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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 21-Apr-2021 | Report No: PIDISDSA30543

BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Project ID	Project Name	Parent Project ID (if any)
Kyrgyz Republic	P174318	Integrated Dairy Productivity Improvement Project Additional Financing	P155412
Parent Project Name	**Region**	**Estimated Appraisal Date**	**Estimated Board Date**
Integrated Dairy Productivity Improvement Project	EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	12-Apr-2021	29-Jun-2021
Practice Area (Lead)	**Financing Instrument**	**Borrower(s)**	**Implementing Agency**
Agriculture and Food	Investment Project Financing	Ministry of Economy and Finance	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Regional Development

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The Development Objective of the Project is to enhance dairy animal productivity and milk quality on beneficiary farms.

Proposed Development Objective(s) Additional Financing

The proposed new Project Development Objective is to enhance dairy animal productivity and promote income generating and COVID-19 resilience building activities for dairy cattle farmers in selected regions of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Components

Component 1: Strengthening Public and Private Services in the Dairy Sector
Component 2: On-farm Productivity Enhancement
Component 3: Farm-level Investments
Component 4: Project Management

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	17.00
Total Financing	17.00
of which IBRD/IDA	17.00

Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	17.00
IDA Credit	8.50
IDA Grant	8.50

Environmental Assessment Category

B-Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. **The macroeconomic and poverty impact of COVID-19 is expected to be significant.** The pandemic has turned a robust economic growth of the recent past, averaging 4.2 percent, into a large contraction. Given uncertainty about how the pandemic might develop, real output is now projected to decline by between 6.5 and 12 percent in 2020. Inflation is expected to rise to 8 percent, above the country's inflation target of 5-7 percent. During the two-month lockdown, in April and May, up to one million people - a third of the labor force - are estimated to have lost their jobs. Weaker fiscal revenues related to the COVID-19 containment measures, and increased spending on health, social protection, and business support are likely to widen the fiscal deficit to 8.4 percent of GDP in 2020 from 0.7 percent of GDP in 2019. Public debt is likely to rise to 69 percent of GDP, from 54.1 percent in December 2019. Exports, other than gold, have taken a hit. Remittances are expected to contract by about 30 percent. As a result, the current account is likely to widen to 13.1 percent of GDP in 2020, from 5.6 percent of GDP in 2019.

2. **Poverty is expected to increase significantly.** The poverty rate was 20 percent in 2019, and an additional 65 percent of the population was considered vulnerable to poverty. With GDP contracting by up to 12 percent, remittances declining by 30 percent, widespread job losses, and increasing food prices, it is estimated that the poverty rate may increase to 31 percent by the end of 2020, with a large majority of the rest of the population remaining vulnerable to poverty. The economic downturn is anticipated to disproportionately impact rural

communities, young people, women[1], and marginalized groups.

3. **The COVID-19 pandemic has also affected agricultural markets and food supply chains.** The full implications of COVID-19 on the agri-food sector are still being realized, although regional food security monitoring indicates that food processing and domestic and external marketing (imports and exports) have been affected. Despite agriculture being classified as a priority sector, restrictions on movement have impacted agricultural labor and service delivery within some rural areas. Lower farm-gate prices have been observed, including for milk production, due to an inability to move products between farms, distributors, and processors. At the same time, consumers have faced higher prices in retail locations due to lack of supply. The Kyrgyz Republic is a net importer of many food products and has been affected by the temporary export restrictions imposed by Kazakhstan, especially wheat and flour. Currency devaluation has also raised the cost of importing raw material and inputs as well as finished food products. As a result, food security concerns have increased. In addition, constraints of the agri-food sector for continuous supply, uninterrupted value chains, and capacity to respond to shocks have been exposed during the crisis.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

4. **Agriculture is an important source of livelihoods and employment in rural areas and will be an important part of the economic recovery.** Although structural changes and growth trends have resulted in the agriculture sector's contribution to GDP decreasing from 17 to 12 percent between 2010 and 2018, it still employs a large share of the labor force, around 35 percent, with about half engaged in livestock production. The most recent Country Partnership Framework (CPF) FY19-22 highlights the agriculture sector as one of the key sectors with the potential to contribute to greater private sector growth and poverty reduction. The sector's potential contribution to poverty reduction is likely to increase in importance as the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 are felt. As a result of COVID-19, unemployment is projected to increase significantly due to a slow-down of economic activities and because the high informality of employment in the agricultural sector. In addition, the reduction in remittance levels and the return of migrant workers, has resulted in an increased reliance on agricultural activities as rural households search for alternative sources of income. Prior to the pandemic it was estimated that over 700,000 Kyrgyz citizens were abroad as labor migrants, working primarily in Russia. Many migrant workers have returned (or are waiting to return) from Russia and Kazakhstan due to COVID-19 related reduction of economic activity in these countries. Many migrants will return to rural areas and are expected to engage in temporary or longer-term agricultural activities to generate income for their rural family households.

5. The dairy sector plays an important role in the coping strategy of the rural population and represents an important element of rural safety nets. The World Bank's initial investment in the dairy sector under IDPIP was motivated by the role of dairy in contributing to household food security, nutrition, and regular income generation in addition to its export potential to Kazakhstan and Russia. With its extensive natural endowment

[1] According to the OECD, women may be far more exposed than men to the socio-economic impacts of the crisis. In Europe and Central Asia, for example, women perform on average twice as much unpaid care work as men, a burden currently increased by school closures, food insecurity, and members of the family falling ill. In addition, the enforced confinement of families has had severe implications for women's safety at home, with recent months seeing a surge in domestic violence across Central Asia. In the Kyrgyz Republic, cases of domestic violence have increased by 67 percent. Seasonal migration usually tends to reduce intimate partner violence, but with cross-border migration coming to a halt, women face greater insecurities at home.

of pastures, the Kyrgyz Republic has a long history of animal husbandry, including dairy production. The dairy sector is primarily dependent on smallholder households with an average herd size of 3 - 5 heads of cattle (including 1 – 3 dairy cows), and most small-scale farms produce milk for their own consumption and for sale. Many farmers have a mixed farming system with both crop and livestock production, and milk brings daily incomes that are often used to manage the highly seasonal cash flow of crop production. Dairy cows provide milk for the majority of the year and as such are a reliable source of regular cash for many households when other sources of employment or income are more uncertain.

6. **However, smallholder dairy production in Kyrgyz Republic faces two major challenges**. The first is low productivity resulting from a lack of attention to breeding practices, inadequate husbandry practices, low feed quality and limited winter feed availability, and limited access to veterinary and other agricultural services. The second is inadequate milk marketing options resulting from weak marketing infrastructure including a lack of cold storage and collection, dilapidated transportation, incomplete market information, and deficiency of systems and practices to improve quality and meet food safety standards required by milk processors. These challenges offset the vast potential of natural pastures and grassland resources. By addressing these challenges, dairy production can serve as a source of livelihood, reliable, resilient, and stable cash income as well as quality nutrition for a large share of rural population in Kyrgyz Republic.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

7. The original Project Development Objective (PDO) is to enhance dairy animal productivity and milk quality on beneficiary farms. The focus on higher productivity and quality are part of a larger aim to increase incomes of dairy farmers, create new jobs along the dairy supply chain, and increase the export of Kyrgyz dairy products to neighboring countries (primarily Kazakhstan and Russia). The project targeted the Issyk-Kul oblast (region), an area that has experienced milk deficits and at the same time showed high potential for expanding production and export to neighboring Kazakhstan. The project has been closely coordinated with the IFC-funded Kyrgyz Dairy Sector Development Program (KDSDP), initiated in 2015 to help the country capitalize on export market opportunities. KDSDP focuses on value chain development and IDPIP on smallholder on-farm improvements and linkages to processors.

Current PDO

8. The proposed new Project Development Objective is to enhance dairy animal productivity and promote income generating and COVID-19 resilience building activities for dairy cattle farmers in selected regions of the Kyrgyz Republic. The proposed additional financing (AF) would: (i) bring a greater focus on income generation and resilience to project design; and (ii) geographically expand the project beyond Issyk-Kul to include the Naryn and Talas regions. These regions have been selected by the Government because of the relative importance of livestock and milk production, rural nature of the area and population, and proximity to export markets in Kazakhstan. The AF will also expand activities within Issyk-Kul to reach additional beneficiaries. By including three important dairy production regions in the country's north, the AF also supports comprehensive dairy value-chain development.

Key Results

9. The project will target raising the average lactation period milk yield per cow at least 10 percent among project beneficiaries; increasing annual farm household income (adjusted for price and season) from milk sales at least 10 percent; and achieve at least 8,000 farm households adopting improved animal feeding, health, breeding, and management practices.

D. Project Description

10. The component structure under the proposed AF would remain unchanged from the original project. All project activities would be expanded to two additional regions. In addition, the proposed AF would include proposed activities as described below.

11. **Component 1: Strengthening Public and Private Services in the Dairy Sector** will retain the original design, with additional activities proposed to improve service delivery, ensure the safety of food products and workers' health within dairy processing companies, and strengthen market linkages in light of COVID-19. The component will consist of four sub-components – with three being part of the original design and a proposed new fourth sub-component:

12. *Sub-component 1A: Quality Platform for the Milk Value Chain* will remain as originally designed but expand financing to an additional 25 Jamaats and 260 collection points in new regions for small-scale climate-resilient dairy storage infrastructure and equipment, namely purchase of milk collection and cooling equipment, energy-efficient infrastructure for milk collection centers (e.g. solar panels or photovoltaic water heaters) and milk testing tools.

13. *Sub-Component 1B: Support to the Regional Centers for Veterinary Diagnostics* will also remain as originally designed and provide additional technical assistance for the Karakol and Balykchy laboratories in Issyk-Kul region to facilitate the accreditation process and procure necessary critical equipment and technical assistance and capacity-building for veterinary laboratories in Naryn and in Talas.

14. *Sub-Component 1C: Support to Livestock Breeding and Artificial Insemination Service Providers* will remain as originally designed with a primary focus on artificial insemination with the project financing importation of improved genetic material and delivery of AI services on a cost sharing basis with farmers. The State Breeding Station, 'Elita' will be supported with logistics for putting in place an effective progeny performance reporting system (PPRS).

15. *Sub-component 1D* (*new sub-component*): *Strengthening of enterprises to improve quality and expand market access* will be new. Financing will support approximately 10 to 12 milk processors for a range of activities including: development of new processed products such as processed dairy products or cheese to diversify product lines and develop longer shelf life products to mitigate temporary demand shocks; promotion of climate and nutrition smart technologies; improvements to market information systems to prevent interruptions of food supply; adoption of food safety requirements to ensure export market access; and implementation of worker health and safety measures to reduce exposure or health impacts from COVID-19.

16. **Component 2: Increasing On-Farm Productivity at Beneficiary Farms**, will promote productivity

improvements through on-farm demonstrations of climate-smart practices and technologies and will strengthen smallholder dairy farmers' groups. Investments in this component are closely linked to and underpin investments in Component 1 by providing the knowledge and technology base for achieving the production and quality volumes required by processors.

17. *Sub-component 2A: Training and capacity building for farmer groups* will remain as originally designed and provide additional training and capacity building for an estimated 400 new farmer groups in new regions. The AF will also include special measures to identify and target the skills development needs of returned migrants through the use of specific focus groups and targeted training events.

18. *Sub-Component 2B: Demonstrations of improved technology on-farm*, will also remain as originally designed with scale up to new regions. An estimated 400 new demonstration farms will be provided appropriate modern dairy equipment such as milking machines, feed mixers, hygiene materials and some construction materials for climate-resilient shelter and feeding stalls with cost-sharing provided by the farmer groups.

19. *Sub-Component 2C (new sub-component): Promotion of fodder crop production* will be added for about one hundred community seed funds in order to increase the availability of improved feed. Community seed funds will be established in a subset of the communities participating in training and demonstrations financed in Sub-Component 2A and 2B. The sub-component 2C will finance: (a) procurement of high-quality certified seed of fodder crops such as alfalfa, sainfoin, fodder beet, barley and maize, using adapted varieties tested and registered for use in the project areas; (b) procurement of fertilizer (where applicable); and (c) training and technical assistance in quality fodder production for Community Seed Funds.

20. **Component 3: Farm-Level Investments** will continue to facilitate access to finance and promote investment in dairy production by small-scale producers with additional focus on targeting beneficiaries affected by COVID income losses and returning migrants. The AF will scale up the revolving fund to extend its reach by providing micro-loans to additional beneficiaries. The AF will apply the same model used in the parent project and finance Dairy Borrowing Groups to improve dairy animal productivity through productive assets and improvements in dairy husbandry practices in Issyk-Kul, Naryn, and Talas. Micro-loans will promote productive investments, including purchase of high-quality animals, improved animal housing, manure management, drought-resistant feed production, milk cooling and storage, and others. Micro-loans will be eligible for short-term financing with a repayment period of up to ten months, to replenish working capital in order to purchase seeds, fertilizers and other inputs for spring-winter sowing and harvesting, animal fodder, and to meet other short-term needs in order to increase the productivity of dairy farming on beneficiary farms. Longer-term investment financing with a repayment schedule of up to three years will also be available, in order to provide farmers and milk collection agents with the opportunity to purchase more productive animals to improve their livestock, improve livestock conditions, purchase equipment for testing milk quality, purchase equipment for fodder production, and make other investments in increasing the productivity of dairy cattle and improving the quality of milk. The ceiling for individual micro-loans for eligible beneficiaries is proposed to be increased from US$1,200 to US$1,500. This increase would be to support the purchase of higher-performing dairy animals.

21. The AF will target at least 6,000 additional beneficiaries. The eligibility criteria for beneficiaries in Dairy Borrowing Groups will largely remain, and require, among others, beneficiaries to be from low income households - defined as having less than three dairy cows, land plots smaller than 5 ha, and without a running

business or any other source of income and assets. Additional prioritization will be added to target those affected by loss of income due to COVID or returning migrants.

22. **Component 4: Project Management** will finance incremental operating costs for the project, which includes the staff and related costs to the Agribusiness Competitiveness Center (ABCC) and the Credit Line Management Unit (CLMU) to implement their respective parts of the project. With the addition of two new regions, additional regional office presence of the project implementing agencies will be required.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

23. ABCC and CLMU, the two PIUs established under IDPIP, will continue the implementation of the AF. ABCC will retain overall responsibility for project coordination and leading implementation of Component 1 and 2. CLMU will retain the implementation of Component 3. CLMU will also be responsible for the overall financial management of the Project. Both PIUs are well experienced with implementing World Bank financed projects. ABCC will be responsible for the procurement activities under the Project. In addition to the IDPIP, ABCC is designated as cooperating implementing partner under the Regional Economic Development Project (P167428, approved in March 2020) and underwent assessment during the project's appraisal in January 2020. The CLMU is also currently successfully implementing the Bank financed Capacity Building in Public Financial Management Project (P155148) and has recently been designated as a lead unit to implement some of the Ministry's COVID-19 response activities.

24. Both ABCC and CLMU will need to increase staff capacity to manage the proposed AF activities in Naryn and Talas including field presence in the region. An initial capacity assessment of both PIUs indicate that additional staff would be required in Bishkek for ABCC and CLMU and additional field based staff for ABCC .

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

Issyk-kul Oblast was originally selected as the project area under the parent project based on the results of a feasibility study carried out in February 2015. The inclusion of Naryn and Talas as part of the additional financing is based on the proposed target beneficiaries - rural population with a high relative importance of livestock and milk production and proximity to export markets in Kazakhstan – as well as the geographical setting (surrounded by mountain ranges, which is a natural barrier for restricting animal movement); the abundance of pastures; farmers' willingness to adapt and adopt new technologies; and the support of local authorities; the existence of a direct milk collection system from farmers; suitable level of competitiveness between buyers; good milk production growth rates. In terms of the characteristics, Issyk Kul Oblast covers about 80,000 households (rural population of 330,000 people) and around 125,000 dairy cows (cattle population of about 249,000). Naryn Oblast has 48,000 households (287,000 total population) and 85,000 dairy cows (cattle population 182,000). Talas Oblast has around 45,000 households (267,000 total

population) with 33,000 dairy cows (69,000 cattle). The total area of the region is 4.41 million ha (Issyk Kul), 1.13 million ha (Talas), and 4.5 million ha (Naryn).

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

John Bryant Collier, Environmental Specialist
Mohamed Ghani Razaak, Social Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

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

KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:
The parent project is classified as Category B with two Safeguard Policies triggered: OP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment) and OP 4.09 (Pest Management). The project remains in compliance with safeguards requirements and is currently rated as Moderate for safeguards risk. Project investments under the parent project and the AF are small-

scale with low and moderate risks related to animal husbandry and small civil works associated with dust and noise, waste generation (including manure), as well as occupational health and safety (OHS). The scope of new activities is relatively limited - new community seed production activities, which would take place on a voluntary basis, would take place alongside the project-supported technology demonstration farms and only marginally expand the footprint of project activities - on average 0.5 ha per participating farmer. No new risks or impacts are anticipated that are not addressed by the original project.

The proposed project activities (upgrading equipment for veterinary analytical laboratories; investments in improving the animal herd; purchasing of inputs and machinery for feed and fodder production; animal shelter improvement; agro-processing and milk collection and cooling equipment; etc.) might generate a series of various adverse environmental and social impacts. These impacts would be associated with noise, dust, air and water pollution, health hazards and labor safety issues, etc. All of them are expected to be typical for small scale construction/rehabilitation works or for various agricultural processing activities, temporary by nature and site specific and can be easily mitigated by applying best construction and/or agro-processing practices and relevant mitigation measures. The grants and sub-projects to be implemented under the on farm investments will also generate some direct and indirect positive economic and social impacts. Direct positive impacts will be generated by increased milk production, which would result in creation of new jobs and increased income. Indirect positive impacts will relate to overall improving of business environment, introduction of advanced agricultural diary technologies and techniques, contribution to poverty reduction and food safety.

The project will not support any activities that would trigger the OP on Natural Habitats. The project will be implemented in areas that are developed for agriculture and do not contain natural habitats. Although the project will not support purchasing and use of pesticides, the farmers routinely use them while producing animal fodder as well as acaricides to control ticks and other ectoparasites and thus OP on Pest Management is triggered. To ensure the safe usage of chemicals the ESMF specifies the project will support TA activities in this aspect, providing public awareness and training for farmers.

The project will not finance any activities that might trigger involuntary resettlement issues. Any infrastructure constructed under the project will be: (a) located on land already owned by participants and, (b) will be screened to ensure that it is free of legal encumbrance, or informal use or occupation by others who lack formal title.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:
As specified above the long term impacts are positive and associated with the improving of business environment, introduction of advanced agricultural diary technologies and techniques, contribution to poverty reduction and food safety.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.
N/A

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.
The primary instrument for managing environment and social risk is the ESMF, which includes a screening mechanism to designate appropriate environmental category and select subprojects which require the preparation of site specific

Environment and Social Management Plans (ESMPs). The ESMF provides guidance for ESMP development in the form of a checklist. The reason for selecting the checklist form of the ESMP was that project investments were small-scale with low and moderate risks related to animal husbandry and small civil works associated with dust and noise, waste generation (including manure), as well as occupational health and safety (OHS). These risks were mitigated through using standardized recommendations for civil works (including proper management of toxic materials), and including good agricultural practices in the proposed project activities such as sound manure management, practicing silage production, and measures to ensure appropriate handling and disposal of the "silage liquor" or other animal waste products. To date more than 300 proposals were screened, and 100 subprojects were identified as category “B”, for which relevant ESMP checklists were prepared. These checklists also include a set of questions related to social safeguards including resettlement impacts as part of due diligence to exclude any cases of non-compliance. As the ESMP requirements are standard for all civil and rehabilitation works on the demonstration farms, they were disclosed and discussed during the joint public meetings in project districts. Each of the four meetings collected more than 70 participants, including farmers, local authorities and specialists. The ESMF requirements for use of good agricultural practices are also included as part of the curriculum for training groups under component 2.

IDPIP has a functioning grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to capture concerns of a broad range of stakeholders, which will be strengthened to cover additional requirements under the AF. The GRM is built on a system for collecting feedback provided through different modes of communication: verbally in-person, by phone, by letter, by e-mail and by WhatsApp, and at three levels: at the field level through the project partners/consultancy companies working with the beneficiaries, at the regional level through Karakol office of ABCC , and at the central level through the ABCC head office. To date only eight grievances have been received and all in verbal form, primarily for delays in project implementation and accessing training. All complaints have been addressed and duly registered in the journal. Going forward, in order to align best practice around Gender Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation or Harassment, the GRM will be adjusted to strengthen an anonymous reporting feature, which already exists. All data on grievances recorded in the system will be gender disaggregated and included in regular reporting.

Monitoring of safeguards compliance is undertaken by ABCC as the coordinating Project Implementing Unit (PIU), which has a dedicated environment and social safeguards specialist located in the field. Active screening and monitoring of field activities is taking place according the plan of field visits, and on-the-job training is provided to project beneficiaries on safeguards issues. No accidents were detected at the project sites. In the newly added regions, the local council staff and social mobilizers will be provided with training on environment and social safeguards to ensure field level ES management. The scope of the ESMF is country-wide, covering the regions included in the proposed AF scale-up.

As part of the AF preparation process, the ESMF has been updated to address potential social and environmental risks and to incorporate additional best practices. The updated ESMF includes: list of eligible and ineligible investments; additional recommendations on the ESMF-related trainings; more detailed guidelines on procedures of environmental screening, planning and monitoring, including the requirements for including ESMP in contractor bids and contracts; consideration of the need for additional safeguards specialists in new project regions; more detailed provisions for sexual exploitation and harassment, labor practices including the Labor Management Procedures (LMP), and occupational health and safety (OHS); requirements for veterinary practices and waste management. In addition, best practice guidelines will also be incorporated such as the: (i) WHO guidelines – COVID -19 and food safety for food business; (ii) World Bank Group EHS guidelines for dairy processing, WBG EHS guidelines for annual crop production, and WBG Environment Health and Safety (EHS) general guidelines (relevant for wastewater, solid waste, emissions to air, energy consumption management issues); (iii) transport and traffic safety GIIPs; (iv) IFC’s guidance note Improving Animal Welfare in Livestock Operations; and (v) IFC’s Guidance Note on COVID-19 and Gender-Based Violence:

Workplace Risks and Responses.

In terms of pest management, the project has a strong focus on training in good agricultural practices as part of its design under the second component. To mitigate possible negative impact of the use of pesticides this training includes alternative environmentally friendly methods of pest control, and reducing dependence on synthetic chemical pesticides. Development of a separate Pest Management Plan is not planned, but the project will support training activities for farmers to build knowledge and capacity on the use of biological and environmentally sound pest management practices. The project will not finance the purchase of pesticides.

Under the parent project the dedicates safeguards staff has been active in providing training on safeguards compliance to stakeholders. Under the project's second component training groups and demonstration farms have been established, where a contracted training service providers delivered a 10 module training lasting several months in duration and that includes training on good agricultural practices. A lighter training has also been provided to dairy borrowing groups under the project's third component. both of these training approaches will continue under the additional financing.

Overall performance of safeguards compliance and monitoring under the parent project is currently rated satisfactory.

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

ABCC and CLMU disseminated the updated ESMF in Russian language in its institutions and to other relevant ministries and agencies for review and comments following clearance by the World Bank. The stakeholder consultation plan included posting it for wide public on the web-page of the Ministry of Economy and Finance and virtual public briefings and consultation on the document. The draft ESMF has been revised taking into account inputs from the consultation. The final version of the ESMF will be disclosed in the country and in the WB external website and will be used by the government agencies during the project implementation.

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

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

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

"In country" Disclosure

Pest Management Plan

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
NA		

"In country" Disclosure

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

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