



# Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

## Concept Stage

### **(ESRS Concept Stage)**

Date Prepared/Updated: 11/21/2022 | Report No: ESRSC03131



**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Kyrgyz Republic	EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	P178120	
Project Name	Resilient Agri-food Clusters Development Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Agriculture and Food	Investment Project Financing	4/11/2023	6/20/2023
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Agriculture		

Proposed Development Objective

To increase productivity and climate resilience of select agri-food clusters.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>30.00</b>

**B. Is the project 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 [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]**

Country Context

The Kyrgyz Republic is faced with multiple challenges that have been amplified by the Russia-Ukraine conflict and the COVID-19 pandemic. The country experienced positive economic growth, but it has been largely driven by gold exports and worker remittances. Poverty in the country increased during the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine conflict is increasingly impacting national food security. A direct consequence of high incidence of rural poverty is also reflected through low agricultural productivity. These challenges are now exacerbated with the compounding effects of the slow pace of economic recovery post-Covid-19, growing frequencies and intensities of climate shocks, and continuing spikes in international prices of key food staples, fuel, and fertilizer. The World Food Programme (WFP)'s food security assessment for Kyrgyz Republic reported that 44 percent of households had



decreased food consumption and/or consumed less expensive and less nutritious food. The World Hunger Map (World Food Program) places Kyrgyz Republic at 'moderately high' risk with Jalalabad oblast at "high" risk due to its dependency on food and inputs import and climatic vulnerability. Climate conditions are also likely to affect the extent to which existing regions suitable for growing certain crops would need to be extended into other regions to ensure that critical local food production systems are resilient for national food security.

#### Sector and Institutional Context

Agriculture is the main source of income and livelihoods in rural areas but is dominated by smallholders both upstream and downstream. The sector employs 29 percent of all labor in the country and consists mainly of small-scale production systems with over 400,000 business units and more than 700,000 rural households that collectively produce over 95 percent of the total agricultural products in the country. Productivity remains below potential. Yields of major crops remain below Central Asia and ECA averages and while livestock numbers have been rising, productivity gains remain small due to low levels of investment, pasture degradation, livestock diseases and insufficient access to veterinary services. Limited access to improved seeds, fertilizer, farm equipment, extension services, and financing remain key challenges to improving productivity. The Kyrgyz Republic is a net exporter of a selected number of commodities (milk, potatoes, horticulture products) with the potential to expand exports if production can meet market requirements. Agri-food enterprises would benefit from improved processing equipment and facilities, and public support in this case would be limited to promoting innovation and modern technologies rather than granting new equipment to enterprises.

#### Relationship to CPF

The proposed project is aligned to the Country Partnership Framework (CPF) 2019-2022 (Report No. 130399-KG), which seeks to promote diversified, export-oriented, inclusive, and sustainable growth in the Kyrgyz Republic and is focused on improving conditions for private sector growth. The proposed project falls under the CPF Focus Area 1: Strengthen foundations for inclusive private sector-led growth and Focus Area 3: Enhance economic opportunities and resilience. The project would target activities focusing on improving service delivery in the agriculture sector, creating a better enabling environment for private sector development; and boosting resilience of the food system.

#### Project Description Summary

The PDO PDO will be achieved through improving production processes and linkages in selected agri-food clusters, strengthening associated national and regional support systems, and promoting climate smart technologies and practices. The proposed project components are as follows:

**Component 1: Support for Agriculture Productivity and Resilience** - to support agricultural enterprises and smallholders and producers by financing targeted investments to increase yields, improve quality, improve processing, and value addition while integrating climate-smart practices and technologies within each operation.

**Component 2: Strengthening of Institutions and Systems** - to strengthen public-sector capacity for: (i) regulating food safety, veterinary, sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards; (ii) modernizing national, regional and community-based seed system; and (iii) promoting digital tools.

**Component 3: Operational support and project management** - to support project implementation, including the project's monitoring and evaluation system, communication strategy, application of safeguards instruments, training, and financing of incremental operating costs.



Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) - to include a zero-dollar component that will provide support in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency, including climate-related disasters, to reallocate project funds to support emergency response.

#### D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Detailed project location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the E&S assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

The Kyrgyz Republic is a landlocked, mountainous, lower-middle-income country with a population of 6.2 million and a per capita gross national income of US\$ 1220. It is one of the poorest countries in Europe and Central Asia, with an economy dominated by minerals extraction, agriculture, and reliance on remittances from citizens working abroad. Incomes in recent years have decreased substantially due to a fall in gold prices and the deterioration of the Russian economy. The country has considerable economic potential based on its rich, largely unexploited natural endowments in the form of minerals, as well as the potential for significantly expanded agriculture, hydroelectricity production, and tourism. Due to the country's predominantly mountainous terrain, less than 8% of the land is cultivated, and it is concentrated in the northern lowlands and the fringes of the Fergana Valley, which has parts in the regions of Osh, Jalal-Abad, and Batken. The Kyrgyz Republic is highly vulnerable to climate change, specifically to extreme precipitation, landslides, floods, and mudflow hazards, which frequently occur across the country.

Mountainous rangelands and forests make 49 percent of the total land area, while arable land makes only about 5-7 percent. Almost all crops (90 percent) are cultivated on 1.28 million ha of this arable land. These geographic and terrain conditions make agriculture extremely vulnerable to weather and climate variations. The country's population of about 6.5 million people lives mostly on 19 percent of the habitable land area. The main crops grown are wheat, barley, maize (for grain and silage), potatoes, melons, oilseed crops, and different types of vegetables. Fodder crops are also grown, especially lucerne (on the better-irrigated land) and sainfoin (on the less well-irrigated hill slopes). Water shortages occur during the growing season and are especially problematic in the southern region (Batken, Jalal-Abad, and Osh provinces). This limited water supply can cause crop and small harvest losses (decrease in yields of around 15-20%), especially in home gardens and household plots.

The Naryn and Kara-Darya rivers run through the Fergana valley, incl. Jalal-Abad region supports local agriculture, which is the main source of income in the region. Because of a high population density, farm sizes are often smaller in this region. Although a wide variety of crops are grown throughout the region, typical crops include cotton, tobacco, melon, and fruits. The Naryn region located in central zone with mountains, high-altitude rivers, and valleys has good winter grazing fields and sees light snowfall in the winter months. Potatoes, wheat, and barley are also produced in this region, although the climatic conditions are unfavorable for these crops.

The northern region of the Kyrgyz Republic includes the Chui and Talas rivers and the Issyk-Kol Lake basin. The climate is favorable around the Issyk-Kol Lake region, but it is more continental and drier along the Chui and Talas valleys. Most agricultural croplands are irrigated, although rainfed cultivation is still being practiced, especially for cereal crops. Because of favorable climatic and topographical conditions, livestock farming can be found throughout the country. The main produce in this sector involves meat (beef, sheep, horse, others), cow's milk, wool, and eggs. The



agriculture sector is vulnerable to climate change. Major events threatening to reduce agriculture productivity include extended summer drought, hailstorms, windstorms, late spring, early fall frosts, and winter thaws.

In Chui and Jalalabad oblasts, the project will cover the Dairy Cluster activities, while in Naryn and Jalalabad oblasts, it will cover Horticulture Cluster activities. In addition, seed and animal breeding services will have national coverage.

**D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity**

The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), as the implementing agency, will implement the project through the Agribusiness Competitiveness Center (ABCC), which will serve as the PIU. The ABCC has experience implementing Bank-financed projects, including the ongoing Integrated Dairy Productivity Improvement Project (IDPIP) and its Additional Financing (P155412). The existing PIU in ABCC has adequate technical and fiduciary capacity and past experience in implementing World Bank-financed projects and is consistently rated as satisfactory for its project management performance under the IDPIP. The overall safeguards rating was also satisfactory in the last two ISRs. Based on the existing structure under IDPIP and its Additional Financing, the day-to-day project management, monitoring and reporting, overall procurement function, and monitoring of environmental and social standards for the proposed project would be carried out by ABCC, building on the experience gained through the implementation of IDPIP. The capacity of ABCC PIU would be further strengthened to ensure that the regional implementation units (RIUs) are adequately staffed and have the requisite fiduciary, environmental and social capacity. The ABCC has recruited one Regional Safeguards Coordinator (for Issyk-Kul Oblast) and two E&S Specialists for Naryn and Talas regional offices. The ABCC’s existing environmental and social (E&S) team will be expanded by hiring more staff in various regions covered by this project. The E&S team will assist project management and project beneficiaries in complying with the ESF requirements and national environmental, labor and health legislation.

While ABCC has experience implementing projects under the safeguards policies, it lacks the adequate capacity to implement projects under the ESF requirements. Therefore, building such capacity would be needed. A Project Operations Manual (POM) is available under the ongoing dairy project, which will be updated to reflect the additional agri-food value chains to be included in this project, including the environmental and social requirements. To enhance capacity of the ABCC PIU and the regional implementation units, the ESCP will include specific training on the World Bank’s ESF and other environmental and social management aspects to ensure the E&S requirements and the ESMF provisions will be fully implemented.

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**II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS**

**A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)** Moderate

**Environmental Risk Rating** Moderate

The project environmental risk rating is assessed as moderate. The project will enhance the productivity, quality, and safety of selected priority value chains within agri-food clusters in the Kyrgyz Republic. It will also contribute to conserving natural resources and improving the competitiveness of agricultural value chains. The project will support



direct investments, technical assistance, and capacity-building activities to promote the modernization of production and processing practices of related public services and producers, focusing on two agri-food clusters: dairy and horticulture. Some of the project activities may, however, imply some environmental risks. These activities include: (i) infrastructure improvements for animal housing, equipment shelters, post-harvest processing, and logistics warehouses, (ii) provision of farm equipment (e.g. sowing, weeding, harvesting); (iii) procurement of seed varieties, and seedlings, livestock, fertilizers, and veterinary vaccine, (iv) renovation and provision of equipment to local and regional veterinary laboratories and seed certification accreditation centers, (v) breeding and artificial insemination (AI) in selected livestock breeding farms, and (vi) installation of water and energy saving systems (e.g. drip irrigation, and small solar panel). The above activities could result in increased environmental pollution due to the potential generation of solid and liquid waste (livestock and agriculture waste, vaccination waste, packaging waste, veterinary and laboratory chemicals, agrochemicals, wastewater, etc). They may also result in possible health and safety issues connected with the renovation activities, use of agrochemicals, vaccines, and exposure to lab pathogens. Potential impacts on biodiversity could also be associated with the introduction of genetically modified seeds. Overall, the potential environmental risks and impacts are low to moderate, temporary, and site-specific. They can be mitigated by applying the best agro-processing and/or construction practices. Capacity building and training of farmers and processors on related environmental, health, and safety management could further help reduce the impacts of these environmental risks.

**Social Risk Rating**

Moderate

The project social risk rating is moderate. Project activities are generally very positive socially, with critical assistance to farmers to improve agricultural systems and production in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner. The project includes commitments for active stakeholder engagement in developing and prioritizing systems and activities; citizen engagement to ensure project commitments, outcomes, and standards are being met; and dedicated extension and other support to women farmers and entrepreneurs. The greatest social risks are a lack of awareness about the project, resulting in possible exclusion from its opportunities and benefits. If grievance systems are not adequate, the project may not be able to address real problems or make positive adjustments. Due attention has to be paid to ensure that any child labor is within legal norms and does not result in children being harmed or taken out of school; the project also cannot employ forced labor.

Public Disclosure

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

**B.1. General Assessment**

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

**Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:**

The project Environmental and Social risk rating is Moderate. The project is expected to have positive long-term impacts associated with improving the productivity and competitiveness of agri-food value chains, supporting the adoption of climate-smart and modern technologies for improved food safety and security, enhancing agri-food practices, creating new jobs, and contributing to the improvement of socio-economic conditions in rural areas. In addition, the proposed project is expected to generate climate co-benefits through, inter alia, the adoption of climate-resilient crop varieties by farmers, crop diversification for increased production of higher value and nutrient-rich horticulture products, and potential use of renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies and drip irrigation systems.



The project will not include any interventions that could result in significant environmental risks and impacts. The project mainly covers training, technical assistance, and agri-food production and processing modernization activities focusing on two agri-food clusters: dairy and horticulture. It supports inputs and services for on-farm fodder production, horticulture, livestock breeding, and dairy products. Input and services include improved seeds and seedlings, fertilizers, feed, breed, food safety, quality testing, animal vaccination, sanitary and phytosanitary and veterinary services, and high-efficiency irrigation and renewable energy systems. It also includes some structure/facility improvements of animal houses, laboratories and equipment, processing warehouses, veterinary laboratories, and accreditation centers.

The above interventions/ activities could result in low to moderate adverse environmental impacts associated with the potential generation of liquid and solid waste (crops and livestock sanitary waste, chemical and biological waste (laboratory reagents, veterinary vaccines), and water pollution. It will generate some dust and noise due to minor renovation of laboratories (for veterinary testing, produce certification), and other structures (food-processing warehouses, animal, machine, and equipment shelters, etc.). Health and safety issues may arise in connection with the physical works, use of agrochemicals, and vaccines. Finally, there are some risks of social exclusion resulting from a lack of awareness about the project, particularly to vulnerable groups and women. Other risks could be related to grievance management and stakeholder/citizen engagement issues. Overall, the potential environmental risks and impacts are of low to moderate, mostly temporary, and can be mitigated by applying the best construction and/or agri-processing practices. The project will not finance tobacco production, processing, or marketing and seeks to help tobacco-producing countries diversify away from tobacco.

An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be prepared, consulted, and disclosed before appraisal. This ESMF will include assessments of the project's potential environmental and social (E&S) risks, recommended mitigation measures, guidance on environmental and social screening of activities and instruments, and specific plans, including implementation arrangements, and indicative budgetary resources, based on the best practices and COVID-19 related WHO and WB Guidelines. The ESMF will also suggest a series of environmental and social aspects consistent with the ESF and applicable ESSs to be included in the proposed project TA activities, training, and demonstration activities. The project includes a Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC). The activities financed by the CERC will be demand and event-driven and will be detailed in the Project Operating Manual (POM) and CERC Manual. When the CERC is triggered, the ESMF will be updated to describe the environmental and social risk management procedures for screening, assessing, and managing risks associated with CERC activities and providing a positive list of activities funded under CERC.

Besides ESS1 and ESS10, the specific ESF standards relevant to the project activities include ESS2, ESS3, and ESS4.

**Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:**

The project will not use the Borrower Framework for environmental and social risks and impacts.

**ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure**

A critical aspect of the project is continuous engagement with stakeholders to design and implement local project activities which improve productivity while sustaining green, resilient, and inclusive development in this sector. Key





stakeholders include the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture (and corresponding regional units), private agribusinesses, agriculture finance institutions, farmers groups, individual farmers and their households, local communities, and NGOs involved in rural development, gender, children/youth and other issues related to the agricultural supply chain.

The project shall prepare a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) which will serve the following purposes: (i) stakeholder identification and analysis; (ii) planning engagement modalities, including guidance on effective communications, consultations and disclosure; (iii) defining roles and responsibilities of different actors in implementing the SEP; and (iv) a grievance mechanism (GM) for project activities. Key objectives of the SEP are to maintain a constructive relationship with stakeholders, ensure that stakeholder views can be taken into account in project design and implementation, specifically in the management of environmental and social performance, provide means for inclusive engagement with all project-affected parties, and ensure that appropriate project information is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible, and appropriate manner and format.

The SEP will include measures to ensure that disadvantaged and vulnerable groups have equal opportunity to obtain information and benefit from project activities, as well as including channels for grievance and redress, if negatively affected. The SEP will be prepared, consulted upon, and disclosed before project Appraisal. The SEP will also describe the project-specific Grievance Mechanism (GM) which will accept, review, and seek to resolve any project-related concerns or feedback and be easily accessible to project-affected parties and local communities, among other stakeholders. The GM will have a special window to address SEA/SH complaints such as to ensure the privacy and dignity of the affected persons.

As it is likely that the final project design would prioritize some regions over others due to limited IDA financing available, it may lead to some stakeholders questioning the project scope and coverage. The WBG team will ensure that the feasibility studies for selected agri-food clusters include economic, social, and environmental rationale for prioritization and that these are made accessible by the Government to interested stakeholders.

## **B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts**

**A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.**

### **ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions**

ESS2 is relevant to this project. The project workforce will include direct workers and contracted workers (both employees of civil works contractors and employees of consulting companies). The project may involve community workers for some of the local agricultural productivity activities, including the rehabilitation or construction of structures and facilities. Primary supply workers are not expected to be relevant to the project. The project would primarily rely on a supply of construction materials and labor force from the local market, but this will need to be confirmed and assessed further during the preparation stage. It is unlikely that there would be child labor in the project with the exception of occasional help with crop harvesting/processing and related activities on family farms. In line with ESS2, that excludes activities that are likely to be hazardous or interfere with children's education or be





harmful to their health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. The Labor Management Procedures (LMP) will include a risk assessment before appraisal as well as monitoring procedures of working conditions. The project will not involve forced labor.

The Borrower will develop project-level Labor Management Procedures (LMP) acceptable to the Bank. The LMP will identify the main labor requirements and risks associated with the Project and will help the Borrower and implementing agency to determine the resources necessary to address project labor issues. The LMP will describe (i) procedures relevant to each category of workers involved, including terms and conditions of employment, principles of nondiscrimination and equality of opportunity and workers' organizations; (ii) overview of key potential labor risks (if any); (iii) overview of Kyrgyz labor legislation; and (iv) description of grievance mechanism or mechanisms available for all direct workers, contracted workers and others (and if relevant, to their organizations). The LMP may be amended at any time during the project cycle depending on the needs and developments in the project preparation and/or implementation. Bidders for civil work contracts, if needed, will be required to make express commitment to developing the Contractor's LMP when selected and prior to the start of civil works. Contractors will be required to prepare OHS Management Plans commensurate with the risks and impacts associated with the works under their contracts. While a moderate risk in the project, all civil works contracts will include industry-standard Codes of Conduct that include measures to prevent SEA/SH. The project will regularly integrate the latest Technical Notes, COVID-19 guidance, and best practices as it evolves.

### **ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management**

ESS3 is relevant. The project includes activities that promote the modernization of production and processing of agri-food value chains and access to related inputs and services. These activities involve purchasing seeds, seedlings, livestock, fertilizers, and machinery (e.g. sowing, weeding, harvesting). They also involve farm infrastructure improvement (animal housing, food processing warehouses, sheds, upgrading of the veterinary laboratories, seed certification and accreditation centers), provision of animal vaccines and fertilizers, and installation of drip irrigation and solar panel. These activities could generate various types of solid and liquid wastes, including livestock and agriculture waste, veterinary vaccination and laboratory waste, agrochemicals waste, packaging waste, etc). Minor construction activities and machinery operations could also result in noise and dust pollution. While the project will not support purchasing pesticides, it is anticipated that farmers may use them. It will, however, support the purchase of fertilizers. The ESMF will provide guidance and procedure on managing the different types of expected wastes and the safe procurement, transportation, handling, use, storage and disposal of agrochemicals. The ESMF will also include guidance on measures to reduce agricultural and livestock waste discharge to surface water through runoff. Organic waste could also be utilized as a compost/ soil fertilizer. The project design includes water and energy resources efficiency and saving measures (drip irrigation, solar panel for energy generation in the infrastructure for milk collection centers, and agriculture-produce processing facilities, among others).

### **ESS4 Community Health and Safety**



ESS4 is relevant to the project. In order to address risks and impacts that might affect community health and safety, the ESMF will include an assessment of work-related health risks, including those related to the potential generation of liquid and solid waste (crops and sanitary livestock waste; chemical and biological waste (laboratory reagents, veterinary vaccines); water pollution; dust and noise, health and safety due to minor renovation of laboratories (for veterinary testing, produce certification) and other structures (food-processing warehouses, animal, machine, and equipment shelters, etc.); possible health and safety issues could also be expected during technology/ equipment demonstration and installation activities, and exposure to laboratory pathogens. The project is not expected to involve labor influx into local communities. The ESMF will require that site-specific environmental and social assessments (ESAs) specify the necessary measures for managing waste, pollution, dust, and noise, compliance with good labor-management practices, disclosure of information, and maintaining effective communication and engagement with local communities throughout the duration of project activities. The ESMF will also highlight the need for training and will include specific guidelines and requirements, and provisions in this regard for PIU staff, local authorities, and project-affected people and beneficiaries. The site-specific ESAs will include measures to address SEA/SH risks, including, where necessary, action plans, Codes of Conduct, outreach, etc.

#### **ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement**

The project is not expected to require any land acquisition as all activities will be implemented on existing farms and state land. Should this assessment change during preparation, the project will prepare, consult upon, and disclose a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) acceptable to the Bank.

#### **ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources**

The standard is not relevant. The project is not expected to affect any natural or critical habitats or key biodiversity areas. The project activities will be carried out within the settlements (livestock and seed testing centers, or within the existing agricultural fields and farms). However, support to seed farms for the multiplication and promotion of climate-resilient seeds may pose some risks and impacts to biodiversity due to the introduction of modified varieties. The project will promote good agriculture management practices and ensure the use of certified crop seeds that comply with the existing host country regulatory framework for such use. Furthermore, the project activities will be subject to environmental screening and procedures to exclude any activities with a potential negative impact on biodiversity.

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

This standard is not relevant, as such groups are not found in the Kyrgyz Republic.

#### **ESS8 Cultural Heritage**

This standard is not relevant, as the project activities are taking place in well-established agricultural, market, and transport areas and thus are not expected to affect tangible cultural heritage.

#### **ESS9 Financial Intermediaries**



This standard is not relevant. There is no financial intermediation intended in the design of this project.

**B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks**

All relevant risks that have been identified are summarized against each of the standards.

**C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply**

**OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways** No

**OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas** No

**III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE**

**A. Is a common approach being considered?** No

**Financing Partners**

NA

**B. Proposed Measures, Actions and Timing (Borrower’s commitments)**

**Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:**

- Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) prepared, disclosed and consulted on prior to appraisal.
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan prepared, disclosed, and consulted prior to appraisal.
- Environmental and social commitment Plan (ESCP) prepared, and disclosed prior to appraisal.

**Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):**

- The terms of reference for studies, capacity building, and any other technical assistance provided under the Project will duly incorporate and take into consideration the requirements of the ESSs as appropriate.
- Preparation of Labor Management Procedures
- ESF capacity-building

**C. Timing**

**Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS** 28-Mar-2023

**IV. CONTACT POINTS**

**World Bank**

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**Borrower/Client/Recipient**

Borrower: Ministry of Finance

**Implementing Agency(ies)**

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Agriculture

**V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT**

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**VI. APPROVAL**

Task Team Leader(s):	Tahira Syed, Talaibek Torokulovich Koshmatov
Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Alexandra C. Bezeredi Recommended on 16-Nov-2022 at 12:11:48 GMT-05:00
Safeguards Advisor ESSA	Abdoulaye Gadiere (SAESSA) Cleared on 21-Nov-2022 at 13:32:54 GMT-05:00