the proposed US$12.2 million equivalent AF in the form of an IDA credit. The proceeds are primarily expected to be used under the Component A, which includes Construction of High Voltage Transmission Infrastructure under contract TW-06 Lot 2.

20. **Change in Project Costs.** A summary of the IDA Credit financing under the parent project and the proposed AF is shown below (see Table 2).

Project Components	**Project cost (US$ million)**	**IDA Financing (US$ million)**	**Financing Gap (US$ million)**
Component A. Construction of High Voltage Transmission Infrastructure	60.3	45.0	15.3
Component B. Technical Assistance and Project Implementation Support	7.57	4.57	3.0
Total Project Costs	**67.87**	**49.57**	**18.3**

21. **Procurement**. The additional financing will largely finance existing contracts procured under the existing procurement guidelines. Any new procurement activities for the proposed additional financing will be conducted in accordance with the World Bank Procurement Regulations for Recipients under Investment Project Financing dated July 1, 2016, and revised in November 2020. The project will also be subject to the World Bank Anti-Corruption Guidelines dated July 1, 2016. The client will process procurement through the World Bank's online procurement planning and tracking tool, Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement, as is being done under the parent project.

22. **Change in disbursement estimates.** The disbursement estimate by year is updated to reflect the new project cost and align with the newly established closing date.

23. **Other changes.** No other changes.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

24. The Ministry of Finance provides the proceeds of the IDA credit and grant, respectively, to the Project implementing entity (NEGK) through Subsidiary Agreement. As in the Parent project, the NEGK's Project Management Unit (PMU) will also be responsible for all project implementation-related activities including technical, operational, environmental, and social, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, financial management, audits, procurement, studies, capacity building, etc.

F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The project location will not be changed from the parent project and its salient features remain the same except in 9 km realigned stretch in Batken region as at the time of appraisal. The project involves green-field construction of about 1,200 Km of high voltage Overhead Transmission Lines (OTL), crossing four countries. The total length of the power transmission line in the country is 456 km, which passes through the southwestern part of the Kyrgyz Republic. The environment and social assessment work conducted during the Feasibility Study screened and selected a corridor within which the OTL will be constructed. A special (independent) Avian Risk Assessment and Management study focusing on avifauna revealed that there were some inherent risks to birds, generally considered to be at a local level, but which required further evaluation through field study. The Avian Risk Assessment study identified five important bird areas (IBAs) - Tigrovaya Balka Nature Reserve in Tajikistan and Imam Sahib, Salang Kotal, Kole Hashmat Khan and Jalalabad Valley in Afghanistan and one Ramsar site (lower part of Pyandj River) in Tajikistan along the alignment that is under consideration. No IBA or Ramsar site were identified along the proposed alignment in Kyrgyz Republic and Pakistan. Subsequently, ESIA for the stretch within the Kyrgyz Republic identified existing bird migration corridor is located parallel to the planned TL route, with exception of some sections. The riskiest areas for birds are power lines that cross-river floodplains or that are located near reservoirs and lakes, as well as cross points of existing and planned TL. One of such areas is a sector of the future TL in Andijan water basin. Another high-risk place is the confluence of Zhangakty and Leilek rivers. It also identified locations where plant species, listed in the Red List of the KR, endemic plants and precious varieties of trees and shrubs, including those featured in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, grow along the alignment for TL towers construction.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Gaurav Dilipkumar Joshi, Environmental Specialist
Harjot Kaur, Social Specialist
Almaz Asipjanov, Environmental Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	

KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:
The following updated description building on the text finalized at appraisal of the parent project continues to be relevant. No new safeguards issues have been identified for the activities being supported as these were already analyzed as part of the original Environmental and Social studies.
Typically for transmission lines (TLs), adverse impacts are related to aspects such as: (a) location, establishment and operation of the construction camps; (b) construction of high voltage towers required to support the OTL; (c) routing and construction of the many access roadways required throughout the length of the project; (d) soil resource management and the need for erosion control; (e) presence of physical cultural resources in the project area of

influence. These potentially substantial impacts related to construction that are likely to be short term and site specific and can be mitigated by applying internationally recognized best construction practices.
The REA presented an analysis of potential downstream hydrological impacts from the project and concludes that the proposed CASA 1000 project does not envision any change to the current operational regimes of the Nurek and Toktogul dams, which would result in changes in downstream flows. This analysis is based on information available from the feasibility study and other studies in the region, as well as from the public domain. The basic premise for the CASA-1000 project is that the Central Asia countries have existing (in the Kyrgyz Republic) or potential (in Tajikistan) surplus of clean energy in summer from their existing hydropower plants without new generation, which is supported by the analysis of past exports and spillage of water, that could be used to offset shortages in South Asian countries, particularly Afghanistan and Pakistan. The summer surplus is primarily linked to the operation of the Nurek and Toktogul reservoirs, which regulate the releases in the Vaksh River (Tajikistan) and the Naryn River (Kyrgyz Republic) respectively.
Also, the project is not expected to cause significant impact to critical and natural forests as it will not include any plantation activity, commercial harvesting or harvesting conducted by small-scale landholders or local communities. Furthermore, during the construction phase (and potentially during the operations stage), there will be some removal of vegetation for right-of-way maintenance and for access roads and other associated facilities, which have been studied in the subsequent ESIA and found to be typical of such projects.
In some cases, these could be significant due to the fact that proposed civil works will be implemented in/or in the vicinity of environmentally sensitive areas. A special (independent) Avian Risk Assessment and Management study focusing on avifauna revealed that there were some inherent risks to birds, generally considered to be at a local level, but which required further evaluation through field study. This work also discovered that there were several sites in proximity to the TL routing that were of strategic importance to seasonal migration of birds due to the habitat type.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:
No new potential indirect and/or long-term impacts are anticipated. The impacts identified at appraisal were:
The broad conclusion of the REA and previously conducted ESIA studies is that overall E&S adverse impacts are considered to be limited and of low to moderate nature, due to the lack of protected areas and the general avoidance of heavily populated communities as well as there being sufficient flexibility to adjust the Transmission Line and infrastructure to avoid any ‘local’ sensitive features that might be encountered. Potential indirect long-term impacts are likely to be positive as the proposed project would help Pakistan and Afghanistan to meet their electricity demands from a hydro source which otherwise to have been met from other fossil fuel based thermal power sources or several back-up diesel generation sets.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.
The present alignment was selected following the exercise as summarized below from the appraisal stage:
As part of the detailed design for CASA 1000 transmission line construction, alternatives to avoid or minimize adverse impacts have been considered. Social and environmental screenings were conducted based on the detailed design for the CASA 1000 transmission line and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for each section was prepared and approved in 2019/2020.
More recently, a short stretch of 9km has been realigned to avoid landslide areas. Preparation of a separate ESIA and ESMP and RAP for this new alignment portion have been completed in 2023.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.
The measures identified at appraisal, as described below, continue to be implemented as relevant: Potential project environmental impacts have been addressed by applying REA which summarizes potential primary impacts from

construction of transmission lines within a broader corridor of two km width, and following the requirements of applicable OPs fors a framework approach with detailed guidance for preparing country specific ESIAs and RAPs as well as several specific Management Plans by independent EA consultants that would meet the requirements of respective national laws and applicable Safeguards Policies of the World Bank. These Plans and the country–specific RAPs form the basis for the borrower to address safeguards policy issues and potential environmental and social impacts.
Since appraisal, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), including an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the stretch of TL in the Kyrgyz Republic was completed. The ESIA recommended capacity enhancement measures for the Kyrgyz Republic, both in terms of providing human resource and training, to effectively implement environmental and social safeguards. These are included in the accepted ESMP and are being implemented by NEGK as the designated implementing agency. This includes: Project Environmental Officer; Environmental Supervisor/Officer – for each EPC (main contractor); Independent Environmental Monitoring Consultant (IEMC) – for 3rd party independent monitoring.
NEGK has the overall responsibility for environmental and social performance of the Project and specifically responsible for: (a) supervising and managing all aspects of Project preparation and construction; (b) coordination with local authorities to facilitate the participation of local communities and projected affected persons during Project preparation and implementation; (c) ensuring that the requirements of World Bank safeguards policies (and other IFI lender requirements) as well as national environmental laws and regulations are met and that all measures set out in the respective country-specific ESIA/EMPs/Site-specific Plans; (d) ensuring that Project commitments of the construction contractors are fulfilled, including the detailed development of Project level specific environmental and social management plans; (e) reporting on-going status of EMP implementation to the World Bank and other lenders as appropriate. Furthermore, the NEGK is in charge of coordinating the design activities that will be done by the EPC contractor for selecting the exact location of TL and its components, as well as of hiring and supervising the independent Consultants to conduct detailed ESIA studies.
NEGK's Environmental Officer remains responsible for overall coordination of EMP and has the authority to monitor and stop construction works if in his/her opinion there is/may be a serious threat or impact to the environment or local communities caused directly or indirectly by the construction operations and will be in regular liaison with the wider Project team, including the World Bank Task Team.
Currently, the project continues to implement measures identified in the accepted ESMP. The key remaining activities for the Kyrgyz section include completion of measures for mitigation of impacts on birds, including for stretches affecting the flyways for migration, construction of a short detour from the original alignment, and restoration of areas temporarily occupied by plants, camp sites, and storage. Given the discovery of archaeological artefacts during the supplementary ESIA for this stretch, construction on the detour needs careful monitoring.
In addition to ESMP and to address social issues related to TL 2 RAPs covering Batken and Osh, Jalal-Abad region were also prepared and are being implemented currently.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

The majority of No new stakeholders remains same except the 5 PAPs that are getting affected in 9 km realigned route.have been identified. Below is the summary of the issues and status at appraisal, which remains relevant.
A variety of consultations have occurred to date, commencing at the project identification stage and through into the Feasibility Studies, which included preliminary environmental studies and social screening. Following this phase, a round of consultations were initiated when IEL were commissioned to undertake the ESIA and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) to develop RAPs. The NTCs/ Ministries in each of the four countries were invited and assisted to conduct consultations on the ToRs for the ESIA. A web site has been established for the Project http://www.casa-1000.org, making the project available for web users across the participating countries.

The draft safeguard instruments have been disclosed in all four countries in English and in Russian (in Tajikistan and in Kyrgyz Republic) and local languages in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The instruments have also been made available in hard copies in public locations in relevant capital cities, regional / provincial / district headquarters in the proposed project area. Section B below summarizes the disclosure for each document per country and appropriate language. The documents have been also disclosed in the World Bank InfoShop at the time they have been disclosed in-country. The draft REA Summary has been distributed to SECPO on November 15, 2013. In December 2013 and early January 2014 consultations have been undertaken in capital cities and in regional centers in the proposed project areas. The objective was to undertake inclusive consultations and engage with the relevant Government Ministries and departments, local and regional authorities, the NGO sector, Project Affected Communities (PACs) and Project Affected People (PAPs) and interested parties. Overall the safeguards documents have been accepted by participants. Following the consultations on the draft REA and RPFs, the documents have been revised. The lessons learned and made recommendations will be incorporated into the individual country-specific ESIAs and RPFs and the country-specific ESIA Consultants would build on them to address the site specific aspects, including land take, potential resettlement, socio-economic impacts, access to work sites, employment aspects and the like.

Since appraisal, as part of the ESIA for the Kyrgyz portion of the line, to identify and consider public preferences as well as to inform the stakeholders about the planned activities within the framework of the CASA 1000 project and its possible environmental impact, public hearings were conducted in three central cities – Batken, Osh, and Jalal-abad of the administrative area along which the Project's TL, as well as Bishkek. Prior to the planned activities (from 26.02.2020 to 31.03.2020), the ESIA draft was posted on the website of JSC “NEGK”: www.NEGK.kg for informing the public.

B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors

"In country" Disclosure

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure

"In country" Disclosure

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

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APPROVAL

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