KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT AGENCY (ARIS)

National Community Initiatives Project

(P180909)

Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

June 2024

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AA	Aiyl Aimak (territorial sub-district)
AK	Ayil Kenesh (village council)
AO	Ayil Okmotu (local self-government body)
ARIS	Community Development and Investment Agency
BFM	Beneficiaries' Feedback Mechanism
BMP	Biodiversity Management Plan
CDD	Community Driven Development
CTSO	Community Technology Support Officer
CERC	Contingent Emergency Response Component
CLBP	Community Livelihoods Business Partners
DDE	Detailed Design and Estimates
E&S	Environmental and Social
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EHS	Environmental, Health and Safety
EPAP	Environmental Protection Action Plan
ESCOP	Environmental and Social Codes of Practice
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESIRT	World Bank Environmental and Social Incident Report Toolkit
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESRC	Environmental and Social Review Summary
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FAP	First-Aid-Point
FGP	Family groups' practitioners
GBV	Gender-based violence
GoKR	Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
Gosstroy	State Agency for Construction, Architecture, Communal Services
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HPP	Hydroelectric Power Plants
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
LMP	Labor Management Procedures
LSG	Local self-government bodies
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	ARIS's Management Information System
MNRETS	Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision
MoEC	Ministry of Economy and Commerce
MoF	Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NCIP	National Community Initiatives Project
NGO	Non-government organizations
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PDO	Project Development Objective
PEER	Public Environmental Expert Review
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
POM	Project Operations Manual
RAP	Resettlement Actions Plan
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEDP	Social and Economic Development Program
SEER	State Environmental Expert Review
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SH	Sexual Harassment

SNiP	Construction Norms and Regulations
SPNA	Specially Protected Natural Areas
SSES	Department of Disease Prevention and State Sanitary and Epidemiologic Surveillance under the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic
ToR	Terms of Reference
WB	World Bank

Executive Summary

This Framework Document describes the main requirements and procedures established for the National Community Initiatives Project in the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter - NCIP), as well as formulates criteria related to the identification and assessment of possible environmental and social risks and impacts, and mitigation measures during the Project implementation process in accordance with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (hereinafter - ESF) and the legislative acts and regulatory requirements of the Kyrgyz Republic applicable to the NCIP.

The application of these requirements and procedures will help focus on identifying and managing environmental and social risks during implementation of the Project, which contributes to achieving its objectives to improve access to sustainable socio-economic infrastructure in the context of climate change and expanding economic opportunities for women and youth in target communities.

The project will be implemented in 40 districts of seven oblasts in the country: Batken, Jalal-Abad, Issyk-Kul, Naryn, Osh, Talas, and Chui.

The project aims to expand, standardize, and deepen the impact of Community-Driven Development (CDD)[1] operations through the following measures:

(i) Establishing a national platform covering all 40 districts, whereas previous projects only covered either northern or southern districts.
(ii) Increasing the average size of infrastructure sub-grants in the targeted sub-districts.
(iii) Expanding livelihood support, including support for women and youth, and better linking livelihood activities to opportunities created by social infrastructure investments.
(iv) Further integrating climate considerations into social mobilization, infrastructure investments, and livelihood activities.
(v) Optimizing project processes and institutional arrangements.
(vi) Mainstreaming participatory approaches into local self-government (LSG).

NCIP will provide a national platform in all 40 districts, with one Ayil Aimak (sub-district) per district (i.e., 40 out of 452 AAs (235 AA after Administrative and territorial reform)) covered in the country. Target AAs will be selected based on criteria such as poverty, remoteness, subsidization, and population size. Each target AA will be supported with social mobilization, capacity building, and investment in social infrastructure, and a portion of the target AAs will also receive support for livelihoods targeting women and youth.

The project consists of four components:

1. **Investments in Village Infrastructure Investments and Institution Strengthening:**
    - Component 1a: Socio-economic infrastructure investments.
    - Component 1b: Mobilization and institution strengthening of communities and LSGs.
2. **Local Economic Development and Livelihood Opportunities for Women and Youth.**
3. **Project Management.**
4. **Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC).**

Potential investments financed by this project may include the following:

Component 1:

- Infrastructure subprojects related to new construction and/or rehabilitation of social facilities such as schools, community centers, and water and sanitation facilities, investments which integrate renewable energy sources and energy efficiency.

[1] Community Driven Development (CDD) is a development initiative that provides control over the development process, resources and authority directly to groups in the community.

- Improvement of water and waste treatment technologies, including optimization of latrine design at the small village level.
- Irrigation and road facilities.
- First Aid Points (FAPs) and health facilities.
- Structural measures for infrastructure to improve energy efficiency and protect against climate risks such as mudslides, rockfalls, and avalanches.
- Modernization of street lighting.
- Improving public spaces such as parks, gardens, woodlands, and other recreational areas.
- Providing renewable energy, such as solar panels for social facilities.
- Creating artificial glaciers and organizing watering points in pastures.
- Equipment for waste recycling.

Component 2:

- Investments in livelihoods, including smaller-scale construction for income-generating activities such as garment manufacturing, dairy production, and IT start-ups targeting women and youth.
- Purchase of animal shearers.
- Agricultural production and processing (e.g., purchase of climate- and disease-resistant seeds for climate-resilient crop production, cultivation of medicinal herbs).
- Craft and garment production.
- Introduction of digital technologies and new services (e.g., recycling or other environmental ventures).
- Eco-tourism that promotes conservation and efficient use of resources.

The exact locations and the planned facilities and their current status are unknown at this stage, as the project activities will be determined by community selection through joint social mobilization. The locations of the sub-projects will be known after the community social mobilization phase in 40 districts of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The potential environmental and social risks for project activities are identified as follows:

In accordance with the WB ESF the Project's **Environmental Risk rating is Moderate.** Given the subprojects are small scale, and 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. The primary sources of contamination stem from construction and rehabilitation activities, which have the potential to cause the environmental pollution due to improper handling, processing, and storage of construction materials and waste. Additionally, the works may generate noise and dust, and pose potential health risks through improper disposal of asbestos-containing materials, if present. These factors are temporary and site-specific, and it is anticipated that they can be effectively addressed through the implementation of best practice mitigation measures. Certain activities during implementation will produce waste, such as garment waste, agricultural dairy waste, waste associated with improving water supply and sanitation (including optimizing latrine design and connecting household wastewater to the treatment system), or medical waste (FAP). Others will generate waste upon completion of the activity, such as e-waste from electronic and IT equipment. Subproject activities with substantial or high environmental risks will be excluded from the project. These may encompass irreversible loss or changes in biodiversity, exceeding the natural environment's limits of variability, pollution of waterways, impacts on water protection zones and basins, as well as construction in protected areas and cultural heritage sites.

Social Risk rating is assessed as Moderate

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 design. 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 the Community Development and Investment Agency (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.

Adverse risks related to involuntary resettlement[2], community health and safety and labor management, including influx of people, child and forced labor, are not foreseen given the nature of the small community infrastructure. The project design should ensure inclusive and transparent criteria to ensure inclusive access to benefits and meaningful community participation.

The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) outlines a list of activities that will not receive support from the Project as given in Table 5 Exclusion list.

The ESMF also outlines the key potential environmental and social risks associated with Project activities:

- Contamination of water sources, soil, and groundwater.
- Impacts on biodiversity.
- Noise, vibration, electromagnetic impacts, and temporary air pollution.
- Natural and climatic hazards (seismic activity, landslides, mudflows, temperature changes, droughts, high winds, etc.).
- Generation of debris and hazardous waste.
- Occupational hazards resulting from construction works, such as electric shock, road traffic safety, working at heights, etc.
- Impact on historical and cultural heritage sites.
- Medical waste.
- Disposal of electronic waste.
- Disposal of asbestos-cement materials.
- Use of pesticides/herbicides.
- Greenhouse gas emissions.
- Social impacts related to community and project workers' health and safety.
- Land acquisition or involuntary resettlement, including economic displacement.

The document outlines the assessment and mitigation of potential impacts during Project implementation, which will be conducted in three phases:

Phase 1: Preliminary Environmental and Social Risk Assessment.

Phase 2: Assessment of activities and development of mitigation measures.

Phase 3: Implementation and Monitoring.

[2] Involuntary resettlement refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use.

This framework document provides an overview of the primary national regulations governing environmental, health, and safety matters in the Kyrgyz Republic (KR), along with other legislation and regulations relevant to the proposed Project. It also outlines several government agencies responsible for environmental management and protection in the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as those overseeing occupational health and safety and permitting processes. Additionally, it describes the main gaps between the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (WB ESS) and national legislation.

The ESMF outlines the key WB ESS applicable to this Project:

ESS 1: Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts.

ESS 2: Labor and working conditions.

ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management.

ESS 4: Community Health and Safety.

ESS 5: Land acquisition, restriction on land use and involuntary resettlement.

ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources.

ESS 8: Cultural Heritage.

ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

Under these standards, an environmental and social assessment of subprojects is conducted, which identifies potential environmental and social risks and impacts, explores project alternatives, and identifies ways to enhance the needs assessment, decision making, selection, location, planning, design, and implementation of subprojects. The assessment includes processes for mitigating and managing adverse environmental and social impacts during project implementation.

This ESMF details the list of activities under Kyrgyz law that necessitate the development of environmental impact assessment documentation and the obligatory State Environmental Expert Review for proposed activities. It outlines measures and actions aimed at minimizing adverse environmental and social impacts during Project implementation. The site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will detail the measures to be taken during implementation and operation of sub-projects to eliminate or offset adverse environmental and social impacts, or to reduce them to acceptable levels.

The document outlines the mechanisms for project implementation. According to these mechanisms, ARIS and local self-governments (LSGs) will be the main responsible parties for various components of the project. The principle of subproject selection will be based on the participation of the community itself. Project staff will be trained on ESMF by ARIS specialists and will transfer this experience to local communities, technical supervisors, and contractors.

Implementation and Monitoring. ARIS will be responsible for supervising and monitoring, the main methods of monitoring will be site visits, monthly reporting by contractors and technical supervision team.

The document also outlines the framework for the Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC), incorporating specific eligibility criteria aligned with established standards and norms.

It describes the proposed approach to training and capacity building, and the estimated project cost which includes a list of anticipated expenditures for implementing the ESMF, integrated into the overall project budget. Furthermore, a distinct Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been devised for the project, adhering to the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 10 on Stakeholder Engagement.

In addition to this ESMF, complementary documents have been prepared in accordance with the WB ESF, including the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Labor Management Procedures (LMP), and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), accessible at https://www.aris.kg/projects/proektyprogrammy-aris/podgotovka-nacionalnogo-proekta-iniciativ-soobschestv.

The ESMF has developed the following tools for the assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts:

Subproject proposal preparation stage:

- Environmental and Social Screening Form

Design and estimates development stage:

- Procedures for managing chance finds of cultural significance
- Fertilizer and Pesticide Management Plan
- Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), aimed at minimizing adverse environmental and social impacts and ensuring project sustainability and compliance with legal requirements
- Abbreviated ESMP (ESMP checklist)
- Hazardous and Construction Waste Management Plan, outlining measures to mitigate potential impacts from waste generated during construction and demolition activities

Construction stage:

- Checklist for environmental monitoring during construction supervision

Overall, the NCIP is anticipated to yield positive environmental and social impacts at the proposed project sites.

1. Introduction

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is developed in line with the World Bank's Social and Environmental Framework (ESF), which reflect the organization's commitment to sustainable development, and provides for the implementation of environmental and social standards to ensure compliance with the provisions for environmental and social assessment. These measures address environmental and social compliance as part of the World Bank-financed activities for the National Community Initiatives Project (NCIP).

The project will support improved access to climate resilient local social infrastructure and enhanced livelihood opportunities for women and youth in beneficiary communities in 40 AAs in 40 districts in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic. The Community Investment and Development Agency (ARIS) will implement the Project activities.

This ESMF is in line with the ESF as well as national laws and regulations of the Kyrgyz Republic. The purpose of the ESMF is to assess and mitigate potential adverse environmental and social risks and impacts of the project, in accordance with the World Bank's Environmental Social and Standards (ESS) of ESF and national requirements. More specifically, the purpose of the ESMF is to (a) assess the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the proposed project and propose mitigation measures; (b) establish procedures for environmental and social screening (assessment), review, approval, and implementation of activities; (c) define the respective roles and responsibilities and establish the necessary reporting procedures to manage and monitor environmental and social issues related to Project activities; (d) determine the staffing and budget needs and organizational arrangements for the training and capacity building necessary for the successful implementation of the ESMF provisions; (e) review the arrangements for conducting public consultations and disclosing the project documents, and addressing any possible grievances.

This ESMP should be read in conjunction with other plans developed for the Project, including the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), Labor Management Procedures (LMP), and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

2. Project Description

The NCIP builds on a series of CDD operations (Village Investment and CASA-1000 Community Support projects). The development objective is to improve access to climate-resilient local social-economic infrastructure and increase economic livelihood opportunities for women and youth in beneficiary communities. It will scale up, standardize, and deepen impact of CDD operations by (i) providing a national platform covering all 40 districts (to date, different projects separately covered northern and southern regions); (ii) increasing average infrastructure sub-grants to target sub-districts; (iii) focusing livelihoods support on women and youth, and better linking livelihood activities with opportunities created by investments (e.g., helping women with children who can now attend kindergarten

use time to pursue income-generating opportunities); (iv) streamlining project processes and institutional arrangements; and (v) embedding participatory approaches into Local Self-Governments (LSGs). While it will provide a national platform across all 40 districts, the first phase will cover only one Aiyl Aimak (sub-district) per district (i.e., 40 out of 235 AA). The target AAs will be selected based on criteria such as poverty, remoteness, economic potential, population size. 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. Given limited funds and in order to strengthen incentives, Component 2 livelihood support will be provided to AAs based on their performance on Component 1 activities. The project will include the following components:

Component 1: Village infrastructure Investments and institution strengthening

This component will provide subgrants to 40 AAs to finance local-level, climate-resilient, socio-economic infrastructure that address priorities identified through a participatory village needs assessment and decision-making process as defined in the project operations manual (POM). It will provide associated social mobilization and capacity building activities to institutionalize CDD mechanisms in the local development processes. This component will strengthen the capacity of local self-government bodies and community members and local level institutions, to engage with villagers and deliver services efficiently, fairly, and in a way that responds to the needs of citizens, including youth and women. Based on its modular design, these activities could readily be scaled up to an additional set of AAs.

Subcomponent 1a: Socio-economic infrastructure investments

This subcomponent will contribute to the infrastructure aspects of the PDO. It will provide subgrants for social infrastructure investments to 40 selected AAs (sub-districts), one per district across the country. Priority social infrastructure and services projects will be selected through the participatory decision-making process established in Subcomponent 1b.

Target AA selection and allocations. Selection of target 40 AAs for the Cycle 1 investment will be based on four criteria: (i) the target population size; (ii) combination of poverty indicators;[3] (iii) remoteness from district center; and (iv) receipt of budget subsidies[4] from the national government. The criteria, which will be weighted, will provide a transparent mechanism to select AA with significant needs, but not exclusively the poorest or most remote (given the population criteria). The average allocation for each selected AA under subcomponent 1A is expected to be ~US$450,000 over the first two years of the project. This allocation can be used to finance one or more subprojects identified in the AA's social and economic development program (SEDP). The criteria have a strong correlation with heightened climate risks and impacts and will result in selection of AAs with high climate vulnerability. The investment envelope per AA will be sufficient to ensure that the investments can have impact. The project could be easily expanded to another set of target AAs using the same approach of selection as more funds become available.

Scope of investments. Village subprojects will be selected from an open menu of socio-economic infrastructure. Allocations for investments per targeted AA will be adequate to finance socio-economic infrastructure, such as construction/rehabilitation/expansion of kindergartens, schools and other education facilities, investments which integrate renewable energy sources and energy efficiency, health facilities, village level water supply, sewer and on-farm irrigation systems, road drainage and strengthening flood resilience, street lighting upgrading, and renewable energy supply. The new construction and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure will incorporate seismic and climate-resilient design measures to address climate related and natural hazards in the region such as improved irrigation infrastructure to address water scarcity. An indicative menu of climate mitigation and adaptation investments has been developed and will be used to inform capacity building, mobilization and SEDP investment prioritization. Eligible investments in seismic and climate-resilient basic infrastructure include, but are not limited to (i) rehabilitation and construction of wells, furnishing them with energy-efficient equipment such as energy saving pumps and solar pumps; (ii) application of enhanced technologies for water and waste treatment, including optimization of latrine design, extending/connecting main water or wastewater lines to the household level; (iii) implementation of rainwater harvesting technology(including for public facilities such as kindergartens); (iv)

[3] Although there is no poverty rates for each AA, the forthcoming Regional Poverty Assessment analysis will produce a poverty map at the rayon level for 2022. Additionally, number of receivers of social assistance per AA and other relevant indicators will be used.

[4] Out of 452 AAs across the country, 71.7% (324AAs) receiving support from the state and regional budgets.

reinforcement of water intake structures when exposed to climatic emergencies; (v) repair or replacement of damaged irrigation infrastructure whilst incorporating more efficient pumping systems to anticipate climate variability; (vi) structural measures for infrastructure to enhance energy efficiency and protect against climate risks such as mudslides, landslides and avalanches; (vii) energy-efficient street lighting upgrading; (viii) improvements to public spaces such parks, gardens, woodlands and other recreational areas; (ix) renewable energy supply such as solar panels for yurts and herders; (x) reconstruction and building of bridges; (xi) establishment of artificial glaciers, organizing of watering points and baths; (xii) acquisition of shearing machines; and (xiii) equipment for waste recycling. A negative list will be included in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and in the Subgrants Operations Manual (SGM).

Implementation and ownership. Following a participatory process and endorsement of the AA's SEDP, the Ayil Okmotu will receive support from the project to prepare technical documentation (design and cost estimates, topographical surveys, etc.) for selected investments. AO subgrant allocations will cover these design services as well as civil works for the selected subprojects. The ownership of the infrastructure and facilities will be transferred to the balance sheet of the relevant owner, except for private owners, upon completion. The project recognizes the importance of a well-planned, appropriately funded, and timely operations and maintenance (O&M) plan.

Subcomponent 1b: Mobilization and institution strengthening of communities and local self-governments. Based on lessons from World Bank programming that CDD promotes social cohesion and inclusion, including for women and youth led activities,[5] subcomponent 1b will support a range of community mobilization and capacity building activities to ensure that: (i) communities, particularly women, youth, and vulnerable, are actively engaged in selecting poverty-focused project interventions; (ii) subcomponent 1a investments are highly prioritized by communities; (iii) all members of the target communities are provided with information, facilitation and capacity building necessary to make decisions that are needs-based and inclusive of women, vulnerable, and poor households; and (iv) local self-governments, and associated working groups, gain capacity to utilize participatory, transparent approaches to identify, implement and monitor local development projects. The support will be provided via two processes, which will be detailed in a Project Operations Manual (POM):

Support for Community Mobilization and Youth Engagement. Communities will prioritize the investments to be financed via a participatory and inclusive process, supported by social mobilization for community members. The objective of this subcomponent is to engage communities in subproject needs assessment, planning, implementation, management, and monitoring, as well as O&M where relevant. This is expected to activate communities and help ensure that target communities are engaged in decision making over local investments. The annual cycle of activities financed by this subcomponent will include participatory needs assessment, participatory planning and prioritization/selection of village investments, participatory management, oversight and monitoring, and participatory O&M. The outcome will be gender-sensitive, poverty-focused and community-owned decisions regarding the village sub-grants to be funded by the project. It is anticipated, that target 40AAs will update Charters to incorporate CDD mechanisms to the local development processes.

Support for capacity building of community members and local self-government bodies (AO and AK) institutional strengthening. The project will provide accompanying capacity building activities to institutionalize community-driven development (CDD) mechanisms into local development processes. The project will strengthen the capacity of local self-governments (Aiyl Okmotu and Aiyl Kenesh), community members and local level institutions to utilize participatory methods to foster effective and equitable service delivery. The project will build the capacity of local communities and LSGs through trainings and other activities to strengthen: (i) local economic development, including preparation and implementation of the Social Economic Development Plan (SEDP); (ii) awareness and climate change adaptation measures; (iii) women's economic empowerment, gender grassroots leadership and gender-based violence; and (iv) participatory, inclusive, responsive and accountable local planning, project implementation, and monitoring. Capacity building will also cover financial management, awareness and response to climate emergencies, sustainability and equitable use of natural resources, and Bank ESF requirements. In the targeted AAs, the project can potentially complement activities under the Effective Governance for Economic Development program, led by Bank poverty team, to enhance GoKR socio-economic planning at the LSG level on participatory processes.

[5] The process will build on, but further elaborate the VIP3 and CASA1000 Community Support Project process and incorporate lessons and experience in promoting social cohesion and inclusion through CDD.

Phasing of 1b mobilization support. An initial **Cycle 1** social mobilization for sub-district development plans and prioritization of infrastructure investments will be carried out in the selected 40 AAs (year 1 and 2) with ARIS providing hands-on support to the local self-governments and community members. **Cycle 2** social mobilization process (year 2 and 3) for the livelihoods investment sub-grants will be carried out by the LSGs and community members themselves, with ARIS providing limited capacity building support.

The cycle of community mobilization activities undertaken at the village level under subcomponent 1b will include:

- Initial outreach and sensitization efforts at the village level on project goals, activities, social cohesion and inclusion
- Participatory selection at the village level of relevant youth and community members (climate ambassadors, working group, youth) for project roles
- Formal establishment of the Working Group to represent community interests in the project
- Training and capacity building activities for project stakeholders, including youth facilitators and members of the Working Groups
- Needs identification and prioritization at the village level led by youth facilitators (situation analysis, needs and asset mapping, focus groups)
- Development of and inputs to SEDP, based on the community prioritization process
- Subproject selection based on community mobilization process
- Endorsement of SEDP by Aiyl Kenesh
- Subproject coordination and management by Working Group and LSG

Component 2: Local economic development and livelihood opportunities for women and youth. This component will support local economic development to improve the economic well-being and the quality of life for the targeted community with special focus on women and youth. All 40 AAs will be supported with market assessments, technical support and business skills. 10 AAs out of the original 40 will be selected to receive livelihood grants, based on the quality of their Cycle 2 social mobilization process and quality of business plans for livelihoods investments.

*Grants for economic development and livelihood activities***.** The grants will aim to support local self-governments in improving economic opportunities, creating conditions for businesses to launch or expand; and generating new jobs for women, youth and vulnerable groups. Based on the market assessment and identified value chains in each area, economic sub-projects will support the following sectors: (i) agricultural production and processing; (ii) handicrafts and garment production; (iii) introduction of digital technologies and new services (e.g., recycling or other environmental enterprises); and (iv) eco-tourism. The component is expected to finance at least one subproject per AA. Given the potential distribution of subgrants among the 10 AAs, the grant size will be between $200,000 and $300,000. 10 AAs will be selected based on: (i) the quality of second cycle of social mobilization delivered by the LSG, and (ii) technical evaluation, availability and provision of resources including land, building, relevant documents. LSGs will submit business plans of Community Livelihoods Business Partners (CLBP) into a competitive bidding process where they will be evaluated for: (i) viability of business plan with respect to the site conditions and identified value chains; (ii) availability of sales/potential demand and market relevance; (iii) number of jobs created, including for women and youth; (v) secondary benefits, especially for youth and vulnerable groups (iv) Climate benefits; (v) integration in the value chain and local economy. Constructed facilities and purchased equipment will be competitively leased to selected CLBP for a guaranteed period. The ownership of the infrastructure and facilities will be transferred to Aiyl Okmotu upon subproject completion. The operations manual will outline the roles, responsibilities, and duties of municipal-private partnerships, along with procurement protocols and operation/maintenance procedures, including specific details on energy efficiency and other climate change-related requirements for the Environmental-Economic Projects.

*Technical Support to the Community Livelihoods Business Partners***.** The component will support the skills development of CLBP (value chain leaders) and other value chain actors (farmers, women, vulnerable groups – raw

material suppliers), including business and technical skills needed for business project implementation and interpersonal skills. The development of these skills will be based on practical coaching and mentoring. All trainings, mentoring and coaching will focus on CLBP for business development and empowering women as successful micro-entrepreneurs, with an awareness component addressing climate change issues. The subcomponent will be implemented by ARIS (by engaging private sector development experts with business skills), offering intensive support coaching and mentoring support for beneficiaries.

Business skills development of women. The component will support women's business skills development and livelihood grants and provide incentives to increase women entrepreneurship by providing opportunities under the grants. Skill development will include behavioral, technical, and/or entrepreneurship training, as well as digital skills, and financial literacy training. It will utilize a learning-by-doing approach (e.g., developing and implementing business plans), focused on learning that is responsive to market needs and that skills developed are desired by employers or could strengthen entrepreneurship potential (e.g., development of alternative childcare models). All training will include gender-specific content and soft skills (such as self-esteem, confidence, innovation, problem-solving, negotiation). In addition, the project will provide incentives for women successfully completing business plans to open private childcare facilities by providing: (i) technical support and a module on how to open and manage private kindergartens, and (ii) financing of equipment for it (e.g., furniture, refrigerator, washing machines etc.) financed under the Childcare trust fund.

Component 3: Project Management. This component will finance project management and implementation of project-associated activities. It will finance the incremental operating costs and other eligible expenses associated with project implementation including coordination and supervision of implementation activities. ARIS will also be responsible for preparing annual work plans and budgets for Ministry of Finance (MoF) approval, respectively, hiring of external auditors, and ensuring that the project maintains strong focus on gender inclusion and citizen engagement. It will support independent audits, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) (including baseline, midline, and endline surveys with gender-disaggregated data), and quality assurance to ensure compliance with best procurement and financial management (FM) practices. This component will also support Environmental and Social (E&S) Framework (ESF) compliance, including stakeholder consultation, a robust GRM, and site-specific assessments and plans.

Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC). The project would include a zero-dollar component that would provide support in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency, including climate-related disasters, to reallocate project funds to support emergency response. This component would draw from the uncommitted credit/grant resources under the project from other components to cover emergency response. An emergency eligible for financing is an event that has caused or is likely imminently to cause, a major adverse economic and/or social impact to the Borrower, associated with disaster. The CERC would be implemented in accordance with the Bank's Policy on Investment Project Financing, Projects in Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints. A specific annex to the POM will apply to this component, detailing the FM, procurement, ESF, eligible expenditures, and any other necessary implementation arrangements.

ARIS will coordinate project activities, including day-to-day implementation, coordination, supervision and overall management of project activities.

Figure 1. Geographical coverage of the NCIP project area

3. Environmental and Social Policies, Regulations, and Laws

3.1. Kyrgyz Republic's Legal Framework

Table 1 presents the Laws applicable to this project during project preparation and implementation.

Table 1 Kyrgyz Republic's Legal Framework

Law	Description and Relevance to Project Activities
Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic	The Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic guarantees equality of human and civil rights and freedoms regardless of sex, race, nationality, language, origin, property, official or other status, and other circumstances. Article 24. 1. The Kyrgyz Republic shall ensure to all persons within its territory and under its jurisdiction the protection of their rights and freedoms. No one may be discriminated against on the basis of sex, race, language, disability, ethnicity, religion, age, political or other beliefs, education, origin, property or other status, or other circumstances. Persons who have committed discrimination shall be held liable in accordance with the law. Special measures established by law and aimed at ensuring equal opportunities for different social groups in accordance with international obligations do not constitute discrimination. 3. In the Kyrgyz Republic, men and women shall have equal rights and freedoms and equal opportunities for their realization Article 32 4. Propaganda of national, racial, religious hatred, gender and other social superiority that calls for discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited. Article 44 3. The state shall ensure the functioning of a system of social protection of persons with disabilities based on the full and equal enjoyment of their human and civil rights and freedoms, their social integration without

	discrimination, the creation of an accessible environment for persons with disabilities and the improvement of their quality of life.
Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 4, 2004 #106 (as amended on December 23, 2022 #123)	The objectives of labor legislation are to establish State guarantees of the labor rights and freedoms of citizens, to create favorable working conditions, and to protect the rights and interests of employees and employers. Labor legislation is aimed at creating the necessary legal conditions for achieving optimal coordination of the interests of the parties to labor relations, as well as the interests of the state.
Land Code of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 45 dated June 2, 1999 (as amended by No. 85 dated August 5, 2022)	The Land Code of the Kyrgyz Republic regulates land relations, outlining the grounds for the emergence, procedures for the exercise and termination of land rights, and their registration. It aims to foster land-market relations in the context of state, municipal, and private land ownership, promoting the judicious use and protection of land.
Water Code of the Kyrgyz Republic dated January 12, 2005, No. 8 (as amended on December 10, 2021, No. 151)	The Water Code regulates water relations concerning the utilization, preservation, and enhancement of water resources to ensure reliable, sufficient, and safe water provision for the population of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as environmental conservation and the sustainable management of the Republic's water resources.
Law of KR "On Environmental Protection" No. 53 dated June 16, 1999 (as amended by No. 29 dated March 23, 2020)	The Law on Environmental Protection (1999) establishes the state policy and the legal framework for utilizing natural resources and environmental protection. It encompasses environmental impact assessment, the setting of environmental standards, and the legal regime of protected areas. This law mandates specific requirements for environmental assessments to prevent potential harmful environmental impacts. It explicitly prohibits the financing or implementation of projects related to natural resource use without obtaining a positive opinion from the State Environmental Expert Review.
Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Protection of Atmospheric Air" No. 51 dated June 12, 1999 (as amended by No. 29 dated July 6, 2016)	The law regulates relations concerning the utilization and safeguarding of atmospheric air.
Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Water" No. 1422-XII dated January 14, 1994 (as amended by No. 44 dated April 5, 2019)	The law addresses matters related to the utilization and protection of water resources, preventing environmentally harmful impact of economic and other activities on water bodies and water management facilities and improvement of their condition, strengthening of legality in the field of water relations
Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Environmental Expertise" No. 53 dated June 16, 1999 (as amended by No. 92 dated May 4, 2015).	It regulates legal relations in the field of environmental expertise, aiming to realize citizens' constitutional right to a favorable environment by preventing negative environmental consequences from economic and other activities
Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "General Technical Regulations on Ensuring Environmental Safety in the Kyrgyz Republic" No. 151 dated May 8, 2009 (as amended by No. 83 dated July 8, 2019)	The legislation applies explicitly to environmental protection, defining the basic provisions of technical regulation in environmental safety. It establishes general requirements for ensuring environmental safety in the design and implementation of activities at economic and other activity sites, covering the processes of production, storage, transportation, and disposal of products. These technical regulations are mandatory within the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic for all legal entities and individuals involved in the processes of production, storage, transportation, and disposal of products.
Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Production and Consumption Waste" No. 181 dated August 15, 2023.	The law determines public policy of the production and consumption waste management, designed to prevent its negative impact on the environment and human health. It aims to maximize its inclusion in economic turnover as an additional source of raw materials.

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Protection and Use of the Plant World" No. 53 dated June 20, 2001 (as amended by No. 29 dated March 23, 2020)	Establishes the legal framework to ensure effective protection, rational use and reproduction of flora resources
Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Ensuring Fire Safety" No. 78 dated June 07, 2016 (as amended by No. 66 dated June 26, 2020)	It is aimed at protecting the life and health of citizens, property of individuals and legal entities, state and municipal property from fires, defines the main provisions of technical regulation in the field of fire safety and establishes general fire safety requirements for products, objects of protection, including buildings and structures, production facilities, fire technical products and general purpose products.
Law of KR "On Industrial Safety of Production Facilities" No. 93 dated November 19, 2001 (as amended by No. 171 dated October 11, 2012)	Defines the legal, economic and social basis for ensuring safe operation of hazardous production facilities and is aimed at preventing accidents at hazardous production facilities and ensuring the readiness of legal entities operating hazardous production facilities to localize and eliminate the consequences of said accidents.
Law on Chemicalization and Plant Protection No. 12 dated January 25, 1999 (as amended by No. 132 dated July 6, 2023)	Defines legal, economic, environmental, social and organizational bases of chemicalization and plant protection in the interests of protection of public health, animals, environment, prevention or elimination of consequences of soil, plant and animal products contamination.
Law on Guarantees and Freedom of Access to Information No. 89 of December 5, 1997 (amended No. 47 of March 18, 2017).	The law regulates relations arising in the process of realization of the right of everyone to freely and unhinderedly seek, receive, research, produce, transmit and disseminate information
Law on Access to Information under the jurisdiction of State and Local Self-Government Bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 213 of December 28, 2006 (as amended by No. 53 of June 30, 2022).	This law regulates the rights and obligations of public bodies to provide information to the local population in order to achieve transparency of work
Law "On the Procedure for Consideration of Citizens' Appeals" #53 dated June 16, 1999 (as amended by #29 dated March 23, 2020)	The law is aimed at legal regulation of relations related to the realization of the right of everyone to appeal to state bodies and local self-government bodies, enshrined in the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as the procedure for consideration of citizens' appeals by state bodies, local self-government bodies and officials.
Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On e-Governance" No. 127 of July 19, 2017 (as amended on November 18, 2022, No. 4)	The Law regulates the basic legal, economic and organizational relations necessary for the development of the informatization process in the Kyrgyz Republic. The purpose of the Law is to create favorable conditions for meeting the information needs of citizens, institutions, organizations and public administration bodies on the basis of formation in the Kyrgyz Republic of a modern information infrastructure, its integration into international information networks and systems. The Law establishes conditions for the protection of legitimate interests and rights of the state, legal entities and individuals when carrying out activities on creation, accumulation, storage, transmission and dissemination of information by means of modern information technologies.
Law "On Local Self-Governance" No. 101 of July 15, 2011 (as amended No. 118 of August 8, 2019)	The law establishes the principles of organization of local government at the level of administrative-territorial units of the Kyrgyz Republic, defines the role of local government in the exercise of public power, establishes the organizational and legal basis for their activities, establishes the competence

	and principles of relations between local government and state authorities, and state guarantees of the right of local communities to self-government
Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On access to information under the jurisdiction of state bodies and local self-government bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated December 28, 2006 N 213 (as amended on June 30, 2022 #53)	The Law ensures the realization and protection of the right of access to information under the jurisdiction of state and local self-government bodies and the achievement of maximum information openness, publicity and transparency in the activities of state and local self-government bodies.
Law of the Kyrgyz Republic On Labor Protection dated August 01, 2003 #167 (as amended on July 26, 2016 #142)	This Law establishes the legal basis for the regulation of relations in the field of labor protection between employers and employees and is aimed at creating working conditions that meet the requirements for preserving the life and health of employees in the course of their labor activity.
Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on the Rights and Guarantees of Persons with Disabilities, dated April 3, 2008, No. 38 (as amended on June 8, 2017, No. 100)	The law defines the state policy in relation to persons with disabilities to ensure that they have equal opportunities with all other citizens to realize their rights and freedoms, eliminate restrictions on their life activities, create favorable conditions that allow persons with disabilities to lead a full life, actively participate in the economic, political and cultural life of society, as well as to fulfill their civic duties provided for by the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, universally recognized by the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic. This Law establishes guarantees of protection and assistance provided to persons with disabilities, as well as measures aimed at protecting public health, preventing disability and creating conditions for the integration of persons with disabilities into society.
Regulation on the Procedure for State Environmental Expertise in the Kyrgyz Republic, Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 248 dated May 7, 2014.	The Regulation establishes the procedure for organizing and conducting the state environmental expertise and is intended for application by the experts of the expert commission of the state environmental expertise of the authorized state body on environmental protection
Regulation on the Procedure for Environmental Impact Assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic, Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated February 13, 2015, No. 60	Regulations define the procedures for organizing and conducting state environmental expertise, assessing the environmental impact of planned activities, and conducting environmental impact assessments (EIA). The EIA aims to prevent and/or mitigate the impact of proposed activities on the environment and associated social, economic, and other consequences.

3.2. National Environmental and Social Assessment and Permitting

The Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision (MNRETS) is an authorized state executive body in the field of environmental protection, environmental safety (including chemical, biological, radiation and nuclear), natural resources management, hydrometeorology, exercising state supervision and control over environmental safety issues. In accordance with the Regulation on the MNRETS (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic dated November 15, 2021, No. 263), it protects and controls in the field of fauna and flora, specially protected natural areas, biodiversity, radiation protection, ozone layer protection, industrial ecology, protection of water, land resources and air quality, forest ecosystems, etc.

The Department of Environmental Monitoring is a subordinate subdivision of the MNRETS. The Department monitors and assesses the state of the environment in order to provide state bodies and economic entities with information on actual changes in the state of the environment and the causes of these changes to prevent and reduce damage.

The Environmental and Technical Supervision Service under the MNRETS is a subordinate subdivision of the MNRETS carrying out state supervision and control over environmental and technical safety. The purpose of the

Service is to exercise state supervision and control over compliance with the norms and requirements of legislation in the field of environmental (including chemical, biological, radiation and nuclear) and technical safety in terms of geological works and subsoil use, as well as mandatory requirements to ensure the quality and safety of fuel.
The legal framework for environmental and social assessment in the country includes several laws and regulations. The Law on Environmental Assessment[6] ensures compliance of economic and other activities with environmental requirements. This law applies to projects that may have an impact on the environment, including feasibility studies, as well as projects for construction, reconstruction, development, technical re-equipment, and other facilities that may have an impact on the environment, regardless of their estimated cost, ownership or form of ownership.
The law obliges the project initiator to submit to the State Environmental Expert Review the necessary documentation concerning the project and its environmental impact. The Expert Commission of the Committee of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Technical Supervision is responsible for reviewing the submitted documentation. A positive decision of the State Environmental Expert Review is required to start financing or implementation of the project. A negative opinion will prohibit the implementation of the project.
One of the main opportunities for participation of citizens and their associations in decision-making on environmental protection and rational nature management is public environmental expertise. Two types of environmental expertise are conducted in the Kyrgyz Republic: state environmental expertise and public environmental expertise.
The Law "On General Technical Regulations to Ensure Environmental Safety in the Kyrgyz Republic"[7] establishes general requirements to ensure environmental safety in the design and implementation of economic and other activities for the production, storage, transportation and disposal of products.
The process of environmental assessment. The process of environmental assessment or environmental impact assessment (EIA), according to the terminology of the national legislation, is conducted in accordance with the following provisions:

- Regulations on the Procedure for Environmental Impact Assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic (February 13, 2015, No. 60);
- Regulations on the Procedure for State Environmental Expert Review in the Kyrgyz Republic (May 7, 2014, No. 248);
- Law "On Environmental Expertise" No. 54 of 1999 (amended on May 04, 2015),
- Law "On Environmental Protection" No. 53 of 1999, and
- Law "General Technical Regulations on Environmental Safety" No. 151 of 2009.
- Environmental assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic is based on two subsystems:
- conducting an EIA and preparing the relevant document;
- passing the State Environmental Expert Review (SEER).

The system of environmental risk classification under the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic is based on the inclusion of a "List" of activities that are either subject or not subject to EIA (see Annex 8).

According to the Law "**On Environmental Protection**" No. 53 of 1999, the Law "**On General Technical Regulation in the Field of Environmental Safety**". No. 151 of 2009, Annex 1 of the Regulations on the **Procedure for Environmental Impact Assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic** approved by the Government Decree No. 60 of February 13, 2015, “the planned activities (facilities for construction/rehabilitation) are screened for mandatory EIA and consideration of whether these activities are included in the mandatory List of economic activities subject to environmental impact assessment” (see Annex 8).

If the types of activities are included in the List of economic activities subject to environmental impact assessment, the EIA is conducted in full according to the **Regulation on the Procedure for Environmental Impact Assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic** and further receipt of the state environmental expertise from the authorized state body shall be obtained.

Based on the "Regulation on the Procedure for Environmental Impact Assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic," according

[6] Dated June 16, 1999 # 54 (with amendments and additions dated June 11, 2003 # 102; February 26, 2007 # 21)
[7] Dated May 8, 2009 # 151 (with amendments and additions dated March 6, 2012 # 19)

to Government Resolution No. 60 dated February 13, 2015, it will be necessary to undergo Stage 3 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) - the development of the Environmental Protection Section for the project documentation, which also includes the Environmental Action Plan (EAP).

The EIA includes the following stages:

1) Decision-making on the need for EIA;
2) Preliminary EIA (Pre-EIA);
3) EIA;
4) Post-project analysis.

The third stage of the EIA is the environmental impact assessment of the proposed activity, which accompanies the project documentation (detailed design and its draft) and contains:

1. A refined comprehensive assessment of the impact of the selected basic option of the activity implementation;
2. Refined technical solutions and a set of measures to prevent, mitigate, and minimize the impact of the proposed activity, its operation, and decommissioning on the environment and public health;
3. A resource-supported program of production control and monitoring of the component-by-component environmental condition during construction, operation, and decommissioning of the facilities of the proposed activity;
4. Design standards for emissions, discharges of pollutants, waste generation, and disposal;
5. Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

For facilities with an insignificant level of environmental impact, the form of Environmental Impact Statement completed according to the "Regulations on the Procedure for Environmental Impact Assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic," as per Government Decree No. 60 of February 13, 2015, is sufficient to obtain the state environmental expertise. The EIA is conducted by an EIA consultant hired by the Project Initiator. As a result of the environmental assessment, EIA documents are developed, which are subject to further review.

The resulting EIA document is then submitted for public consultation, after which amendments are made in accordance with public feedback.

Public Environmental Expertise Review (PEER) is organized and conducted at the initiative of local residents, local administration, and civil societies registered in the Kyrgyz Republic. The conclusions of the PEER are forwarded to the body carrying out the State Environmental Expert Review (SEER).

Subsequently, the EIA report, Environmental Impact Statement, and other supporting documentation are submitted to the SEER. Thereafter, the project will be approved, rejected, or sent for revision with subsequent re-examination.

Completion of SEER depends on the scope and complexity of the project but cannot exceed three months after the Project Initiator submits all EIA documents to the SEER.

Obtaining a positive opinion from the environmental expertise will allow further implementation of subprojects.

In case the types of activities are <u>not defined</u> in the List of economic activities (see Annex 8) subject to environmental impact assessment, the EIA of the planned activity is carried out by an Project specialist for the presence of ***direct or indirect impact on the state of the environment*** with the subsequent development of ESMP and Environmental Protection Action Plan. This point should be implemented in accordance with Article 17 of the Law "On Environmental Protection No. 53 of 1999" - *"In the design, location, construction, reconstruction, commissioning of facilities that have a direct or indirect impact on the state of the environment shall be provided for and implemented for the protection of nature, rational use, reproduction of natural resources and environmental rehabilitation in accordance with environmental standards and to assess the impact of the proposed activity on the*

environment in accordance with environmental standards and to conduct an environment impact assessment of the of the planned activity (EIA)".

Public consultations are conducted regarding the finalized ESMP and other developed Plans, as necessary. Subsequent revisions are made in alignment with input from the public, and final approval is obtained from the World Bank to proceed with investment activities. The ESMP has legal authority over the Contractor and forms an integral part of the bidding documentation.

If it is necessary to obtain approvals from other state agencies (e.g. sanitary and fire protection services), additional expertise is conducted.

All procedures are coordinated through one authorized state architectural and construction agency, which simplifies the process of interaction with various agencies and speeds up obtaining the necessary permits.

Stages of obtaining permits:

- **Obtaining urban planning conditions and restrictions**. The applicant submits an application to local authorities, which issue urban planning conditions and restrictions for the selected land plot.
- **Development of project documentation.** Based on the urban planning conditions, project documentation is developed. This documentation must comply with all construction norms and rules.
- **Passing the expert examination.** The project documentation is sent for expert review to the relevant authorities (e.g., Gosstroy, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Ministry of Emergency Situations).
- **Obtaining technical conditions**. The applicant receives technical conditions from the relevant services (power supply, water supply, sewerage, etc.).
- **Project approval.** The project documentation is coordinated with all necessary authorities (local authorities, Gosstroy, and others).
- **Obtaining a building permit.** After approval and passing all expert examinations, the applicant applies for a building permit from the local authorities.
- **Registration of the permit.** The obtained building permit is registered with the State Registration Service.

3.3. World Bank Standards and Key Gaps with the National Framework

The Project will comply with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) and the World Bank Group's Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines.

The World Bank's environmental and social standards applicable to the project activities are summarized below.

Table 2 Relevant World Bank ESS and Key Gaps with the National Framework

E&S Standard	Environmental and social requirements of national legislation	Unrecorded provisions / Gaps in ESS and KR legislation requirements	Decisions taken by the Project
ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts – relevance - applicable			
ESS1 identifies, assesses and manages the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project in accordance with the ESS1. This standard utilizes a mitigation hierarchy approach: (a) Anticipate and avoid risks and impacts; (b) If avoidance is not possible, minimize or reduce risks and impacts to acceptable levels; (c) Once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, proceed with mitigation; and (d) where significant residual impacts remain, compensate for them where technically and financially feasible. Take differentiated measures to ensure that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on the disadvantaged or vulnerable and that they do not suffer from sharing the benefits and development opportunities arising from the project. Utilize national environmental and social institutions, systems, laws, regulations and procedures in project appraisal, design	• Law "On Environmental Expertise" No. 54 of 1999 (as amended on May 04, 2015). • Environmental Protection Act No. 53 of 1999. • Law "General Technical Regulation on Ensuring Environmental Safety". No. 151 of 2009. • Regulations on the Procedure for Environmental Impact Assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic (February 13, 2015, No. 60). • Regulation on the Procedure for State Environmental Expert Review in the Kyrgyz Republic (May 7, 2014, No. 248).	The environmental risk classification system under Kyrgyz legislation is based on the inclusion of a "List" (List of Economic Activities Subject to Environmental Impact Assessment)[8] of activities that are either subject or not subject to EIA. In case the types of activities are included in the List of economic activities subject to environmental impact assessment, the EIA is conducted in full according to the Regulation on the Procedure for Environmental Impact Assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic. In case the types of activities are not defined in the List of economic activities subject to environmental impact assessment, the impact assessment of the planned activity is carried out by a Project specialist for the presence of direct or indirect impact on the state of the environment with subsequent development of an environmental	The following tools have been prepared for action: -ESMF; -ESMP for a specific site. The ESMF covers the applicable WB ESS and the World Bank Group's EHS Guidelines. Under the WB ESF, the more stringent of the national and World Bank Group regulations will apply. The ESMF includes screening forms for determining where and when Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA)/Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) are required. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) describes strategies and mechanisms for engaging with stakeholders, including affected communities, local authorities, civil society organizations and other relevant actors. It addresses gaps between national legislation and the WB ESS: a. Enhanced participation: The SEP ensures that stakeholders have the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes as required by the WB ESS. This promotes meaningful participation, thereby providing affected communities with a platform to voice their concerns. b. Addressing communication gaps: National legislation may not adequately address the

[8] Law on Environmental Protection No. 53 of 1999, Law on General Technical Regulation in the Field of Environmental Safety. No. 151 of 2009, Annex 1 of the Regulations on the Procedure for Environmental Impact Assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic according to the Government Decree No. 60 of February 13, 2015.

and implementation, where appropriate. Contribute to environmental and social performance in a manner that recognizes and empowers the Borrower.		protection action plan. Whereas under the ESF, risk is classified based on the due diligence and judgment of the Bank's team. However, some provisions of ESS 1 are not fully reflected in national legislation - for example, with regard to social risk assessment, the need to identify vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, and the application of differentiated measures to prevent disproportionate impacts or adverse impacts when sharing development benefits. Other types of social risk assessment and mitigation, such as public health and safety, are also not elaborated in national legislation, although some of these aspects are present in other state regulations, for example on air or water pollution and food safety.	communication and information needs of stakeholders. The SEP fills this gap by establishing mechanisms for transparent information sharing, disclosure of project-related documents, timely and effective communication between the project and stakeholders. c. Promoting social accountability: The SEP strengthens social accountability by establishing grievance mechanisms and feedback channels from stakeholders. This helps to address any gaps in national legislation regarding stakeholder grievances and ensures that affected communities have opportunities to seek feedback and solutions to their problems. The Labor Management Procedures (LMP) provide guidelines and procedures for managing the Project's labor processes and employment practices. The purpose of the LMP is to ensure that the Project complies with all applicable labor laws and regulations and provides fair and safe working conditions for workers. The LMP can help identify potential labor risks and impacts associated with the Project and provide guidance on how to manage them. By adhering to the LMP, the Project can ensure that it complies with the labor requirements of both national laws and the WB ESF.
ESS2 - Labor and Working conditions - Relevance - Applicable			
ESS2 recognizes the importance of job creation and income generation in the pursuit of poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth. The standard applies to project workers, including full-time, part-time, temporary,	• Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic 2004. • Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Labor Protection of 2003 (Article 2).	The Kyrgyz Republic has ratified eleven ILO Conventions on such issues as forced and child labor, freedom of association, the right to organize and bargain collectively, non-discrimination and labor	The project will be implemented in accordance with applicable ESS2 requirements by implementing appropriate health and safety measures, including emergency preparedness and response measures; identifying communication mechanisms with project workers and

seasonal, and migrant workers. Given these requirements, the Borrower must develop and implement written labor management procedures applicable to the project. These procedures shall define how project workers will be managed in accordance with the requirements of national law and this ESS. The procedures shall take into account how this ESS will apply to different categories of project workers, including direct employees, and how the Borrower will require third parties to manage their workers in accordance with ESS 2. The standard recognizes the promotion of occupational safety and health and fair treatment, non-discrimination and equal opportunities for project workers; prevents the use of all forms of forced and child labor and supports the principles of freedom of association and collective bargaining with workers in accordance with national legislation.	• Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Labor and Health Protection" of 2003. • International Labor Organization's Conventions.	inspection. The National Labor Law with the latest amendments in April 2021 establishes state guarantees of labor rights and freedoms of citizens, creates favorable working conditions, and protects the rights and interests of employees and employers. In addition to this Law, the Government has approved fourteen other laws and more than twelve normative legal acts that directly relate to labor relations. Collectively, the statutes enacted in the country cover many of the objectives and requirements of ESS 2. Grievance registration and follow-up procedures are available in the Law on Citizen Appeals; however, they are common to all project affected persons and do not define a specific grievance process for staff as required in ESS 2.	incorporating requirements in the technical specifications of OHS issues into tender documents and agreements with contractors and supervisory firms The PIU has prepared LMP and GRM for project implementation, under ESS2. The component activities will employ core and contract workers who are subject to the requirements of national labor laws and the World Bank Group EHS Guidelines in accordance with ESS2, which will be addressed in the LMP. For core and contract workers, the GRM developed by the PIU will be used. The construction contracts will include social and environmental mitigation measures based on EHS Guidelines as well as ESMF. Each Contractor will prepare its LMP and ESMP (for the construction period) addressing the above labor issues. In accordance with ESS 2 and relevant national legislation, the Project prohibits the use of forced and child labor.
ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management – Relevance - Applicable			
ESS3 recognizes that economic activity and urbanization often generate pollution to air, water, and land, and consume finite resources that may threaten people, ecosystem services, and the environment at the local, regional, and global levels. This ESS sets out the requirements to address resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management throughout the project life cycle consistent with Global	• Environmental Protection Act 1999. • Water Law, 2009. • The Law on Production and Consumption Waste of 2001.	The national regulatory framework for pollution prevention prioritizes the protection of public health and is based on the definition of threshold values of permissible concentrations of pollutants to which people may be exposed. Environmental regulations require the calculation of expected adverse impacts such as emissions, noise,	The ESMF covers resource efficiency, pollution prevention and management, it requires that risk determinations and proposed mitigation measures related to relevant ESS 3 requirements, including raw materials, water use, air pollution, waste generation, be included in the Contractor's ESMP, if applicable. Design, construction/reconstruction and repair of facilities/structures, as well as basic equipment, means of mechanization and automation shall

International Industry Practice (GIIP)		wastewater discharges, and waste generation as part of the EIA to demonstrate that the proposed project meets the established thresholds.	comply with national legal norms and requirements of international technical regulations and standards and WB EHS Guidelines (The Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific examples of Good International Industrial Practice (GIIP). These EHS Guidelines are applied as required by their respective policies and standards and designed to be used together with relevant Industry Sector EHS Guidelines. The contractors will prepare an ESMP covering all types of possible waste that will be generated during implementation including dirt and debris, household waste, e-waste and hazardous waste, and various pesticides and containers, if found.
ESS 4 - Community Health and Safety - Relevance - Applicable			
ESS4 addresses the health, safety, and security risks and impacts on project-affected communities and the corresponding responsibility of Borrowers to avoid or minimize such risks and impacts, with particular attention to people who, because of their particular circumstances, may be vulnerable.	• Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic 2004. • Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Labor Protection	The general principles of protecting the health and safety of citizens and communities are enshrined in the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Law on Environmental Protection. These laws stipulate that everyone has the right to live in a natural environment that is not harmful to their health. To achieve this goal, thresholds are established to limit human exposure to hazardous environments based on several physical, chemical and biological parameters.	The following tools have been prepared for the solution: (i) ESMF: (ii) Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP); (iii) GRM. The ESMF covers the applicable ESF Standards and the World Bank Group's EHS Guidelines. The PIU will undertake a number of actions, including requiring contractors to develop a health and safety plan as part of the ESMP (during the construction phase) to address the impacts of moving construction equipment on local communities; measures and actions developed to assess and manage the specific risks and impacts outlined in the ESMF and subsequent ESMPs. All actions will comply with applicable national regulations and ESS 4.

ESS 5 - Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement - Relevance - If applicable			
ESS5 mitigates unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost; and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore their livelihoods and living standards in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.	• Civil Code, 1996, 2021. • Land Code, 1999, 2021, (Article 49, paragraph 1, subparagraph 5; Article 66, paragraphs 1, 4; Article 68, paragraphs 1, 3, 4; Article 78, paragraphs 2, 3). • Law on State Registration of Rights to Real Estate and Transactions with It, 1998 2021. • Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "Property Appraisal Standards mandatory for application by all subjects of appraisal activity in the Kyrgyz Republic", dated April 3, 2006, No. 217.	The Land Code of the Kyrgyz Republic states that land acquisition is an exceptional measure for termination of the right to a land plot. The Constitution and several laws refer to the need for compensation for land acquisition, although there are no specific requirements to prepare land acquisition or resettlement action plans with detailed procedures. Under the national legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, affected persons are those who have formal legal rights to land or property and/or have a right to land or property recognized under national law. The latter mainly refers to rights to land allocated by the relevant authorities but not yet registered in accordance with legislation. Users of land or property without proof of such a claim are not entitled to compensation. This is one of the main legal gaps existing between national legislation and the ESF. National legislation is silent on rehabilitation and improvement of housing conditions of project-affected households, special attention to vulnerable persons and additional assistance to them.	Project activities have the potential to temporarily and/or permanently restrict land use and access to land resources, resulting in a community or groups within a community being temporarily restricted in their access to land use in the targeted project areas: •land use areas to be rehabilitated in connection with the project; •road infrastructure sections; and •areas of land adjacent to project sites whose rehabilitation activities may require additional temporary/permanent land acquisition, which may be municipal and/or private land. To identify possible social impacts, potential land acquisition, the ESMF includes screening checklists to identify these risks, Annex 1. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will avoid or at least minimize the need for involuntary land acquisition on a temporary and/or permanent basis. In general, the project is not expected to cause any physical involuntary displacement and permanent land acquisition as a result of project activities and construction activities, but there may be temporary restrictions to road access as the nature and extent of project activities and their impacts are currently unknown. To prevent negative impacts, the ESS5 will prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) which describes the next steps for preparation and implementation of Resettlement Action Plans

			(RAPs). In case impacts on temporary and/or permanent land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are identified, which will be determined at the subproject implementation stage (target sites finalized, scope of work defined and detailed designs prepared), a RAP for specific subprojects will be prepared based on the RPF. Any project activities will be implemented only after full implementation of the relevant RAP and preparation of its implementation report. Until such documents are developed, disclosed and approved by the WB, the RPF will not proceed with implementation of specific subprojects for which impacts of involuntary temporary and/or permanent land acquisition have been identified. Where private land acquisition cannot be avoided, it will be done on a voluntary buyer willing seller basis, in accordance with the principle of voluntary land acquisition as stipulated in the ESS5, the provisions of the Resettlement Framework Document and the provisions of the Land Purchase Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic (Civil Code, Part II) Chapter 23 "Buy and Sell").
ESS6- Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources - Relevance – Applicable			
ESS6 promotes sustainable management of living natural resources and supports community livelihoods and inclusive economic development by adopting practices that integrate conservation needs and development priorities. The standard protects and conserves biodiversity and habitat. This standard applies a mitigation	• Water Code. • Law on Specially Protected Natural Areas. • Law on Biosphere Territories. • Law on the Protection of Atmospheric Air	The Kyrgyz Republic has a strong legal and regulatory framework for the protection, conservation and restoration of biodiversity, but the legal provisions on sustainable use of natural resources do not provide a regulatory framework to meet the social needs of biodiversity-dependent (e.g., forest ecosystems)	The ESMF includes a screening checklist (Appendix 1) to identify potentially high risks to biodiversity for specific sites within Components 1 and 2. If these risks are identified, appropriate mitigation measures will be incorporated into the ESMP in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy. In the event that certain risks are identified as substantial during the implementation of the project, a separate Biodiversity Management Plan

hierarchy and precautionary approach to the design and implementation of projects that may impact biodiversity.	• Vegetation Protection Act. • Fisheries Act. • Environmental Protection Act. • Regulations on Surface Water Protection in the Kyrgyz Republic. • List of rare and endangered species of animals and plants listed in the Red Book of Kyrgyzstan.	communities and maximize the benefits of their economic use while conserving natural ecosystems and preventing degradation and depletion of their natural resources. National legislation is mainly focused on species protection and conservation and to a lesser extent on habitat conservation. The Red Data Book and Red List of Species Act prohibits any activity that damages habitats that support protected species, meaning that any proposed activity in such habitats must demonstrate that the proposed mitigation measures are sufficient to fulfill this requirement.	(BMP) will need to be prepared. Implementation of Component 1 and 2 activities located in natural habitats (including rivers, woodlands, mountain pastures, etc.) will only be eligible for project funding if the requirements of ESS6 are met.
ESS 7- Indigenous Peoples- Relevance - Not applicable			
ESS 8 - Cultural Heritage - Relevance - Applicable			
ESS8 protects cultural heritage from adverse impacts of project activities and supports its preservation and considers cultural heritage as an integral aspect of sustainable development. The Borrower will apply internationally recognized methods of field investigation, documentation and protection of cultural heritage in connection with the project, including by contractors and other third parties.	• Law on the Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural Heritage.	National legislation comprehensively covers many aspects related to historical and cultural heritage. The Law on the Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural Heritage obliges the State to recognize the common cultural values of humankind, to support cultural development and international cultural relations, to make cultural values accessible to the public and to preserve the freedom of expression of each citizen. his or her own cultural identity.	As project activities may include land development (new construction) and possible chance discovery of cultural heritage sites, the ESMF includes screening checklists (Annex 1) to determine the presence of cultural heritage, in case of works and chance discovery of cultural heritage sites, a "chance find" procedure will be applied and these should be included in the ESMP (provided in Annex 3 to this ESMF). In general, the proposed activities will have no direct physical impacts on cultural heritage sites, indirect impacts from project-financed activities will be carefully considered, and mitigation measures in the ESMF will be integrated into site-

		The State shall establish a system for the protection of objects of local, national and international historical or cultural significance.	specific ESMPs.
ESS 9- Financial intermediaries - relevance - Not applicable			
ESS 10 - Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure - Relevance - Applicable			
ESS 10 recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an important element of international best practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can enhance the environmental and social sustainability of projects, increase project acceptability and contribute significantly to successful project development and implementation. The Borrower will engage with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, beginning such engagement as early as possible in the project development process and in a timeframe that allows for meaningful stakeholder consultation on project development. The nature, scope, and frequency of stakeholder engagement will be proportionate to the nature and scope of the project and its potential risks and impacts. In consultation with the Bank, the Borrower will develop and implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts.	• Law on Guarantees and Freedom of Access to Information, 1997, 2017. • Law on Access to Information of State and Local Self-Government Bodies, 2006. • Law on the Procedure for Consideration of Citizens' Appeals, 2007, 2016. • Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "About local self-government".	There is generally robust legislation in place, but it needs to be applied consistently. For investment projects, national laws and regulations are mainly focused on stakeholder engagement at the project preparation stage. The existing legal framework describes in detail the grievance procedure without dividing it into local, regional/central levels, as in IFI-financed projects. There are no specific rules in national legislation regarding the participation of vulnerable or disadvantaged individuals and groups in the public consultation process and project activities. Provisions for disclosure and meaningful consultation with project-affected persons are not as explicit as in the ESF.	The priority of the project is to identify stakeholders who may be positively and negatively affected by the project activities, in particular the impact on people's lives and livelihood sustainability. The Executing Agency has therefore compiled a list of key stakeholder groups. An information and consultation process will be initiated during the project preparation and implementation, including E&S impact assessment and development of the ESF instruments, to seek stakeholders' views on the project, E&S impacts and mitigation measures. The project has prepared a SEP with all the different types of stakeholders, timelines and modes of communication and consultation. During project preparation, a stakeholder mapping exercise was conducted to identify individuals and groups that may be affected directly or indirectly, vulnerable groups and other stakeholders such as government agencies/authorities and NGOs, which may vary between sub-components and will be refined in subsequent stages of project implementation. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been developed within the SEP to address the issue of transparency and feedback.

4. Environmental and Social Baseline

Kyrgyzstan is a mountainous, landlocked country located in the eastern region of Central Asia. It shares its borders with Kazakhstan to the north, China to the east, Uzbekistan to the west, and China and Tajikistan to the south.

Administratively, Kyrgyzstan comprises 2 cities of republican significance (Bishkek and Osh), 7 oblasts (provinces), and 40 districts. The country includes 29 cities, including 12 cities of oblast significance and 17 cities of district significance.

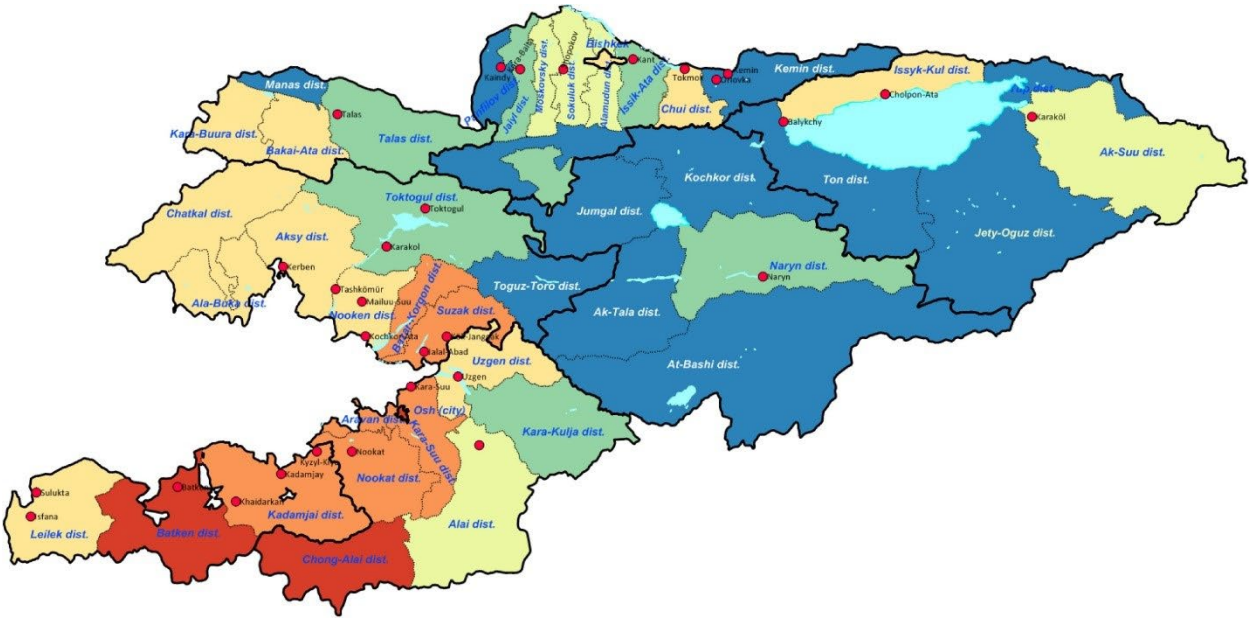


Figure 2. Districts of the Kyrgyz Republic

Kyrgyzstan's position at the heart of Eurasia, its distance from major water bodies, and its proximity to deserts contribute to its continental arid climate. However, the country's high elevation, which smooths out temperature variations and increases cloudiness and precipitation, mitigates the amplitude of annual air temperature variations compared to the adjacent valley areas. Most of Kyrgyzstan lies within the temperate latitudes' climate belt, with southern regions experiencing a subtropical climate. The underlying surface significantly influences climate formation, while the mountainous terrain dictates vertical climatic zones. Climatic transitions from foothills to mountain peaks mirror shifts from subtropical to Arctic conditions.

The terrain of Kyrgyzstan is characterized by sharp mountain peaks, glaciers, and valleys. Approximately 90 percent of the country's land lies above 1,500 meters altitude. As of January 1, 2022, the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic, according to data from the Land Resources Service under the Ministry of Agriculture, covered 199.9 thousand square kilometers. Stretching about 900 kilometers from east to west, and roughly 410 kilometers from north to south, Kyrgyzstan's land is primarily comprised of reserve areas, which account for over 41 percent of the total land area. Agricultural land makes up 33.8 percent, while forested areas cover 12.7 percent.

Within the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic are 10 state natural reserves and 13 state natural parks. The climate of the country is distinctly continental, characterized by hot summers in urban areas and comparatively cooler temperatures in the mountains. Winters are cold and snowy, particularly in highland regions. In the summer, temperatures in Kyrgyzstan average around +27°C, with an average low of +16°C and an average high of +33°C. Winter temperatures typically average around +1°C, with lows reaching approximately -12°C and highs around +10°C.
Solar radiation, a primary climate-forming factor, varies in its incidence upon the Earth's surface due to the Sun's altitude above the horizon, ranging from 23-25° in December to 69-70° in June. The duration of sunshine is

influenced by cloud formation and the horizon's visibility. In narrow valleys and gorges, sunlight duration is shorter compared to other landforms at similar latitudes. In Chon-Kyzyl-Suu and Jeti-Oguz narrow valleys, the average annual sunshine duration is 1700-1800 hours per year, while in open areas, it ranges from 2500-2900 hours. In July, sunshine duration increases from 180 hours in narrow valleys in northeastern Kyrgyzstan to 365 hours in the Fergana and Chatkal valleys. Conversely, in December, it varies from 85 hours in narrow valleys to 200 hours in the open spaces of the “Syrtes” (type of upland utilized as high-altitude pastures).

The elevation of the terrain influences the annual sum of solar radiation under average cloudiness conditions, with an increase observed from 5547 MJ/m2 in the Chui Valley (Bishkek meteorological station, 756m above sea level) to 6660 MJ/m2 in the upland zone (Tien Shan meteorological station, 3610 m above sea level). This elevation-dependent increase of solar radiation is particularly notable during the warmer months of the year.

Atmospheric circulation plays an important role in climate formation. In the cold season, most of Kyrgyzstan is influenced by Siberian anticyclone. This brings about clear, frosty weather with significant air temperature inversions. Precipitation occurs due to the movement of cold atmospheric fronts from the west, northwest, and north, as well as the arrival of southern cyclones, which particularly affect the southwestern regions of Kyrgyzstan (Osh, Jalal-Abad, and Batken oblasts). In the warmer months, Kyrgyzstan is positioned away from the primary air currents, resulting in a low-pressure system with a gentle gradient. In June-August, this can lead to a thermal depression, followed by dry and minimally cloudy weather in valley areas due to western, northwest, or northern intrusions, while thunderstorms and precipitation are more common in the mountains.

The Republic features substantial water resources. It encompasses 1,923 lakes covering a combined water surface area of 6,836 km2, with the largest being Issyk-Kul (6,236 km2), Son-Kul (275 km2), and Chatyr-Kul (175 km2). Over 3,500 rivers and streams traverse the region, with the Naryn (535 km), Chu (221 km), and Chatkal (205 km) being the longest. Additionally, there are 44 deposits of underground fresh and mineral water. According to data from the Water Resources Service under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic, approximately 8 billion cubic meters of water were extracted from natural sources, including underground freshwater, in 2021, marking a 4.5 percent increase from 2017. Water consumption in 2021 amounted to 5.3 billion cubic meters, reflecting a 4.7 percent rise from 2017. Of the total water consumption, a significant portion (93.9 percent) was allocated for irrigation and agricultural water supply, 3.6 percent for domestic and drinking purposes, and 1.5 percent for industrial needs.

Flora and fauna

The **flora** of Kyrgyzstan features remarkable diversity, varying with altitude. Different plant species thrive at different elevations within the mountains. In the northern regions, one encounters steppes, meadow steppes, meadows, shrubs, and forests. Conversely, the southern regions, due to their arid climate, lack forests and alpine meadows, replaced instead by semi-deserts and deserts. Trees flourish at lower mountain altitudes, while grassy areas and clearings dominate higher elevations.

Kyrgyzstan harbors approximately 600 species of valuable wild herbs, with 200 officially recognized for their medicinal properties. Among these are Thalictrum rochebrunianum (Meadow Rue), Karakol aconite, scabwort (Ínula), Turkestan motherwort (Leonurus), St. John's wort (Hypericum), foalfoot (Tussilágo), origan (Oríganum vulgáre), sea buckthorn, and numerous others. Moreover, the presence of various wild plants with economic significance, such as saltbush, barberry, rhubarb, Fergana Euphorbia, and diverse thyme species, is noteworthy. The forests are home to tulips, edelweiss, and various conifers, including Shrenka fir, Siberian fir, and juniper.

In southern Kyrgyzstan, the walnut tree holds particular prominence, with the world's largest natural walnut forest situated in Arslanbob. Here, the genetic diversity of plants is vital for horticulture. Additionally, Arslanbob's forests feature wild apple, pear, and cherry trees.

Fauna

The fauna of Kyrgyzstan is richly diverse, particularly thriving in its mountainous regions. At elevations ranging from 3400 to 3800 meters, one can encounter grey marmots and silver mountain voles. During the summer months,

these areas become home to a variety of species including brown bears, wild sheep, hares, and mountain goats. Mammals are less common at altitudes between 3800 and 4000 meters, although gray marmots and narrow-tailed voles occasionally venture into these higher reaches. Above the snowline, at rock ledges reaching 4.4 kilometers in altitude, sightings of the red-breasted grebe and alpine mountain finch are possible. Additionally, mountain geese, blue pigeons, partridges, alpine jackdaws, and goldfinches are found in these regions. Snow goats and predatory leopards can be found at an altitude of 4500 meters.

Kyrgyzstan is also home to rarer species of animals adapted to mountain life, such as Marco Polo sheep, deer, lynxes, and snow leopards. Marco Polo sheep are renowned for their long horns, with the longest reaching about 2 meters. Snow leopards, although scarce, seek refuge in mountain gorges. The country is actively undertaking measures to preserve these endangered species, including snow leopards, with many already listed in the Red Book.

Considering the nature of this Project, which relies on community participation in investment selection, the precise location and current status of the planned facilities for future implementation are unknown. Project activities will be contingent upon decisions made by community members themselves during the joint social mobilization phase of project implementation. The locations of the subprojects will become known after the completion of the social mobilization phase across 40 districts of the country. Additional environmental and social baseline information will be collected during project implementation, as required.

Current Waste management practices in place in the Kyrgyz Republic

Collection and utilization

- There is a system of solid waste collection in both urban and rural areas, but not in all settlements. Municipal waste disposal services at AA level are being established.
- For industrial and hazardous waste, there are specialized companies or units for collection, transportation and disposal in urban areas.

Recycling

- Recycling facilities and plants are being developed, especially for paper, plastic, glass, and metal.
- On-site waste segregation and recycling programs such as separate waste collection and recycling collection points are encouraged.

Awareness

- Campaigns and educational activities are conducted to raise public awareness of waste management issues and solutions.

5. Potential Environmental and Social Risk Impacts and Standard Mitigation Measures

5.1 Risks and Mitigation Measures Specific to Disadvantaged and Vulnerable Groups

Inclusion of disadvantaged/vulnerable groups. The Project will pay attention to the inclusion of vulnerable community members in community participatory processes of priority proposals from the community as well as throughout the whole project implementation period, identified as:

- Working poor women and men - this includes a group of men 16-63 years old and women 16-58 years old who are registered in aiyl okmoty and have a social passport of a poor family;
- Unemployed women of working age - women between 16 and 58 years of age who receive unemployment benefits and do not have a temporary job;
- Poor families with 6 or more children - families with 6 or more children who are registered in aiyl okmoty and have a social passport of a low-income family;
- Poor female-headed households - female-headed households registered with aiyl okmotu and having a social passport of a low-income family.

The disadvantages experienced by these groups are often compounded by less awareness of their rights, limited

mobility, low levels of education, lack of professional qualifications and work experience. Lack of internet access and inability to use internet messengers to access project information.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed in accordance with ESS10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure as a separate tool that envisages measures to engage with stakeholders and to ensure their access to information (e.g. through printed materials in their own language, disclosure of information during gathering, meetings, internet messengers etc.), that meets the needs of these vulnerable groups The project will establish focus groups for vulnerable community members to ensure that disadvantaged and vulnerable groups have equal opportunities to participate in project activities, and will develop measures for accessing information and benefits of the project, providing feedback or making complaints. Focus group discussions, awareness-raising campaigns, meetings and gatherings will also be organized for these groups during the stages of selecting priority proposals, with due attention to their specific needs and suggestions received during consultations.

Gender-based violence (GBV), sexual harassment (SH). During project implementation, one of the possible risks of exacerbation of gender-based violence such as sexual harassment, insults, threats in the project areas is expected during community mobilization, during construction and installation works, in rural areas where women are vulnerable to GBV incidents. Since the sites are spread over a wide area and implemented in remote, remote and inaccessible locations, this may pose some challenges to supervision and thus increase the risk of potential abuse of power over women by limiting their ability to report incidents of abuse in a timely manner. The recruitment of women for project activities also carries certain risks of gender-based violence, harassment and inappropriate treatment. Measures to mitigate these risks will be described in the Operations Manual (e.g. hiring 2 women or working in pairs) and will be included in the ESMP with special emphasis on women's vulnerability, during community mobilization or sensitization meetings in remote rural areas or if they are hired for construction and installation works.

The project will use the ARIS Beneficiaries' Feedback Mechanism (BFM) through which women can address various issues, including gender-based violence. This information will be provided at all stages of community mobilization.

5.2. Planning and Design Considerations for Avoidance of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

It is often possible to avoid or minimize some of the potential environmental and social impacts during subproject implementation by taking certain environmental and social aspects into account during the design of a subproject. Examples include considering alternative sites, selecting different technologies or methodologies, considering proper waste disposal (solid and liquid), preparing for emergencies.

A summary of possible risks during the project implementation period is summarized in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Environmental and Social Risk Management and Monitoring Plan

Problems/ Actions	Potential risk/impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Monitoring tools	Frequency	Responsible	
					Implementation	Supervision
Selection and scoping/design period						
Selection of subprojects, identification of the scope of required information and authorization documentation.	• Construction/rehabilitation in the absence of permit documentation leads to the risk that the facility will not function. • Delays in subproject implementation - lack of title documents for land, facilities and structures. • Poor stakeholder engagement and Lack of sufficient information on subprojects. • Land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement impacts • Labor related health and safety risks	• Determining the necessary package of permits and obtaining them from the relevant state authorities. • Clarification of the availability of relevant documents. • Development of an Environmental and Social Screening Checklist. • Development of site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) for medium-scale renovations, or an ESMP Checklist for minor renovations, and abbreviated Environmental and social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) for new construction, if required. • Integration of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) and Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines sections throughout the ESMPs, as relevant. • SEP, LMP instruments will be applied to manage environmental and social risks, including GM. • Obtaining water quality analysis from an authorized government agency. • Inclusion of EHS guidelines and best practices of pesticide management into the training program. • Raising awareness regarding pollution/solid wastes, especially plastics, and implementation of waste collection, transfer, and recycling practices outlined in the Waste Management Plan. • To assess biodiversity risks, an environmental (biodiversity) screening checklist will be utilized to identify potential impacts on biodiversity elements, as per ESS6. If deemed necessary, the development of a Biodiversity Management Plan will be required to mitigate any adverse effects on biodiversity elements. • To assess social impacts, a checklist will be utilized to identify access restrictions to buildings, temporary/permanent land acquisition, and impacts from involuntary resettlement, in accordance with ESS5. If ESS5 is deemed necessary, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will need to be developed and implemented before the commencement of construction activities. • To mitigate the impact on labor resources, the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will incorporate the primary measures outlined in the Labor Management Plan (LMP). • The project will adhere to the procedures outlined in the World Bank Environmental and Social Incident Report Toolkit (ESIRT) for	Availability of documentation.	During the preparation of subproject proposal period.	ARIS, design organizations, Local Self-Government Body (LSG)	ARIS

		responding to environmental and social incidents, as detailed in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). • Simplified medical waste management plan, if required (for FAPs) Development of a plan for temporary relocation of students or staff of organizations				
Pre-construction						
Pre-construction site preparation	• Site clearing (clearing the site to make it available for further work); • Loss of vegetation (mostly grass/shrubs, but also possibly some trees); • Potential increase in soil erosion; • Air pollution from vehicular traffic and dust emissions from construction waste storage areas; • Water pollution - construction vehicles and machinery.	• Limit clearing on the site to the extent necessary within the project limits; • Preserve trees, if any, to the extent practicable; • Wet compaction of soil covering construction and demolition debris dumps; • Preparation of a waste storage site; • Diversion of river channel during construction works (for irrigation subprojects); • Carrying out works during low water periods (for irrigation subprojects); • Do not use pesticides or other chemicals; • Awareness campaign for the local community.	Visual inspection and consultation with local residents	In preparing the site for construction	Contractor	LSG, ARIS
Impact on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups/ communities/ populations.	• Limited employment opportunities for vulnerable groups; • Temporary restriction of access to land, buildings, residential houses, etc.	• Equal opportunities for vulnerable groups in capacity building, citizen engagement, employment and land use. • Timely informing of the local population, stage-by-stage planning of works; • Inclusion of necessary mitigation measures in the ESMP	Consultations with local administration, population.	During pre-construction site preparation	Contractor, LSG, ARIS specialist	ARIS
Construction						
Air pollution	• Air quality can be adversely affected by construction equipment emissions and fuel combustion; • Dust formation during earth works, formation of soil dumps in dry period.	• Maintaining vehicles and construction equipment in good working order, including regular maintenance; • Spray water on access roads and soil as needed to minimize potential environmental damage due to dust; • Stored materials such as excess soil, gravel and sand should be covered and insulated; • Install suitable storage, mixing, and loading areas for construction materials in a manner that prevents the dispersion of dust.	Visual inspection and consultation with the local community.	Visual monitoring is daily. Measurements during construction if required.	Contractor	LSG, ARIS
Noise pollution	Noise and vibration will impact residents in the surrounding areas.	• Creating noise barrier and consideration of minimum noise levels at sensitive receptor sites (e.g., densely populated residential areas, etc.); • Protective devices (earmuffs), Personal Protection devices shall be provided to employees working in the vicinity of machines that produce high noise levels during construction;	Visual inspection and consultation with the local community.	Visual monitoring is daily. Measurements during construction if	Contractor	LSG, ARIS

		• Construction equipment and vehicles must be equipped with mufflers and properly maintained.		required.		
Water pollution Surface Water. Groundwater.	Water pollution of rivers, canals during operation by machinery, oil products, large parts and fragments of construction materials, mudflows. When drilling wells, organizing water intakes with unprotected soil layers. Generated and discharged wastewater from industries and social facilities.	• Timely maintenance of technical equipment, transportation and machinery; • Carrying out works during low water periods (for irrigation subprojects); • Collect masses of trash and dispose of it in a timely manner; • Do not use pesticides or other chemicals unless necessary. • Timely collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater. • Compliance with the requirements for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd belt of the Sanitary protection zones.	Visual inspection. Water quality laboratory results, if required.	Visual monitoring is daily. Measurements during construction if required.	Contractor	LSG, ARIS
Solid waste	Improper storage and handling of construction and household waste on site, as well as potential spills from it, can be harmful to the environment and the health of construction workers.	• Any waste should be disposed of in designated areas; • Accidental spills of hazardous waste should be prevented by spreading wood powder over the surface of the oil. • Provide construction personnel with appropriate PPE for working with construction materials; • Ensure that all containers, drums and tanks used for storage are in good condition.	Visual inspection. Results of laboratory testing of soil quality, if required.	Visual monitoring is daily. Measurements during construction if required.	Contractor	LSG, ARIS
Labor employment	Unfair and discriminatory labor practices	• Hiring local labor. • Working conditions and terms and conditions of employment will be in full compliance with labor laws. • Educate employees by providing training in health and safety and in relation to communicable diseases; • The Contractor will not use child and/or forced labor;	Field inspection and consultation with the local population Visual inspection and consultation with the worker	Continuously, during the construction and implementation period	Contractor	LSG, ARIS
	GBV/SEA/SH risk	• Signing of the Code of Conduct and training on GBV/SEA/SH. • Conducting explanatory works	Contractor briefing	Interviews with subcontractor employees	Contractor	Contractor, LSG, ARIS
	Risk of potential COVID-19 disease, dangerous infectious diseases	• Conducting pre-employment medical examinations; • Supervise entry and exit from the facility/workplace; • Immediately isolate all employees with suspected COVID-19; • The Contractor shall conduct a COVID-19 risk assessment prior to commencement of work.	Visual inspection and consultation with the employee	Continuously, during construction, during implementation	Contractor, LSG	LSG, ARIS
Occupational health and safety	• Construction activities may pose a threat to the health and safety of construction workers and visitors to the site, which could	• Provide employees with a safe and healthy work environment; adequate health and sanitation facilities; • Provide workers with appropriate personal protective equipment such as safety shoes, helmets, high visibility vests, masks, gloves, protective clothing, goggles, safety glasses and hearing protection;	Visual inspection and consultation with the employee	Continuously, during the construction period	Contractor	LSG, ARIS

	result in serious injury and loss of life. • Lack of first aid stations and medical facilities in the immediate vicinity will aggravate the health condition of the injured person.	• Maintain PPE properly by cleaning dirty ones and replacing damaged ones; • Appoint an environmental, health and safety officer to oversee the health and safety of workers; • Inform local authorities about health, social protection and safety prior to construction activities, and establishment of construction camps to maintain effective oversight of public health, social protection and safety issues. • Occupational Health and Safety Training. • A site-specific occupational health and safety plan.				
Community health and safety	• Accidents on the access road and construction site; • Noise and dust pollution; • Infectious diseases can spread among the local population. • Unauthorized presence of local population on the site premises	• The contractor will be informed of the local community prior to commencement of construction work; • Instruct drivers and limit the speed of vehicles; • Avoid reversing large vehicles, and ensure they are equipped with a reverse signal alarm audible above the surrounding noise level; • Regular medical examinations of employees and training on infectious diseases; • Adequate lighting at the facility at night; • Avoid unnecessary noise pollution, especially at night; • Spray water on dry surfaces to reduce dust contamination. • Ensure proper access control to the project site and unauthorized access to the project site will be controlled through security personnel and temporary fencing. • Raise community awareness on GBV/SEA/SH mitigation measures, and sensitize LSGs.	Field inspection and consultation with local communities. Visual inspection and consultation with workers.	Continuously, during the construction period	Contractor, LSG	ARIS
Land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement	• Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts • Temporary restriction of access to a land use or temporary diversion of land to create temporary traffic; • Impact on vulnerable people.	• Proper monitoring during subprojects implementation to ensure the compliance with ESS5 requirements and timely implementation of ESMP measures. • Avoid, to the extent possible, restricting access to land use; • Timely inform local communities, stage-by-stage planning of works	Field inspection and consultations with local communities	Continuously, during the construction and implementation period	Contractor, LSG	ARIS
Archaeological / Historical / Social / Cultural / Religious Places	• Works in the vicinity of cultural monuments less than 5 meters; • Negative impacts on cultural heritage can destroy its value and the loss would be irreparable.	• Avoid archaeological / historical / social / cultural / religious sites when selecting a site. • Provide a procedure for incidental findings in the solicitation documents. • Obtain approval from the state authority for activities near cultural monuments. • Develop a plan for the protection of cultural monuments if required.	Field inspection and consultations with local communities	Continuously, during the construction period	Contractor, LSG	ARIS

Impacts on biodiversity	• Potential impacts on biodiversity (local ichthyofauna, flora and small fauna of river ecosystems) are expected to be insignificant due to anthropogenic disturbance of the area and predominance of synatrophic species in the area of planned works. • For agro-technical works, impacts are also expected to be insignificant due to mechanized/manual reforestation. A small amount of cutting of shrubs and trees is possible, which is also unlikely. • However, the development and support of village livelihoods, including agriculture and forestry related activities, may further increase the use or purchase of pesticides by farmers.	• The contractor will be strictly prohibited from hunting, gathering, logging and other activities. • To determine impacts on biodiversity, potential impacts should be assessed through the use of assessment checklists for each planned facility. Following the assessment, a site-specific ESMP should be prepared, if necessary. • Avoid the use of pesticides where possible, as pesticides pose some potential risks to project implementation, especially when it comes to biodiversity conservation and the health and safety of residents. • Conduct educational and informational trainings and seminars on the proper use of pesticides and, alternatively, the use of organic fertilizers.	Field inspection	Continuously, during the construction and implementation period	Contractor, LSG	ARIS
Post-construction cleanup	Soil contamination and landscape disturbance due to construction and domestic waste after completion of the project.	• Remove any debris, trash, or temporary structures (such as buildings, sheds, and restrooms) that are no longer needed; • The construction camp should be inspected for spills such as used containers/water, bottles, paint, etc. and these should be cleaned up if applicable. • Conduct construction site improvements.	Visual inspection and consultation with the local community. Reporting.	At the end of the construction period, along with the ESMP implementation report.	Contractor	LSG, ARIS
Operating period						
Waste generation	Generation of industrial and domestic waste. Pollution of soil and surface groundwater.	• Provide for waste sorting, for recycling, if applicable. • Apply composting for plant waste. • Use collection and storage of waste in special containers located on concrete pads. • Do not incinerate waste. • Dispose of waste in a timely manner in designated areas. • A contract with a public utility for the removal of municipal solid waste (MSW).	Absence of litter and trash on the property.	Daily.	Owner	LSG, territorial subdivisions of the Ministry of Natural Resources
Pollution of surface and ground waters	Wastewater generation and discharges.	• Sanitary facilities should be equipped accordingly. • Discharge of wastewater into concreted cesspools.	Absence of contamination on	Check the condition of	Owner	LSG, territorial subdivisions of the

		• Install a local wastewater treatment system. • Timely removal of wastewater from cesspools, to exclude the entry of wastewater on the surface of the ground or water bodies.	the soil.	the sanitary facilities on a daily basis.		Ministry of Natural Resources
Atmospheric air pollution	Air quality can be adversely affected by dust emissions, fuel combustion, and unpleasant industrial odors.	• Provide air purification equipment. • Install a supply and exhaust ventilation system.	Air Cleanliness.	Daily visual monitoring.	Owner	LSG, territorial subdivisions of the Ministry of Natural Resources
Note. Specific mitigation/enhancement measures and cost will be determined during site-specific ESMP evaluation and preparation.						

6. Procedures and Implementation Arrangements

6.1. Environmental and Social Risk Management Procedures

The environmental and social risk management procedures will be implemented starting from the Project's subproject selection process. In summary, the procedures aim to do the following:

Table 4. Project Cycle and E&S Management Procedures Summary

Project Stage	E&S Stage	E&S Management Procedures
Assessment and nalysis: Subproject entification	creening	n the process of identifying a subproject, it is necessary to verify its eligibility y referring to the list of exceptions shown in Table 5 below; To check whether the activity is included in the list of mandatory economic ctivities, as required by national legislation; The Screening Form provided in Annex 1 will be used to identify and assess otential environmental and social risks and impacts, as well as to identify ppropriate mitigation measures for all activities. Following the assessment (screening), the documentation, permits and pprovals required under state environmental regulations will be determined. Stakeholder Engagement in accordance with Project's SEP
Formulation and anning: Planning for ubproject activities, cluding human and udgetary resources and onitoring measures	anning	Appropriate environmental and social procedures and plans will be adopted nd/or prepared based on the detailed design and screening form. For activities requiring the development of Environmental and Social lanagement Plans (ESMPs), one ESMP from each type of subproject will be ubmitted for preliminary review and approval by the World Bank prior to the tart of bidding procedures (and to be consulted and finalized prior to start of orks)- The contents of the ESMP will be made available to relevant takeholders in an accessible manner and affected communities will be onsulted in accordance with the SEP and ESMF. In case of involuntary resettlement impacts RAP will be prepared in onsultation with the project affected parties and other relevant stakeholders, nd implemented prior to the commencement of any civil works in each ubproject All documentation, permits and approvals required under state nvironmental regulations will be completed. Training will be provided to personnel responsible for implementing and onitoring the plans. Mandatory inclusion of relevant environmental and social procedures and ans in contractors' tender documents; training of contractors on relevant rocedures and plans.
Implementation and lonitoring: nplementation support nd continuous monitoring r projects	nplementation	Ensure implementation of plans through site visits, regular field reports and ther planned monitoring activities; Monitor complaints/feedback from beneficiaries; Continue awareness raising and/or training of relevant staff, volunteers, ontractors, local communities Monitoring of multiple subprojects, tools will be used for monitoring: nvironmental and Social Monitoring Plan.
Review and valuation: ualitative, uantitative, and/or articipatory data ollection on a sample asis	ompletion	Evaluate how effectively the plans have been implemented; Ensure proper rehabilitation of physical facilities. Reporting: Semi-annual progress report; Annual report on activities onducted;

More detailed information on each step is provided below.

a. Subproject Assessment and Analysis – E&S Screening

As a first step, all proposed activities should be screened to ensure that they are within the boundaries of the Project's eligible activities, and they are not considered as activities listed on the E&S Exclusion List in

the table below.

This list is not limited to the following activities and may be supplemented after a preliminary environmental and social assessment has been carried out.

Table 5. Exclusion List

- Weapons, including but not limited to mines, guns, ammunition, and explosives.
- Support of production of any hazardous good, including alcohol, tobacco, and controlled substances.
- Any construction or any other economic activities in specially protected areas or priority areas for biodiversity conservation, without authorization from a state body, as defined in national law.
- Activities that have the potential to cause any significant loss or degradation of critical natural habitats, whether directly or indirectly, or which would lead to adverse impacts on natural habitats.
- Activities that involve extensive harvest and sale/trade of forest resources (post, timber, bamboo, charcoal, wildlife, etc.) for commercial purposes, without obtaining permission from the authorized state body.
- Activities involving changing forestland into agricultural land or logging activities in natural forests.
- Purchase or use of banned/restricted pesticides, insecticides, herbicides, and other dangerous chemicals (banned under national law and World Health Organization (WHO) category 1A and 1B pesticides).
- Construction of any new dams or rehabilitation of existing dams including structural and or operational changes; or irrigation or water supply subprojects that will depend on the storage and operation of an existing dam, or a dam under construction for the supply of water.
- Activities that involve the use of international waterways.
- Any activity affecting physical cultural heritage such as graves, temples, churches, historical relics, archeological sites, or other cultural structures.
- Activities that may cause or lead to forced labor or child abuse, child labor exploitation or human trafficking, or subprojects that employ or engage children, over the minimum age of 14 and under the age of 18, in connection with the project in a manner that is likely to be hazardous or interfere with the child's education or be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development.
- Any activity on land that has disputed ownership or tenure rights.
- Any activity located on the disputed area or across the undermarketed border line(s).
- Subproject/activity which may lead to the increased water use in the border areas and influence water access of downstream water users.
- Any activity that will cause physical relocation of households or will require the use of eminent domain.
- Any activity with high and substantial (significant) environmental and social risks and impacts that require an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).
- Any activity with significant use of radioactive materials.
- Use or manufacture of chlorine/fluorocarbons (CFCs).
- Manufacture of products containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).
- Installation or operation of buildings with solid and liquid fuel heating systems (coal, wood, fuel oil, waste oil).
- Manufacture or sale of hazardous substances containing, for example, carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic properties, including creosote and chlorinated solvents.

Also, at this stage it is necessary to screen according to national legislation in accordance with the List of Economic Activities Subject to EIA, Annex 8 requiring the implementation of a full environmental impact assessment (EIA).

In the second step, Environmental and Social specialists use the E&S Screening Form in Annex 1 to identify and assess the relevant environmental and social risks specific to the project activities and determine appropriate mitigation measures. The screening form lists various risk mitigation measures and plans that may be applicable to specific types of activities (e.g., environmental and social management plan, labor management procedures, procedures for dealing with a cultural find, etc.).

Based on the assessment on the E&S screening form, it is necessary to determine whether there are direct or indirect environmental impacts and determine the need to prepare an environmental protection section, according to national legislation.

The Environmental Specialist will determine the documentation, permits and authorizations required in accordance with national regulations on environmental protection, sanitary-epidemiological, fire protection requirements.

b. Subproject Formulation and Planning – E&S Planning

Based on the process above and the Screening Form, ARIS will take the necessary environmental and social management measures as described in this ESMF and other ESF instruments as SEP, LMP, RPF or develop relevant site-specific ESMP, or recommend to develop relevant sections on environment protection in accordance with the national legislation, with obtaining state environmental examination in addition to ESMP. Including the abbreviated ESIA for the specific facilities if necessary.

If site-specific ESMPs are necessary, ARIS will prepare these ESMPs and other applicable documents as needed. ARIS will provide approval and compile ESMPs and other applicable forms. The contents of the ESMPs will be shared with relevant stakeholders in an accessible manner, and consultations will be held with the affected communities on the environmental and social risks and mitigation measures. If certain subprojects or contracts are being initiated at the same time or within a certain location, an overall ESMP covering multiple subprojects or contracts can be prepared. In case the subproject includes only the procurements (e.g. procurement of kitchen equipment or procurement of agricultural machinery) the checklist of preliminary assessment is filled out (screening form – Annex 1) with a follow-up categorization of possible environmental risk. For some subprojects with moderate risks a simplified ESMPs to be prepared.

One ESMP from each type of subprojects of component (1a and 2) will also be submitted to the World Bank for prior review and no objection. Upon satisfactory completion of these ESMPs, ARIS will share with the Bank the screening results for each subproject, for one of the types, to agree on the environmental and social risk ratings (ESRC), once the ESRC is confirmed, ARIS will independently prepare subsequent ESMPs. The World Bank reserves the right to conduct prior reviews for more ESMPs, if needed.

ARIS will also complete the documentation, permits, and clearances required under the government's Environmental Regulation before any project activities begin.

At this stage, staff who will be working on the various subproject activities should be trained in the environmental and social management plans relevant to the activities they work on. ARIS will provide such training to field staff.

ARIS will also ensure that all selected contractors, subcontractors, and vendors understand and incorporate environmental and social mitigation measures relevant to them as standard operating procedures for civil works. ARIS will provide training to selected contractors to ensure that they understand and incorporate environmental and social mitigation measures; and plan for cascading training to be delivered by contractors to subcontractors and vendors. ARIS will further ensure that the entities or communities responsible for ongoing operation and maintenance of the investment have received training on operations stage environmental and social management measures as applicable.

c. Implementation and Monitoring – E&S Implementation

During project implementation, ARIS ESF staff will deliver trainings for project engineers (technical supervisors) on ESMP and methods of monitoring the activities aimed to reduces various adverse impacts.

ARIS ESF staff will conduct regular monitoring visits. The frequency of project monitoring will be determined during the period of development of the site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Monitoring Plan. The Monitoring Plan will include basic information required for quality and reliable monitoring: monitoring object, monitoring location, method of monitoring parameters, ensuring constructability in comparison, monitoring methods required and with the most effective frequency, reason for monitoring specific parameters.

In case of monitoring of projects with a large number of subprojects, the possibility of using ARIS management

information system (MIS) will be considered; this item will also be considered during the preparation of the Monitoring Plan. If subproject activities are carried out by contractors, they will be responsible for implementing the risk mitigation measures stipulated in the E&S risk management documents, additionally supervision will be carried out by engineering and technical staff and ARIS ESF staff. In addition, there will be 47 field staff members (7 coordinators and 40 field staff), they will undergo training and offer assistance while monitoring compliance with ESS requirements. The main role of the supervisor will be to monitor the construction progress and ensure the subprojects environmental and social compliance at the construction site.

ARIS will ensure that monitoring practices include environmental and social risks identified in the ESMF and will monitor the implementation of E&S risk mitigation plans as part of regular project monitoring.

ARIS will prepare a semi-annual report that will include (i) general implementation information and measures to manage E&S risks, (ii) any environmental or social issues arising from project activities and how they will be addressed or mitigated, including timelines, (iii) Occupational health and safety performance (incidents and accidents), (iv) community health and safety, (v) updates on stakeholder engagement in line with the SEP, (vi) public notification and communication, (vii) progress in implementation and completion of project activities, and (viii) summary information on complaints/beneficiary feedback received, actions taken, and closed complaints in line with the SEP. Reports from the local level at the monthly basis (from technical supervision consultants) will be submitted to the ARIS ESF staff at the national level, where they will be summarized and submitted to the World Bank on a semi-annual basis.

Throughout the project implementation period, the ARIS ESF staff will provide advice and awareness raising to relevant stakeholders such as staff, selected contractors, and communities to support the implementation of environmental and social risk mitigation measures. An initial list of training needs is suggested in Section 5.4 below.

During project implementation, the ARIS Feedback Mechanism Specialist will also track complaints/feedback from beneficiaries (in line with the SEP) to use as a tool to monitor the implementation of project activities and environmental and social risk mitigation measures.

If any subproject activities fail to comply with ESS requirements, ARIS ESF staff will formally notify the Project Implementation Unit management in writing to implement necessary measures and ensure adherence to ESS requirements. In the event that non-compliance persists or is not promptly rectified, the Project Implementation Unit management will enact measures as outlined in the contractual terms.

If ARIS ESF staff becomes aware of a serious incident in connection with a project that may have a significant adverse impact on the environment, affected communities, populations, or workers, the specialist must notify the World Bank within 48 hours of learning of the incident. A fatality is automatically classified as a serious incident, as are incidents of forced or child labor, abuse by project workers against community members (including gender-based violence), violent community protests, or kidnapping.

d. Review and Evaluation – E&S Completion

Upon completion of the project works, the ARIS ESF staff will review and assess the progress and completion of the project works and any necessary mitigation measures to reduce environmental and social impacts. Especially for construction works, ARIS will monitor the rehabilitation and landscaping activities at the affected sites for each subproject to ensure that the works are carried out to appropriate and acceptable standards prior to contract closure, in accordance with the measures identified in the ESMP and other plans. Sites shall be restored to at least the same condition and standards that existed prior to the work. All outstanding issues must be resolved before the subproject is considered fully completed. The ARIS ESF staff will prepare a project completion report describing the final status of compliance with E&S risk management measures and submit it to the World Bank.

6.2. Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)

The CERC, triggered in instances of urgent assistance requirements for addressing a crisis or emergency situation (in alignment with predetermined eligibility criteria), enables the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic to

redistribute project funds for prompt emergency response measures within the country. Functioning on a zero-sum basis, this component is designed as a mechanism to facilitate swift access to project funds for crisis response and recovery in the designated Project area, encompassing 40 Aiyl Aimaks. The activities conducted under this component are geared towards alleviating and addressing the socio-economic impacts of the crisis.

This component will be financed from the funds allocated under the Project, the list of specific activities to be financed from CERC will depend on the emergency situation and existing needs. The CERC defines the necessary conditions for launching, and according to which the approved activities will be coordinated and implemented in accordance with the World Bank policies and the current legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic based on the agreement with the World Bank.

CERC IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The Project Executing Agency, represented by the Kyrgyz Republic's Community Development and Investment Agency (ARIS), is tasked with and holds responsibility for executing the Projects under the Financing Agreement. This entails carrying out the planned activities encompassing procurement, financial management, monitoring and evaluation, and adherence to the WB ESF Policy.

Procurement shall be conducted in accordance with the procurement methods and procedures set out in this Guidelines.

The table below lists the specific phases of implementing CERC during an emergency and the entity responsible for their implementation:

Table 6. Steps for CERC Implementation

Step	Action	Responsible
1	***Pre-assessment:*** In case of an official declaration of an emergency, an authorized state body will assess the damage and needs and provide a list of necessary goods and services to make appropriate arrangements.	Authorized state body, MoF, Ministry of Emergency Situations
2	***Decision to trigger CERC:*** In the event of an officially declared emergency or disaster, and following a preliminary assessment of damage and needs, if the financial capacity of the Kyrgyz Republic's Cabinet of Ministers proves insufficient, the Ministry of Finance (MoF) will communicate to the Bank its intent to allocate funds from the CERC	MoF, WB
3	***Identification of emergency activities:*** Upon deciding to activate the CERC, the Ministry of Finance (MoF), in collaboration with the World Bank, will determine a set of urgent response measures from an acceptable list of goods, services, and works. This determination will be based on the results of the damage and needs assessment. Essential information for the planned activities will be compiled, including the names, quantities of goods and services, along with preliminary technical specifications and approximate costs.	Authorized state body, MoF
4	***Request for activation*****:** The Ministry of Finance (MoF) forwards a letter to the World Bank (WB) requesting the activation of the CERC. The letter provides a description of the emergency situation and associated needs, specifies the funding sources, required reallocation amounts, and lists the activities planned for emergency response.	MoF, WB
5	***Consideration and Approval by the World Bank:*** Following a positive review of the request, the World Bank issues a decision indicating no objections.	WB
6	***Reallocation*****:** The World Bank processes the reallocation of funds from other Project components to CERC.	MoF, WB, ARIS

7	***Implementation of Emergency Measures:*** ARIS initiates the execution of previously approved activities by supplying goods and services. a. ***ESF Measures:*** ARIS conducts an assessment (Environmental and Social Screening Form for Emergency Response Actions, Annex 12 of CERC Manual) of the activities to evaluate their environmental and social impact based on the identified needs for goods and services. b. ***Procurement***: At this stage, several steps are taken, including (i) analyzing procurement[9] capabilities and methods; (ii) preparing technical specifications and determining quantities of required goods, describing work orders, and specifying non-consulting services; (iii) selecting a consultant or consulting firm for designing and overseeing the implementation of specific subprojects; and (iv) conducting procurement of goods, carrying out works, and providing services as part of the emergency activities. c. ***Financial Management and Work Reporting***: ARIS adheres to prescribed financial management and reporting procedures outlined in the Financing Agreement and detailed in this Guidelines. d. ***Monitoring and Evaluation***: The monitoring and reporting mechanisms established for the Project are also applicable to ARIS. A specialized firm will conduct an annual external financial audit of the overall project's financial statements, including expenditure assessments.	ARIS
8	***Final reporting***: After completion of all activities on Emergency response, ARIS jointly with the relevant state bodies prepares and submits the final report to the WB.	ARIS

The set of activities that are financed under the CERC is limited to the provision of essential goods, services, and the repair or restoration of damaged infrastructure as per the list given in the CERC Manual. In this regard, the land acquisition is not envisaged, which could lead to involuntary resettlement or disruption of access to resources and livelihoods. Most likely, the ESSs existing within the project will not undergo significant changes. However, if necessary, the list of ESF instruments can be updated if emergency measures go beyond the existing instruments. The likelihood of a need for new instruments is small, but if necessary, these instruments will be prepared and disclosed after consultations; the necessary restructuring will be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Bank's IPF policy.

The CERC Manual prepared for the Project includes a description of the mechanisms for assessing and managing environmental and social risks in the event of activation of the CERC component. This is included in addition to this ESMF, based on the subproject activities to be financed under the CERC component. If such additional documentation or revision to documentation is needed, the ARIS will prepare, consult, adopt, and disclose these in accordance with the CERC Manual, and implement the measures and actions necessary.

6.3. Fulfillment of the Order

[9] ARIS may consider working with a UN agency or a specialized procurement agent.

The project will be implemented by ARIS. ARIS will have overall responsibility for project supervision, management and coordination with local authorities in the field. ARIS will manage a dedicated project account and will be responsible for overall project reporting to the World Bank.

To ensure coordination and flow of information, awareness of policy revisions and timely decision making on strategic and programmatic aspects at the highest level, the Project will be establish the Project Coordination Committee (PCC), formed with the participation of relevant ministries and government agencies (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, State Agency for Civil Service and Local Self-Government Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Health, State Agency for Architecture, Construction, Housing and Communal Services under the Cabinet of Ministers of KR, Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment, and Technical Supervision). The Ministry of Economy and Commerce (MoEC) will be the ***Project coordination Ministry*** responsible for overall project coordination. MoEC will also coordinate effective implementation of the Project through its Regional Development Policy Department, with the MoEC Deputy Minister having overall responsibility for facilitating smooth and high-quality project implementation. As such, MoEC's responsibilities will include reviewing annual work plans (prepared by ARIS), providing relevant technical inputs, especially those at a strategic and policy level or on issues related to economic promotion. The chair of the PCC will be selected during its first meeting of the PCC. The role, functions and regulations for the work of PCC will be further described in the POM.

ARIS will be responsible for ensuring implementation of and compliance with the WB's ESF and the specific instruments prepared and disclosed that are relevant to the Project. The Bank will continuously assess the performance of the Project during implementation of the Project's E&S risk management. Targeted project-specific training on environmental and social management aspects will be provided to the Project team on an ongoing basis, including on topics such as ESMF implementation, ESMP reporting, World Bank EHS Guidelines, etc. Specific capacity building measures for the PIU, such as training needs, are identified and listed in this ESMF in paragraph 5.4.

The World Bank team is responsible for the management, review and approval of relevant documentation, and provides regular support to project implementation.

The LSG will provide full support in establishing regular communication with the target sites to ensure that the project PIU has extensive information and to facilitate field visits where possible.

Project Management and Project PIU Structure

The project will be managed by a Project Coordinator and will include, inter alia, a procurement specialist, an FM specialist, a head engineer, environmental specialist, livelihoods specialist and social development specialist, CDD specialists, and social accountability specialists.

To implement the project components, ARIS will engage consultants in the following areas: economics (small business); mobilization, digital equipment/platforms and content development; and climate change knowledge building.

The Project Coordinator will manage the day-to-day coordination of project activities, including relationships with key staff, contractors and suppliers.

The Project specialists shall provide the following functions:

- Ensure implementation of this labor management procedure;
- Provide guidance and ensure that construction contractors comply with the labor management procedure and, before site work begins, comply with occupational health and safety plans;
- Ensure that contracts with contractors are prepared in accordance with the provisions of this LMP and the project's ESMF, in the manner prescribed in the Project Operations Manual (POM);
- Conduct appropriate monitoring - ensure that contractors comply with their obligations and OHS requirements with respect to contractor and subcontractor employees, which are set out in Kyrgyz legislation and contracts between the project and contractors;
- Monitor contractors' and subcontractors' compliance with labor management procedures;
- Monitor and conduct trainings on LMP and OHS for project workers;
- Ensure that the feedback mechanism is communicated and workers are informed about its purpose and how

to use it;
- Regularly monitor and report on the effectiveness of the occupational health and safety system;
- Monitor compliance with the Employee Code of Conduct.

Preliminarily, the total number of Project staff will be 66, but this number will be updated once the Project is launched. Due to the fact that the exact number of staff has not yet been determined, an indicative number of specialists is given below:

Table 7. Project Specialists and their functions

Position	Number of people	Functions
Project Coordinator	1	- Overall project coordination; - Development and approval of the project plan, including objective setting, task definition, scheduling, and resource allocation. - Ensuring coherence among all project stakeholders, conducting regular meetings, and facilitating information exchange. - Continuous monitoring of project progress and implementation. - Efficient allocation of project resources, including financial, material, and human resources. - Facilitating effective communication among project participants and engaging with stakeholders.
Governance and Institutionalization Specialist	1	- Developing strategies and plans for social mobilization, setting goals, and defining methods of achievement. - Conducting training activities and campaigns aimed at raising awareness and mobilizing the community. - Establishing and maintaining effective communication channels with community members, as well as other stakeholders, including organizations, government agencies, and non-governmental organizations. - Evaluating the effectiveness of social mobilization activities, analyzing results, and making necessary adjustments to strategies. - Supporting and incentivizing active participation of community members in various activities and initiatives.
Capacity Building and Social Accountability Specialist	1	- Plan, coordinate, and oversee NCIP capacity building activities. - Conduct trainings for regional staff and local consultants. - Develop methodology and training materials for capacity building. - Ensure collaboration with organizations hired for capacity building. - Participate in the selection and contracting of partners and staff for capacity building. - Prepare project reports for the Supervisory Board, Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, World Bank, and donors. - Coordinate processes, and manage the intermediate and final results of social accountability activities. - Conduct field visits to communities to implement social accountability activities according to the approved work plan. - Develop qualitative survey questions to be included in social accountability activities. - Collect and process data through MIS, integrating it into the project's results framework. - Prepare training modules and methodological materials on social accountability.

		- Organize and conduct training activities on social accountability for CTSOs and other NCIP staff. - Supervise the collection of social accountability data and ensure its inclusion in project reporting.
Financial Management Specialist	1	- Conducting financial analysis. - Preparing financial statements in compliance with legislative requirements and international standards, and delivering financial information to stakeholders.
Procurement Specialist	2	- Developing procurement strategies and procurement plans. - Creating and formalizing necessary documents for procurement procedures, including bidding documents, specifications, terms of references, and others. - Organizing and conducting procurement procedures such as requests for proposals, requests for quotations, and biddings. - Preparing and finalizing contracts with suppliers, including terms of delivery, payment, and guarantees. - Monitoring compliance with contract terms and conditions, quality control of delivered goods and services, and resolving any issues that arise.
Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	1	- Developing a methodology and toolkit for systematic data collection and result evaluation. - Organizing the data collection process on program and project implementation, employing various data collection methods such as surveys, interviews, observation, and document analysis. - Processing and analyzing collected data, assessing effectiveness and goal attainment. - Preparing reports on monitoring and evaluation results for internal use and stakeholders.
Climate Change Adaptation Specialist	1	- Analyzing the impact of climate change on various economic sectors and social systems, identifying vulnerable groups and regions. - Developing plans and strategies for climate change adaptation, including measures to reduce risks and enhance resilience. - Educating and informing the public and business community about the consequences of climate change and the necessity for adaptation. - Identifying and assessing risks associated with climate change, and devising strategies to mitigate them. - Collaborating with government agencies, local authorities, community organizations, and the private sector to jointly develop and implement adaptation measures. - Supporting the integration of adaptation measures into development strategies and policies at all levels, including national, regional, and local levels.
Gender Specialist	1	- Developing and implementing strategies and programs aimed at addressing gender inequalities and raising awareness of gender issues. - Conducting training sessions, seminars, and consultations on gender issues to educate specialists and the public on gender equality fundamentals. - Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of gender programs and initiatives, identifying challenges, and developing recommendations for improvement.
Feedback Mechanism and Online Platform	1	- Registration of grievances, coordinating GM process and providing response to applicants. - Organizing and gathering feedback.

Specialist		- Analyzing received feedback, comments, and suggestions to identify trends, areas of concern, and potential enhancements. - Developing strategies and methods for feedback collection to optimize the process for all parties involved. - Compiling regular reports on feedback collection results and presenting them to management and stakeholders.
Environmental and Social - ESF Specialists	2	- Development and implementation of procedures and mechanisms aimed at mitigating adverse environmental and social impacts in accordance with the ESF and ensuring social responsibility. - Planning and coordinating various activities for environmental protection, improving working conditions, ensuring health and safety of employees and communities, and engaging with local communities. - Evaluating the effectiveness of implemented programs and projects in terms of their social and environmental impacts, monitoring compliance with social and environmental standards. - Conducting training programs and consultations for employees on social and environmental responsibility, and organizing training events.
Infrastructure Engineer	2	- Assessing infrastructure needs while considering modern technologies and standards. - Organizing and coordinating construction activities for the establishment of new infrastructure facilities or the modernization of existing ones. - Evaluating the quality of workmanship and materials used, and ensuring compliance with construction plans and safety regulations. - Ensuring that completed work meets legislative requirements, regulations, and construction and infrastructure standards. - Incorporating safety aspects into the design and construction of infrastructure projects to minimize risks to users and the environment.
1C (MIS) specialist	1	- Organizing data storage, processing, and analysis, developing databases and information repositories, ensuring data availability and integrity.
Translator	1	- Translation of written materials from one language to another, including documentation, texts, documents, etc. - Translation of oral speeches, negotiations, meetings, and other events.

In addition to the abovementioned the project specialists, project staff include:

- Assistant coordinator - 1 person;
- Driver - 1 person;
- Regional coordinators - 7 persons expected;
- Regional Community Technology Support Officers (CTSO) / field staff - 40 people.

Employees from local community members (local residents) Since this is a community-driven development project, at this stage there is no exact data on the total number of employees from the local community. This figure will be known once the project is launched. Community workers will work on a voluntary basis without salary, participate/engage in projects activities throughout of project social mobilization, capacity building, implementation and social accountability activities.

Contracted workers. Given that the repair and construction work will be small in scale, contractors will use local labor for construction or repairs. These workers are likely to be predominantly male (this is especially true for low-skilled workers). At this stage, there are no precise figures on the total number of contract workers. This figure will be known once the project is launched.

Contracted workers for general construction works will be hired on an as-needed basis and for a specific period of time. Generally, the construction season lasts from April to October, but it may be longer or shorter depending on weather conditions. Thus, mobilization of manpower for certain repair and construction works is left to the contractor's discretion (depending on the type of work and the season and location).

The ARIS ESF staff will perform the following duties:

- Ensuring compliance with Kyrgyz Republic environmental legislation and the World Bank Environmental Standards (ESS), based on the environmental tools developed: Environmental and Social Management Plans/Checklists (ESMPs).
- Ensuring that requirements for environmental and social measures are included in tender documents for services and in contracts for repair works;
- Ensuring that site-specific Checklists are included as an integral part of the contract;
- Ensuring implementation of environmental and social measures and activities stipulated in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), the Project's Environmental and Social Management Framework;
- Conducting environmental and social assessment of the project in accordance with ESS1 standard;
- Preparation, approval, disclosure, adoption and implementation of ESF documents in accordance with World Bank principles: Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) for each facility;
- Incorporation of relevant environmental and social aspects of the ESF, including but not limited to any social and environmental management plans or other instruments, ESS1 requirements, and any other necessary social and environmental measures contained in procurement documents and contracts with contractors and supervisory firms.
- Conducting public consultations on social and environmental safety measures documents under development (posting of information, announcements, discussion if necessary).
- Ensuring that social and environmental training materials are prepared and conducted as needed.
- Developing Contractor's reporting requirements and overseeing the implementation plan for social and environmental mitigating measures and environmental protection measures, Contractor's monitoring plan and analyzing reports submitted.
- Ensuring monitoring of Contractor compliance with safety requirements for goods and services supplied (particularly in relation to finishing materials, etc.);
- Preparing and submitting regular reports on fulfillment of social and environmental obligations, documents on environmental safety measures, results of monitoring of environmental project indicators.
- Monitoring the contractor's implementation of the site-specific environmental and social management plan.
- Conducting frequent site visits and monitoring the implementation of social and environmental standards documents.
- Ensuring that the project is implemented in accordance with the social and environmental standards documents developed for the project;
- Preparing periodic project progress reports and timely submission of semi-annual and annual reports on social and environmental safety measures.
- Participate in ensuring environmental information disclosure, development and implementation of grievance mechanism on social and environmental issues and infection safety and medical waste management.
- Identify and prepare social and environmental training materials; training calendar and training on Documents on environmental and infection safety measures for personnel involved in the project.
- Responding to and documenting social and environmental incidents/accidents based on reports;
- Provide and assist contractors and supervisory consultants in documenting and maintaining records (written, photographic) on social and environmental safety.

Local contractors will be required to comply with the ESMPs, and local legislation. This will be stipulated in contractor agreements. Contractors will be required to disseminate information to their staff on compliance with E&S risk management requirements for effective implementation.

The table below summarizes the roles and responsibilities associated with the implementation of environmental and social risk management activities.

Table 8. Roles of other ministries/state bodies, LSG bodies, and contractors in the Project Implementation

Level/ Responsible Party	Roles	Functions
National Level		
Ministry of Natural Resources and Technical Supervision	The primary responsibility of the Ministry is the protection of the environment and natural resources, encompassing bioresources, subsoil, and water resources (excluding irrigation and reclamation infrastructure), as well as oversight of ecology and climate matters. The Ministry is further tasked with ensuring control and supervision to enforce compliance with environmental standards, industrial safety protocols, mining operation safety, subsoil protection, and the quality standards of coal and fuel.	- Conducting state environmental expertise of design and other documentation, including industrial expertise and subsoil protection, as well as projects for the conservation and liquidation of mining facilities. - Establishing procedures for maintaining the environmental passport of enterprises, environmental design, and environmental regulatory and technical documentation. - Setting restrictions and prohibitions in accordance with legislation, on certain types of wildlife use, the use of specific wild animal species, and the use of certain tools and methods for taking wild animals. - **Exercising state supervision and control over:** • Environmental protection, including ecological and industrial safety (covering chemical, biological, radiation, and nuclear safety). • Compliance with technical regulations within the Ministry's competence.
Department of Disease Prevention and Sanitary Surveillance	The Department plays a key role in organizing and implementing preventive and anti-epidemic measures to combat infectious, parasitic, and priority non-communicable diseases, ensuring sanitary and epidemiological well-being. It is also responsible for evaluating the effectiveness of public health programs and projects, overseeing the sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population, and ensuring the safety of goods, products, and natural environments. Additionally, the Department addresses the prevention of harmful environmental factors on human health.	- Organizing and exercising control and supervision over facilities, ensuring compliance with the requirements of technical regulations and other normative acts in the field of public health. - Conducting sampling for laboratory analysis as part of state sanitary and epidemiological supervision. - Providing state sanitary and epidemiological supervision and control over various facilities, including public service facilities, the food industry, catering, trade, water supply, as well as medical, preventive, and educational institutions. - Examining the compliance of documents, buildings, equipment, and other facilities with technical regulations and sanitary and epidemiological requirements. - Performing dosimetric and radiometric studies of goods, cargoes, and other objects of the external environment at the request of individuals and legal entities.
State Agency for Architecture, Construction and Housing and Communal Services	The main role of this Agency is to create a stable living environment for the citizens of Kyrgyzstan by developing architectural and urban planning activities, managing housing and communal services, and ensuring drinking water supply and sanitation.	- **State control:** Exercising state control over compliance with legislation in the field of construction, including verification of compliance of construction projects with established norms and standards. - **Issuance of permits:** Granting construction permits in accordance with legislation and safety requirements. - **Monitoring and inspections:** Conducting regular inspections of construction

		projects to identify violations and ensure their correction. - **Enforcement:** Taking measures to address identified violations during construction to ensure safety and quality of construction works. - **Consultation and information support:** Providing advice and information support to citizens and organizations on construction-related issues. - **Cooperation with other bodies:** Interacting with other governmental bodies and organizations on issues related to construction and ensuring the safety of construction works.
Land Resources Service under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic	The main task of the Service is to implement state policy on the management of land resources and rights, registration of immovable property, and to provide efficient services in land management, cadastre, topography, geodesy, and cartography. Additionally, it contributes to the development of the land and real estate market. The primary role of the service is to execute the state policy regarding the management of land resources and legal relations, along with facilitating the registration of property rights. Additionally, it aims to efficiently deliver services related to land management, land cadastre, topography, geodesy, cartography, and contribute to the growth of the land and real estate market. Key functions include: - State registration of rights to real estate: Implementing the official recording of property rights. - Cadastral and land surveying works: Conducting surveys, forming real estate objects, and executing state registration of rights to real estate. - Execution and issuance of documents certifying rights to a land plot: Providing	- State registration of immovable property rights. - Conducting cadastral and land surveying activities, which involve forming real estate facilities and registering rights to them. - Processing and issuing documents that confirm land plot ownership rights. - Establishing and demarcating land use boundaries for both legal entities and individuals. - Providing information on registered real estate properties. - Conducting various surveying activities and analyzing soil and plant samples. - Creating cadastral and thematic maps to illustrate land resource utilization.

	official documentation based on title documents. - Allotment of land plots (on site) and establishment of boundaries: Allocating land in kind, fixing land use boundaries for both legal entities and individuals. - Soil, agrochemical, geobotanical, and other survey works: Conducting various surveys and analyses of soil and plant samples. - Preparation of cadastral, thematic maps, and atlases: Creating maps and atlases depicting the utilization of land resources.	
Local level		
Ayil Okmotu (Executive body of LSG)	Local self-government refers to the autonomous activity of a community at the local level, undertaken in its own interests and accountability, with the aim of addressing matters of local importance. It is facilitated by local communities through representative and executive bodies, as well as through the direct involvement of citizens.	- Promoting the economic development of the respective territory and attracting investments and grants. - Managing municipal property. - Providing drinking water supply to the population. - Ensuring the operation of sewerage systems and treatment facilities in settlements. - Maintaining municipal roads in settlements. - Organizing lighting in public areas. - Managing cemeteries and providing ritual services. - Improving landscaping and green spaces in public areas. - Maintaining parks, sports facilities, and recreation areas, and facilitating leisure activities. - Managing the collection, removal, and disposal of household waste. - Operating municipal transportation and regulating public transportation within settlement boundaries. - Overseeing the protection and use of local historical and cultural heritage. - Establishing land use regulations and enforcing town planning and architectural standards. - Organizing and implementing youth and child welfare programs. - Assisting in emergency preparedness and response. - Implementing measures to prevent and address family violence in accordance with the law.

		- Assisting in the timely implementation of veterinary-sanitary and quarantine measures. - Providing support in the implementation of the Project.
Ayil Kenesh (Representative body of LSG)	Local councils are representative bodies of local self-government elected by local communities in aiyl aimaks, towns, and cities.	- Establishing procedures for managing matters of local importance. - Approving the local budget and its execution report, and reviewing progress and use of extra-budgetary funds. - Approving programs for socio-economic development and social welfare, and reviewing program execution reports. - Setting guidelines for the use and disposal of municipal property, and overseeing its usage. - Monitoring the implementation of decisions made. - Approving tariffs for utilities such as water, sewage, and heat, as well as waste collection and disposal, in compliance with legislation. - Enforcing regulations on the sale of alcohol and tobacco, including potential prohibition. - Ratifying guidelines for conducting ritual events. - Establishing protocols for maintaining irrigation systems and residential areas. - Expressing a lack of confidence in the head of the local executive body. - Providing assistance in the implementation of the Project.
Local contractors	The primary role is to execute construction and installation works for the facility.	- **Construction and Installation Works:** Performing construction and installation works in strict adherence to construction requirements. - **Social and Environmental Safety:** Implementing measures for social and environmental safety in accordance with Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs).

6.4. Proposed Training and Capacity Building

Table 9. Proposed Training and Capacity Building Approach

Level	Responsible Party	Audience	Topics
National level	**ARIS Central Office**	**Project Staff** Project workers (project coordinator, engineers and all ARIS regional staff)	• Selected aspects of E&S assessment • Emergency preparedness and response • Health and safety protection for local communities • Environmental and Social Management Plans • Stakeholder Engagement and GM • Resettlement Policy Framework • Climate change adaptation • Review of WB ESS and implementation in project cycles • Labor Management Procedures, including Code of Conduct and SEA/SH prevention measures
Local level	ARIS Regional staff	Trainings for beneficiaries and other stakeholders of the Project	• Occupational health and safety, including emergency prevention, preparedness and response; • COVID-19 infection safety awareness, public health and safety, GBV and SEA/SG; and grievance mechanism; • Public Health and Safety; • Code of Conduct requirements for engagement with project beneficiaries; • WB ESS overview and implementation during the project cycle; • National environmental requirements for project preparation and implementation; • Implementation of ESMPs, LMP, SEP, GM; • Implementation of environmental screening/ESMP, social screening Preparation of site specific ESMP reporting; • Training on SEA/SH and awareness raising/implementation of GBV action plan; • Training on application of approved pesticides, herbicides, etc.

6.5. Estimated budget

The following table lists estimated cost items for the implementation for the ESMF, which have been included in the overall project budget:

Table 10. ESMF Implementation Budget

Activity/Cost Item	Estimated Cost (USD) per activity	Total estimated costs (USD)
Trainings for Project staff: • Specific aspects of environmental and social assessment; • National legal framework on Environmental and Social Measures • Ensuring the emergency preparedness and response; • Community and staff health and safety; • Preparation of Environmental and Social Management Plans; • Resettlement Policy Framework; • Climate change adaptation activities; • Overview of WB ESS and their implementation during the project cycle; • SEA/SH training and awareness raising/implementation of GBV action plan;	1000 (one event)	7 Oblasts 1000*7=7000

• Code of Conduct. (venue, travel, refreshments, etc.)		
Trainings for contractors: • National legal framework on Environmental and Social Measures; • Ensuring the emergency preparedness and response; • Community and staff health and safety; • SEA/SH training and awareness raising/implementation of GBV action plan; • Code of Conduct. (venue, travel, refreshments, etc.)	1000 (one event)	40 contractors 40*1000=40 000
Trainings for communities: • Specific aspects of environmental and social assessment; • National legal framework on Environmental and Social Measures • Community health and safety; • Preparation of Environmental and Social Management Plans; • Resettlement Policy Framework; • Climate change adaptation activities; • Overview of WB ESS and their implementation during the project cycle; • SEA/SH training and awareness raising/implementation of GBV action plan; (venue, travel, refreshments, etc.)	1000 (one event)	40 districts where projects are planned to be implemented 40*1000=40 000
Printing of awareness raising materials / grievance redress materials	3000 (for the implementation period)	3000 (for the whole implementation period)
Preparation of site-specific ESMPs, RP and etc, and other site-specific plans	1100 (specialist's salary)	48 months of project implementation period 48*1100=52800
ESMP performance monitoring for the facilities (Travel and accommodation budget for environmental and social staff site visits)	500 (one event)	40 facilities 40 *500=20000
External monitoring or supervision consultant	800 (specialist's salary)	40 facilities 40 facilities * 800 salary * 12 months = 384000
TOTAL		546800

7. Stakeholder Engagement, Disclosure, and Consultations

A separate Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared for the project based on the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 10 on Stakeholder Engagement. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan is available here: [https://www.aris.kg/projects/proektyprogrammy-aris/podgotovka-nacionalnogo-proekta-iniciativ-soobschestv].

In addition to this ESMF, the SEP, RPF, LMP and the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) prepared for this project, have been published in draft form for stakeholder review on the following website https://www.aris.kg/projects/proektyprogrammy-aris/podgotovka-nacionalnogo-proekta-iniciativ-soobschestv. Key feedback on the published ESMF is provided below In Annex 9.

ARIS will be responsible for publishing the ESF documents developed for the project. This documentation includes

such framework documents as ESMF, RPF, ESCP, SEP, LMP as well as the ESMPs, RAPs developed for individual sub-projects. Consultation with project stakeholders, especially local communities directly affected by the Project, is a requirement for the development of the ESMP. Public comments will be taken into account in these draft documents prior to their final approval. The draft ESMP will be published in Russian and English on the ARIS website, and other relevant media, and will be discussed with all project stakeholders. The consultation process for each sub-project/sub-grant will be conducted prior to tender announcement and the commencement of works, and mobilization of equipment to the project construction site with significant environmental and social impacts.

Public consultations have been conducted virtually, and using an IT platform (skype, zoom, website, newsletter, web platform, etc.) that provides two-way communication and Q&A sessions. Comments will also be available on the same IT platform.

The consultation process included providing information on the sub-project to the affected communities and providing such information to the stakeholders. This information has been presented in plain language and is accessible to different groups of people in the community. The information may be displayed in public places, LSG buildings, published in local print media, broadcast on radio or at public meetings.

On January 29, 2024, an online conference was conducted via the Zoom internet platform for the public discussion of the developed documents. Information about the project and Framework documents was presented, and participants had the opportunity to ask questions. The public consultation concluded on the same day. 6,012 beneficiaries accessed the document on the online platform, with women comprising 60% of the participants, and 520 individuals choosing to participate anonymously. A total of 3,439 comments, 2,232 likes, and 22 dislikes were received. More detailed information about the public consultation is provided in Annex 9.

Additionally, on January 29, 2024, a hybrid online consultation was held using the Zoom platform. The discussion was attended by deputy akims (chiefs) of Rayon (district) state administration, representatives from state bodies (including the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Environment, local body of the of Ministry of Emergency Situations, etc.), and representatives from local self-government bodies (refer to the list of participants in Annex 9.2). During the discussions, gratitude was expressed for the submitted documents and support for their content. Participants also acknowledged ARIS' work in their regions and expressed their needs. The questions raised mainly focused on the further implementation of the project, including its start date, participant involvement, and anticipated social infrastructure improvements.

A total of 846 people participated, with women comprising 35%.

List of Annexes

This List contains the following Annexes:

1. Screening Form
2. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) Template
3. Chance Find Procedures
4. Fertilizer and Pest Management Plan
5. Construction Waste Management Plan
6. ESMP checklist template for construction and rehabilitation works
7. Checklist for environmental and social monitoring during construction supervision
8. Types of activities subject to mandatory EIA in the Kyrgyz Republic
9. Report on public consultations on ESF Documents of the National Community Initiatives Project.

Annex 1. Environmental and Social Screening Form

The E&S Screening procedure comprises of two stages-process: (1) Initial screening by using the **ExclusionList** in Table 5 of the ESMF; and (2) Screening the proposed activities to identify the approach for E&S riskmanagement. This Screening Form is the second stage of screening process and is to be used for all subproject activities. The completed forms will be signed and kept in the Project ESF file. The World Bankmay review a sample of the forms during implementation support visits.

This form also applies to emergency response activities

(To be completed prior to the start of preparation of sub-project/sub-grant project proposal documents)

Part 1.
Project name.....
Name of Rayon/Oblast.....
Title AA.....
Date: .....

Part A: brief description of proposed activities

_____

_____

Please provide information about your planned activity (type, scale of activity, total area, land required).

Likely social impacts	**Yes**	**No**	**Provide details/quantity if possible**
Social impacts[10]			
1. Will there be any new construction work?			
2. Will existing facilities be modernized, rehabilitated, or repaired?			
3. Does the work require acquisition of private land?			
4. Does the work require additional state land?			
5. Does the work require additional municipal land?			
6. Is any temporary land acquisition or involuntary resettlement impacts possible?			
7. Is there any temporary or permanent relocation displacement of people/children due to construction, renovation works?			
8. Will this intervention not cause unintended consequences such as accidents, damage to neighboring buildings, irrigation, etc.?			
9. Will there be a loss of housing and/or residential land due to land acquisition / donation?			
10. Will there be loss of crops, trees and fixed assets due to land acquisition / donation?			
11. Will there be loss of business or businesses due to land acquisition / donation?			
12. Will there be loss of income sources and livelihoods due to land acquisition / donation under the subproject?			

[10] In case of any impacts expected under ESS5 (land acquisition, land use restriction or involuntary resettlement), the detailed checklist attached to the Resettlement Policy Framework Document will be used.

13. Are there any vulnerable groups that may be adversely affected by the project interventions?			
14. Will access to public facilities, residences be restricted as a result of business activities or construction/repair work?			
15. Will project result in land use restrictions and/or easement rights? Provide details in the remarks.			
16. Are there any previous land acquisitions happened and the identified land has been already acquired? Provide details in the Note section.			
17. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities, services or other assets as a result of land acquisition/donation or project implementation? Provide details in the remarks.			
Please select the preliminary rating of social risk (underline)			"low" "moderate" "substantial"
Environmental impact			
18. Please describe proposed infrastructure locations; environmental conditions			**(Include map)**
19. Are there any protected areas, forest lands, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries or wildlife reserves near your project site (up to 3 km)?			**If yes, please provide the name**
20. Are cultural or historical sites, natural and architectural monuments, ethnic values located on/near the site (up to 500 m distance)?			**If yes, please provide the name**
21. Is the site located along the route of migratory birds or other migratory animals?			**If yes, please specify**
22. Are you aware of any geologic phenomena at the proposed site, such as faults landslides, mudslides, rockfalls, or unstable soil structure that could affect the facility or site?			**If yes, please specify**
23. How far is the nearest river, stream or lake (up to 1 km) from the site?			**If yes, please provide the name**
24. Will the risk of flooding increase from your planned activity?			
25. Does the site require on-site excavation, placement of embankments, or removal of bedding (e.g., gravel) from a river, stream, or lake?			
26. Will project activities result in the extraction of natural resources, such as granite, limestone, coal, lignite, oil, or gas?			
27. Will project activities interfere with surface or underground utility lines such as communications, water, sewer, or natural gas?			
28. Is a source of potable water necessary for your project activities?			
29. Do you know how deep the groundwater table is at the site, m?			**If yes, please specify**
30. Are your project activities related to groundwater or surface water withdrawal?			
31. Are project activities associated with the discharge of domestic or industrial wastewater into surface			

water, groundwater, sewage treatment plants, or cesspools?			
32. Will your project activities utilize construction equipment grader, backhoe, etc.?			
33. Will project activities cause interference with drainage systems?			
34. Will project activities such as construction, repair, renovation, reconstruction, demolition result in increased noise or light pollution that may adversely affect nature or habitat?			
35. Does the work involve the removal of asbestos-containing materials or the use of building materials that may contain asbestos, formaldehyde (particleboard, plywood, etc.), or other toxic materials (mercury-containing fluorescent lamps, transformer oil, pesticides, toxic lead-based paint, etc.)?			
36. Does your project activity generate/need to treat and dispose of medical waste?			
37. Will project activities create or generate other solid or hazardous wastes such as construction debris, dry or wet batteries, fluorescent tubes, aerosol cans, paint, solvents, etc.?			
38. Will project activities create/ generate non-toxic, non-hazardous solid waste (subsequently requiring land for disposal)?			
39. Will project activities create/generate e-waste?			
40. Will project activities affect soil contaminated with toxic or hazardous materials?			
41. Will project activities result in increased emissions of air pollutants from discharges or fugitive emissions, e.g., soot, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, methane?			
42. Does the activity involve the operation, maintenance or decommissioning of systems containing ozone-depleting substances such as Freon or other refrigerants?			
43. Will your activities increase odor and/or noise levels?			
44. Will your project activities require the storage of liquid fuels or hazardous materials (slate?			
45. Are your project activities related to the use of fertilizers, pesticides or other chemicals?			
46. Will project activities result in the release of pesticides, fertilizers, or toxic chemicals into surface or groundwater?			
47. Are your project activities related to animal husbandry and will result in the release of animal waste such as manure or blood into surface water, soil?			
48. Will your project activities include removing or cutting down trees, shrubs?			
49. Do project activities involve the use of radioactive materials?			

50. Will the project activity use solid fuel, fuel oil, waste oil heating?			
51. Does the project activity require construction/rehabilitation of power, water lines, pipelines, access roads?			
52. Please put a tentative risk category for your subproject activity (underline required)			**"high"** **"substantial"** **"moderate"** **"low"**

1. If an environmental assessment is required, what specific issues need to be addressed? _____
2. Timeline and estimated cost of an environmental assessment? _____
3. Attach photos of the site *(number of pages)*

Full name, signatures and dates

Head of AA NAME Signature

ARIS CDSO: FULL NAME Signature

Part 2. MONITORING RESULTS (to be completed by the ARIS Safety Officer)

☐ **1. unconditional exemption: The** activity is not likely to have an impact on the natural or physical environment. No additional environmental assessment is required.

☐ **2. Negative impact is possible:**

The activity will not have significant adverse environmental, health or safety impacts, but may have minor impacts that can be eliminated or adequately minimized through appropriate measures. The ESMPs shall be developed by the local self-government body with the support of CDSO, approved by the ESF specialists and agreed with the WB prior to the start of tender procedures for construction works.

☐ **3.Abandonment: The** activity presents significant and unmitigated adverse environmental effects. A full environmental assessment is required, adequate mitigation measures cannot be developed to address these effects and alternatives are not feasible. The project is not recommended for funding.

Risk category based on the results of the verification according to the project framework (strike through)	**high**	**substantial**	**moderate**	**low.**
DUE DILIGENCE				
Need for additional site visit (underline)	**"Yes."** **"No."**			
Agreement with the evaluation (underline as appropriate)	**"Yes."** **"No."**			
Need for public consultation on environmental and social impacts	**"Yes."**			

	"No."
Category - High	
	Not to be financed by the project
Category - Substantial	
	The ESMP and EIA are being developed, in cases where the authorized body requests an EIA. Overall project risk level must be adjusted accordingly.
Category - Moderate	
	Simplified site-specific ESMP or ESMP checklist
Category - Low	
	ESMP checklist
Final decision on EA	
Additional explanations as required	

Approved by the ESF Specialists of NCIP. «_____»_____202_.

Annex 2. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) Template

Environmental and social risks and impacts are strongly linked to subproject location and scope of activities. This ESMP should be customized for each specific subproject location and activities.

1. Subproject Information

Subproject Title:	
Estimated Cost:	
Start/Completion Date:	

2. Tentative contents of ESMP

a) Overview of the subproject activities;
b) Overview on natural and climatic characteristics of the area;
c) Socio-economic information on AA or village;
d) Description of the environment of the planned site;
e) Construction stages and main technical solutions;
f) Scope and objectives of the ESMP;
g) Action Plan;

3. ESMP Matrix: Risk and Impacts, Mitigation, Monitoring

Anticipated E&S Risks and Impacts	Risk Mitigation and Management Measures	Impact Mitigation		Impact/Mitigation Monitoring		
		Location/Timing/ Frequency	Responsibility	Parameter to be monitored	Methodology, including Location and Frequency	Responsibility

4. Emergency Response Action Plan

- Measures and procedures for emergencies or environmental incidents
- Response and recovery plans

5. Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates

Statement of scope of works on environmental protection and OHS activities.

6. Attachments

- Maps of layouts, plans, fragments of DDE, photos, statements, etc.

IV. Review & Approval

Prepared By ..... (Signature) Position: …… Date ……	
Reviewed By..... (Signature) Position: ……Date ……	**Approved By.....** (Signature) Position: …… Date ……

Annex 3. Chance Find Procedures

Cultural heritage encompasses tangible and intangible heritage which may be recognized and valued at a local, regional, national or global level. Tangible cultural heritage, which includes movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Tangible cultural heritage may be located in urban or rural settings, and may be above or below land or under the water. Intangible cultural heritage, which includes practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills—as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith— that communities and groups recognize as part of their cultural heritage, as transmitted from generation to generation and constantly recreated by them in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history.

In the event that during construction, sites, resources or artifacts of cultural value are found, the following procedures for identification, protection from theft, and treatment of discovered artefacts should be followed and included in standard bidding documents. These procedures take into account requirements related to Chance Finding under national legislation including the Law on Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural Heritage of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 91 of July 26, 1999.

- Temporarily cease construction activities in the area of the accidental discovery.
- Secure the site to prevent damage to or loss of removable objects. In the case of removable antiquities or delicate remains, it is necessary to organize protection until the responsible local authorities take over. Such authorities are the authorized state body for the protection and use of historical and cultural heritage (territorial body of the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy).
- Immediately inform the relevant technical supervisor and the relevant LSG specialist, territorial specialist of the authorized state body. The ARIS Technical Supervisor will inform the Project Safety Officer.
- The relevant specialists of the authorized state body will immediately perform the necessary actions and, if the value of the find is confirmed, inform the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter referred to as the Ministry of Culture) immediately upon receipt of the information.
- The Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic will be responsible for assessing the significance or importance of chance finds and advising on appropriate follow-up procedures.
- If experts from the Ministry of Culture determine that the chance find does not belong to cultural heritage, the construction process can be resumed.
- If the Ministry of Culture specialist determines that the incidental finding is an isolated incidental finding, the Ministry of Culture specialist will provide technical support/advice for processing the incidental finding with associated processing costs provided by the organization reporting the incidental finding.

Annex 4. Fertilizer and Pest Management Plan

ARIS will follow the guidelines of this Annex, if applicable, and will ensure that farmers are trained in the proper use of fertilizers, pest and disease management in accordance with this Annex. The Agency will encourage the use of biopesticides and strive to minimize the use of chemical pesticides whenever possible.

The plan includes the following three aspects: (i) application of government regulations on pesticide control, (ii) major pesticide exposures and mitigation measures, and (iii) education on safe use of chemicals.

Government Regulations related to Pesticides. The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Chemicalization and Plant Protection" dated January 25, 1999, No. 12 establishes general legal, environmental, social and organizational bases of chemicalization and plant protection in order to ensure safety of public health, animals, environment, consequences or consequences of contamination of soil, plant and animal products. The legislation establishes the regulation of relations arising in the implementation of state management in the field of pesticides and agrochemicals handling, as well as in the development, production, sale, storage, transportation, application, neutralization, disposal, destruction, burial, advertising, importation into and exportation from the Kyrgyz Republic of pesticides and agrochemicals.

- Advertising of pesticides and agrochemicals that have not passed state registration is prohibited.
- Production of pesticides and agrochemicals that have not passed state registration is prohibited.

Key impacts of pesticides and Mitigation Measures. Pesticides benefit farmers in growing crops, but they also have a number of negative impacts on the environment. Pesticides can easily contaminate air, groundwater, surface water and soil when they run off fields, leak from storage tanks and are not properly disposed of.

In addition, pesticides are hazardous to both pests and humans, and become toxic to humans and non-target animal species if proper precautions are not taken during transportation, storage, handling and disposal. Most pesticides cause adverse effects from prolonged skin contact and from intentional or accidental ingestion. Pesticides can be inhaled with the air during spraying. An additional risk is contamination of drinking water, food or soil.

In order to avoid adverse effects of pesticides on humans and the environment, the following mitigation measures are recommended at each stage from different perspectives.

Mitigation measures for pesticides handling

Stage	Mitigation Measures[11]
Before using pesticides	1. Minimize the need for pesticides by practicing integrated management by control strategies such as cultural control, mechanical control, physical control, biological control and chemical control. 2. Receive recommendations from [relevant national agencies] for proper management method forspecific crop.
General precautions	1. Only choose the pesticides labelled in the national language and do not use the pesticideswithout any label or with foreign language labels. 2. Select the pesticide which is suitable for specific pests and target plants as described on the label. 3. Do not mix any two or more pesticides at the same time. 4. Follow the instructions for use and the pre-harvest interval (PHI) as prescribed on the label. 5. Use appropriate and correct application techniques to ensure safety for the health of humans, animals and the environment.
Label Reading	1. Check the pesticide registration number on your product. 2. Review the date of manufacture and date of expiry. 3. Read the active ingredient and pesticide group on your product. 4. Read the target pests, dosage of product. 5. Read the pre-harvest interval (PHI). 6. Read the storage and disposal procedure for the product. 7. Read the first aid procedure. 8. Follow the instructions and safety precautions precisely written on the label.

[11] Instructions for Safe Use of Pesticides by WHO.

Stage	Mitigation Measures[11]
Storage and Transport	1. Store pesticides in a certain place that can be locked and not accessible to unauthorized people or children. 2. Never be kept in a place where they might be mistaken for food or drink. 3. Keep them dry but away from fires and out of direct sunlight. 4. Store away from water sources. 5. Should be transported in well-sealed and labelled containers. 6. Do not carry them in a vehicle that is also used to transport food.
Handling / Application	**From Environmental Safety Aspect –** 1. Application rates must not exceed the manufacturer's recommendations. 2. Avoid application of pesticides in wet and windy conditions. 3. Pesticides must not be directly applied to streams, ponds, lakes, or other surface bodies. 4. Maintain a buffer zone (area where pesticides will not be applied) around water bodies, residential areas, livestock housing areas and food storage areas. **From Health and Safety of User Aspect –** 1. Use suitable equipment for measuring out, mixing and transferring pesticides. 2. Do not stir liquids or scoop pesticides with bare hands. 3. Do not spray pesticides at the down-stream direction and during the strong wind. 4. Do not spray pesticides at the high temperature of the day (noon). 5. Do not suck or blow the blocked nozzle. 6. Do not assign pregnant women, lactating mother and children under 18 for handling and use of pesticides. 7. Protective gloves, shoes, long-sleeved shirt and full trousers shall always be worn when mixing or applying pesticides. 8. Respiratory devices (nose mask) shall be used to avoid accidental inhaling. 9. In case if any exposure/body contact with the pesticide, wash-off and seek medical aid.
Disposal	**From Environmental Safety Aspect –** 1. Dispose any left-over pesticide by pouring it into a pit latrine. 2. It should not be disposed of where it may enter water used for dinking or washing, fish ponds, creeks or rivers. 3. Do not dispose any empty containers into river, creek, fish ponds and water way. 4. Do not burn any empty containers. 5. Decontaminate the pesticide containers by triple rinsing and use for next application. i.e. part-filling the empty container with water three times and emptying into a bucket or sprayer for nextapplication. 6. All empty package and containers should be returned to the designated organization / individual for safe disposal. 7. If safe disposal is not available, bury the empty package and containers at least 50cm (20 inches) from ground level as much as possible. 8. The hole / disposal site must be at least 100 meters (~300 ft) away from the streams, wells and houses. 9. Do not reuse empty pesticide containers for any purposes.
Personal Hygiene	1. Never eat, drink or smoke while handling pesticides. 2. Change clothes immediately after spraying pesticides. 3. Wash hands, face, body and clothes with plenty of water using soap after pesticides handling.
Emergency Measures	**Indications of Pesticide Poisoning General:** extreme weakness and fatigue. **Skin:** irritation, burning sensation, excessive sweating, staining. **Eyes:** itching, burning sensation, watering, difficult or blurred vision, narrowed or widened pupils. **Digestive system:** burning sensation in mouth and throat, excessive salivation, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea.
	Nervous system: headaches, dizziness, confusion, restlessness, muscle twitching, staggering gait, slurred speech, fits, unconsciousness. **Respiratory system:** cough, chest pain and tightness, difficulty with breathing, wheezing. **Rapid Response** **General:** If pesticide poisoning is suspected, first aid must be given immediately and medical advice and help must be sought at the earliest opportunity. If possible, the patient should be taken to the nearest medical facility. **First Aid Treatment** **If breathing has stopped:** Give artificial respiration (i.e. mouth to mouth resuscitation if no pesticide has been swallowed.) **If there is pesticide on the skin:** Remove contaminated clothing from the patient and remove the patient from

Stage	Mitigation Measures[11]
	the contaminated area. Wash the body completely for at least 10 minutes, using soapif possible. If no water is available, wipe the skin gently with cloths or paper to soak up the pesticide. Avoid harsh rubbing or scrubbing. **If there is pesticide in the eyes:** Rinse the eyes with large quantities of clean water for at least five minutes. **If there is ingestion:** Rinse mouth, give water to drink. Never induce vomiting in unconscious or confused persons, seek medical advice immediately.

Trainings. Trainings on pesticide management should be provided to the farmers under relevant component of the project. The following trainings on pesticide management are recommended to be provided:

- *Training on Policy, Laws and Regulations Regarding to Pesticides Use:* To provide basic knowledgeabout the national laws, rules and regulations.
- *Trainings for Pest Management:* To provide trainings to clearly understand the technical aspect of pesticide and skill in using them such as what are the eligible and prohibited items of pesticideunder national regulations, the level of negative impact of each eligible item, how to use them, how to protect and minimize the negative impact on the environment and human while using them, how to keep them before and after used etc.
- *Storage, handling, usage and disposal of pesticide*; To provide trainings about the procedures of storage, handling, usage of pesticide and disposal of pesticides residues or empty containers without affecting the health and safety of user, nearby community and the environment.

Annex 5. Construction Waste Management Plan

The Construction Waste Management Plan is a document that organizes and outlines measures for handling waste generated during construction and demolition activities. It serves as a crucial tool for environmentally sustainable and responsible construction projects management, aiming to minimize adverse environmental impacts and optimize resource utilization.

Key components of the Construction Waste Management Plan include:

Project Description:

- Overview of the construction project, including its scale, location, and implementation stages.
- Anticipated types and quantities of construction waste.

Waste Classification:

- Comprehensive list of potential waste types at the construction site (such as concrete, bricks, wood, metal, plastic, packaging materials, etc.).
- Categorization of waste into groups: construction, hazardous, non-hazardous, reusable, or recyclable.
- Waste Collection and Segregation:
- Description of methods and procedures for onsite waste collection and sorting.
- Implementation of separate waste collection to facilitate recycling and disposal processes.

Recycling and Reuse:

- Identification of materials suitable for recycling or reuse onsite or offsite.
- Strategies to minimize waste by promoting the reuse of construction materials.

Waste Disposal:

- Adoption of safe methods for disposing of waste materials that cannot be recycled or reused.
- Collaboration with licensed waste disposal companies for proper waste management.

Containers and Equipment:

- Specification of container types and equipment used for waste collection, storage, and transportation.
- Implementation of measures to prevent leaks and contamination (leak-proof containers and regular equipment inspections).

Personnel Training:

- Development of training programs for workers and management personnel on waste management practices.
- Promotion of awareness regarding the importance of adhering to environmental regulations and standards.

Monitoring and Reporting:

Component	**Description**
Project Overview	General description of the construction project, including its scale, location, and phases of implementation.
Waste Classification	List of potential waste types on the construction site (e.g., concrete, bricks, wood, metal, plastic), categorized as hazardous or non-hazardous.
Waste collection and segregation	Methods and procedures for waste collection and sorting onsite, including separate waste collection organization.
Waste processing and reuse	Identification of recyclable or reusable materials and waste reduction measures.
Waste disposal	Safe waste disposal methods and collaboration with licensed waste disposal companies.
Containers and equipment	Types of containers and equipment for waste collection, storage, and transportation, with measures to prevent leaks and contamination.
Personnel training	Training programs for workers and management staff on waste management, emphasizing the importance of environmental compliance.
Monitoring and reporting	Monitoring systems for tracking the volume and types of waste generated onsite, with regular reporting to regulatory authorities and stakeholders.

Annex 6. ESMP checklist template for construction and rehabilitation works

General recommendations for using the checklist

For typical, relatively low-risk activities, such as rehabilitation of school and health care buildings, the safety team in Europe and Central Asia has developed a checklist format version of the ESMP to provide a more streamlined approach to preparing an ESMP for small rehabilitation or construction projects in the health, education or public services sectors. The checklist form is designed to provide 'good practice' examples, is user-friendly and is consistent with safety requirements.

The template checklist form provides coverage of typical approaches to key mitigation measures in relation to LCA contracts with minor local impacts. It is accepted that this form presents the key elements of the Environmental and Social Management Plan or Environmental Framework Document that should meet the World Bank's environmental assessment requirements under Environmental and Social Framework and ESS10 . The purpose of developing this checklist is for use by small works contractors as a guide, and as an integral part of tender documents for small works under projects financed by the World Bank.

The checklist contains 3 sections:

Part 1 is a narrative part, which presents the project description and identifies institutional and legislative aspects, the technical composition of the project, the possible need for a capacity development program, and a description of the public hearing process. This part can be up to 2 pages of text. If necessary, annexes with additional information can be included.

Part 2 of the Environmental and Social Screening Checklist, where activities and possible environmental issues can be checked in a simple form ("Yes" or "No"). If an activity or issue is triggered by a 'Yes' response, reference is made to the relevant section in the table below, which clearly states the control and mitigation activities.

Part 3 monitoring plan for activities during project implementation and construction. This checklist provides for inclusion of Part 2 and Part 3 as part of the bidding documents for contractors, with pricing during the bidding process and supervision of implementation during works.

CONTENTS.

a) General information about the project and the facility
b) Information on safety measures
c) Mitigation Measures
d) Monitoring plan

PART 1: GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT AND THE FACILITY

ORGANIZATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CONDITIONS				
Organizational conditions (Names and contacts)	Project Management		Local party and/or recipient **Head of aiyl okmotu**	
Implementation mechanisms (Names and contacts)	Supervision of environmental safety measures	Supervision of local contractor's work	Oversight of the work of local inspectorates	Contractor **To be determined by tender**
SITE DESCRIPTION				
Object name				
Who owns the land?				
Description of project work				
Description of issues of geographical, physical, biological, geological, environmental and socio-economic nature				
Location and distance from material, inert materials and water supply point				
LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT				
National legislation and permits that apply to project activities				
PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS				
Indicate where and when meetings were held during the public consultation process				
INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT				
Is capacity development expected?	[ ] No or [ ] Yes.			

PART 2: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

	• **Types of work and examples of possible impacts**	**Status - in case of answering "yes" to the item**	**Additional links**

Whether the proposed site work could directly or indirectly cause any of the following issues and/or impacts:	• Reconstruction/rehabilitation • Loads due to traffic on the site • Increased levels of noise, dust, water and soil contamination during demolition and/or rehabilitation works of the facility • Construction and household waste	[] Yes [ ] No	See items **A** and **B** below
	• New construction • Consequences of excavation and soil erosion • Wastewater to local watercourses and groundwater horizons • Loads due to traffic on the site • Increased noise and dust levels during construction • Construction waste	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See items **A** and **B** below
	• Occupational health and safety for workers during construction	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See paragraphs **A** below
	• Ensuring traffic and pedestrian safety • The plot is located in a populated area	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See paragraphs **D** below
	• Improvement of building design for improved water and energy management	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See paragraphs below **F** and **H**
	• Sewerage and wastewater treatment • Wastewater diversion system and/or direct discharge of wastewater into local watercourses	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See paragraphs **L** below
	• Historic buildings and sites • Violation of Historical and Cultural Heritage (HCH) Monuments	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See paragraphs K below
	• Obtaining land for the project • Use of private property area • Temporary resettlement of local communities due to project activities • Involuntary resettlement measures • Impacts on local community incomes/livelihoods and businesses	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See paragraphs M below
	• Hazardous or toxic materials • Removal or disposal of toxic and/or hazardous waste from construction or demolition activities	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See paragraphs C below
	• Impacts on forests and/or other protected areas • Impacts on the territory of protected forest plantations, buffer and/or other protection zones • Concern for the local natural habitat of protected animals	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See paragraphs I below

	• Medical waste management and disposal • On-site or off-site disposal of medical waste	[ ] Yes [X] No	See paragraph J below
	• Development of design and estimate documentation	[ ] Yes [X] No	See paragraph E below

PART 3: MITIGATION PLAN

Activity	Parameters	• Checklist of mitigation measures
A. General conditions of work	Alerting, instructing and ensuring the safety of employees	• Local inspections controlling construction works and environmental safety, as well as local residents are duly notified of the upcoming project works. • The local community is adequately notified of the works through signage in public access points (and including the works site). • Adequate fencing has been installed around the construction site to guarantee the safety of the public and children. • Permits required by the legislation (use of natural resources, waste dumping, etc.) for construction works have been obtained. • All work shall be carried out in the safest and most disciplined manner possible and shall be organized in such a way as to minimize the negative impacts of the production process on local residents and the natural environment. • Adequate signage and informational signs shall be posted at the site to inform workers of the basic rules and regulations of the work to be performed. • If the Contractor engages visiting personnel for repair and construction works, who will stay at the site permanently, all necessary living conditions shall be provided for them, including rooms for sleeping and eating, showers, toilets, and meals. • Availability of first aid kits at the work site • Personal protective equipment of workers must meet work safety standards (with mandatory permanent wearing of helmets, protective masks in those conditions where it is necessary, safety goggles, safety harnesses and safety shoes). • Performance of works in accordance with SNiP KR 12-01-18 Labor Safety in Construction • Availability of safety briefing logs at the workplace • (i) at the construction site a list of emergency services and their nearest location, telephone numbers.
B. General construction works	Air quality	• Construction debris should be accumulated in a designated area and then taken to a landfill. • Keep the construction site and surrounding area clean. • It is forbidden to burn construction waste and structures on an open fire on the construction site.

		• Do not allow excessive accumulation of inoperative construction equipment on the construction site. • Do not allow machinery engines to idle • Reduce dust from work or material handling to minimum levels by watering access roads • Reduce the amount of soil loading into vehicles. • Organization of proper storage and transportation of flammable and hazardous materials (gas cylinders, bituminous materials, solvents, paints, varnishes, glass and slag materials), etc. • Equipment of vehicles transporting bulk goods with removable tents
	Soil	• Refueling of vehicles strictly at fixed stations • Do not allow the construction area to be contaminated with spills of fuel and lubricants in order to prevent them from entering the soil. • Removal of fertile soil layer for use in reclamation works • Provide drainage measures to prevent soil waterlogging at high groundwater levels • Cover the area of the construction equipment parking lot with crushed stone
	Noise	• Construction noises are only allowed during the designated time periods of 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. • During work, the hoods and cowls on the engines of generators, air compressors, and other machinery and mechanical equipment shall be worn and closed, and the machinery and equipment shall be located as far away from residential development as possible.
	Water quality	• Do not allow the construction area to be polluted by spills of fuel and lubricants in order to prevent contaminated runoff from entering the arachni network.
	Waste management	• For construction waste, prepare places for its temporary storage with subsequent removal to a local landfill. • Whenever possible, the contractor shall provide for recycling of appropriate applicable and resistant materials (excluding ACM). • Household and food waste from the Contractor's visiting personnel permanently on site shall be segregated from other construction activity waste and placed in special containers, which shall be taken to the District landfill when full.
C. Toxic materials	Working with toxic and hazardous materials	• All toxic or hazardous substances, when temporarily stored at the work site, shall be stored in secure containers properly labeled with the composition and properties of the material and the rules for handling it. • Containers containing hazardous substances should be placed in containers that eliminate any possibility of leakage so that spills and leaks do not occur. • No paints containing toxic components or lead-based solvents shall be used in the work.
	Work with asbestos-containing materials	• If there is asbestos on the project site, it must be clearly labeled as a hazardous material. • Where possible, asbestos will be placed in appropriate airtight containers to minimize exposure. • Prior to asbestos removal (if removal is necessary), the asbestos will be treated with a wetting agent to reduce

		asbestos dust. • Qualified experienced professionals will be allowed to work with asbestos. • If there is a need for temporary storage of asbestos-containing materials, all waste should be placed in secure, closed containers with appropriate labeling. • Removed asbestos cannot be reused.
D. Traffic and pedestrian safety	Direct or indirect hazards to vehicular and pedestrian traffic during construction	• The Contractor shall ensure that the construction site is properly secured. • Equip the work site with information and warning signs and fencing to ensure that the work site is marked and visible and that the public is properly notified and warned of potential hazards. • Safe and permanent access to the existing FAP building should be provided during site construction activities if the existing FAP is to remain open to public access
E. Design and estimate documentation		• The design and estimate documentation (DED) shall include: • exclusion of the use of AFM in design works; • use of local material wherever possible; • proper ventilation and natural light; • flooring design that eliminates slipping, falling, and retention of infectious material; • proper thermal insulation of floors, walls and floors; • facilities for people with disabilities (door units without thresholds); • avoiding cutting down trees and shrubs where possible; • water supply, local sewerage system with a pit latrine;
F.Electricity supply		• Establishment of reliable power supply with connection to existing networks, according to specifications. • Compliance with the rules for working with electrical appliances • Conducting first aid training in case of electric shock
H. Heating		• Heating - electric with pre-determination of measures for energy saving and reduction of heat losses through proper insulation of floors, exterior walls and ceilings, according to the design.
I. **Affected forests, wetlands and/or protected areas**	Defense	• No damage will occur to natural habitats and protected areas in the immediate vicinity of the work site, and such areas will not be used; all personnel will be prohibited from hunting, foraging, cutting down trees, or otherwise damaging animals. • If there are large trees in the vicinity of the works, signage, fencing, root protection and prevention of any damage shall be provided. • (c) Adjacent areas, especially protected areas, shall not be used for reserve excavations, temporary quarries and waste dumps.
J. Medical waste management and		• Disposal of medical waste in accordance with the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic Medical Waste Disposal Rules

disposal		
K. Objects of historical and cultural heritage	Cultural heritage	• Provide measures if artifacts or other "chance finds" are discovered during excavation or construction work, the discovery is recorded, officials are notified, and site work is suspended or modified to accommodate such finds
L. Sewer		• It is envisaged to install water and sewerage pipes and to install a new septic tank on the site. All wastewater will flow into the septic tank (clarified water will be discharged into the soil through gravel and sand filters). As the septic tank fills up, the septic tank will be cleaned by a sewage truck.
M. Obtaining land for the project		• Availability of the state act of LSGs • Compliance with all resettlement procedures

PART 4: MONITORING PLAN

Phase	**What** (is there a need to control the parameter?)	**Where** (is there a need to control the parameter?)	**How** (is there a need to control the parameter?)	**When** (specify frequency of inspections and their duration)	**Why** (is there a need to control the parameter?)	**Costs** (if not budgeted for in the project budget)	**Who** (in charge of monitoring?)
Designing	The design and estimate documentation (DED) is described in detail in paragraph **E** above.	Reports and finished DCP prepared by the design company.	Review of reports and finished DCP prepared by the project company.	At the stages when the design company submits the final design documentation before expert review.	To ensure that all necessary requirements are included in the tender documents.	At the expense of the Project budget	ARIS

Construction work	• Fencing of the site territory during construction works. • Availability of information stands with contact details for local community complaints. • Availability of personal protective equipment for the Contractor's personnel. • Prohibition on the use of ACMs. • Prevent soil erosion and wastewater from entering adjacent watercourses. • Proper collection and removal of construction debris. • Contractor's contract with aiyl okmotu for disposal of construction waste at local landfill. • Dust prevention. • Reducing and time-limiting (8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.) noise.	Construction site	Inspection visits to construction work sites. Addressing complaints from the local population.	During construction and prior to issuance of the Certificate of Completion. In case of complaints from the local population.	To ensure that all necessary environmental requirements are met.	Must be included by the Contractor in the tender offer	MNRETS, SSES
Operation	• Proper operation of the septic tank, according to the instructions, clean it as it fills up by means of a sewage truck. • Conducting induction training with service personnel.		Observation.	Weekly	In connection with the requirements of national norms and standards	At the expense of the operating organization, AO.	Operating organization
			Inspection visits to repair and construction work sites.	Periodically, according to job descriptions.			MNRETS, SSES

Annex 7: Checklist for environmental and social monitoring during construction supervision

Facility Location					
Name of contractor					
Name of supervisory organization					
Date of site inspection					
Status of construction works					
Documents and activities for verification	Status				Notes
	Yes	Partially	No	No data	
The contractor is licensed to extract natural resources					
The contractor has received an operating permit concrete / asphalt mixing plant					
Contractor entered into an agreement for waste collection and disposal					
The Contractor has entered into an agreement with a service provider for the removal of domestic waste from the site					
The work site is fenced and warning signs are in place					
The works do not obstruct pedestrian access and traffic, or temporary alternative access routes have been arranged					
Working hours are observed					
Construction equipment and machinery are in standard technical condition (no excessive exhaust or noise, no fuel and lubricant leaks)					
Construction materials and waste are covered with a special coating during transportation					
The construction site is sprayed with water when carrying out work that generates large volumes of dust					
Temporary workers' camp or contractor's base is fenced off; areas for temporary waste storage and vehicle/equipment maintenance are identified.					
The temporary workers' camp is supplied with water and sanitary facilities					
Temporary workers' camp or contractor's base is equipped with first aid and fire-fighting facilities					
Workers wear special uniforms and protective equipment acceptable for the type of work being performed (gloves, helmets, respirators, goggles, etc.).					
Servicing and refueling of construction vehicles and machinery shall be performed in a designated area with impervious surface in case of accidental spillage.					
Wash machinery and construction equipment as far away from natural streams as possible to prevent direct runoff into water bodies					
Construction debris shall be taken to designated areas only.					
Extraction of natural building materials is carried					

out in compliance with the conditions specified in the license.					
Excess material and topsoil resulting from excavation shall be stored separately and used for backfilling / site restoration as per requirement.					
Work is temporarily halted in the case of "chance finds" and the state agencies responsible for the preservation of cultural heritage sites are notified of the discovery.					
Upon completion of physical site work, the contractor's camp/base is cleared of any remaining elements and layout and restoration work is performed.					

Annex 8. Types of activities subject to mandatory EIA in the Kyrgyz Republic

Types of activities subject to mandatory EIA in the Kyrgyz Republic (excerpt from the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated 13.02.2015 No. 60 Regulation on the Procedure for Environmental Impact Assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic)

1. Energy Facilities:

- combined heat and power plants, thermal power plants, hydroelectric power plants;
- industrial plants for the production of electricity, steam, hot water;
- pipeline lines supplying gas, oil and oil products, heat;
- high-voltage power lines;
- warehouses of oil and oil products, gas, solid fuel;
- ash dumps.

2. Reservoirs.

3. Enterprises for production and refining of oil, oil products, gas.

4. Production of construction materials (cement, asphalt, slate, asbestos-cement pipes and others).

5. Agriculture and Forestry:

- agricultural intensification projects;
- projects of organization and reorganization of rural land holdings;
- water management projects for agricultural purposes;
- land reclamation projects for the purpose of changing the type of land use;
- poultry, livestock and fish farming complexes;
- reclamation projects.

6. ***Mining:***

- prospecting and exploration, experimental and exploitation works;
- extraction of minerals (marble, basalt, salt, sand, gravel, clay and others);
- coal mining;
- ore mining;
- ore processing;
- production of non-ferrous, rare and precious metals;
- utilization and disposal of waste, including hazardous and toxic waste.

7. Metalworking industry:

- machine and machine tool manufacturing;
- production of semiconductor materials;
- enterprises for repair of aviation and railway transport;
- production of radio and television equipment;
- foundry and metal-rolling production.

8. Glass production.

9. Production of pharmaceutical, biological, protein drugs.

10. Chemical Manufacturing.

11. Food Industry:

- production of fats and oils;
- production of meat and dairy products;
- sugar production;
- tobacco production;
- wine and spirits production;

- alcohol production:
- beer production;
- canned food production.

12. Textile, leather, and paper industries:

- primary processing of wool and hides;
- production of chipboard, cardboard, fiberboard;
- tannery;
- paper production;
- dyeing production;
- rubber production.

13. Warehouses of toxic, hazardous, radioactive substances.
14. Wastewater and flue gas treatment facilities.
15. Groundwater intakes.
16. Water supply systems of settlements, hydromeliorative systems.
17. Construction of roads and railroads.
18. Airports, airfields, test sites, inland navigation ports, and driving ranges.
19. Construction of recreational and tourist facilities.
20. Organization of industrial hubs.
21. Sewer lines.
22. Mountain elevators and cable cars.
23. Utilization, recycling and disposal of industrial and household waste.
24. Gas stations.
25. Service stations and pre-sale preparation of motor vehicles.

Annex 9. Report on public consultations on ESF Documents of the National Community Initiatives Project

Period from January 19 to January 29, 2024.
Involving representatives of Issyk-Kul, Naryn, Talas, Chui, Jala-Abad, Batken and Osh oblasts.

Mechanism of hybrid method to hold public consultations
Public consultations have been conducted in a hybrid format through discussions on ARIS online platform and consultations at oblast/rayon levels with connection through the Internet platform Zoom.

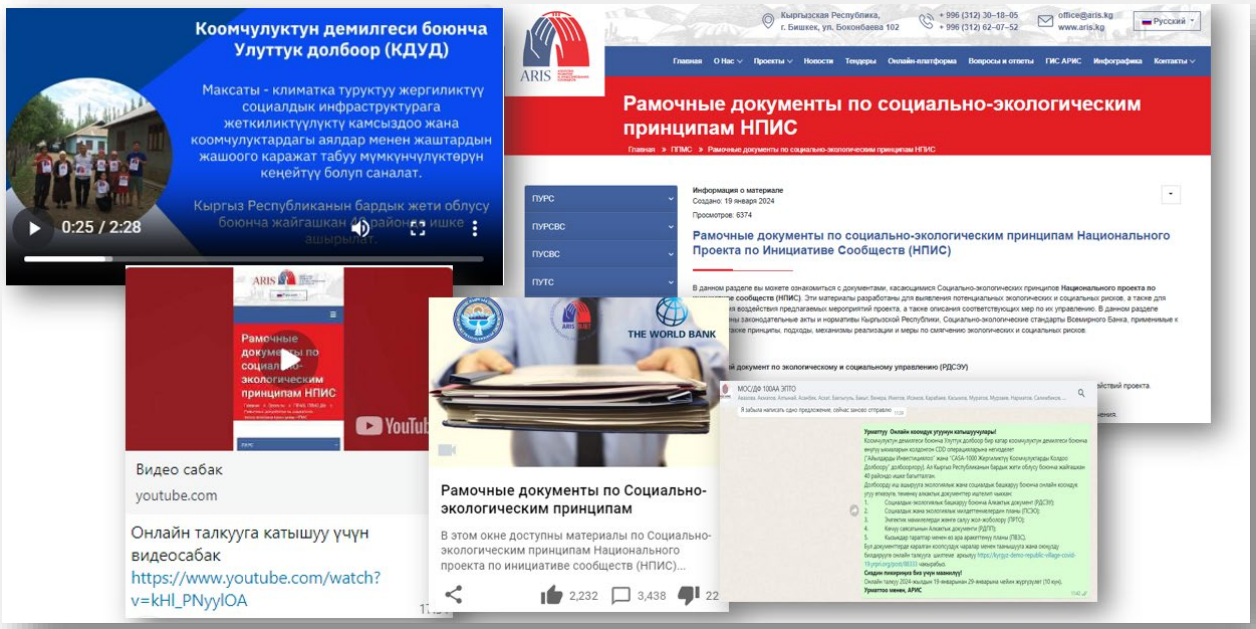
Discussions through ARIS online platform
On January 19, 2024, the Environmental Social Framework documents were disclosed on ARIS website.
- Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP);
- Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF);
- Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF);
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP),
- Labor Management Plan (LMP).

From January 19 to 29, the ARIS online platform hosted online discussions in 7 (Issyk-Kul, Naryn, Talas, Chui, Jala-Abad, Batken and Osh) oblasts and 40 districts of the Kyrgyz Republic. Before the launch, an informational video about the event, a video lesson on how to participate in the discussion and a special window for comments and questions integrated with the ARIS MIS system for qualitative analysis were created, and all documents were posted on the ARIS website (https://www.aris.kg/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1520&Itemid=445&lang=ru).

With the support of ARIS Regional Offices and ARIS Community Technology Support Officers (CTSO), a notification about the commencement of the event, including a concise description of the documents, a link to the online discussion platform, and a video tutorial, was sent to the WhatsApp groups of the communities prior to the start of the online discussion.

The online discussion involved representatives of state bodies, local self-government bodies, the business community, and the local community. Throughout the online discussion, the framework documents were made available for brief familiarization through a video slide, as well as in electronic form on the ARIS website.

Figure 3. Fragment of the ARIS online platform and website



The online discussion was divided into two stages: first - familiarization with the document, and second - opportunity to ask questions and leave comments on the platform. The document was read by **6012** beneficiaries, women's participation amounted to **3587** (60%) (**6374** views on the ARIS website).

Representatives	**Number**	**Women**
Representative of a public authority	860	678
Representative of a municipal body	930	480
Community	3 392	1 993
Other	830	436
Total	**6012**	**3587**

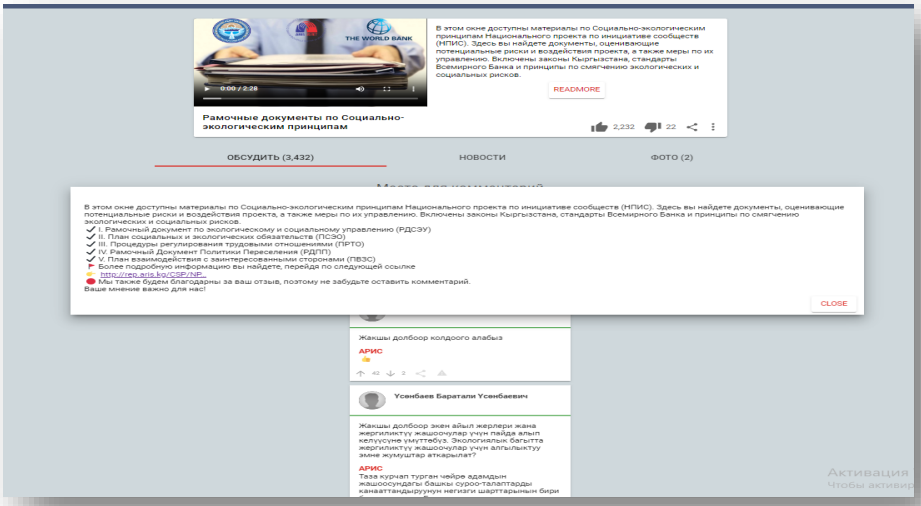
Total for Oblasts

№	Oblast (province)	Rayon (district)	Number
	Batken Oblast		**582**
1	Batken Oblast	Batken city	9
2	Batken Oblast	Batken Rayon	240
3	Batken Oblast	Kadamjai Rayon	167
4	Batken Oblast	Leilek Rayon	166
	Osh Oblast		**2 587**
1	Osh Oblast	Alai Rayon	185
2	Osh Oblast	Aravan Rayon	98
3	Osh Oblast	Kara-Kuldzhinsky Rayon	523
4	Osh Oblast	Kara-Suu Rayon	607
5	Osh Oblast	Nookat Rayon	427
6	Osh Oblast	Uzgen Rayon	259
7	Osh Oblast	Chon-Alai Rayon	488
	Issyk-Kul Oblast		**413**
1	Issyk-Kul Oblast	Ak-Suu rayon	91
2	Issyk-Kul Oblast	Jeti-Oguz rayon	102
3	Issyk-Kul Oblast	Issyk-Kul rayon	24
4	Issyk-Kul Oblast	Karakol city	3
5	Issyk-Kul Oblast	Tonsky rayon	91

6	Issyk-Kul Oblast	Tyup rayon	102
	Naryn Oblast		**81**
1	Naryn Oblast	At-Bashynsky rayon	27
2	Naryn Oblast	Jumgal rayon	2
3	Naryn Oblast	Kochkor rayon	23
4	Naryn Oblast	Naryn rayon	29
	Talas Oblast		**410**
1	Talas Oblast	Bakai-Ata rayon	192
2	Talas Oblast	Aitmatovsky (Kara-Buurinsky) rayon	88
3	Talas Oblast	Manas rayon	85
4	Talas Oblast	Talas rayon	45
	Chui Oblast		**477**
1	Chui Oblast	Alamudun rayon	65
2	Chui Oblast	Zhayyl rayon	30
3	Chui Oblast	Keminsky rayon	51
4	Chui Oblast	Moscow rayon	117
5	Chui Oblast	Panfilovsky rayon	43
6	Chui Oblast	Sokuluk rayon	67
7	Chui Oblast	Chui rayon	36
8	Chui Oblast	Syk-Ata rayon	68
	Jalal-Abad Oblast		**1 462**
1	Jalal-Abad Oblast	Aksy rayon	91
2	Jalal-Abad Oblast	Ala-Buka rayon	157
3	Jalal-Abad Oblast	Bazar-Korgon rayon	66
4	Jalal-Abad Oblast	Jalalabad city	4
5	Jalal-Abad Oblast	Nooken rayon	58
6	Jalal-Abad Oblast	Suzak rayon	71
7	Jalal-Abad Oblast	Toguz-Torous rayon	300
8	Jalal-Abad Oblast	Toktogul rayon	624
9	Jalal-Abad Oblast	Chatkal rayon	91
		Total	**6012**

On the online platform, the discussion drew in **3,588** participants, with **1,701** (56%) being women, and an additional **520** individuals opted for anonymous participation. Throughout the discussion, a total of **3,439** comments were posted, garnering **2,232** likes and only **22** dislikes. (https://kyrgyz-demo-republic-village-covid-19.yrpri.org/post/88333).

Figure 4. Online Platform Screenshot



During the online discussions, participants predominantly expressed gratitude for the presented papers and voiced support for their content. Appreciation was extended to ARIS for their regional efforts, accompanied by participants articulating their specific needs. The questions raised primarily centered around the expected project implementation, seeking details on its commencement, involved stakeholders, and anticipated social infrastructure enhancements.

Discussions in the format of online discussions using the Zoom Internet platform

On January 29, 2024, hybrid online hearings were conducted using the Zoom platform. Deputy akims of Rayon state administration, along with representatives from state bodies such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Environment, local offices of Ministry of Emergency Situations, and others, as well as local government representatives (refer to Attachment 1 for the list of participants), actively participated in the online discussion.

The total number of participants reached **846**, with women comprising **35%** of the attendees.

Table. Information on participants of public discussions

№	Oblast/Rayon	Participants	Women	%
1	**Batken oblast**	**21**	**6**	**29%**
1.1	Kadamjai rayon	6	1	17%
1.2.	Batken rayon	11	5	45%
1.3.	Leilek rayon	4	0	0%
2.	**Osh oblast**	**130**	**18**	**14%**
2.1.	Aravan rayon	16	0	0%
2.2.	Alay rayon	16	1	6%
2.3.	Chon-Alay rayon	19	1	5%
2.4.	Kara-Kulzhinsky rayon	13	5	38%
2.5.	Kara-Suu rayon	24	4	17%
2.6.	Uzgen rayon	21	5	24%
2.7.	Nookat rayon	21	2	10%
3.	**Jalal-Abad oblast**	**151**	**55**	**36%**
3.1.	Aksy rayon	17	3	18%
3.2.	Ala-Buka rayon	22	9	41%
3.3.	Bazar-Korgon rayon	17	7	41%
3.4.	Nooken rayon	19	4	21%
3.5.	Suzak rayon	18	6	33%

3.6.	Toguz-Toru rayon	22	9	41%
3.7.	Toktogul rayon	17	6	35%
3.8.	Chatkal rayon	19	11	58%
4.	**Naryn oblast**	**115**	**39**	**34%**
4.1.	Naryn rayon	30	10	33%
4.2.	At-Bashy rayon	26	8	31%
4.3.	Ak-Talinsky rayon	18	2	11%
4.4.	Kochkor rayon	18	10	56%
4.5.	Zhumgal rayon	23	9	39%
5	**Chui oblast**	**144**	**57**	**40%**
5.1.	Alamudun rayon	31	17	55%
5.2.	Ysyk-Ata rayon	33	17	52%
5.3.	Chui rayon	12	4	33%
5.4.	Kemin rayon	10	4	40%
5.5.	Zhayyl rayon	15	6	40%
5.6.	Panfilov rayon	12	4	33%
5.7.	Sokuluksky rayon	12	2	17%
5.8.	Moskovsky rayon	19	6	32%
6.	Talas Oblast	**152**	**68**	**45%**
6.1.	Aitmatovsky rayon	34	16	47%
6.2.	Bakai-Ata rayon	39	16	41%
6.3.	Manas rayon	40	21	53%
6.4.	Talas rayon	39	15	38%
7	**Issyk-Kul oblast**	**133**	**50**	**38%**
7.1	Ton rayon	23	13	57%
7.2.	Tyup rayon	22	4	18%
7.3.	Issyk-Kul rayon	23	14	61%
7.4.	Zheti-Oguz rayon	31	12	39%
7.5.	Ak-Suu rayon	34	8	24%
	TOTAL FOR THE REPUBLIC	**846**	**293**	**35%**

The meeting featured a concise presentation on the upcoming project, providing attendees with information about the formulated framework documents outlining goals and objectives. Questions were raised and addressed, with participants utilizing both live inquiries and the text chat feature.

Figure 5. Public Consultations held on January 29, 2024.

(Photo of public consultations on the pages 86-88 are removed for public disclosure)

Throughout the event, no questions or comments pertaining to the developed ESF documents for project implementation were received. No amendments or additions to the framework documents were deemed necessary. The primary comments centered around endorsing the project, with appeals made for the arrangement and rehabilitation of landfills for waste disposal, activities related to social mobilization, selection criteria for AAs, directions concerning economic investments, and more. Additional details can be found in the minutes of the meeting below.

Annex 9.1 Minutes of the public consultations

MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS
On Environmental and Social Risk Management as part of the NCIP

Location/venue: ARIS online platform (https://www.aris.kg/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1520&Itemid=445&lang=ru)

Date: January 19-29, 2024.

Time: From January 19, 09:00 am to January 29, 00:00 am, 2024.

Agenda: Discussion of the environmental socio management framework of the National Community Initiatives Project of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Attended by: Representatives of district government bodies, aiyl aimaks and keneshes, local residents of all 40 districts of the Kyrgyz Republic.

6012 beneficiaries familiarized with the document; women's participation amounted to **3587** (60%) (**6374 views on ARIS website**).

Representatives	Number	Women
Representative of state body	860	678
Representative of municipal body	930	480
Community	3 392	1 993
Other	830	436
Total	**6012**	**3587**

Suggested: During the online discussions, participants primarily conveyed gratitude for the presented papers and voiced their endorsement for the content. Appreciation was extended to ARIS for their efforts in respective regions. The inquiries posed by participants largely revolved around the project's subsequent steps: its commencement timeline, the involved stakeholders, and the anticipated enhancements in social infrastructure.
Suggested: there were no suggestions for inputs or amendments to SEP**.**
Completed the event: January 29, 2024

MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS
On Environmental and Social Risk Management as part of the NCIP

Venue: Bishkek, conference hall of ARIS and 40 districts of the Kyrgyz Republic connected through the internet platform Zoom.
Date: January 29, 2024

Time: 11:00 am - 13:00 pm.

Agenda: Discussion of the environmental socio management framework of the National Community Initiatives Project of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Attended by: Representatives of district government bodies, aiyl okmotu and keneshes, local residents of all 40 districts of the Kyrgyz Republic.
(list and photo attached).

ARIS staff introduced themselves, outlined the agenda, and acquainted participants with the event's goals and objectives. They delivered a presentation on the content of the developed environmental and social management

framework of the National Community Initiatives Project in the Kyrgyz Republic, providing insight into the goals and objectives of each document. Subsequently, participants were given the opportunity to ask questions during the public consultation.

Discussion Process:

Questions from Panfilov Rayon, Chui Oblast:

1. *When does the Project start, and what is its timeline?*
2. *What is the timeframe for mobilization works?*

Answer 1: The planned timeline for the Project spans four years, from 2025 to 2029.
Answer 2: Mobilization consists of two cycles, each lasting one year.

Questions from Nookat Rayon, Osh Oblast:

1. *How will funds be allocated, and in what order?*
2. *Will grants be awarded if three AAs jointly develop livelihoods projects?*

Answer 1:
Once the project design is finalized and approved at the state level, an additional communication campaign on its implementation arrangements will be conducted. Selection criteria will be applied to select 40 AAs. Funds are allocated for social infrastructure (approximately US$450,000) and livelihoods facilities (approximately US$300,000).

Answer 2: The funding of joint livelihood project is possible if three ayil aimaks of three districts join together and decide to implement the project eligible for funding under the Project.

Question from Bazar-Korgon rayon, Jalal-Abad oblast:
Can the 32 small towns of the Kyrgyz Republic participate in this project?

Answer:
No, only aiyl aimaks are eligible to participate.

Question from Kadamjai rayon, Batken oblast:

1. What social facilities can be supported under the Project?
2. Can aiyl aimaks submit a previously prepared project for financing?

Answer 1: Funds will mainly support social infrastructure, with a focus on climate-resilient infrastructure addressing priorities identified during the needs assessment.
Answer 2: Funds will only be allocated once the community has identified priorities outlined in the community needs assessment.

Questions from Jeti-Oguz District, Issyk-Kul Oblast:

1. *How will the selection procedure be conducted, and who will make the selection - ARIS or the commission?*
2. *Can non-subsidized AAs participate in the Project?*

Answer 1: AAs will be selected for participation based on four criteria: Poverty Indicator, Number of Population, Distance from the district center, and Subsidization. Data for these criteria will be sourced from official information channels and relevant ministries and agencies responsible for data collection.
Answer 2: Non-subsidized AAs can participate in the selection process. If they meet the four mentioned criteria and

are selected, they can participate in the Project.

Question from Alai district, Osh oblast:

When does the Project start, and when can we apply?

Answer:
After the finalization and approval of the Project at the state level, an additional communication campaign on its implementation will be conducted. The Project is scheduled for a 4-year implementation, starting from 2025 to 2029.

Questions from Batken oblast:

Recommending the inclusion of 2 AAs from each district due to Batken's special status and location in border areas.

1. What social facilities can the project support?
2. Can 2 or 3 Rayons jointly propose one project?
3. How much funding is allocated for 1 AA?

Answers:

Project design targets one AA from each district.

The project can finance education, health care, public utilities, irrigation and drinking water supply, and facilities addressing local issues of importance.

Joint proposals from communities are acceptable.

US$ 450.0 thousand for social facilities and US$ 300.0 thousand for livelihoods facilities.

Question:

Which subprojects will not be financed or considered?

Answer:
The Framework Document outlines that facilities with a high risk of environmental or social impacts will be Listed in the Exclusion List once agreed and approved.

Questions from Zhaiyl Rayon, Chui oblast:

1. Will livelihoods and social infrastructure components work within one aiyl aimak?
2. What is the role of the district administration in conducting social mobilization during selection?

Answers:

Yes, social infrastructure projects will be implemented in all 40 AAs, and livelihoods projects will be financed through competition in only 15 AAs.

The role of district state administrations is to support project activities at the district level, assisting in addressing various issues, especially if projects of district importance are selected, such as hospitals and irrigation networks.

Question from Aitmatov rayon, Talas oblast:

Does the Project require community contributions?

Answer:
The Project does not require community contributions if the allocated funds are sufficient for the implementation of subprojects.

Question from Moskva rayon, Chui oblast:
Is the amount of $450,000 intended for the entire rayon or for each aiyl aimag?

Answer:
This amount is planned to be distributed to one aiyl aimag.

Question:
Is it possible for two or more aimaks from one district to participate in this Project?

Answer:
Currently, only one AA is allowed, and in case of additional funding, this matter will be considered.

Question from Kochkor rayon, Naryn oblast:
Suggestion to provide documents in the state language in the future.

Answer: This suggestion will be taken into account during the preparation of the Project.

Question from Ala-Buka rayon, Jalal-Abad oblast:

1. What will be the selection criterion for aiyl aimaks?
2. Will the Project support the construction of a central sewerage system?

Answers:

1. Selection of AAs for participation will be based on four criteria: Poverty Indicator, Population Size, Distance from District Center, and Subsidization. Data for these criteria will be obtained from official sources and relevant ministries.

2. Due to high environmental and social risks, it is unlikely that the Project will support the financing of a central sewerage system.

Question from Issyk-Kul Oblast:

Can livelihoods projects be considered in the first stage of Project implementation?

Answer:
No, in the first stage, only social infrastructure projects will be implemented. livelihoods projects will be implemented in the second stage, based on the results of the first stage, through a competitive process.

Question from At-Bashy district, Naryn oblast:

1. *subsidy percentage of mountainous regions is higher. Can the subsidy percentage of mountainous regions affect the grant size, can more funds be provided to these mountainous regions?*
2. *Is it possible to implement an livelihoods project in cooperation with private sector business partners through public-private partnership?*
3. *Can a municipal enterprise directly participate in an livelihoods project?*

Response:

1. *No, the amount of funds allocated will be the same for all AAs.*
2. *Yes, collaboration with the private sector is a mandatory requirement.*
3. *The issue has not been discussed yet, but during the development of project details ARIS will consider and discuss this possibility.*

Question:
What will the selection criterion be based on distance from the district center if villages within the AA are located at different distances from the district center?

Answer:
The selection criterion for distance from the district center will only consider the distance from the village that is considered the administrative center of the aiyl aimak to the district center.

Question:
Suggestion regarding the country's problem with sanitary landfills and how the project can help.

Answer:
The strict requirements for sanitary landfills involve extensive processes such as Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), design development, construction coordination with government agencies, which may take considerable time, and the Project might not have sufficient time for implementation.

Question from Panfilov District, Chui Oblast:
Proposal to authorize district state administrations to select aiyl aimaks, as they are more familiar with the district's problems.

Response:
The proposal has been noted. Currently, four selection criteria have been recommended.

Question:
Are these investments loan investments, and if so, who will repay them?

Response:
Yes, these investments will be issued as a loan at a zero-interest rate. The repayment period is 50 years, with repayment starting after five years.

Question:
Will municipal institutions be able to participate in livelihoods projects?

Response:
This question is currently open. According to the preliminary design, livelihoods projects will be implemented in collaboration with business partners.

Suggested:
No additions or changes to the SEP have been reported.

Completion date: January 29, 2024.

Annex 9.2 List of Participants

Annex 1. List of Participants.pdf