

**Environmental and Social Safeguard Standards
Of Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center**

Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA)

Chapter I Policy

1. A proposed project must undergo Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) so as to ensure the project implemented by FECO can produce environmental and social benefits, avoid or reduce environmental damage and make the project sustainable. Results of ESA shall be the decision-making basis of the project.

2. Use a screening process for each proposed project, as early as possible, to determine the appropriate extent and type of ESA so that appropriate studies are undertaken commensurate with the significance of potential risks and impacts.

3. In ESA, comprehensive consideration shall be given to direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental and social risks throughout the project life cycle, including those specifically identified in standard II-XI in FECO's Environmental and Social Safeguard Framework. Trans-boundary environmental issues and global environmental issues shall also be taken into account on the basis of giving full respect to state sovereignty and international agreements.

4. ESA shall take into account whether the project is in line with the state laws and regulations on environmental protection, the national plan for environmental protection and the requirements for implementing international environmental conventions and donor' business development plan or strategy. Project activities shall not conflict with the national and international requirements.

5. ESA shall be carried out based on recent environmental and social baseline data at an appropriate level of detail. Alternative solutions in site selection, design, technology and other aspects of a project shall be examined, including the no-project alternative. The justification for a certain choice shall be explained.

6. At any feasible circumstance, preferential consideration shall be given to preventive measures. Where avoidance is not possible, minimize or reduce risks and impacts to acceptable levels. Once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigate, where significant residual risks and impacts remain, compensate for or offset them where technically and financially feasible.

7. Environmental and social management plan (ESMP) shall consist of the set of mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operation of a project to eliminate adverse environmental and social risks and impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels. The ESMP shall also include the measures and actions needed to implement these measures. The ESMP shall be appropriately-scaled and adequately budgeted.

8. Disadvantaged or vulnerable groups or individuals, including persons with disabilities, that are or may be affected by a project or program shall be identified as early as possible, and differentiated measures shall be adopted to ensure that adverse risks and impacts do not fall disproportionately on them, and they are not disadvantaged in sharing development benefits and opportunities resulting from the project. These measures shall be included in ESMP or relative documents.

9. Any risks or potential adverse impacts on women, men, girls and boys shall be identified as early as possible as part of project or program screening and reflected in

relevant safeguards instruments, and differentiated by gender where relevant, including adverse risks and impacts on gender equality, gender-based violence (GBV), and sexual exploitation and abuse. Discrimination against women or girls, or gender-based discrimination shall be prevented. In case incidences of GBV and/or sexual exploitation and abuse occur, established reporting and response protocols shall be in place, with (i) specific procedures for GBV including confidential reporting with safe and ethical documenting of GBV cases indicating when and where to report incidents, and what follow-up actions will be undertaken and (ii) modalities to provide services and redress to survivors.

10. External experts and environmental and institutions with relevant qualifications but without interest relationship with the project shall be employed to make the assessment. For those projects with high risks and much controversy or involving serious environmental concerns in many aspects, independent expert advisory group shall be organized to provide consultation recommendations on all aspects of the environmental and social assessment.

11. In the process of project preparation, stakeholders including those project-impacted communities or related vulnerable groups and local NGOs shall be invited to participate in the assessment as early as possible, so as to ensure that their reasonable demands, as decision-making basis, can be effectively conveyed to the decision makers. In the whole process of project implementation, constant consultation shall be made with stakeholders to deal with ESA-related issues. Such consultations should be gender responsive; free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation; and responsive to the needs and interests of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. Appropriate complaint mechanism shall be designed according to the risks and impact degree of the project, so as to understand and solve the affected population and groups' concerns and complaints on the environmental and social risks and impact of the project.

12. The requirements of the "Measures for Public Participation in Environmental Protection", "Provisional Measures for Public Participation of Environmental Impact Assessment" and "Guidelines for Disclosure of Government Information about EIA of Construction Project" shall be strictly abided by. The complete text of ESA report and related tables (except those contents involving national security) shall be disclosed in a timely manner. If there is any amendment, the new version also shall be disclosed in time.

13. ESA documents and ESMP should be submitted for public consultation and disclosure prior to project appraisal. The documents should include public records of Stakeholder Engagement throughout the project cycle. In cases where confidentiality is necessary to protect stakeholders from harm, statistical information is recorded and made publicly available.

14. Specific requirements on ESA are described in "Environmental and Social Safeguard Standards of FECS – ESA".

Chapter II Institutional Structures

FECO has designated a staff person as the institutional focal point for ESA. This staff will be responsible for the coordination, implementation and oversight of FECO's ESA standard.

FECO will maintain a pool of external specialists in the field of biology, ecology, forest management, environmental management, sociology, archeology and related disciplines, to be called upon to perform specialized functions in the implementation of the ESA standard.

Chapter III Guidelines

Section I Scope of ESA

Environmental and social assessment is the process of analysis and planning used by the proponent to identify, assess, and manage the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of a project. Mitigation measures are identified in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.

Proposed projects must undergo environmental and social assessment to ensure to assess the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project throughout the project life cycle. The assessment will be proportionate to the potential risks and impacts of the project, and will assess, in an integrated way, all relevant direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental and social risks and impacts throughout the project life cycle, including those specifically identified in standard II-XI in FECO's Environmental and Social Safeguard Framework.

A direct impact is an impact which is caused by the project and occurs contemporaneously in the location of the project.

An indirect impact is an impact which is caused by the project and is later in time or farther removed in distance than a direct impact, but is still reasonably foreseeable, and will not include induced impacts.

The cumulative impact of the project is the incremental impact of the project when added to impacts from other relevant past, present, and reasonably foreseeable developments, as well as unplanned but predictable activities enabled by the project that may occur later or at a different location. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant activities taking place over a period of time. The environmental and social assessment will consider cumulative impacts that are recognized as important on the basis of scientific concerns and/or reflect the concerns of project-affected parties. The potential cumulative impacts will be determined as early as possible, ideally as part of project scoping.

Section II Methods of ESA

1. ESIA of Construction Project

Environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) is an instrument to identify and assess the potential environmental and social impacts of a proposed project, evaluate alternatives, and design appropriate mitigation, management, and monitoring measures.

In order to guide ESIA of construction projects, China has established an ESIA technical guiding system, stipulating the general principles, scope, process, ways and requirements, under which ESIA of construction projects shall be conducted.

The system is composed of general principles, technical guidelines for special ESIA and technical guidelines for construction project ESIA. The general principles shall guide the latter two guidelines. The latter two guidelines are formulated according to the requirements of the general principles.

The technical guidelines for special ESIA consist of two kinds of guidelines: environmental factor ESIA technical guidelines and special project ESIA technical guidelines. Environmental factor ESIA technical guidelines include atmosphere ESIA technical guidelines, surface water ESIA technical guidelines, groundwater ESIA technical guidelines, acoustic ESIA technical guidelines and ecological ESIA technical guidelines. Special project ESIA technical guidelines include technical guidelines for environmental risks assessment on construction projects and technical guidelines for public participatory ESIA.

ESIA technical guidelines for industrial construction projects include ESIA technical guidelines for thermal power construction projects, water conservancy projects, airport construction projects and petrochemical construction projects.

2. Environmental and Social Audit

Environmental and social audit is an instrument to determine the nature and extent of all environmental and social areas of concern at an existing project or activities. The audit identifies and justifies appropriate measures and actions to mitigate the areas of concern, estimates the cost of the measures and actions, and recommends a schedule for implementing them. For certain projects, the environmental and social assessment may consist of an environmental or social audit alone; in other cases, the audit forms part of the environmental and social assessment.

3. Hazard or Risk Assessment

Hazard or risk assessment is an instrument for identifying, analyzing, and controlling hazards associated with the presence of dangerous materials and conditions at a project site. A hazard or risk assessment may be required for projects involving certain inflammable, explosive, reactive, and toxic materials when they are present in quantities above a specified threshold level. For certain projects, the environmental and social assessment may consist of the hazard or risk assessment alone; in other cases, the hazard or risk assessment forms part of the environmental and social assessment.

4. Cumulative Impact Assessment

Cumulative impact assessment is an instrument to consider cumulative impacts of the project in combination with impacts from other relevant past, present, and reasonably foreseeable developments as well as unplanned but predictable activities enabled by the project that may occur later or at a different location.

5. Regional ESIA

Regional ESIA examines environmental and social risks and impacts, and issues associated with a particular strategy, policy, plan, or program, or with a series of projects, for a particular region (e.g., an urban area, a watershed, or a coastal zone);

evaluates and compares the impacts against those of alternative options; assesses legal and institutional aspects relevant to the risks, impacts, and issues; and recommends broad measures to strengthen environmental and social management in the region. Regional ESIA pays particular attention to potential cumulative risks and impacts of multiple activities in a region but may not include the site-specific analyses of a specific project, in which case the proponent must develop supplemental information.

6. Sectoral ESIA

Sectoral ESIA examines environmental and social risks and impacts, and issues associated with a particular sector in a region or across a nation; evaluates and compares the impacts against those of alternative options; assesses legal and institutional aspects relevant to the risks and impacts; and recommends broad measures to strengthen environmental and social management in the region. Sectoral ESIA also pays particular attention to potential cumulative risks and impacts of multiple activities. A sectoral ESIA may need to be supplemented with project- and site-specific information.

7. Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)

Strategic environmental and social assessment (SESA) is a systematic examination of environmental and social risks and impacts, and issues associated with a policy, plan, or program, typically at the national level but also in smaller areas. The examination of environmental and social risks and impacts will include consideration of the full range of environmental and social risks and impacts incorporated in all of FECO's Environmental and Social Safeguard Standards. SESAs are typically not location specific. They are therefore prepared in conjunction with project- and site-specific studies that assess the risks and impacts of the project.

8. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

ESMP is an instrument that details (i) the measures to be taken during the implementation and operation of a project to eliminate or offset adverse environmental and social impacts, or to reduce them to acceptable levels; and (ii) the actions needed to implement these measures. If a project needs to formulate ESA report or ESA statement, ESMP is in need at the same time.

Section III Mitigation Hierarchy

The environmental and social assessment will apply a mitigation hierarchy, which will: (i) anticipate and avoid risks and impacts; (ii) where avoidance is not possible, minimize or reduce risks and impacts to acceptable levels; (iii) once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigate; and (d) where significant residual impacts remain, compensate for or offset them, where technically and financially feasible.

As a general principle, the environmental and social assessment should incorporate the following:

Step 1: Anticipation and Avoidance: Avoidance is the most preferred form of mitigation. As a first step, the environmental and social assessment will identify and evaluate technically and financially feasible alternatives (including location, technology, and or alignment options). When determining technical and financial feasibility of alternatives, both cost and benefits should be considered. The evaluation

should impact on project design enabling the proponent to choose alternatives that anticipate and avoid adverse environmental and social risks and impacts.

Step 2: Minimization: Where avoidance is not possible, the environmental and social assessment will identify specific actions to minimize or reduce adverse environmental and social risks and impacts that are likely to arise throughout the project life cycle. For example, this could include reducing the physical footprint of a project; reducing impacts on the climate by choosing alternatives with lower carbon emissions; or selecting infrastructure, equipment, and technology options that support efficient use of resources (including energy, water, and raw materials) and reduce generation of wastes throughout the project life cycle.

Step 3: Mitigation: To manage the residual risks and adverse impacts (after the avoidance and minimization steps), the environmental and social assessment will identify mitigation measures by establishing specific actions to ensure the project will meet the requirements of applicable Environmental and Social Safeguard Standards and comply with relevant national laws and regulations. In case of existing facilities, these actions will include measures to rectify the prevailing risks and adverse impacts identified in the environmental and social audits or due diligence reports. All these measures, including a suite of other thematic plans or mitigation measures required under other applicable Environmental and Social Safeguard Standards.

Step 4: Offset or Compensation: Where avoidance, minimization, or mitigation is not adequate to manage significant adverse risks and impacts, it may be appropriate to design and implement measures that compensate/offset for residual risks and impacts. These measures do not necessarily eliminate the identified adverse risks and impacts, but they seek to offset them with comparable positive ones. Environmental offsets are a cost-effective way to ensure that even though damage will occur, there is compensation for that damage. Even within environmental offsets, there is a hierarchy that is followed. Restoration, creation, enhancement, and preservation comprise this hierarchy (the last two measures particularly concern habitats that are under severe threat of extinction/degradation).

If, as part of the environmental and social assessment, a project site, design, or technology is proposed that has higher environmental or social risks and impacts than other technically and/or financially feasible options, the rationale and decision for selecting it is documented in the environmental and social assessment, for example, through an economic cost-benefit analysis.

Section IV Environmental standards

Environmental standards are a group of concentration parameters presented in digital forms, and the reference basis for people to make rational use of the resources in an ecological system, region or area.

Environmental quality standards (EQS) are state-stipulated provisions on maximum permissible concentration (or level) of pollutants (or hazardous factor). As a scale to measure environmental pollution, EQS reflects a country's policies and requirements on environmental protection.

Pollutants discharge standard (PDS) is the state-stipulated limit of concentration

or total amount of the pollutants discharged into the environment from man-made sources. The purpose of PDS is realizing the environmental quality standard or environmental objective by controlling pollutants discharge from the sources. Based on the forms of pollutants, PDS shall be divided into discharge standards for air pollutants, discharge standard for liquid pollutants, discharge standard for solid pollutants and discharge standard for physical pollutants (such as noise).

In the process of ESA, EQS and related PDS for each assessment factor shall be determined according to the environmental function zoning of each environment element in the defined assessment scope. Local PDS, if any, shall be preferred. For pollutants not included in the national discharge standards, international or the best practices can be adopted. Cleaner production analysis on the production or service process shall be conducted according to the state-issued standard documents on cleaner production.

Section V Environmental and Social Management Plan

Project environmental and social management plan (ESMP) includes a series of mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures that shall be taken in the process of implementation and operation for the purpose of eliminating and offsetting the adverse environmental and social risks and impacts, or reducing them to an acceptable level. The plan also shall include arrangement for the implementation of these measures. ESMP is an essential element of ESA report and ESA statement.

ESMP should include following items:

1. Mitigation measures

The ESMP identifies measures and actions in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy that reduce potentially adverse environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels. The plan will include compensatory measures, if applicable. Specifically, the ESMP:

- (i) Identifies and summarizes all anticipated adverse environmental and social impacts (including those involving indigenous people or involuntary resettlement);
- (ii) Describes—with technical details—each mitigation measure, including the type of impact to which it relates and the conditions under which it is required (e.g., continuously or in the event of contingencies), together with designs, equipment descriptions, and operating procedures, as appropriate;
- (iii) Estimates any potential environmental and social impacts of these measures; and
- (iv) Takes into account, and is consistent with, other mitigation plans required for the project (e.g., for involuntary resettlement, Indigenous Peoples, or cultural heritage).

2. Monitoring

The monitoring section of the ESMP provides:

- (a) a specific description, and technical details, of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, detection limits (where appropriate), and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions; and

(b) monitoring and reporting procedures to (i) ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate particular mitigation measures, and (ii) furnish information on the progress and results of mitigation.

3. Capacity Development and Training

To support timely and effective implementation of environmental and social project components and mitigation measures, the ESMP draws on the ESIA's assessment of the existence, role, and capability of environmental and social units on site or at the agency and ministry level. If necessary, the ESMP recommends the establishment or expansion of such units, and the training of staff, to allow implementation of ESIA recommendations. Specifically, the ESMP provides a specific description of institutional arrangements—who is responsible for carrying out the mitigatory and monitoring measures (e.g., for operation, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, remedial action, financing, reporting, and staff training). To strengthen environmental and social management capability in the agencies responsible for implementation, most ESMPs cover one or more of the following additional topics: (a) technical assistance programs, (b) procurement of equipment and supplies, and (c) organizational changes.

4. Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates

For all three aspects (mitigation, monitoring, and capacity development), the ESMP provides (a) an implementation schedule for measures that must be carried out as part of the project, showing phasing and coordination with overall project implementation plans; and (b) the capital and recurrent cost estimates and sources of funds for implementing the ESMP. These figures are also integrated into the total project cost tables.

5. Integration of ESMP with Project

The ESMP must be specific in its description of the individual mitigation and monitoring measures and its assignment of institutional responsibilities, and it should be integrated into the project's overall planning, design, budget, and implementation. Such integration is achieved by establishing the ESMP within the project so that the plan will receive funding and supervision along with the other components.

Section VI Public Consultation and Information Disclosure

Public consultation and information disclosure in ESA shall be arranged according to the requirements of the “Provisional Measures for Public Participating in Environmental Impact Assessment” and “Guidelines for Disclosure of Government Information about Construction Project Environmental Impact Assessment”.

I. Public Consultation

(1) After publicizing information and the full text of ESA report, construction entity or the entrusted ESA institution shall solicit public opinions publicly through public opinion survey, expert opinion consultation, symposium, argumentation and hearing.

Construction entity or the entrusted ESA institution shall solicit public opinions for at least 10 days and ensure that the disclosed information is in open status in the whole period of soliciting public opinions.

Before submitting ESA report to competent environmental protection administrative department for examination and approval, construction entity and the entrusted EIA institution may feedback the results of addressing public opinions to the public who present them in an appropriate way.

(2) Construction entity or the entrusted ESA institution and competent environmental protection administrative department shall rationally select citizens, legal persons or other organization to solicit opinions on the basis of comprehensively considering the factors of region, occupation, profession, knowledge background, expression capacity and extent of impact.

The solicited must include project-affected citizens, legal persons and other organizations' representatives.

(3) Construction entity and the entrusted ESA institution and competent environmental protection administrative department shall file the original feedback for future consultation.

(4) Construction entity or the entrusted ESA institution shall give serious consideration to the public opinions and give explanation on adopting or not adopting these opinions in the ESA report.

II. Information Disclosure

Before project appraisal, ESA documents (including ESMP) shall be disclosed to the affected groups and other stakeholders timely in a right place and in a form and language understandable to them. For the illiterate affected people, other appropriate communication form shall be used.

Information disclosure of construction projects shall follow the requirements of the "Provisional Measures for Public Participating in Environmental Impact Assessment".

(1) For a project constructed in an environmental sensitive area that needs to formulate ESA report as required by the "Directory of Environmental Management of Construction Projects", the construction entity shall disclose the following information within 7 days after determining the ESA institution:

- Name and overview of the project;
- Name and contact of the construction entity ;
- Name and contact of the ESA institution;
- Work process and main content of ESA;
- Main items that need to solicit public opinions;
- Main approaches for the public to express their opinions.

(2) In the process of preparing ESA report, the entrusted ESA institution shall disclose the following information to the public before submitting the report to competent environmental protection department for examination and approval:

- Full text of the ESA report or forms (excluding the content involving state or business secret);
- Means and time limit for the public to look up the ESA report or forms and means and time limit for the public to ask the construction entity or the entrusted ESA institution to provide supplementary information;
- Extent and main items that need to solicit public opinions;

- Specific means to solicit public opinions;
- Timeframe for the public to express their opinions.

(3) Construction entity or the entrusted ESA institutions may adopt the following one or more ways to disclose information:

Disclosing information through the public media at the site of the construction project;

Distributing free printed materials carrying announcement information to the public;

Other ways convenient for the public to get information.

(4) Construction entity or the entrusted ESA institution may adopt one or more ways from the following to disclose full text of ESA report or statement easy to be understood by the public:

Providing full text of ESA report or ESA statements at a specified place;

Making special web page carrying full text of ESA report or ESA statements;

Setting link of full text of ESA report or ESA statements at public or special website;

Other ways convenient for the public to get access to the full text of ESA report and ESA statements.

Section VII Complaint Mechanism

In order to timely address the demands and grievances of the affected people with clear and transparent procedures, an appropriate complaint mechanism shall be designed according to the project risks and the extent of their impact. Such mechanism shall be in conformity with the cultural tradition of the affected people and community, without gender discrimination, through which all the affected people in different groups can express their opinion at low cost without worrying about reprisals. This mechanism cannot impede their seeking for national judicial and administrative compensation measures. Information about complaint mechanism shall be timely disclosed to the affected people.

Section VIII Monitoring and Report

In the process of project implementation, the implementation progress of ESMP shall be monitored. The intensity of monitoring activities depends on the degree of risks and their impact extent. In addition to recording the information of tracking the performance of the ESMP, it is also necessary to make inspection to verify that the work has already started according to the requirements of the ESMP and advanced to the anticipated direction. The monitoring data of those projects with significant adverse environmental impact shall be verified by external experts with relevant qualification and experiences or qualified NGOs. The monitoring results shall be compiled as written documents.

Section IV Outline of the ESIA Report

ESIA report should include following items (sequence can be ignored):

(1) **Executive Summary:** briefing important discovery and action

recommendations, including a summary of consultation.

(2) Policies, laws and management framework: introducing environmental and social assessment-related policies, laws and management regime, briefing environmental requirements of the financing parts, and listing relevant agreements on international environment signed by the host country.

(3) Project description: Concisely describe the proposed project and its geographic, ecological, social, and temporal context, including any offsite investments that may be required (e.g., dedicated pipelines, access roads, power plants, water supply, housing, and raw material and product storage facilities). Indicate whether the project involves involuntary resettlement or indigenous people issues. Normally includes a map showing the project site and the project's area of influence.

(4) Baseline data:

- Sets out in detail the baseline data that is relevant to decisions about project location, design, operation, or mitigation measures. This should include a discussion of the accuracy, reliability, and sources of the data, as well as information about dates surrounding project identification, planning, and implementation.

- Identifies and estimates the extent and quality of available data, key data gaps, and uncertainties associated with predictions.

- Based on current information, assesses the scope of the area to be studied and describes relevant physical, biological, and socioeconomic conditions, including any changes anticipated before the project commences.

- Takes into account current and proposed development activities within the project area but not directly connected to the project.

(5) Environmental and social risk and impact: Takes into account all relevant environmental and social risks and impacts of the project. This will include the environmental and social risks and impacts specifically identified in FECO's Environmental and Social Safeguard Standards, and any other environmental and social risks and impacts arising as a consequence of the specific nature and context of the project.

(6) Analysis of alternatives: conducting systematic comparison of different kinds of feasible alternatives on site selection, technology, design and operation of the proposed project, including "no project" alternative. The content of the comparison should include: potential environmental impact, possibility to mitigate these impacts, capital funds and current expenditure, adaptability to local conditions, and requirements to organization, training and monitoring. The environmental impact of each alternative should be quantified as much as possible and be added with their economic costs. Explaining the basis to select certain project design and the reasons to adopt the said discharge standard and the measures to prevent and reduce pollution. .

(7) ESMP: including mitigation measures, monitoring and institute capacity building up.

(8) Public Consultation and Information Disclosure: (i) describe the process undertaken to involve the public in project design and recommended measures for continuing public participation; (ii) summarize major comments received from beneficiaries, local officials, community leaders, NGOs, and others, and describe how

these comments were addressed; (iii) list milestones in public involvement (e.g., dates, attendance, topics of public meetings), and recipients of the report and other project-related documents; (iv) describe compliance with relevant regulatory requirements for public participation; (v) if possible summarize public acceptance or opinion on the proposed project; and (vi) describe other related materials or activities (e.g., press releases, notifications) as part of the effort to gain public participation. This section will provide of summary of information disclosed to date and procedures for future disclosure.

(9) Appendixes:

- (i) List of ESIA report preparers—individuals and organizations.
- (ii) References—written materials (both published and unpublished), used in study preparation.
- (iii) Record of interagency and consultation meetings, including consultations for obtaining the informed views of the affected people and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). The record specifies any means other than consultations (e.g., surveys) that were used to obtain the views of affected groups and local NGOs.
- (iv) Tables presenting the relevant data referred to or summarized in the main text.
- (v) List of associated reports (e.g., pest management plan).

Section V Outline of the ESIA Statement

1. Preface

(Including the general background to the project; an overview of the report on environmental and social impact assessment; the scope of environmental and social impact assessment, the assessment period and the environmental protection goals set for the project; environmental influence factors or assessment factors; relevant policies, regulations, and documents; summary of public consultation.)

2. Project Description

(Including the components of the project; investment and the implementation schedule; process characteristics; the institutional framework and implementing agency of the project)

3. Baseline Data

4. Environmental and Social Risk and Impact Assessment and Mitigating Measures

5. Public Consultation and Information Disclosure

6. Analysis of Alternatives

7. Environmental and Social Management Plan

8. Conclusion