



# Environmental and Social Review Summary

## Concept Stage

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

Date Prepared/Updated: 04/11/2019 | Report No: ESRSC00381



**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Uzbekistan	EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	P158372	
Project Name	Agriculture Modernization and Competitiveness Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Agriculture	Investment Project Financing	6/3/2019	8/19/2019
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade, Ministry of Finance	Agroindustry and Food Security Agency (UZAIKSA)		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The proposed PDO is to strengthen generation and delivery of selected agricultural public services in Uzbekistan. Such services would include generation of new agricultural technologies and innovations, their dissemination through extension services, support to productive partnerships, and improvement of sanitary and phytosanitary and food safety systems.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>200.00</b>

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

No

**C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]**

The proposed project will support the implementation of the Strategy for Agricultural Development 2030, which is anticipated to be adopted in the end of 2018. The Strategy emphasizes the importance to provide a range of public goods for agriculture with the objectives of making agriculture more competitive, agricultural growth more inclusive, and agricultural development more sustainable. The public services to be supported by the project could include the following: (i) applied agricultural research, especially on crop seeds and support to the entire seed system, and fodder

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research and pasture management, good agricultural practices, etc.; (ii) extension and advisory services, differentiating them for small and large farmers and bring digital technologies to increase farm outreach at the low costs and provide just-in-time services; (iii) productive partnerships between groups of small (dehkan) farms and agribusinesses; and (iv) animal disease control and veterinary services, phytosanitary measures, and food safety improvements. Most of these public goods have been chronically underfinanced in the past and their revitalization would require a mix of hard and soft investments as well as pilots of their delivery to various groups of farmers.

#### D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social]  
At this stage of project preparation, the project components and activities are not defined and their locations are not known - it is expected that they will be implemented country wide. Environmental and social impacts are expected to occur mostly under Component II: Disseminating agricultural technologies and innovations and creating markets. This component may finance the construction and rehabilitation of public facilities, as well as activities on demonstration plots of land. Extension services to be conducted under this component need to be tailored to the needs of different farmers in order to be inclusive of all potential beneficiaries. These activities also need to apply good pest management practices. PPP arrangements under Component II would need to include strong environmental and social screening criteria for participating private companies. Moderate environmental and social impacts may also be expected under Component III: Improving sanitary and phytosanitary standards (SPS) and food safety standards. This component, as well, may finance some civil works. Strengthening food safety standards may impact the ability of some farmers to access markets and export value chains. Such risks could be mitigated by knowledge transfer and financial support to farmers. The Republic of Uzbekistan has a territory of 458,000 square km and lies between the Syr Darya and Amu Darya Rivers. Most of the country is occupied by vast plains, and the rest by mountains with heavily dissected relief. The mountain region is in the eastern and south-eastern parts and links with the Tien Shan and the Altay Range mountains with hilly foothills and foothill slopes. Diversity of soil forming rocks, ecological regimes, vegetation, extreme continental climate, and vastness of the territory contribute to great diversity and complexity of soil cover in the republic. On most plains with continental climate, a desert type of soil prevails, while on contemporary river plains with their favourable soil moisture, there are as a rule hydromorphic soils - meadow-desert, meadow-swamp, swamp and solonchak soils. Uzbekistan's geographical position contributes to the dryness and continentality of its climate. The country has dry hot summers, cool and wet autumns, and cold winters with thaws. Agro-ecologically, Uzbekistan is divided into eight regions: Ustyurt, Low Amudarya and Kyzylkum regions in the plains, the other five regions, Middle Syrdarya, Ferghana, Zarafshan, Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya, are in foothills and mountains. Uzbekistan is the most densely populated country in Central Asia: the average population density is 67.9 people per km<sup>2</sup>. Among the regions of Uzbekistan, the most densely populated regions are Andijan and Ferghana regions. Nearly a third of all economically occupied population of Uzbekistan is engaged in agriculture (27.7 percent). More than 10 percent of the occupied population refer to such sectors of economy as industry, trade and public catering, as well as science and education. The most popular sectors of employment for women are health care and social security sector (71% of the occupied women) as well as education, culture and science. Agriculture plays an important role in Uzbekistan's economy - it accounts for about 17 percent of Uzbekistan's GDP and over 30 percent of employment in the country. Agricultural development is, therefore, crucial for ensuring rural livelihoods, jobs, and food security.

#### D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The primary implementing agency will be the Uzbekistan Agroindustry and Food Security Agency (UZAIFSA), with the project oversight to be provided by the Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade. The UZAIFSA, formerly known as



the Rural Restructuring Agency (RRA), is well experienced with implementing all donor-financed projects on agriculture and water resource management and they have a good record of working hand-in-hand with the line ministries to deliver specific programs. In the current project portfolio, however, the UZAIFSA’s performance tends to be satisfactory on managing credit lines and less satisfactory on complementary programs related to delivery of public services and inclusion of small dehkan farms, the latter being the exact activities to be supported by the proposed project. The track record on implementing safeguards issues under the WB implemented projects (Horticulture Development, Livestock Development, and Climate Adaptation for Aral Sea Basin projects) is overall positive and proves that UZAIFSA has good institutional and human in-house capacity for ensuring social and environmental safeguards under the proposed project. The UZAIFSA employs five environmental and social safeguards specialists in Tashkent who have the necessary experience and knowledge on WB and national environmental and social assessment frameworks. Furthermore, recently the UZAIFSA has hired additional five safeguards specialists who are located in the different provinces with the main tasks to oversee the implementation of safeguards documents within agricultural projects. At the same time, the UZAIFSA has limited experience and knowledge on addressing requirements related to new ESSs, in particular on labor and working conditions and labor safety issues, community health and safety, and biodiversity conservation. They may lack the capacity to adequately prevent and mitigate risks related to the introduction of new seed varieties, which may impact biodiversity and ecosystem services. The project will support necessary capacity building activities in these areas.

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

### A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Substantial

#### Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

At this stage of project development the project components and activities are not defined and their locations are not known. The activities described in the Project Concept Note may be further modified during preparation in discussion with counterparts. Proportionate environmental and social risk management activities will be discussed, and due diligence conducted, during preparation and reflected in the Appraisal-stage ESRS. Overall, the proposed project is strongly focused on strengthening public institutions - such as Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Innovations, the State Plant Quarantine Inspection, State Veterinary Committee, Council of Farmers, Dehkans and Household Plots - to deliver more and better services to farmers and agribusinesses. Respectively, the project's main efforts will be on modernizing these institutions through capacity building and investment support, more strategic engagement with private sector, and piloting delivery models through PPPs and digital technologies. The project will finance mostly consultant services, purchase of new equipment, provision of training and goods, all of which will not generate any direct or indirect environmental impacts. The project may also support construction and upgrading of buildings and laboratories, seed farms, and small scale on-farm irrigation infrastructure. It will support new agricultural technologies on demonstrational land plots, which may involve small-scale civil works and might generate minor, site specific, and temporary impacts such as noise, dust, solid wastes, air and water pollution, as well as entail some labor safety issues. Additionally, the introduction of new seed varieties may have risks and impacts related to biodiversity and ecosystem services. Some indirect environmental impacts might be generated under the proposed Component 3 related to the implementation of agri-business development plans. Such impacts are also expected to be site specific and temporary by nature. Considering all these, as well as the high uncertainty over sectoral policy priorities and directions, and diverse areas of potential investments, the project environmental risks might be qualified as substantial.



**Social Risk Rating**

Substantial

This project will be working with farmers, who mainly produce horticulture and livestock products. Most of them are small dehkan farms with 0.5 ha of arable land but some may be larger farms, with the size of 50 hectares and more, which could also produce cotton and wheat. In this way, the project may face risks of child and forced labor with cotton harvesting being directly or indirectly associated with project activities. Uzbekistan has been working towards abolishing past practices of child and forced labor and has achieved significant progress. In March 2019, Uzbekistan was removed from the list of countries where child labor was systematically used in agricultural production. However, the problem with the use of forced labor still remains. The third party monitoring of the 2018 harvest season by the International Labor Organization has shown that cases of forced labor, approximately 7 percent of the labor force who participated in the cotton harvesting, still exist. Efforts continue to be made within the country to completely eliminate forced labor.

Although the project intends to focus on institutional strengthening to deliver better services, at this stage it is not known which specific activities will be incorporated into the final project design. Included within the suggested activities are: investments in constructing buildings for agricultural research, infrastructure investments for extension activities - including demonstration plots, and construction of buildings or laboratories with regards to food safety standards or veterinary services. Therefore, there is a possibility of land acquisition. Additionally, the need to ensure that all farmers, and particularly women farmers and vulnerable groups such as the rural poor, have equal access to participate in and benefit from project initiatives will be important. The latter would require enhanced attention to public awareness, outreach, and transparency in selection procedures. The project would need to take special measures to build the capacity of state institutions to engage in an inclusive manner, as well as the capacity of potentially disadvantaged beneficiaries to seek and apply for project-related services. No major risks related to labor influx, or community health and safety are expected under the project.

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

**B.1. General Assessment**

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

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

To identify E&S risks and impacts the team analyzed a series of documents: (a) The ESMF for on-going (i) Horticulture Development AF; (ii) Livestock Development; and (iii) Climate Adaptation for Aral Sea Basin projects; (b) Ferghana Valley Water Resources Management Project Environmental Assessment and Management Plan; (c) World Animal Health Organization (OIE) "Assessment of the performance of veterinary services and investment gap"; (d) GoU Concept for Agricultural Development in Uzbekistan (2018); and, (e) the BTORs for specified projects for the last two fiscal years. Overall, the project will provide a series of positive social and environmental impacts. It would support technical assistance and capacity building activities on improving quality of seeds, food safety standards, veterinary services, among others, all of which would reduce environmental and health risks in agricultural production in the country, while at the same time creating new economic opportunities. The project may also generate some adverse environmental impacts associated with the construction and/or rehabilitation of public buildings and laboratories, seed farms and factories, and irrigation infrastructure. Other environmental impacts may be associated with investments in infrastructure for extension activities, including demonstration plots close to farm fields. The latter would require pest management activities. These activities might cause a series of direct environmental risks such as: increased environmental pollution with waste, noise, dust, air pollution, health hazards and labor safety issues due to civil works. Most of these risks and impacts are expected to be typical for small scale construction and rehabilitation



works, temporary by nature and site specific. They can be mitigated easily by applying good construction practices and following the provisions of the Environmental and Social Management Plans. In the case of veterinary laboratories some additional risks may arise during their operation related to handling biological materials that can pose bio-risks to both animal and human populations, poor management of wastes, including contaminated ones that expose health care workers, waste handlers and the environment to the risk of infections, toxic effects and contamination. Additionally, the potential introduction of new seed varieties may have risks and impacts related to biodiversity and ecosystem services. As before project appraisal it is not possible to identify all activities and the subprojects that will be financed, in accordance with the ESS1, the borrower will prepare an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), which will specify rules and procedures for the activities and subprojects' Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and for preparing adequate Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs). The ESMF will guide the ESIA process and will cover the following: (i) rules and procedures for environmental and social screening of project activities and subprojects to be supported under the project; (ii) guidance for conducting subprojects ESIA and/or preparing simple ESMP or ESMP Checklist which would include the monitoring plans; (iii) mitigation measures for possible impacts of proposed subprojects; (iv) safety measures while handling treated seeds and applying pesticides and a template for the Pest Management Plan (PMP); (v) measures for ensuring bio-safety and waste management and preventing inadvertent spread of the animal diseases for the veterinary laboratories along with the main areas for training activities in this regard; (vi) requirements for preventing risks and impacts related to biodiversity and ecosystem services by introducing new seed varieties (as per FAO guidelines: <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/thematic-sitemap/theme/biodiversity/en/>); furthermore, the ESMF will provide the main requirements of the "International Best Practice in Safety of Research Laboratories" developed by the US National Institutes of Health; (vii) curricular for environment-related TA activities under Components 1, 2 and 4, in particular in the area of sustainable water and land use; Integrated Pest Management; managing environmental risks and impacts in the livestock sector, etc.; (viii) main requirements for ESIA for the business development plans to be developed under the Component 3. These business development plans might indirectly, during the implementation and operational phases, generate some environmental and social impacts related to air and water pollution, waste generation, labor and health risks, etc. Taking this into account, the ESMF will specify the criteria for a preliminary screening of these activities and for identifying those which might require an ESIA and/or a simple ESMP/ESMP Checklist. ; the ESMF will also identify opportunities for introducing positive environmental and social alternatives such as promotion of energy efficiency, recycling and reducing waste generation.; (ix) implementation and monitoring arrangements for ESIA/ESMPs; (x) overview of the capacity of UZAIFSA for E&S risk management and measures to fill any gaps in capacity. Apart from minor to moderate land or asset-related impacts and community disturbance during civil works, the project is not likely to generate adverse social impacts. Labor influx is likely to be low as most workers may be contracted locally. However, it would be essential to develop strong and inclusive stakeholder engagement mechanisms to ensure that all potential beneficiaries are being reached by the project. Strong labor management procedures are also required especially in view of prior concerns with forced and child labor in the country. Strong screening and risk management procedures need to be introduced to manage risks in public-private partnership activities under the project. A gender analysis will be conducted to identify entry points for expanding economic opportunities for women in agribusiness.

**Areas where reliance on the Borrower's E&S Framework may be considered:**

Given the differences between WB and National ESA requirements and due to the fact that the National legal framework does not clearly require preparing site-specific ESMP, Borrower's E&S Framework will not be used for the Project as a whole or for any of its parts.



### **ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure**

Project-affected parties include dekhan farm and household plot owners on whose farms activities may be implemented, and the general public in communities in which project activities will take place. Farmer’s organizations and cooperatives should also be considered as project-affected parties as their activities may directly affected by the project. Other interested parties include local authorities, agri-business sector representatives, and central level authorities, including but not limited to: the Ministry of Innovations, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Council of Farmers, owners of Dehkan farms and Household Plots; the State Plant Quarantine Inspection, and the State Veterinary Committee; Agriculture Research Institutes.. Mapping of other interested parties such as other government agencies, academia institutions, NGOs, specific Farmers Associations, will be conducted as part of the preparation of Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The implementing entity will develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) which will include full stakeholder mapping, outline the activities and timeframe for engaging with different stakeholder groups throughout the life of the project, define roles and responsibilities, human resources and budget needed for implementing SEP activities. Key objectives of the SEP will be to: maintain a constructive relationship with stakeholders, ensure that stakeholder views can be taken into account in project design and implementation, specifically in the management of environmental and social performance, provide means for inclusive engagement with all project-affected parties, and ensure that appropriate project information is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible, and appropriate manner and format. To achieve these objectives, the SEP will be prepared with inputs from stakeholders and reflect methods of engagement that they would consider most effective.

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

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

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

The project would include direct workers (employees of UZAIFSA) as well as contracted workers (employees of civil rights contractors). Community workers are not likely to be involved in the project; this will be confirmed during preparation. Primary suppliers are likely to include suppliers of materials to produce seeds and various inputs to farmers. A process for screening of primary suppliers particularly to ensure no history if forced and child labor or other significant labor, environmental and social violations will be conducted. UZAIFSA will prepare a Labor Management procedure for the project, prior to Appraisal, describing the types of workers, key elements of the national labor policy and regulations and gaps with ESS2, as well as labor management tools to be adopted in the course of the project. The World Bank team will also review any existing HR and labor procedures currently adopted by UZAIFSA. Bidders for civil work contracts would be required to express commitment to develop Contractor’s LMP when selected and prior to start of civil works. Grievance redress mechanisms for all project workers will be established, or – where one exists – will be assessed and strengthened to comply with the objectives of ESS2. The Project and Contractor’s LMP will also include Occupational Health and Safety measures. These would have a special focus on handling potentially dangerous or toxic materials.

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

The ESMF will include sections on Pollution Prevention and Management, - with a focus on those issues which might arise while conducting civil works for facilities construction and rehabilitation activities. Assessment of associated with civil works risks and impacts and proposed mitigation measures related to relevant requirements of ESS3,



including raw materials, water use, air pollution, hazardous materials, and hazardous waste will be clearly specified in the ESMF and requested to be included ESMPs as relevant. Furthermore, the curricular for TA activities under the Component 2 will have a strong focus, among others, on water resources efficient use in irrigation sector. The project does not have high water demand as is not going to support any large investments in irrigation sector, - it might support only small scale rehabilitation of existing irrigation schemes of the research institutes and thus no detailed water balance to be prepared will be needed. Additionally in the case of inadequate usage of pesticides in agriculture production and zootechnical sector, the project might cause not only environmental pollution but also harmful effects on the farmers health. Considering this, the project Component 2 and 4 will provide recommendations on ensuring safety while implementing Pest Management Activities in specified sectors and for that, these issues will be integrated into the ESMF along with all other TA works relevant to these issues that will be supported under the project. Furthermore, the ESMF will include a template for a Pest Management Plan to be used by farmers and/or agricultural research institutions, in the cases when the project will support these activities.

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

To address environmental risks and impacts that might affect community Health and Safety the ESMF will include assessment of work related health risks; works and road safety; excessive noise and dust levels, site safety awareness and access restrictions; and labor influx, - all these issues will be required to be included in the site specific ESMPs to be prepared once the investments are identified. The ESMF document will be required specifically that fencing should be installed around all construction sites and areas where there is a risk to community health and safety.

Furthermore, the ESMF will require to specify in the site specific ESMPs the necessary measures for ensuring an efficient waste management and preventing inadvertent spread of the animal diseases along with the main areas for training activities in this regard. Furthermore, the curricular for TA activities under the Component 1, 2 and 4 will have a strong focus, among others, on water resources efficient use in irrigation sector. Additionally, the TA activities to be provided under the Component 2 and 4 will provide clear requirements on ensuring safety while implementing Pest Management Activities associated with pesticides as well as while implementing livestock operations and providing veterinary services. Also, in this regard, the ESMF will include a template for a Pest Management Plan to be used by farmers and/or agricultural research institutions, in the cases when the project will support these activities. Overall, due to the project is focused mostly on strengthening public institutions through capacity building and will finance mostly consultant services, purchasing new equipment, providing training and goods, and only to a very limited extend the project will also constructing and upgrading buildings and laboratories, seed plants, rehabilitation or construction of small scale on-farm irrigation infrastructure, as well as will support new agricultural technologies on small demonstrational land plots, - it is not expected there will be generated community and health safety risks.

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

As this project is primarily focused on institutional strengthening, capacity building, and improving deliverables to existing farmers, it is unlikely to require large scale impacts on land or permanent land acquisition. However, need for small-scale land acquisition or temporary use of public and may arise in relation to construction and rehabilitation activities and/or the use of demonstration plots. Impacts on private land and assets will be avoided to the extent possible by using state or community-owned plots for civil work activities. Use of land for demonstration plots may be utilized on a voluntary basis. The ESMF will establish clear criteria for voluntary use of land, which will be screened



and enforced by UZAIFSA. UZAIFSA will also develop a Resettlement Policy Framework to guide the process for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, if needed.

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

The activities envisaged by the project are small in scale and expected to be carried out in existing cities, - in the case of rehabilitation of veterinary laboratories, or within the existing agricultural fields, - in the case of demonstrational agricultural activities; therefore, the standard is not currently relevant; however, it will be reassessed during preparation as a clearer picture of potential project activities is developed. The TA activities under the project components will include main requirements of this ESS to be provided for the involved parties in the project implementation. As the project is aimed also on generating drought and pest-resistant seed varieties, multiplying, and making them available to farmers, it can pose some risks and impacts related to biodiversity and ecosystem services by introducing them. To minimize these risks the project ESMF will clearly specify the requirements for preventing them, as per FAO guidelines: <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/thematic-sitemap/theme/biodiversity/en/>). This would require including these in the TORs for TA in the area of identifying/generating drought and pest resistant seed varieties. Considering the strong focus of the project on strengthening public institutions through capacity building and on financing mostly consultant services, purchasing new equipment, providing training and goods, and only to a very limited extent the project will also construct and upgrading buildings and laboratories, seed plants, rehabilitation or construction of small scale on-farm irrigation infrastructure, as well as will support new agricultural technologies on small demonstrational land plots, - it is not expected there will be other unidentified risks for biodiversity and living natural resources sustainable management.

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

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

**ESS8 Cultural Heritage**

Although the proposed small scale construction and rehabilitation activities are not expected to impact any physical cultural resources and respectively to have direct impact on the heritage monuments, indirect impacts from project financed activities will be closely looked at and mitigation measures provided during the preparation of ESMF. The ESMF will include a section on protection of Cultural Heritage as well as proper "chance find" procedures to be included in site specific ESIA/ESMPs and checklists.

**ESS9 Financial Intermediaries**

This standard is not currently relevant as no financial intermediaries will be involved in project implementation.

**C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply**

**OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways**

Yes

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**OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas**

No

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

**A. Is a common approach being considered?**

No

**Financing Partners**

It is not known at this time if other financing partners are interested to be included.

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

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

1. Prepare an Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF), including relevant ESMP and requirements for sub-management plans of contractors, such as Environmental, Health, and Safety Plans, Labor Management Plans covering OHS and workers GRM, Community Engagement Plan, etc.. Ensure adequate consultation process and disclosure of ESMF.
2. Hire or assign within the UZAIFSA an Environmental Specialist, responsible for coordinating all activities in this regard.
3. Hire or assign within the UZAUFSA a Social Specialist To implement and monitor activities related to community engagement, labor management, grievance redress, gender and social inclusion, land acquisition and resettlement (as per ESMF, RPF, LMP, SEP).
4. Prepare Labor Management Procedure.
5. Prepare Stakeholder Engagement Plan, including Project Grievance Redress Mechanism.
6. Prepare Resettlement Policy Framework.

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

1. Civil work contractors prepare and implement environmental and social management plans with satisfactory quality to the World Bank. The plans will include, among others, Contractor’s Labor Management Plan (including OHS issues and workers’ GRM), Stakeholder (Community) Engagement Plan, Environmental, Health and Safety Plan, Child and Forced Labor Monitoring Plan.
2. UZAIFSA conducts environmental and social screening for all project activities via ESMP/ESMP Checklist covering the above aspects;
3. UZAIFSA reports on environmental and social performance of all activities on a [quarterly/biannual] reports;
4. Ensure transparency in providing project environmental safeguards and ensuring all ESIA and/or ESMPs are disclosed and publicly consulted with all interested parties.
5. Maintain through the whole period of project implementation human capacity to ensure project activities ESIA and ESMP supervision and monitoring and providing adequate reporting to the implementing agency and to the WB;
6. UZAIFSA implements and reports on SEP.
7. UZAIFSA implements and reports on GRM.

**C. Timing**

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**Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS**

30-Aug-2019

**IV. CONTACT POINTS**

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**Borrower/Client/Recipient**

Borrower: Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade

Borrower: Ministry of Finance

**Implementing Agency(ies)**

Implementing Agency: Agroindustry and Food Security Agency (UZAIFSA)

**V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT**

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**VI. APPROVAL**

Task Team Leader(s): Sergiy Zorya

Safeguards Advisor ESSA Nina Chee (SAESSA) Cleared on 11-Apr-2019 at 15:57:41

Practice Manager Julian A. Lampietti (PMGR) Concurred on 11-Apr-2019 at 17:28:34