KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SUSTAINABLE RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

October 2023

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ABBREVIATIONS

AF	Additional Financing
APS	Architectural and Planning Specifications
BoQ	Bill of Quantities
DDE	Detailed Design and Estimates
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EP	Environmental Protection
ETS	Engineering and Technical Staff
ETS	Engineering and Technical Specifications
FS	Feasibility study
GoKR	Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
IDA	International Development Association
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
OM	Operational Manual
OP	Operational Policy
PAP	Project Affected Person
PDO	Project Development Objecitve
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SRWSSDP	Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development Project
SA	Social Assessment
SAEPF under the GoK	State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
SEE	State Environmental Expertise
SPZ	Sanitary Protection Zone
WB	World Bank

PREAMBLE

This document is an update of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) prepared under the original project – Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development Project (SRWSSDP) in accordance with the WB Safeguard Policies and Procedures and disclosed in-country and on the WB Infoshop on July 6 and 7, 2016, respectively. To reflect the scaling up of activities covered by the first additional financing (AF-1), the ESMF has been updated and disclosed both in-country and on the World Bank website on April 5, 2017. This update is prepared to reflect information regarding the Second Additional Financing (AF-2) to the original project and the AF-1. The proposed AF-2 would be used to finance cost overruns, on both water supply and sanitation. The AF-2 responds to the request of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (GoK) in a letter dated September 18, 2023, to cover a financing gap of the original activities. The financing gap occurred due to: (a) the complexity of some subprojects and higher/increasing market costs for construction material as a result of the Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and the Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and (b) SDR/US$ exchange rate fluctuations and subsequent losses. Furthermore, the project closing date will be extended by twelve months from June 30, 2025, to June 30, 2026.

The Project Development Objective (PDO) – to assist the Kyrgyz Republic to (i) improve access to and quality of water supply and sanitation services in the Participating rural communities; and (ii) strengthen the capacity of the recipient's institutions in the water supply and sanitation sector – remains the same under the original Project, the AF-1 and AF-2. The four project components and project participating regions are unchanged. The AF-2, will continue to focus on rural villages in need within the same Oblasts[1], enabling a concentrated level of effort for increased efficiency and impact. The AF-2 will allow for the completion of all works under the water supply component and increase the grant contribution under the results-based household sanitation grant of the sanitation component; thus, enable to reach the originally planned total number of 193,000 and 6,750 beneficiaries, respectively. All other key results will remain the same. No changes are envisioned in the implementation arrangements or project management structure.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is the updated version of the ESMF prepared for Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development Project (SRWSSDP)[2] financed by the International Development Association (IDA) and the Kyrgyz Republic covers procedures and mechanisms that will be triggered by the Project to comply with the World Bank Policy 4.01 Environmental Assessment[3], legislation and normative and legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic governing preparation and implementation of environmental protection requirements. The AF-2 will solely address financing gaps. The nature of the activities remains the same as in the approved scope of the parent project and the AF-1 and no changes to the project safeguards category are expected, and no additional safeguard policies are triggered.

ESMF will allow ensuring environmental and social sustainability of activities throughout their implementation cycle and to provide the ARIS' engineering and technical staff (ETS) and consultants with adequate institutional, normative and technical framework for future processes and procedures that should be observed when:

(i) Identifying Environmental and Social Assessment implementation arrangements, including assessment of conflict stressors and potential transboundary impact of activities implemented under the SRWSSDP;

(ii) Developing separate ESMPs for each subproject integrating the complex of social and environmental impact mitigation measures, environmental monitoring and institutional responsibility into the general project implementation plan by including the ESMP into the

[1] The original project included 38 participating rural villages in Osh, Chui, and Issyk-Kul oblasts. AF-1 included an additional 56 new villages, resulting in a total number of 94 villages covered under the SRWSSDP in Osh, Chui, and Issyk-Kul oblasts.

[2] In accordance with the proposal of ARIS and the Department of Drinking Water Supply and Wastewater Disposal (DDWSWD) the project name was changed from Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (SRWSSP) to Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development Project (SRWSSDP).

[3] Annex C OP/BP 4.01. January 1999

bidding documents to ensure funding and supervision along with other components of the subproject;

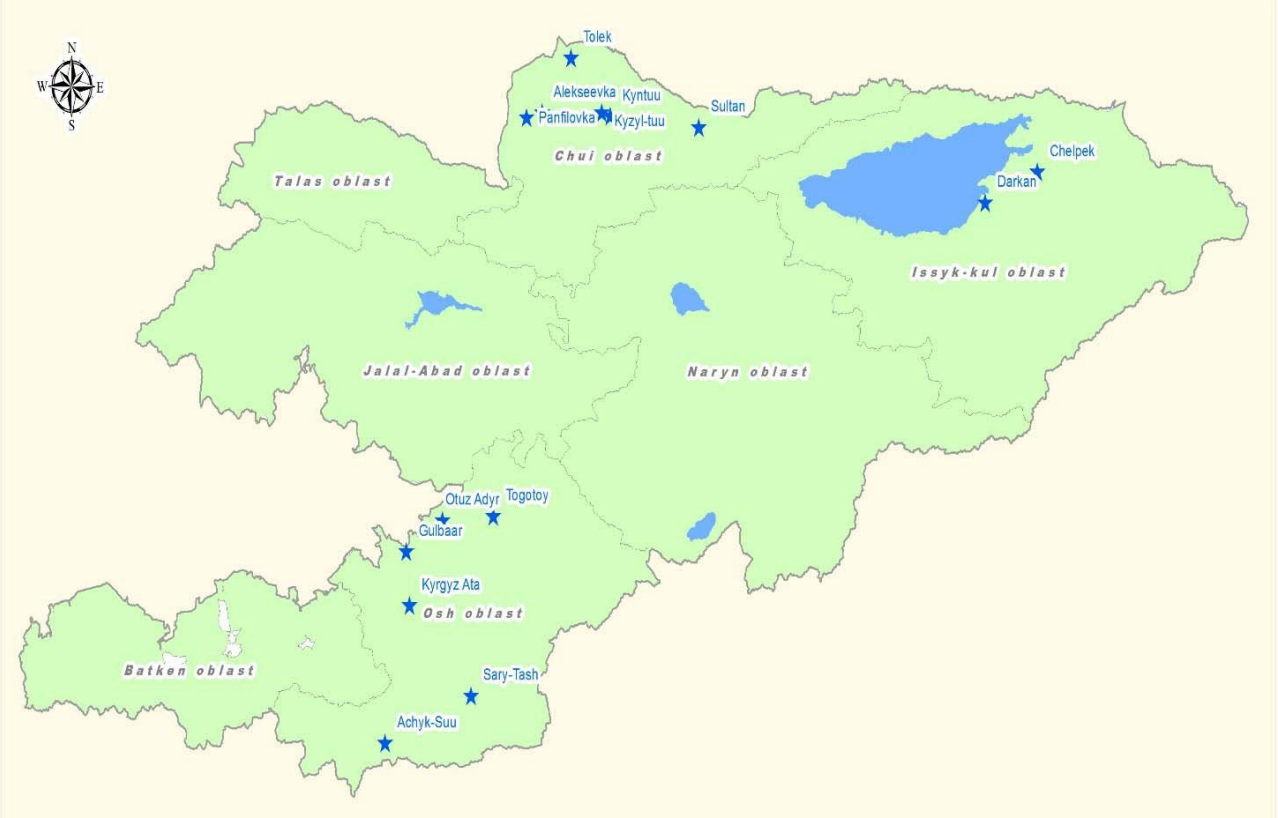
(iii) Identifying requirements for environmental monitoring and activities on institutional strengthening conducive to beneficial impacts of the project.

1.2 PROJECT CONCEPT

1.2.1 Project objectives and geographic coverage

The objective of the Project is to assist the Kyrgyz Republic to (i) improve access and quality of water supply and sanitation services in target rural communities, and (ii) strengthen capacity of institutions in the water supply and sanitation (WSS) sector.

The original project (first phase) is expected to cover the Panfilovka, Sultan, Kun-Tuu, Alekseevka, Kyzyl-Tuu, Tolok subprojects in Chui Oblast, Otuz-Adyr, Kyrgyz-Ata, Togotoi, Gulbaar, Sary-Tash, Achyk-Suu subprojects in Osh oblast; Darhan, Chelpek in Issyk-Kul oblast as marked on the following map.



SRWSSDP AF-1 will cover the following subprojects (second phase): Gornay Maevka, Kara-Zhygach, Kayirma, Vasilievsky, Komsomolskoe, Belek, Boksojol, Sosnovka, Kara- Dobo, Kenesh, Ivanovka station, Ken-Bulun, Chon-Daala, Kurpuldok, Kum-Aryk, Orto-Aryk, Beisheke, Kayindy, Boroldoy and Shalta in Chui Oblast; Korul, Bulolu, Kyzyl-Zhar, Koo-Chata, Kenesh, Por, Toloykon, Chaychi, Erkin-Too, Kyzyl-Bayrak, and Kabyk in Osh Oblast, and Ak-Bulak, Enchilesh, Ichke-Bulun, Jeti-Oguz, Boz-Beshik, Tamga, Bar-Bulak, Kurmonty, Kichi-Oruktu, Zhyluu-Bulak, Grigorievka, and Karol-Dobo in Issyk-Kul Oblast.

ISSYK KUL OBLAST Stage II

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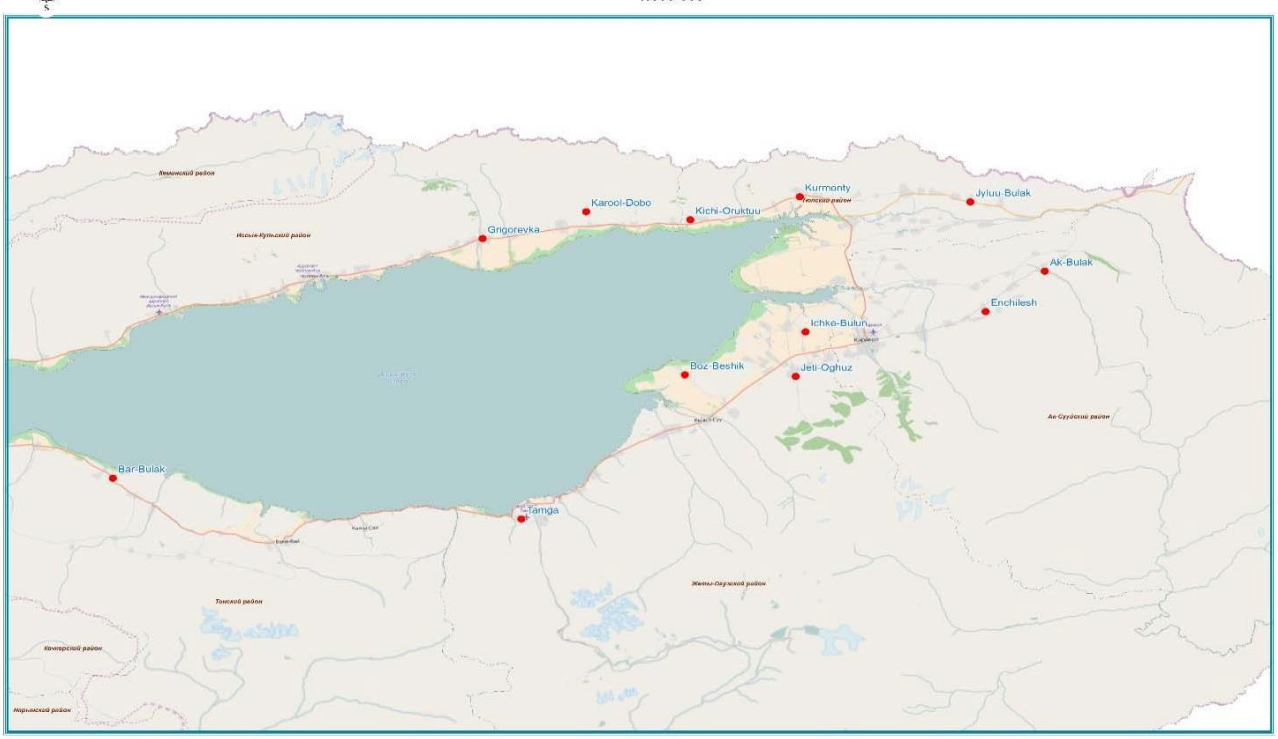

SHUY OBLAST STAGE II

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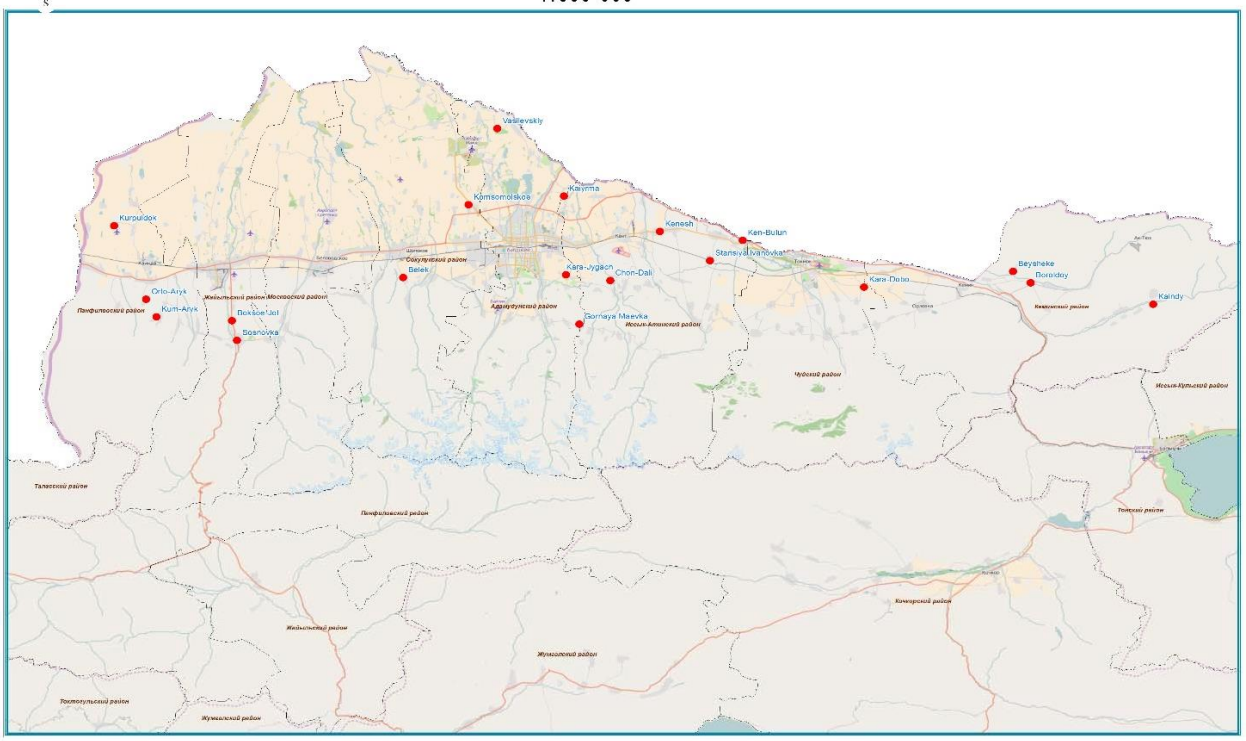
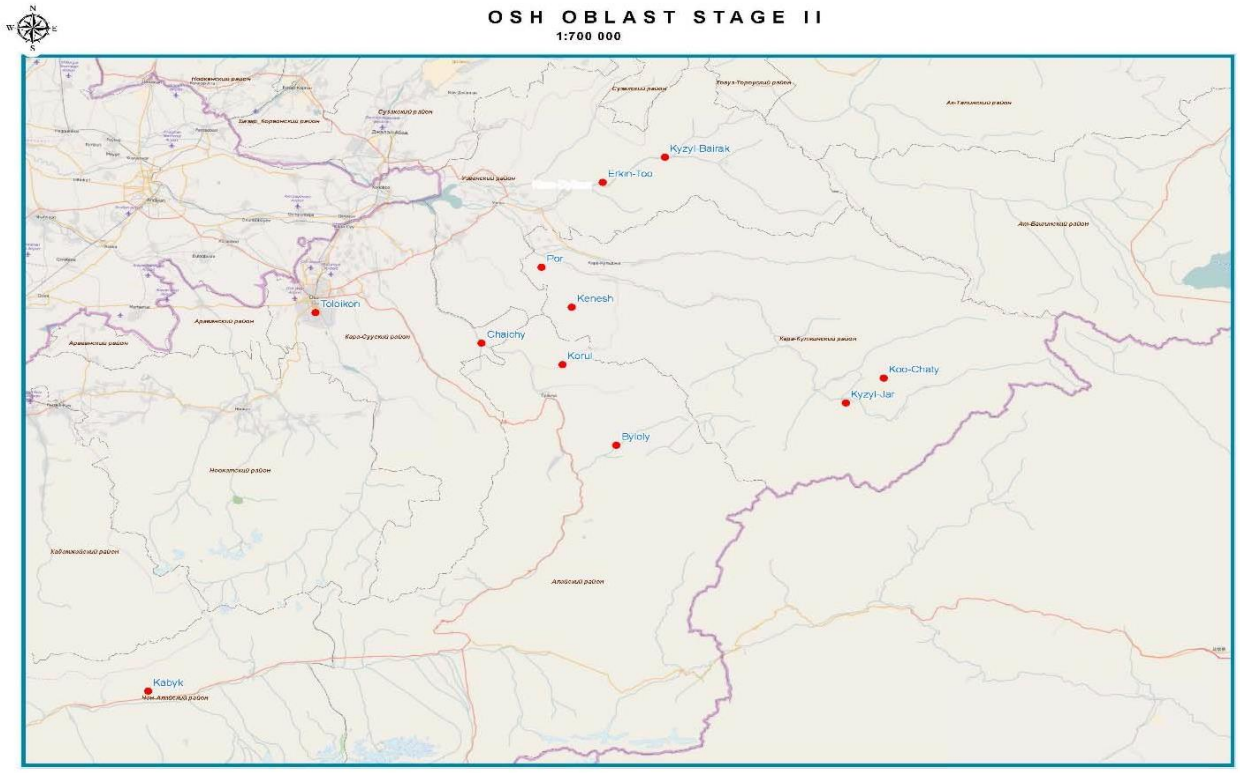




1.2.2. Project Components

The project is expected to benefit 193,000 people residing within the participating rural villages in Osh, Chui and Isyk-Kul Oblasts. The majority of beneficiaries within the project areas will be provided with access to piped water services through a new household connection[4]. Furthermore, some 34,000[5] people (mostly children), will be provided with access to improved sanitation through social institutions and associated hygiene, nutrition and behavior change interventions in schools and kindergartens and other eligible public institutions (for example, health clinics).

The SRWSSDP has been structured in four components. A summary of activities to be financed under each Component is provided below.

Component 1. Water supply infrastructure and equipment investments. This component will address the needs for rehabilitation of existing and/or construction of new water supply systems in the target areas. The component will finance goods, works and services (including engineering design and construction supervision) and will include civil and electrical/mechanical installations for water supply production (boreholes, well-fields, intakes, etc., as well as disinfection, and pumping as required), and transmission and distribution (networks, storage, meters, etc.) to households in the project areas. This component will also finance preparatory activities including detailed engineering designs for scaling up investments under the program.

Component 2: Sanitation Development. This component will finance goods, works and services to provide strategic support for improved sanitation within the target rural communities and to enhance the Government's strategy for improved sanitation in rural areas. It will include, retrofitting of existing sanitary facilities in schools, kindergartens and possibly other public buildings (e.g health clinics). It will also finance a range of other activities at the national and local levels towards supporting improved sanitation. This will include the development of a set of standard designs for latrines and septic systems for rural areas, this together with related education programs will support private household investments for these facilities.

Component 3: Development of sector strategies and institutions will support strategic studies and technical assistance to the Government in making informed policy decisions for the development, modernization and reform of the WSS sector. It will also support consultancies and studies to help develop

[4] A metered connection serving a household yard standpipe.

[5] 16,000 beneficiaries covered under the original project and around 18,000 beneficiaries covered under the AF-1

and implement (i) capacity building activities for State agencies; and (ii) capacity building activities for Community Drinking Water User Unions, local authorities, and other WSS local institutions.

Component 4: Project management. This component will finance the project management costs of the project management unit related to staffing, consultancies and equipment costs, Monitoring and Evaluation program, and financial management including internal and external financial audits.

2. WB SAFEGUARDS POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

2.1 REVIEW OF THE WB SAFEGUARD POLICIES (10+1)

The major document regulating the WB environmental safeguard policy is OP 4.01 *Environmental Assessment,* which is one of ten safeguard policies that the projects submitted for the Bank financing are to comply with.

Ten safeguard policies and the +1 policy on *Access to Information* represent the framework of safeguard mechanisms applied by the WB for the sake of interests of beneficiaries, clients, stakeholders and that of the Bank. Applying these policies allows avoiding adverse impacts on the environment and people's lives, minimizing and mitigating potential unfavorable environmental and social project impacts.

1. Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01);
2. Natural Habitats (OP 4.04);
3. Pest management (OP 4.09);
4. Cultural Heritage (OP 4.11);
5. Forests (OP 4.36);
6. Safety of Dams (OP 4.37);
7. Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12);
8. Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10);
9. International Waterways (OP 7.50);
10. Disputed Areas (OP 7.60);

+1. Access to Information

The first six policies are environmental policies and they are taken as focus during preparation of the Environmental Assessment. The seventh and eighth are social and the ninth and tenth are legal,

The objectives of 10+1 safeguard policies are to:

1) Avoid negative impacts where possible; otherwise minimize, reduce, mitigate, compensate;
2) Match level of review, mitigation and oversight to level of risk and impacts;
3) Inform the public and enable people to participate in decisions which affect them;
4) Integrate environmental and social issues into project identification, design and implementation.

Principles of OP 10+ 1:

- In case of discrepancy between the requirements of OP 10+1 and those of the national legislation norms, the more stringent ones prevail;
- In case of conflict between the OP 10+1 and the national environmental requirements, the WB policies will prevail (even if some parts of the project are financed by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic or third parties).

The legal basis for such approach is the Agreement ratified by the Jogorku Kenesh[6] of the Kyrgyz Republic, which carries the force of an international treaty and prevails over the national legislative acts.

The major requirements of the environmental policies are stated in the Annex 4.

[6] Jogorku Kenesh (JK) is the legislative body, the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic

2.2 SAFEGUARD AND OTHER MEASURES

The SRWSSDP will not finance any activities with significant or irreversible environmental impacts, and therefore the project remains Category B - partial assessment, and triggers the same environmental safeguards: OP 4.01 (Environmental assessment), and OP 7.50 (Projects on International Waterways).

The Project will focus on achieving concrete, verifiable and sustainable results in the improvement of actual Water & Sanitation Services (WSS) delivery to participating rural communities as well as providing critically needed support to State and local authorities to further their ability to develop and improve WSS sector policies and institutions and strengthen their capacity to efficiently implement the project and subsequently ensure technically and financially sustainable management of system operations. This will be achieved through rehabilitation and expansion of small existing village water supply systems in rural areas of the Kyrgyz Republic. The Project will serve rural populations that are already consuming water from the same river basins.

The Project will also include, minor works for retrofitting and upgrading existing sanitary facilities in schools and possibly other public buildings (e.g health clinics). It will also finance a range of other activities at the national and local levels towards supporting improved sanitation. This will include the development of a set of standard designs for latrines and septic systems for rural areas, this together with related education programs will support private household investments for these facilities.

The project will also seek to support the Ayil Okmotu's to put in place systems for safe septic sludge removal and treatment/disposal, including financing mechanisms and enabling regulations.

The activities planned under the Project can have certain both positive and negative environmental and social impacts, as the project will improve socially important community infrastructure and services.

The overall environmental impact of the project investments is supposed to be largely positive and include (i) improved water management and efficiency through replacement of leaking pipes and production systems, replacement of continuously running communal stand pipes with household stand-pipes, and installation of individual meters, together with support for improved operations; (ii) the overall water consumption for respective rural systems will be less than actual quantities and original design/planning estimates due to efficiency gains and use of water-saving technologies in public water supply systems; (iii) help in protecting ground and surface water resources by promoting the construction and use of environmentally sound sanitation facilities for human waste disposal; (iv) improved citizens' skills and awareness in planning and implementation of local activities, with particular attention to environment protection, and (v) sustainable management of improved infrastructure by communities, which will bring environmental and social benefits related to natural resources management.

While the environmental impact of the proposed project will be positive, some adverse impacts may be generated. Potential adverse impacts of project implementation are mainly related to construction works on water intake, laying water mains and water supply networks during rehabilitation of water supply schemes under subprojects. These impacts are of temporary nature and are related to pollution of the air resulting from operation of vehicles and machinery, pollution with construction and domestic waste resulting in formation of dust, noise and vibration, movement of vehicles and machinery, dumping of construction materials and accumulation of construction waste and debris. Some risks associated with the project activities are conditioned by improper utilization of construction waste, asbestos[7]–containing materials, minor operational and accidental leakage of fuels and lubricants. All these identified potential estimated environmental issues associated with the small/medium scale activities for local communities will be limited, temporary nuisances resulting from construction activities. These potential environmental impacts are readily identifiable, small in scale, and minimal in impact and can be effectively prevented, minimized, or mitigated by including into the work contracts specific measures to be taken by contractors under close supervision of compliance by ARIS. Use of construction materials that are hazardous to human health (for example, asbestos and asbestos-containing materials (ACM) will not be permitted. ACM waste will be collected, transported and finally disposed by applying special protective measures in accordance with hazardous waste handling standards.

Furthermore, in some subprojects, the use of the water supplied to residential multi-story buildings would result in the generation of wastewater, which in the absence of centralized disposal and treatment facilities could lead to environmental pollution risks. To address this issue an environmental and social assessment contracted by ARIS in 2022 was conducted to identify possible mitigation measures. Accordingly, it was

[7] Safeguard requirements for dealing with asbestos are specified in Annex 5.

proposed that a simplified treatment and disposal system be included in the civil contracts to ensure a complete sanitation chain system. The proposed mitigation measure will be implemented in Kurmontu subproject, Issyk-Kul Region due to the potential hazard of contamination of the nearby Issyk-Kul lake area.

After survey of the implementation site, environmental sensitivity and the project scale, the following can be stated: (i) SRWSSDP will not be implemented in proximity to environmentally critical areas (lagoon/wetland areas, forests and etc) and will not impact them. The Project will not have irreversible impacts and will not impact vulnerable ethnic minorities or cultural heritage sites. The Project is of limited scale, associated with moderate environmental risks that can be easily mitigated during its implementation.

All these potential adverse impacts will be mitigated by measures stipulated in this ESMF and individual plans to be developed for each subproject with the objective to prevent pollution and exhaustion of natural resources.

The SRWSSDP requires mitigation measures under the following safeguard policies:

OP 4.01. Environmental Assessment;

OP 4.12. Involuntary Resettlement;

OP 7.50. International Waterways.

Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01). The anticipated environmental impacts of SRWSSDP resulting from construction/rehabilitation of water supply systems under subprojects trigger this safeguard policy that requires carrying out environmental assessment and development of ESMP[8].

The ESA will determine potential adverse and favorable environmental impacts of the project and will recommend measures to prevent, minimize, mitigate or compensate for adverse impacts and improve environmental indicators.

The ESMF will stipulate preventive and mitigation measures, carrying out environmental monitoring, fulfillment of institutional obligations, timeframe for implementation of activities and their costs in the project budget.

Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12). The project does not foresee considerable physical resettlement. Nonetheless, rehabilitation/construction of water distribution networks that will run through populated areas may require temporary land acquisition or change in livelihood. From this point of view, social safeguard measures stipulated by OP 4.12 will apply.

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) developed in compliance with provisions of the OP 4.12 and included in the SRWSSDP Operational Manual will serve as the guidelines for development of corresponding measures to mitigate and compensate for land acquisition and possible resettlement on land parcels that are not determined yet.

The RPF will guide all activities involving land acquisition, restriction of access to land or services or loss of property. Based on the RPF, a site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared. The RAP will highlight potential project impacts indicating the scale of such possible impact on land use/access to land and structures and set amounts and procedures for payment of compensation and relocation allowances.

The Ministry of Finances of the Kyrgyz Republic will be responsible for payment of all compensations.

The ARIS' tasks in this case include carrying out social screening, determining the necessity for development of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), conducting stakeholder consultations, elaboration of compensation measures, supervision and monitoring.

RAPs are to be developed after determining the exact site for construction works.

International Waterways (OP 7.50).

As in the original project, the OP 7.50 has been triggered because the AF will continue to finance rehabilitation, improvement, or additions/expansions to drinking water supply systems located within the transboundary basin of the Syr Darya, Talas and Chui Rivers. However, project interventions are not expected to adversely affect water quality or quantity to downstream other riparian states. It is anticipated that the

[8] Par.7 of WB OP 4.01 EA Instruments. "Depending on the project, a range of instruments can be used to satisfy the Bank's EA requirement: environmental impact assessment (EIA), regional or sectoral EA, environmental audit, hazard or risk assessment, environmental and social management plan (ESMP). EA applies one or more of these instruments or elements of them, as appropriate".

nature of SRWSSDP-AF activities will not (i) cause appreciable harm to the other riparian states as it will not adversely change the quality or quantity of water flows, and (ii) will not be appreciably harmed by other riparian state's possible water use. Infrastructure rehabilitation and modernization and water supply management improvements should increase system efficiency, thereby generating water savings and providing users with a reliable water supply. Further, the project aims to improve efficiency of water use and to substantially reduce technical losses and high water consumption rates. Leakages will be reduced through infrastructure rehabilitation and replacement which will help conserve ground and surface water resources. Water conservation will be promoted through improved demand-management measures, i.e., replacement of continuously running communal stand pipes, replacement of communal stand pipes with household stand-pipes, and installation of individual meters.

During preparation of the original project, an exception to the riparian notification requirements under OP 7.50 was granted by the World Bank's Regional Vice President (RVP) on January 25, 2016. For the Additional Financing the exception from the requirement to notify other riparian's under OP 7.50 has also been granted by the RVP on April 3, 2017 because the nature of the Project activities meet the policy requirements mentioned in paragraph 1 (i) and (ii) above. Since the AF-2 covers a cost overrun and project activities remain the same, it is covered by the exception to the notification requirement approved for the parent project.

This Project does not trigger any of the following safeguard policies:

- **Natural Habitats (OP 4.04).** SRWSSDP will not engage in changing the natural habitats;
- **Pest Management (4.09).** No pest management activities will be carried out under the Project;
- **Cultural Heritage (4.11).** The project will not impact cultural and national heritage objects; however, the environmental screening process will screen for the presence of physical cultural resources. In addition, chance find procedures will be included in all works contracts.
- **Forests (4.36).** The Project will not cover forests and forest areas;
- **Safety of Dams (4.37).** The Project does not finance construction or repair of dams; the project interventions are not expected to adversely affect water quality or quantity to downstream riparian states, and none of these infrastructure works would depend upon the operation of existing reservoirs and dams in these river basins. There will be no water supply systems that draw directly from a reservoir controlled by an existing dam.
- **Indigenous Peoples (4.10).** The Project does not impact indigenous people, ethnic minorities or tribal groups;
- **Disputed Areas (7.60).** The Project will not be implemented in disputed areas and thus will not trigger this strategy.

3. LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

The main normative documents governing the environmental protection activities are:

The Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic 2010 is the foundation for the whole normative and legal framework. It stipulates the right of all citizens for an environment favorable for human's life and health and compensation for damage caused to health or property by nature management activities;

The Law "On Environmental Protection"[9] is basis for comprehensive regulation of public relations in the sphere of interaction between the society and the nature. It sets basic principles of environmental protection and stipulates legal authorities for creating environmental quality, marking special protected territories, promulgation of rules and procedures for natural resources management, setting the environmental monitoring and oversight system, and reinforcing the emergency response procedures.
The law prohibits financing and implementation of projects involving the use of natural resources without obtaining the positive opinion of the state environmental expert review.
The Law on Environmental Expertise[10] ensures compliance of economic and other activities with

[9] Dated June 16, 1999 #53 (with amendments and additions dated February 4, 2002 #22; June 11, 2003 # 101; August 11, 2004 # 113; August 6, 2005 # 124; April 27, 2009 # 131).

[10] Dated June 16, 1999 # 54 (with amendments and additions dated June 11, 2003 # 102; February 26, 2007 # 21)

environmental requirements. This Law is applied to projects that may have environmental impact, including feasibility studies as well as projects for construction, reconstruction, development, re-equipment, other projects that may have environmental impact, regardless of their estimate cost and title or ownership type.

The law obliges the project initiator to submit necessary documentation related to the project and its environmental impact to the state environmental expertise. The Expert Commission of the State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry is responsible for review of the submitted documentation.

Positive decision of the State Environmental Expertise is required to trigger financing or implementation of the project. Negative opinion will ban implementation of the project.

One of the main opportunities for citizen's participation and their associations in decision making on environmental protection and rational nature management is public environmental expertise. Two types of environmental review are implemented in the Kyrgyz Republic: State Environmental Expertise and Public Environmental Expertise.

The Law of KR "On General Technical Regulations on Ensuring Ecological Safety in the Kyrgyz Republic"[11] sets general requirements on ensuring ecological safety during design and operation of economic and other activities involving production, storage, transportation and utilization of products.

Based on the Law the risk categories for each subproject will be determined to fix arrangements for EIA.

The Law of KR "On Water"[12] regulates relations in management and protection of water resources, prevention of adverse impact of economic and other activities on water bodies and waterworks facilities, reinforcement of legality in water related relations. This Law regulates the quantity and the quality of waters discharged to nature, prohibits discharge of industrial, domestic and other waste and effluents into water bodies.

The Law of the KR "On Interstate Use of Water Bodies, Water Resources and Water Management Facilities in the Kyrgyz Republic" sets forth principles and main directions of the state policy on interstate use of water bodies, water resources and water management facilities of the Kyrgyz Republic. This is not a direct action law as the law enforcement arrangements are not developed yet.

Over one hundred fifty laws and normative acts on environmental protection can be found at http://www.nature.gov.kg/lawbase/index.htm.

The legislative acts listed above set forth the following key tasks on environment protection relevant to the SRWSSDP.

- Obligatory State Environmental Review (expertise);
- Natural resources management standards;
- Protection of atmospheric air, land and water from pollution and exhaustion;
- Improvement of environmental monitoring system;
- Norms of maximum safe levels of noise, vibration and other hazardous physical impacts.

[11] Dated May 8, 2009 # 151 (with amendments and additions dated March 6, 2012 # 19)

[12] Dated January 14, 1994 # 1423- XII

3.2 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

A range of government departments is responsible for management and protection of environment in the Kyrgyz Republic. The chief agency is Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic has the main mandate for implementation of legislation of environmental protection mentioned above.

Table 3.2.1 *Major Government Bodies Performing Functions on Environmental Protection*

Agency	Relevant Functions	Source of ecological information
Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic www.mnr.gov.kg	1) Sets the state policy on environmental protection; 2) Promulgates norms of quality and standards of environmental protection; 3) Establishes special protected areas; 4) Establishes the environmental monitoring system; 5) Carries out ecological review on project design and performing economic activity.	Atmospheric air and climate change Water resources Land resources Biodiversity State Forest Resources Wastes
Environmental and Technical Supervision Office under the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic www.mnr.gov.kg	Performs control functions over abidance of users of nature resources by the environmental protection legislation.	Discharge of hazardous pollutants Discharge of waste waters
Kyrgyz complex hydrogeological expedition https://geoportal-kg.org/	Collects data related to the quantity and quality of ground waters	Data on reserves of ground waters, mineral resources and use thereof
Department of Disease Prevention and State Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance https://dgsen.kg/	Performs bacteriological and chemical monitoring of the quality of drinking water	Drinking water quality Morbidity rate.
Agency for hydrometeorology under the Ministry for Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic (Kyrgyzgidromet) www.meteo.kg	Monitors the state of atmospheric air and surface waters	The quality of atmospheric air The quality of water resources Wastes (uranium and etc) Hydrological data
Water Resources Office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation of the Kyrgyz Republic https://water.gov.kg/	Plans, organizes and implements measures for administrative, economic and normative and legal regulation of water use during operation of water management facilities, protection of lands of water reserves regulates interstate relations related to use of water resources that form on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic	Use of water resources, including intergovernmental water apportioning

State enterprise for land management "Kyrgyzgiprozem" under the Land Resources Office under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic" http://www.gosreg.kg/	It is the state design institute for land management under the State Registry. It carries out a complex of land management and cadaster activities throughout the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic regardless of organizational and legal form of land managing entities.	Monitoring of land resources Analysis of soil Planning the use of land resources

Agency	Relevant Functions	Source of ecological information
National Academy of Sciences https://naskr.gov.kg/	Carries out scientific works on scientific, technical and social progress issues conducive to strengthening of the economic sovereignty of the country, national and universal values, and environmental protection	Flora, Fauna, Endemics listed in the Red Book of the Kyrgyz Republic
National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic www.stat.kg	It is the key state information and statistical body that organizes and manages accounting and statistics throughout the Kyrgyz Republic	Statistics of the condition of the environment

Key government bodies related to the SRWSSDP:

1. Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic- carries out state environmental expertise;
2. Environmental and Technical Supervision Office under the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic – controls compliance with norms and rules of nature management and protection;
3. Kyrgyz Geological Office – source of information on reserves of ground waters;
4. Department of Disease Prevention and State Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance – defining quality characteristics of drinking water;
5. Water Resources Office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation of the Kyrgyz Republic – use of water resources, including interstate water apportioning issues;
6. Agency for hydrometeorology – hydrological features of surface waters.

3.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND PARTICIPANTS

EIA is a national procedure of environmental impact assessment when the project initiator determines adverse environmental impacts, ensures public participation, evaluates consequences of such impacts and proposes measures for their mitigation. EIA is carried out for activities subject to obligatory environmental review according to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “General Technical Regulations on Ensuring Ecological Safety in the Kyrgyz Republic”. The list of such activities is attached as Annex 1.

Undoubtedly, there are discrepancies between the international and domestic requirements in terms of approaches, criteria and grounds for conducting EIA. Some of these differences are shown in the following table.

Table 3.3.1 Major differences between the international and the national approaches to EIA

International Approaches	National Approaches
Requirements for compliance of projects with environmental protection measures are determined by the WB	Requirements for compliance of projects with environmental protection measures are determined by the government bodies and the project initiator.
Prior to investment stage and initial stage the projects are classified by the degree of potential environmental impact and the need for EA/ESMF of the proposed project is determined.	EIA is required for any project, regardless of its technological complexity, the volume of capital investments and degree of environmental impact[13].
EA/ESMF materials are reviewed by creditors and investors.	EIA materials are subject to review of government bodies following the two –stage system.
The EA at the prior-to-investment and investment stages is based on requirements to instrumental monitoring of environment and correspondence of findings to the national environmental protection standards.	The EIA at the prior-to-investment and investment stages the study is based on calculation methods, scientific analysis, comparison with similar projects and forecast evaluations.
The environmental risks are evaluated by creditors, investors, owners and serve as one of the basis for decision making on the investment project.	The environmental risks are evaluated by government bodies that adopt decision on possibility of implementation of the investment project of entities of any form of ownership.

Actors of the SRWSSDPEIA are listed in the following table.
Table 3.3.2 Participants of the SRWSSDPEIA

ARIS	Executor of EIA	AO	SAEPF	The public, public organizations, population
It is in charge of project preparation and implementation	It is physical or legal entity selected by the initiator and assigned to carry out the EIA	They inform the stakeholders. Assist in holding public hearings Fulfills terms of the contract	It carries out state environmental expertise of EIA documentation and environmental monitoring.	They participate in consultations conducted under the EIA and receive information on potential adverse impact on the environment and public health.

In addition to environmental aspects, social impacts should be considered. These are gender and conflict sensitivity. While these do not fall under safeguards, yet are critical to successful implementation of the project. It is critical to ensure equal participation, consideration and reflection of interests and opinions of women throughout the project implementation.

Conflict stressors (long-term structural conditions) and triggers (short term events) have to be identified. Conflict stressors and triggers include, but are not limited to the following: low level of public trust in local

[13] Simplified EIA arrangements in the form of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) are foreseen for facilities with insignificant environmental impact (excerpt from the Regulations on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2015).

LIST

Of projects with insignificant environmental impact for which filling out an Environmental Impact Statement attached to the working design of the planned activity is sufficient for obtaining the opinion of the state environmental expertise

1. Open air parking lot with parking space for no more than 50 cars and garages with boxes for no more than two cars.
2. Design documents for certain housing, public and other non-production facilities that do not have autonomous sources of heat and water supply, waste water treatment facilities and grounds for solid waste, and located beyond the special protection natural areas, state forest reserves, protected water works, recreation areas, and not involving cutting of green plantations.
3. Design documents for production facilities that according to the opinion of sanitary epidemiological service do not require arrangement of sanitary and protection zones, and do not have autonomous sources of heat and water supply, waste water treatment facilities and grounds for solid waste, and located beyond the special protection natural areas, state forest reserves, protected water works, recreation areas, and not involving cutting of green plantations.

self-government bodies, demographic growth, struggle for limited resources. Following visits to the priority project sites, potential conflict trigger factors were identified:

- **Potential inequality of services.** (access and quality) within project target areas. This relates to the opportunity of villages located upstream to receive more water than the consumption norm per capita compared to the villages located downstream due to lack of hydraulic regulation in gravity systems. Conflict may also arise in neighboring AOs not connected to the system, that used to get water from the common system (e.g. Kyrgyz-Ata Aiyl Okmotu).
- **Perception of or actual delay in implementation.** Communities want to receive better quality water supply services and had a disappointing experience of participation in an ADB funded project that failed to continue the initial investments. People may not understand or accept time frame needed for preparation, procurements and implementation.
- **Potential social resistance to tariff increase.** The Project provides for arrangement of individual connections to each household with installation of water meters. These works will be financed by the households themselves. With this kind of connection, the customer will have to pay for (actual) consumption based on a tariff that would cover operational expenses and maintenance costs. Even though the communities know about this, this issues remains unconfirmed and therefore, is a potential conflict trigger.
- **Changes in water consumption behavior and practice.** The customers will not be allowed to use drinking water (from the water supply system) for irrigation purposes under the project, or will be bound to pay high price for doing that. This requirement will lead to change in water consumption behavior and practice, and as such, it may be a potential source of tension. It is crucial that proper understanding of this issue is fostered through public consultation programs.
- **Transparency and management issues.** At the local level there might be negative perceptions regarding the local and national governments, which may also affect the project and trigger conflict.
- **Limited capacities of local self –government.** In addition to the point above, perceptions of low capacity of AO may also impact adversely the project design and implementation. However, such risk will be mitigated through efforts of ARIS that will be responsible for implementation. In addition, individual activities are stipulated by the Project that will be focused on local government capacity building.

Gender issue also matters. The projects will address the gender aspects in three ways: directions (i) analysis of the gender issues; (ii) specific measures to address special needs of women or girls, or men and boys; (iii) arrangements for monitoring of gender impact or support in gender differentiated analysis. This implies arrangement of certain activities aimed at addressing specific gender issues and incorporation of gender aspects in scope of support and ensuring equity in general. The following activities will be carried out: informing women about the future project, women will be mobilized to participate in the village meetings to ensure that their opinions are taken into account. Aiyl okmotu and CDWUUs will be encouraged to take women on their staff. These activities will be integrated into the project design, including the community consultation process.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN AND MONITORING PLAN

ARIS will follow the mechanism of development and execution of environmental documents according to correlative list throughout all SRWSSDP development stages in line with the requirements of environmental legislation and the World Bank OP 4.01.

Detailed Design Estimates (DDEs) for all activities are believed to require a state environmental appraisal (SEA) under the provisions of the Kyrgyz legislation. ARIS will supervise the quality of sections "Environmental protection" to be drafted by a local consultant subject to subsequent review by the State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry to obtain a positive opinion under SEA.

An individual (site-specific) Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be produced for each water supply subproject, including detailed sections "Environmental protection" (as needed), a state environmental appraisal, the activities ensuring environmental mitigation measures, institutional framework for preventative arrangements, environmental monitoring program with use of templates (Tables 4.1 and 4.2) based on the summary data given in Table 4.3. A checklist will be filled out for social infrastructure facilities (schools and kindergartens) (Template provided in Annex 2).

The ESMP outlines the mitigation, monitoring and institutional strengthening measures to be taken during project implementation to avoid or eliminate negative environmental impacts. For projects of intermediate

environmental risk (Category B) an ESMP may be an effective way of summarizing the activities needed to achieve effective mitigation of negative environmental impacts.

The format below provides a model for development of an ESMP. The model divides the project cycle into three phases: construction, operation and decommissioning. For each phase, the preparation team identifies any significant environmental and social impacts that are anticipated based on the analysis done in the context of conducting an environmental review or preparing an environmental assessment (if required), as well as carrying out a SA. For each impact, mitigation measures are identified and listed. Estimates are made of the cost of mitigation actions broken down by estimates for installation (investment cost) and operation (recurrent cost). The ESMP format also provides for the identification of institutional responsibilities for installation and operation of mitigation devices and methods.

To keep track of the requirements, responsibilities and costs for monitoring the implementation of environmental mitigation identified in the analysis included in an environmental review or assessment for Category B projects, **a** monitoring plan should be prepared too. A format is provided below.

Like the ESMP the project cycle is broken down into two phases (construction, and operation). The format also includes a row for baseline information that is needed to achieve reliable and credible monitoring. The key elements of the matrix are:

- What is being monitored?
- Where is monitoring done?
- How monitoring will be carried out?/type of equipment for monitoring
- When or how frequently is monitoring necessary or most effective?
- Why is the parameter being monitored (what does it tell us about environmental impact)?

In addition to these questions, it is useful to identify the costs associated with monitoring (both investment and recurrent) and the institutional responsibilities. When a monitoring plan is developed and put in place in the context of project implementation, the ARIS will request reports from the contractors at appropriate intervals and include the findings in its periodic reporting to the World Bank and make the findings available to Bank staff in the course of supervision missions.

4.1 TEMPLATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table 4.1. Environmental and Social Management Plan

_____

(subproject, location, description)

Environmental and Social Elements	Impacts and risks	Proposed mitigation measures[14]	Institutional responsibility for mitigation (Cost of mitigation activities)[15]	Monitoring
Construction period				
Physical Environment				
Noise				
Pollution (Soil and water pollution)				
Air Quality(dust generation)				
Water resorces				
Construction waste				
Construction hazardous waste				
Chance findings				
Setting up of construction site and removal of site upon completion of works				
Tree and shrub removal during pipeline installation				
Topsoil removal				
General issues				
Social aspect				
Safety of workers and population				

[14] Activities requiring financial expenses are to be included in BoQ.

[15] Cost of mitigation activities is defined by a contractor in relevant items in bidding documents.

Aesthetics and landscape				
Human communities				
Sourcing of labor and implications of any potential labor influx will be closely monitored by the safeguards consultant and ARIS. Civil works contractors will be advised to recruit necessary labor, where feasible, locally. Labor recruited from outside the community where civil works will be done will abide by a 'code of conduct'.				
Operation period				
Physical Environment				
Noise				
Pollution (Soil and water pollution)				
Air Quality (dust generation)				
Water resources				
Construction waste				
Construction hazardous waste				
Chance findings				
Setting up of construction site and removal of site upon completion of works				
Tree and shrub removal during pipeline installation				
Topsoil removal				
General issues				
Social aspect				
Safety of workers and population				
Aesthetics and landscape				
Human communities				
To ensure that the labor recruited for implementation of the activities under the project follow the code of conduct and do not cause disruption to the host communities				

TEMPLATE OF MONITORING PLAN

Table 4.2 Environmental Monitoring Plan

(subproject, location, description)

Subproject implementation stage	Construction	Operation
What parameter is subject to monitoring?		
Where will monitoring of parameter be carried out?		
How will monitoring of parameter be carried out/type of monitoring equipment		
When will monitoring of parameter be carried out-frequency		
Monitoring cost[16] What cost of equipment or expenses of contractor required to conduct monitoring?		
Institutional responsibility for monitoring		
Date of commencement		
Date of completion		

[16] Activities requiring financial expenses are to be included in BoQ.

Table 4.3. Summary data on impact and mitigation measures for development of individual monitoring plans.[17]

Environmental attributes	Activity types	Main types of environmental and social impact	Preventive/mitigation measures	Responsible	Monitoring
Air quality	Operation of vehicle and machinery	Emissions from machinery fuels. Dust from machinery. Dust from transporting of granular materials	Ensure maintenance and repair of machinery in compliance with the requirements of exploitative documents of manufacturing plant. Operation of vehicles with defective fuel system exceeding the norms of toxicity of exhausted gases is not allowed. Limitation of the speed of vehicles and selection of relevant transportation routes for minimization of impact on the receptors sensitive to dust. Equipping the machinery transporting granular materials with removable canvas covers. Supply of cement to construction sites in pre-pack hermetic packages. It is needed to ensure cleanliness of adjacent area, not allowing construction waste to minimize dusting and contamination.	Contractors	1. Inspection of construction sites is carried out by ARIS to ensure compliance with ESMP. 2. State inspectors of Architecture and construction supervision department (ACSD) will supervise fulfillment of design solutions in construction and installation works or reconstruction of facilities, quality of construction materials, structures, and participate in commissioning of completed construction facilities. 3. State ACSD carrying out state environmental supervision have a right to supervise in established procedure on presentation of official identification papers in compliance with environmental provisions, normative quality, environmental protection 4.
	Welding, insulation, finishing works	Emission of contaminants to atmosphere air	Arrangement of proper storage and transportation of inflammable and contaminating materials (gas tanks,		

[17] Individual monitoring place of social impacts will reflect the findings of the Social Assessment and be based on the indicators developed for the project.

Environmental attributes	Activity types	Main types of environmental and social impact	Preventive/mitigation measures	Responsible	Monitoring
			bitumen materials, paints, solvents, glass, and rockwool).		activities in project implementation.
	Stone, concrete works	Dusting	Dusting during dismantling works and concrete works should be suppressed by sprinkling.[18]		
	Handling operations	Dusting	Dust suppressing through sprinkling.[19]		
	Burning of waste at construction site	Smoke pollution. Emission of toxins in burning.	Burning of construction and domestic waste at working area is prohibited.		
Water resources	Site organization	Impact as a result of leakage of oil products in operating of machinery.	Timely removal of oil products from sites to prevent their spilling thereof to underground waters with precipitation. Machinery wash at the site is prohibited. Daily machinery inspection for oil leakages.	Contractors	ARIS, ACSD
	Operations in river bed	Contamination of water bodies.	Working areas with machinery, cement mixers, and fuel tanks are located beyond water protection zones. The site will be provided with the measures to prevent bed deposits, including arrangement of hay blocks and/or silt-setting tanks to prevent waste discharge from facilities and excessive turbidity in springs and rivers located in the vicinity.		

[18] Costs are subject to inclusion in BoQ as part of tender documents, as this position is a financial liability of the Contractor.

[19] See reference 10

Environmental attributes	Activity types	Main types of environmental and social impact	Preventive/mitigation measures	Responsible	Monitoring
Soil	Site organization	Disturbance of soil and vegetation. Soil consolidation.	Arrange cutting and storage of vegetation to save it for further use.[20] Avoid keeping of non-operating machinery at the working area.	Contractors	ARIS, ACSD
Flora and fauna	Site organization	Damage and cutting of plantations. Disturbance of habitat.	Relocation and fencing of trees. Required tree cutting is agreed with LSGBs and environmental agencies.[21] All marked environmental zones of habitat and protected areas adjacent to the site should not be affected or used during operations. All workers should be prohibited to hunt, conserve fodder or graze livestock, cut trees, or carry out other activities that might be detrimental to these zones. If there are big trees around working areas, they should be marked wand fenced to protect their root system, not allowing damage thereof. E	Contractors	
			Drive and parking of vehicles, operation of machinery closer than 1 m to tree crowns is prohibited during works. If compliance with the requirements to protection of root	Contractors	

[20] See reference 10
[21] See reference 10

Environmental attributes	Activity types	Main types of environmental and social impact	Preventive/mitigation measures	Responsible	Monitoring
			system is not possible, special protective cover should be applied. Escalation of ground level at tree trunks should not exceed 0.05 m		
Construction and domestic waste	Site organization construction works	Contamination of adjacent area, soil, water resources. Dusting.	Prior to commencement of works, means of collection and removal of waste should be applied together with location of main types of waste produced during dismantling and construction works. Mineral waste from construction and dismantling works should be separated from common waste and organic, liquid and chemical waste through sorting and keeping in special containers. All documents on waste removal and disposal should be maintained properly as a proof of appropriate management of waste at the site. In all possible cases, contractor should ensure recycling of materials (except for asbestos). Asbestos materials shall be subject to immediate burial. Proper collection and removal of construction waste should be undertaking by a contracted utility.	Contractors Project initiators	

Environmental attributes	Activity types	Main types of environmental and social impact	Preventive/mitigation measures	Responsible	Monitoring
			As for domestic waste, installation of collection tanks and timely removal of waste should be arranged by local SES agencies.		
Noise	Operation of compressors, hammer drills	Noise causes less focused attention, and increased defaults in performance of works. Noise inhibits central nervous system, causes disbolism, heart diseases, stomach ulcer, hyperpiesis.	Application of vibrator equipment compliant with standards and vibration- and noise- protection equipment. During operations, covers of engines and generators, air compressors and other driving mechanisms should be closed; equipment should be located at the maximum distance from residential premises. Noise during construction works should be limited in time.		
Historical and cultural sites.	Damage and degradation of site structures		Consider alternative sites.If works are carried out at the site being a protected historical monument, or works are carried in close proximity to such site or at protected historical site, local authorities should be notified thereof. If needed, respective permission should be requested. Once permission is obtained, works should be carried out in thorough compliance with provisions and norms of local and national legislation. Works will be arranged to ensure that all artifacts or other incidental findings	Contractors Project initiators	Local residents

Environmental attributes	Activity types	Main types of environmental and social impact	Preventive/mitigation measures	Responsible	Monitoring
			detected in excavation and construction works are registered and documented properly.		
Safety of workers and population	General conditions of works	Industrial accidents	Local communities will be properly notified on works by means of publications and /or notices in mass media and/or bill boards in public places (and at work sites). In addition, fences will be installed; in case trenches are excavated, lighting will be provided. All permission required by legislation for use of land plots, natural resources, waste landfill, as well as permissions from sanitary inspection etc. in construction and rehabilitation works at this site, have been obtained. Individual protective means should meet safety standards (obligatory application of helmets, protective face masks, when needed, protective glasses, safety belts and boots). Sites will be provided with proper information boards and signs informing the workers about the rules and norms of works to be followed.	Contractors	ACSD
Labor source		Disruption of community norms	Labor recruited locally, when possible; Workers abide by the Code of Conduct; the GRM available to the population;		

Table 4.4 Organigram on the preparation of bidding documents in terms of social and environmental safety

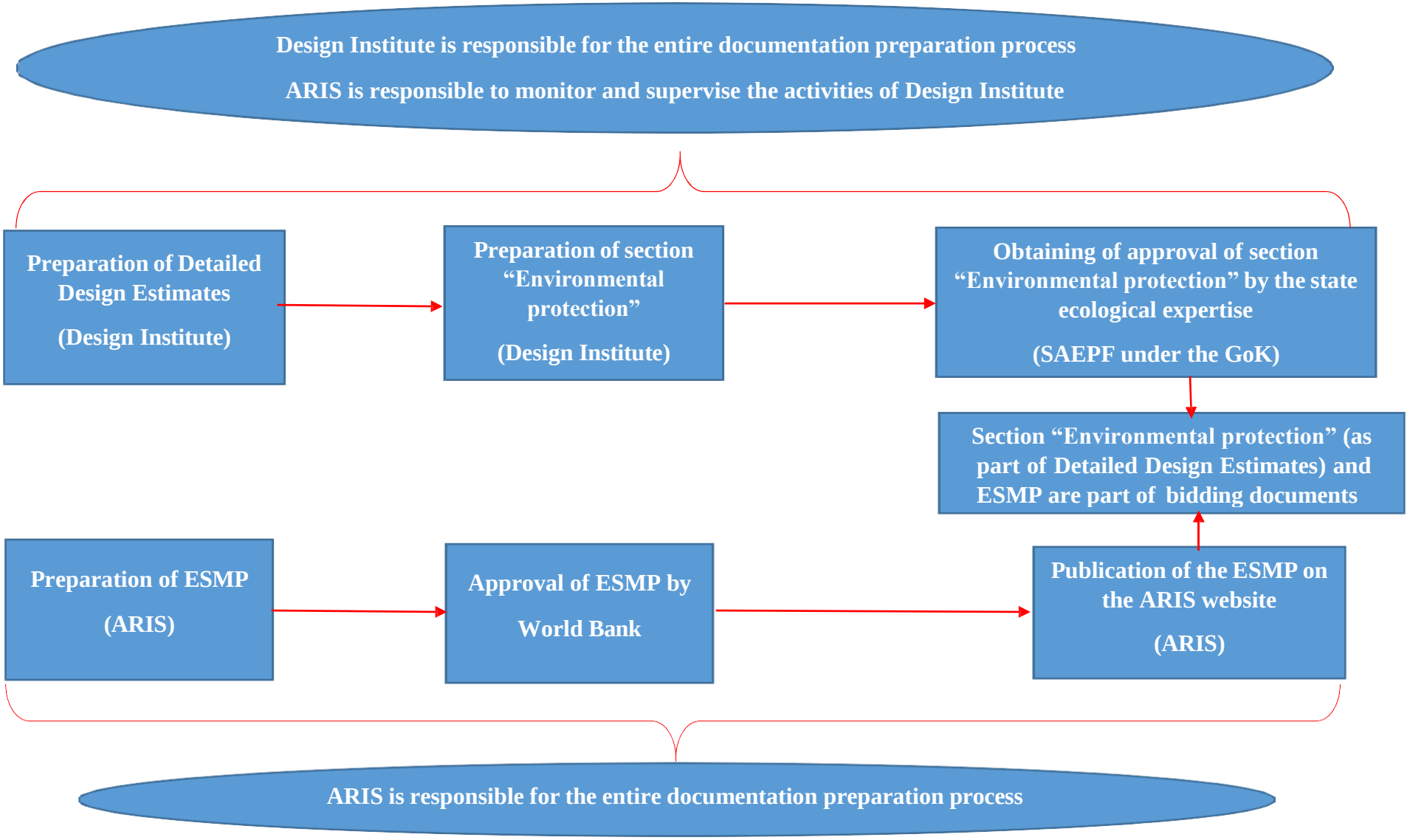
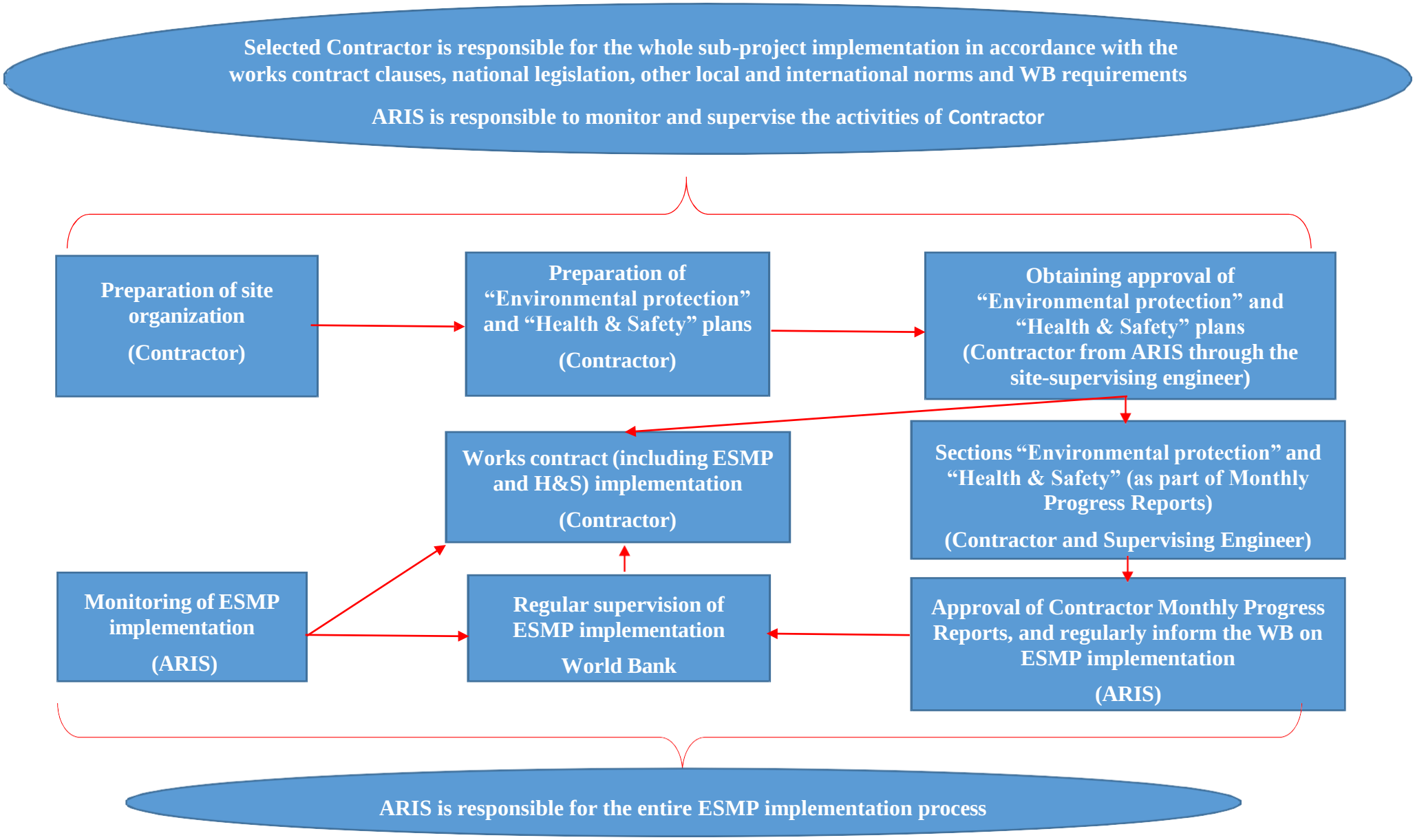


Table 4.5 Organigram on the implementation of works contract in terms of social and environmental safety



4.2 PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

To attract the attention of all stakeholders, in particular, local governments, state environmental and sanitation supervision agencies, design institutes and operators, and ensure their participation in environmental aspects of rural water supply and sanitation rehabilitation in Kyrgyzstan, there were conducted public consultations for subprojects of original project and Additional Finance. Engineer made a presentation on the first agenda item, ARIS safeguard specialist provided full information on the social and environmental safety of the forthcoming project. The meeting participants were provided with handouts and reference materials.

To involve women in the discussion of the project, women were also invited, who actively participated in public consultations. The heads of the AO also invited women, the time of consultations was specially conducted at a convenient time for women (in a free time, convenient time for them).

Public consultations for subprojects of original project were held on February 11, and June 23, 2016 in Bishkek and February 16, June 24 2016, in Osh. A total of 162 people attended the meetings. Detailed information on the public hearings of the original project is provided in the minutes (annexes 6.1; 6,2; 6.3; 6.4).

Public consultations for subprojects of additional finance were carried out on March 14, 15 and 16, 2017 in the cities of Osh, Bishkek and Karakol, respectively. A total of 162 people attended the meetings. Detailed information on the public hearings of the original project is provided in the minutes (annexes 6.5; 6,6; 6.7).

The requirements for Public Consultations.

ARIS should undertake organization and holding of public consultations for groups that may be impacted by subproject before finalization of ESMP. These groups are usually represented by those who live near construction site, as well as by representatives of local NGOs, LSGBs and other stakeholders.

During public consultations stakeholders will be given an opportunity to express their views on any environment-related issues that may arise in the course of project implementation. All PAPs will be informed and meaningfully consulted on the project using accessible communication methods and language. Any reasonable issue raised at public consultation, will be included in ESMP. Views of the stakeholders will be taken into account during subproject implementation.

Public consultations usually take the form of meetings which enable the best information exchange: subproject initiators inform local communities on their activities and local communities are able to raise issues that are topical for them. Household visits will be used to inform vulnerable and marginalized categories of people (people with disabilities, landless persons, elderly). During public consultations the project beneficiaries will be informed about the grievance redress mechanism that they can utilize during various stages of the project.

There are also other acceptable methods that can be used for public opinion research such as questionnaires, round tables, etc.

Minutes of public consultations shall be taken and results of public consultations should be recorded in final version of ESMP. ESMP should be developed for each subproject taking into account its specificity.

.«Environmental protection» section as part of design estimates should be submitted to the local office the State for Environmental Protection and Forestry to carry out project environmental impact assessment.

Construction activities under subproject should not be started until the approval by the state ecological expertise is obtained (Reference: Law on Environmental Expert Assessment). The approval by the state ecological expertise should be kept with design estimates for activities for further surrender to operating entity.

4.3 PUBLIC DECLARATION OF THE RESULTS

ARIS should post ESMPs on its website after they are approved by the WB, and send them to relevant LSGBs in order they hang them on the information boards located in public places.

4.4 CONSTRUCTION-RELATED ACTIVITIES UNDER ESMP AND RESPONSIBILITY

ARIS is responsible for inclusion of all construction-related activities under ESMP in the bidding documentation package to be provided to construction bidders. One month after the results of tender are made public, a site-specific ESMP, elaborated by a contractor, should be approved and environmental monitoring should be carried out.

4.5 SUPERVISION AND REPORTING

ARIS visits construction sites at least once a quarter in order to supervise fulfillment of ESMP during subproject implementation. More visits may be required if any issues are identified. If there are topical environmental issues, ARIS should continue its supervision during facility operation. Site visits are made once a month at the start of a subproject, and if there are no problems identified, number of site visits can be reduced (once a quarter, semi-annually, annually).

Site visit report should be submitted after monitoring is performed. In the event of non-compliance with environmental protection measures, a statement specifying the remedial period for contractor should be drawn up. «Environmental protection» section will be included in regular subproject progress reports prepared by technical supervision engineers. The section should contain compressed information and briefly describe monitoring activities as well as any arising issues and the ways to address them.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1. TYPES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES SUBJECT TO EIA

1. Power engineering facilities:
1) central heating and power plants, heat power-stations, hydroelectric power stations;
2) industrial installations for production of electricity, steam and hot water;
3) gas-, oil-, oil products- and hot water pipelines;
4) high-voltage power transmission line;
5) warehouses for oil and oil products, gas and solid fuel;
6) ash dumps.

2. Reservoirs.

3. Enterprises engaged in extraction and processing of oil, oil products and gas.

4. Production of construction materials (cement, asphalt, asbestos sheeting, asbestos-cement pipes).

5. Farming:
1) farming intensification projects;
2) projects for land property management and reorganization;
3) projects for water resources management for farming purposes;
4) projects for land reclamation for changing the land use type;
5) poultry production units, intensive livestock units and fish farms;
6) land improvement projects.

6. Mining industry:
1) exploration and actual mining;
2) mineral output (carbonate of lime, basalt, salt, sand, gravel, clay, etc.);
3) coal miming;
4) ore mining;
5) ore treatment;
6) fabrication of base, rare and precious metals;
7) dispose and burial of waste, including hazardous and toxic waste.

7. Metal processing industry:
1) machine-building industry;
2) manufacturing of semiconducting materials;
3) air and railway transport repair services;
4) manufacturing of radio- and television equipment;
5) foundry and metal-rolling production.

8. Glass production.

9. Production of pharmaceutical drugs, biological and protein substances.

10. Chemical industry.

11. Food industry:
1) fats and oils production;
2) meat and dairy products production;
3) sugar production;
4) tobacco production;
5) wine, spirits production;
6) alcohol production;
7) brewing;
8) canned food production.

12. Textile, leather and paper making industry:
1) primary processing of leather and fur;
2) chipboard, board and fiberboard industries;
3) leather industry;
4) paper making industry;
5) dye industry;
6) manufacturing of industrial rubber.

13. Warehouses for toxic, hazardous and radioactive substances.

14. Waste water treatment facilities, stack gas cleaning facilities.

15. **water intake systems for ground water.**
16. **water supply systems in residential areas, hydro land reclaiming systems.**
17. **Construction of motor-roads and railways.**
18. **Airports, fly ground, testing ground, inland ports, motordrome.**
19. **Construction of leisure and tourist facilities.**
20. **Arranging of industrial hub.**
21. **Waste water network.**
22. **Mountain lifts and ski passes.**
23. **Disposal, recycling and burial of industrial and consumer waste.**
24. **Refueling stations.**
25. **Motor vehicle service and presale preparation stations.**

ANNEX 2. ESMP CHECKLIST FOR CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES (SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE)

General Guidelines for use of ESMP checklist:

For low-risk topologies, such as school and hospital rehabilitation activities, the ECA safeguards team developed an alternative to the current ESMP format to provide an opportunity for a more streamlined approach to preparing ESMPs for minor rehabilitation or small-scale works in building construction, in the health, education and public services sectors. The checklist-type format has been developed to provide "example good practices" and designed to be user friendly and compatible with safeguard requirements.

The ESMP checklist-type format attempts to cover typical core mitigation approaches to civil works contracts with small, localized impacts. It is accepted that this format provides the key elements of an Environmental Management and Social Plan (ESMP) or Environmental Management and Social Framework (ESMF) to meet World Bank Environmental Assessment requirements under OP 4.01. The intention of this checklist is that it would be applicable as guidelines for the small works contractors and constitute an integral part of bidding documents for contractors carrying out small civil works under Bank-financed projects.

The checklist has three sections:

Part 1 includes a descriptive part that characterizes the project and specifies in terms the institutional and legislative aspects, the technical project content, the potential need for capacity building program and description of the public consultation process. This section could be up to two pages long. Attachments for additional information can be supplemented when needed.

Part 2 includes an environmental and social screening checklist, where activities and potential environmental issues can be checked in a simple Yes/No format. If any given activity/issue is triggered by checking "yes", a reference is made to the appropriate section in the following table, which contains clearly formulated management and mitigation measures.

Part 3 represents the monitoring plan for activities during project construction and implementation. It retains the same format required for ESMPs proposed under normal Bank requirements for Category B projects. It is the intent of this checklist that Part 2 and Part 3 be included into the bidding documents for contractors, priced during the bidding process and diligent implementation supervised during works execution.

CONTENTS

ESMP Checklist for Construction and Rehabilitation Activities

A. GENERAL PROJECT AND SITE INFORMATION

INSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE				
Country				
Project title				
Scope of project and activity	Small scale construction works for rehabilitation of buildings under the _____project			
Institutional arrangements (Name and contacts)	WB (Project Team Leader)	Project Management	Local Counterpart and/or Recipient	
Implementation arrangements (Name and contacts)	Safeguard Supervision	Local Counterpart Supervision	Local Inspectorate Supervision	Contactor
SITE DESCRIPTION				
Name of site				
Describe site location			Attachement 1: Site Map [ ]Y [ ] N	
Who owns the land?				
Description of geographic, physical, biological, geological, hydrographic and socio-economic context				
Locations and distance for material sourcing, especially aggregates, water, stones?				
LEGISLATION				
Identify national & local legislation & permits that apply to project activity				
PUBLIC CONSULTATION				
Identify when / where the public consultation process took place				
INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING				
Will there be any capacity building?	[ ] N or [ ]Y if Yes, Attachment 2 includes the capacity building program			

B: SAFEGUARDS INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL /SOCIAL SCREENING			
Will the site activity include/involve any of the following??	**Activity**	**Status**	**Triggered Actions**
	A. Building rehabilitation	[] Yes [ ] No	See Section **A** below
	B. Minor new construction	[ ] Yes [] No	See Section **A** below
	C. Wastewater treatment system	[ ] Yes [] No	See Section **B** below
	D. Historic building(s) and districts	[ ] Yes [] No	See Section **C** below
	E. Acquisition of land[24]	[ ] Yes [] No	See Section **D** below
	F. Hazardous or toxic materials[25]	[] Yes [ ] No	See Section **E** below
	G. Impacts on forests and/or protected areas	[ ] Yes [] No	See Section **F** below
	H. Handling / management of medical waste	[ ] Yes [] No	See Section **G** below
	I. Traffic and Pedestrian Safety	[] Yes [ ] No	See Section **H** below

C: MITIGATION MEASURES

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
0. General Conditions	Notification and Worker Safety	
A. General Rehabilitation and /or Construction Activities	Air Quality	
	Noise	
	Water Quality	
	Waste management	
B. Individual wastewater treatment system	Water Quality	
C. Historic building(s)	Cultural Heritage	
D. Acquisition of land	Land Acquisition Plan/Framework	
E. Toxic Materials	Asbestos management	
	Toxic / hazardous waste management	
F. Affected forests, wetlands and/or protected areas	Protection	
G. Disposal of medical waste	Infrastructure for medical waste management	
H Traffic and Pedestrian Safety	Direct or indirect hazards to public traffic and pedestrians by construction activities	

[24] Land acquisitions includes displacement of people, change of livelihood encroachment on private property this is to land that is purchased/transferred and affects people who are living and/or squatters and/or operate a business (kiosks) on land that is being acquired.

[25] Toxic / hazardous material includes but is not limited to asbestos, toxic paints, noxious solvents, removal of lead paint, etc.

D: MONITORING PLAN

Phase	**What** (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	**Where** (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	**How** (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	**When** (Define the frequency / or continuous?)	**Why** (Is the parameter being monitored?)	**Cost** (if not included in project budget)	**Who** (Is responsible for monitoring?)
During activity **preparation**							
During activity **implementation**							
During activity **supervision**							

ANNEX 3. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

_____

(facility)

_____

Information about project initiator (postal address, telephone number, fax, e-mail)

_____

Financing sources: government budget, private/foreign investments, etc.)

_____

Location of facility (oblast, raion, residential area or the distance to and direction of the nearest residential area)

_____

Overall work duration

_____

(Years, months)

Project documents

_____

(feasibility study, feasibility analysis, design, working project, layout plan, etc.)

Design institute (main contractor)

_____

Design institutes (sub-contractors)

_____

Project chief engineer

_____

(Full name)

Environmental Specialist

_____

(Full name)

Supplement
to Environmental Impact Statement

CONDITIONS OF NATURAL RESOURCE USE AND POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF PROJECTED ACTIVITIES

OPEN AIR

1. List of main components in emission _____
2. Assumed volume of emission by components (g/sec, t/years) _____
3. Assumed ground level concentration of hazardous substances at the boundary of sanitary protection zone (MPC) _____

WATER BODIES

1. Water supply sources: _____
For housekeeping and drinking needs _____
For industrial needs _____
2. Water intake (m3/year): _____
For housekeeping and drinking needs _____
For industrial needs _____
3. Total volume of waste water (m3/year): _____
domestic water _____
Industrial water _____
4. Volume of disposed waste water (m3/year): _____
Into existing sewerage network _____
Into natural water bodies, cesspools, sewage ponds and to ground surface _____
5. Concentration of main contaminants in monitoring section by components (when disposing waste water into water bodies, to ground surface) (mg/l): _____

LAND
1. Characteristics and categories of alienated land _____
2. Area (ha): _____
For sustained use by categories:
For temporary use:
Land acquisition: _____
3. Land that requires reclamation (ha): _____
Way of reclamation: _____
Total cost of reclamation (thousands KGS): _____

VEGETATION

1. Types and amount of vegetation exposed to partial or full cutting in the course of projected activities: _____
Of which, are listed or subject to be listed in Red Book of the Kyrgyz Republic: _____
2. Area of planned cutting: _____

WILDLIFE

1. Sources of direct impact to wildlife including aquatic wildlife: _____
2. Presence of migration paths, settlements, nesting and wintering areas on site _____

SOIL

1. Manifestations and risk of soil erosion
2. Manifestations and risk of soil subsidence
3. Manifestations and risk of soil pollution with organic and chemical substances

NATURAL AREA OF PREFERENTIAL PROTECTION

1. Presence of natural area of preferential protection on site (licensed area) or nearby (less than 5 km away from site): _____
2. Assessment of impact made by projected activities on environment and socio-economic conditions of population life: _____

Obligation of project initiator for adhering to environmental requirements, environmental quality standards and norms in the course of construction, operation and closing down of an enterprise

_____

_____

_____

_____

(Signature) Full name

ANNEX 4. SAFEGUARDS POLICY OF THE WORLD BANK

For the full text of OP WB safeguard policies and relevant operating procedures in Russian and English, please refer to the links in the end of this Annex.

Below are the key extracts from OP that give the idea of preventive mechanisms of the World Bank and help to understand and analyze information on environmental, social and legal policies.

OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment

EA is a process whose breadth, depth, and type of analysis depend on the nature, scale, and potential environmental impact of the proposed project. EA evaluates a project's potential environmental risks and impacts in its area of influence; examines project alternatives; identifies ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, design, and implementation by preventing, minimizing, mitigating, or compensating for adverse environmental impacts and enhancing positive impacts; and includes the process of mitigating and managing adverse environmental impacts throughout project implementation.

EA takes into account the natural environment (air, water, and land); human health and safety; social aspects (involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, and physical cultural resources); and trans boundary and global environmental aspects.

EA considers natural and social aspects in an integrated way. EA is initiated as early as possible in project processing and is integrated closely with the economic, financial, institutional, social, and technical analyses of a proposed project

OP 4.04 Natural habitats

The Bank promotes and supports natural habitat conservation and improved land use by financing projects designed for environmental conservation. The Bank promotes the rehabilitation of degraded natural habitats and does not support projects that involve the significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats.

OP 4.09 Pest Management

In assisting borrowers to manage pests that affect either agriculture or public health, the Bank supports a strategy that promotes the use of biological or environmental control methods and reduces reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides.

The Bank requires that any pesticides it finances be manufactured, packaged, labeled, handled, stored, disposed of, and applied according to standards acceptable to the Bank. The FAO's Guidelines for Packaging and Storage of Pesticides (Rome, 1985), Guidelines on Good Labeling Practice for Pesticides (Rome, 1985), and Guidelines for the Disposal of Waste Pesticide and Pesticide Containers on the Farm (Rome, 1985) are used as minimum standards.

OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources

This policy addresses physical cultural resources, which are defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Physical cultural resources include everything that remained after ancient inhabitants (holy places and battlefields) and also unique natural sites such as waterfalls and canyons.

The Bank does not support projects threatening cultural resources that are property of population. The Bank supports only those projects that are located or designed in such a way as to prevent damage to the environment.

OP 4.36 Forests

Management, protection and sustainable development of forest ecosystem and its resources are necessary for reducing poverty and sustainable development.

The Bank does not finance plantations that involve any conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats due to potential risk to biodiversity.

The Bank may finance harvesting operations conducted by small-scale landholders, by local communities under community forest management, or by such entities under joint forest management arrangements, if these operations:

(a) have achieved a standard of forest management developed with the meaningful participation of locally affected communities, consistent with the principles and criteria of responsible forest management; or

(b) adhere to a time-bound phased action plan to achieve such a standard. The action plan must be developed with the meaningful participation of locally-affected communities and be acceptable to the Bank.

OP 4.37 Safety of dams

The Bank distinguishes between small and large dams. Small dams are normally less than 15 meters in height. This category includes, for example, farm ponds, local silt retention dams, and low embankment tanks. For small dams, generic dam safety measures designed by qualified engineers are usually adequate.

OP 7.50 Projects on international waterways

This policy applies to the following types of international waterways: (a) any river, canal, lake, or similar body of water that forms a boundary between, or any river or body of surface water that flows through, two or more states; (b) any tributary or other body of surface water that is a component of any waterway described in (a) above.

This policy applies to the following types of projects: hydroelectric, irrigation, flood control, navigation, drainage, water and sewerage, industrial, and similar projects that involve the use or potential pollution of international waterways as described above.

If ARIS implements any project that relates to this category, it should familiarize itself with OP 7.50 and strictly adhere to the procedures therein.

OP 7.60 Projects in disputed areas

Projects in disputed areas may raise a number of delicate problems affecting relations not only between the Bank and its member countries, but also between the country in which the project is carried out and one or more neighboring countries. In order not to prejudice the position of either the Bank or the countries concerned, any dispute over an area in which a proposed project is located is dealt with at the earliest possible stage.

Document references to OP WB, Procedures for Environmental Assessment of WB and Environmental Protection Policy of WB are presented below.

OP 4.01 Environmental assessment
http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/9367A2A9D9DAEED38525672C007D0972?OpenDocument

BP 4.01 Environmental assessment

http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/C4241D657823FD818525672C007D096E?OpenDocument

OP 4.04 Natural environment

http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/71432937FA0B753F8525672C007D07AA?OpenDocument

BP 4.04 Natural environment

http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/62B0042EF3FBA64D8525672C007D0773?OpenDocument

OP 4.09 Pest control

http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/665DA6CA847982168525672C007D07A3?OpenDocument

OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources

http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/55FA484A98BC2E68852567CC005BCBDB?OpenDocument

OP 4.12 Involuntary resettlement

http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/CA2D01A4D1BDF58085256B19008197F6?OpenDocument

BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement

http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/19036F316CAFA52685256B190080B90A?OpenDocument

OP 4.20 Indigenous population

http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/0F7D6F3F04DD70398525672C007D08ED?OpenDocument

OP 4.36 Forests

http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/C972D5438F4D1FB78525672C007D077A?OpenDocument

BP 4.36 Forests

http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/0AE075DC916559D985256C79000BDEF0?OpenDocument

OP 4.37 Safety of dams

http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/C12766B6C9D109548525672C007D07B9?OpenDocument

BP 4.37 Safety of dams

http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/D3448207C94C92628525672C007D0733?OpenDocument

OP 7.50 Projects on international waterways

http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/5F511C57E7F3A3DD8525672C007D07A2?OpenDocument

BP 7.50 Projects on international waterways

http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/47D35C1186367F338525672C007D07AE?OpenDocument

OP 7.60 Projects in disputed areas

http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/72CC6840FC533D508525672C007D076B?OpenDocument

BP 7.60 Projects in disputed areas
http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/5DB8B30312AD33108525672C007D0788?OpenDocument

ANNEX 5. MAIN ISSUES REGARDING ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS (ACM) and ASBESTOS WASTE TO BE CONSIDERED WITHIN THE SITE-SPECIFIC ESMP

Asbestos is a group of naturally occurring fibrous silicate minerals. It was once used widely in the production of many industrial and household products because of its useful properties, including fire retardation, electrical and thermal insulation, chemical and thermal stability, and high tensile strength. Today, however, asbestos is recognized as a cause of various diseases and cancers and is considered a health hazard if inhaled.

Because the health risks associated with exposure to asbestos area now widely recognized, global health and worker organizations, research institutes, and some governments have enacted bans on the commercial use of asbestos.

Good practice is to minimize the health risks associated with ACM by avoiding their use in new construction and renovation, and, if installed asbestos-containing materials are encountered, by using internationally recognized standards and best practices to mitigate their impact. In all cases, the World Bank expects borrowers and other clients to use alternative materials wherever feasible.

ACM must be avoided in new construction. In reconstruction, demolition, and removal of damaged infrastructure, asbestos hazards must be identified and a risk management plan adopted that includes disposal techniques and end-of-life sites.

Asbestos-containing (AC) products include flat panels, corrugated panels used for roofing, water storage tanks, water, and sewer pipes etc.. Thermal insulation containing asbestos and sprayed asbestos for insulation and acoustic damping were widely used through the 1970s and should be looked for in any project involving boilers and insulated pipes.

As asbestos is often used in construction (mainly for roofing) in the Kyrgyz Republic, it can present a risk for the health of workers and population, who live near buildings that need capital repair with replacement of roofing or demolition.

ARIS specialists must inform beneficiaries on potential risk for their health and instruct not using asbestos as construction material during construction/rehabilitation works.

AC sheets used as roofing

Any asbestos product or material that is ready for disposal is defined as asbestos waste. Asbestos waste also includes contaminated building materials, tools that cannot be decontaminated, personal protective equipment and damp rags used for cleaning. Always this type of waste must be treated as ‘Hazardous Waste’.

In this regards, ACM and asbestos waste must be properly removed, stored in a separate closed area and disposed (with the consent of local administration and environmental inspectors) on a landfill on the special area for disposal of that type of waste.

ARIS must require the contractors that the removal, repair, and disposal of ACM shall be carried out in a way that minimizes worker and community asbestos exposure.

During reconstruction works, workers must avoid destroying asbestos sheets and properly dispose them at construction sites until final disposal happens. Workers must wear protective over garment, gloves and respirators during work with asbestos sheets.

Proper disposal of ACM is important not only to protect the community and environment but also to prevent scavenging and reuse of removed material. ACM must be transported in leak-tight containers to a secure landfill operated in a manner that precludes air and water contamination that could result from ruptured containers.

The removal and disposal of ACM and asbestos waste as well as all other ESMP measures have to be included in both the technical specifications and bill of quantities (BoQs).

Contractor shall develop site-specific ESMF where requirements to ACM and asbestos waste will be contained.

ANNEX 6. INFORMATION ON PUBLIC HEARINGS ON DISCUSSION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF) AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF) UNDER SRWSSDP

PROGRAM OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

Goal: *Informing population on social and environmental safety of planned construction /rehabilitation of water supply system in _____under the Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development Project .*

Venue:

Date and time of the public hearings:

Registration of participants	Meerim Kerimbekova	
Opening of the public hearings	Arstan Muktarov	
Presentation of SRWSSDPconcept	Chubak Chynaliev	
Presentation of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) under SRWSSDP	Meerim Kerimbekova– ARIS Safeguards Specialist	
Discussion of presentation, questions and answers, public speaking, closing remark and closing of public hearings		

INVITATION

Dear _____

We invite you to participate in public hearings on social and environmental safety of planned construction /rehabilitation of water supply system in _____ under SRWSSDP.

Public hearings will be conducted on __ _____ 2016

at _____

at _____ o'clock, registration of participants starts at _____ o'clock.

We request to confirm your participation on the phone _____ or via e-mail

ANNEX 6.1

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING MINUTES of the original ESMF

Discussion of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for water supply rehabilitation in Chu Oblast under Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development Project

Date and venue:

February 11, 2016; 12.00 p.m.

ARIS Office, Bishkek

A. Muktarov, Deputy Executive Director of ARIS, opened the meeting, greeted all the present, and introduced ARIS staff engaged in SRWSSDP.

Ch. Chanaliev presented the concept, timeline, goals and objectives of the project.

E. Kutmanova, Safeguards Specialist, presented project's social and environmental safeguards and provided detailed information on environmental safety and social security plans.

Question: J. Mambetbaev, Head of Ak-Beshim Ayil Okmotu

When will the construction/rehabilitation of the water supply system begin?

Answer: A. Muktarov

The project design is under discussion now. Next we are going to develop detailed design estimates (DDE) and invite tenders to select a contractor, then sign a contract and proceed with the project. The exact dates have not been confirmed yet.

Question: N. Bashakhanov, Chairman of Rural Public Association of Drinking Water Users (RPADWU), Kurama Ayil Okmotu

Will individual water meters be installed?

Who will pay for individual household connections?

Answer: A. Muktarov

The connection of individual households to the distribution network and installation of water meters will be at the expense of the household owners. RPADWU should supervise this work to make sure that everything is done properly and hydraulic systems are not damaged. We recommend that similar water meters be installed at all households. It will be cheaper and more effective to install water meters during the construction phase.

Question: M. Ibraimov, Head of Burana Ayil Okmotu

Does the project allow for the rehabilitation of the waste water disposal?

Answer: A. Muktarov

The project budget does not allow for waste water disposal, but we plan to consider a number of standard options in this respect.

Question: T. Bekturganov, Land Specialist, Kurama Ayil Okmotu

If any household (private) turns out to be located on the way of the proposed water transmission main, what will you do? Will the owners receive any compensation in this case?

Answer: E. Kutmanova

In this case, we will develop a Resettlement Action Plan. If any household is affected by the project, it will receive a compensation in accordance with the DDE.

Question: T. Arunov, Chairman of RPADWU, Ibraimov Ayil Okmotu

What measures will be taken to protect water bodies against pollution?

Answer: E. Kutmanova

As part of the water protection measures, we plan to clean up all construction sites, establish water protection zones around local water bodies and streams, contain and remove any potential oil spills in a timely manner, prohibit car and equipment washing within the construction sites, and check equipment for potential oil leaks on a daily basis.

Question: A. Babyshev, Deputy of Ayil Kenesh, Kurama Ayil Okmotu

If any tree cutting is planned, will you pay compensations?

Answer: E. Kutmanova

Trees and shrubs will be cut down only when needed and only after all necessary permits are obtained. In addition, new trees and shrubs will be planted as part of remedial landscape improvements: in particular, 2 new trees will be planted to replace each cut one.

Question: S. Murodoshev, Leading Specialist, Ak-Beshim Ayil Okmotu

What measures will be taken to minimize negative impacts on local communities? Does the project allow for any noise and dust control measures?

Answer: E. Kutmanova

The project allows for a rigorous contractor selection process. One of the primary requirements will be the availability of new modern equipment that meets the Euro-3 standard and has noise control fixtures. The use of heavy equipment near residential areas will be limited during the night time. All construction works will be carried out at working days during normal working hours only. The contractors will be required to ensure proper dust control, including spraying water on the ground surface at the work sites, selecting effective transportation routes and establishing speed limits for trucks and other vehicles. Solid domestic wastes will be stored in special containers with lids.

Question: S. Moldokulova, Head of the District Center for Disease Control and Prevention (State Sanitary & Epidemiological Supervision), Kurama Ayil Okmotu

Does the project allow for water disinfection? Do you plan to install any water disinfection units? If yes, what will be installed: germicidal lights or chlorination equipment?

Answer: A. Muktarov

The project allows for water disinfection, but this issue is yet to be discussed with the design firm. The type of the water disinfection system has not been selected yet.

Upon discussion, it was RESOLVED to:

- Accept the proposed water supply construction/rehabilitation project in Chu Oblast as feasible for implementation;
- Approve the proposed project and proceed with the implementation.

A. Muktarov

Chairman

(Deputy Executive Director of ARIS)

M. Kerimbekova

Secretary

ПРОТОКОЛ
Общественных слушаний по обсуждению
Плана управления окружающей средой и Основ политики переселения при реабилитации систем водоснабжения в Чуйской области в рамках Третьего Проекта сельского водоснабжения и санитарии (ПСВС-3)

Место и время проведения: г.Бишкек, офис АРИС
11 февраля 2016 г. в 12:00 часов

Муктаров А.– заместитель исполняемого директора АРИС открыл слушания, поприветствовав приглашенных и представил сотрудников АРИС, участвовавших в подготовке ПСВС-3.
Чаналиев Ч.- представил презентацию о концепции, сроках реализации, целях и задачах, проекта.
Кутманова Е. – специалист по мерам безопасности, представила презентацию о мерах социально-экологической безопасности, предусмотренных в проекте. Подробно рассказала об экологической безопасности, социальных мерах защиты.

Вопрос: Мамбетбаев Ж.-глава айыл окмоту Ак-Бешим
Когда начнется строительство/реабилитации системы водоснабжения нашего проекта?
Ответ: Муктаров А.
В настоящее время идет обсуждение дизайна проекта. Далее будет разрабатываться Проектно-сметная документация (ПСД), а затем объявлен тендер на отбор подрядной организации, следующий этап - подписание контракта, а затем начнется реализация проекта. Точные сроки еще не определены.
Вопрос: **Башаханов Н.- председатель СООППВ айыл окмоту Курама.**
Будут ли установлены индивидуальные домовые счетчики учетов воды?
За чей счет будут домовые подключения?
Ответ: Муктаров А.
Затраты на подключение от распределительных сетей к домохозяйствам с включением водомеров будет за счет собственника. Данные работы должны быть проведены под контролем главы СООППВ для выполнения работ надлежащим образом и неповреждения системы гидравлики. Желательно, использовать однотипные водомеры. Стоимость домовых подключений будет дешевле и качественнее если будут произведены в ходе строительных работ.
Вопрос: Ибраимов М.- глава айыл окмоту Бурана
Будет ли проектом предусмотрена реабилитация системы канализации?
Ответ: Муктаров А.
В бюджете проекта не предусмотрена канализация, но будут проведены работы по ознакомлению нескольких вариантов типовых решений.
Вопрос: Бектурганов Т.-специалист по земельным вопросам айыл окмоту Курама
Если объекты собственников (частных лиц) попадет под предполагаемую трассу водовода что будет предпринято? Будут ли какие-либо компенсации?
Ответ: Кутманова Е.
В этом случае будет готовиться План действий по переселению. Если данный объект попадет под воздействие проекта будут выплачиваться компенсации согласно ПДП.
Вопрос: Арунов Т.-председатель СООППВ (Ибраимовский аыйл окмоту)
Какие меры будут предприняты для защиты водных объектов от загрязнения?

Ответ: Кутманова Е.

Будут применяться следующие меры: санитарная очистка территорий, отведенных под строительные работы, соблюдение режима водоохранных зон местных водотоков, своевременная зачистка территорий от нефти и мазутных проливов, запрет на мойку машин и механизмов на территории строительства, ежедневные проверки оборудования на предмет утечки масел.

Вопрос: Бабышев А.-депутат айылного Кенеша (айыл окмоту Курама)

В случае вырубки деревьев при строительстве будут ли предусмотрены компенсации?

Ответ: Кутманова Е.

Вырубка деревьев и кустарников будет проводиться строго по необходимости только и после получения разрешительных документов с учетом компенсационного озеленения. За одно вырубленное дерево будет посажено 2.

Вопрос: Муродошев С.-ведущий специалист (айыл окмоту Ак-Бешим)

Какие меры будут предприняты для минимизации воздействия на местных жителей? Предусмотрены ли меры по минимизации шума и пыли?

Ответ: Кутманова Е.

В рамках проекта будет строгий отбор подрядных организация, важнейшим условием будет наличие новой оснащенной техники со стандартом Евро-3,также техника будет оснащена глушителями, будут ограничения строительных работ с помощью тяжелой техники возле жилых районов в ночное время, выполнение работ строго по будним дням, в течение, стандартного рабочего времени. Будут применять меры по пылеподалению путем увлажнения территорий строительства, ограничение скорости движения транспортных средств и выбор подходящих транспортных маршрутов. Твёрдо-бытовые отходы будут храниться в специальных контейнерах с закрытыми крышками.

Вопрос: Молдокулова С. - глава ПРЦПЗ и ГСЭН (СанЭпидемНадзор Курама АО):

Будет ли проектом предусмотрено обеззараживание воды? Будут ли установлены обеззараживающие установки? Если да, то какой что предусмотрено: бактерицидные лампы или хлорирование.

Ответ: Муктаров А.

Обеззараживание воды предусмотрено, но это будет обсуждаться с проектировщиком. Пока не известно, что точно будет установлено.

РЕШИЛИ:

Считать разработанный проект по строительству/реабилитации систем водоснабжения в Чуйской области приемлемым к реализации.

Одобрить проект и приступить к реализации.

Председатель
(зам. исполнительного директора) **А.Муктаров**

Секретарь: **Керимбекова М**

LIST OF REGISTRATION

СПИСОК

участников общественных слушаний по обсуждению Плана управления окружающей средой и Основ политики переселения при реабилитации систем водоснабжения в Чуйской области в рамках Третьего Проекта сельского водоснабжения и санитарии (ПСВС-3)

Третий Проект сельского водоснабжения и санитарии (ПСВС-3)

г.Бишкек — 11 февраля 2016 г.

№ п/п	Ф.И.О. участника	Организация/Должность	Подпись
1	Башаханов Н.Е	председатель СООПВ „Сатаалы-Ата" Бурана	
2	Сапарбаров О.А	глава А/А Бурана	
3	Кирибаев К.	председатель аймак. Бурана	
4	Бактияров О.С.	Нач. Ж.К.Х. (АО Бурана)	
5	Бабаемев А.Т.	депутат Айыл-Кенеш (Бурана)	
6	Молдокулова С.С	гл. вр ГРИПС и ГСЭН	
7	Талаетбаева С.Ж.	ГСИК (АО Бурана)	
8	Исаева Ж.З	спец. по инвест. А/О Бурана	
9	Бектурганов	спец по зем. вопр о/о Бурана	
10	Акпаров Т.З.	депутат Айыл-Кенеш	
11	Бегалиев К.С	Айыл башкы (Ибраим АО)	
12	Сабыров Т.С	гл. Ибраимовский о/окм	
13	Арыков Т.Б.	Ибраимовский айыл башчы	
14	Беккулуев Н.	Ибраимовский айыл башч.	
15	Мамбетов М	Ак-Бешим а/о башчысы	
16	Нурдоолот	Ак-Беш вед. спец	
17	Исраилов М.А	Бурана а/о глава	
18	Осмонов Т.О	Бурана а/о	
19	Субанов М.	Бурановский а/о	
20	Туктаров А.	Зам. технического директора	
21	Ыскаков Ч.	АРИС	
22	Кутманова Е.	специалист по охране безопасн.	
23	Керимбекова М.	АРИС	


11/02/2016

ANNEX 6.2

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING MINUTES of the original ESMF

Discussion of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for water supply rehabilitation in Osh Oblast under Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development Project

Date and venue:

February 16, 2016; 11.00 a.m.

Osh

Chubak Chynaliev opened the meeting, greeted all the present, introduced ARIS staff engaged in SRWSSDP, and presented the concept, timeline, goals and objectives of the project.

E. Kutmanova, Safeguards Specialist, presented project's social and environmental safeguards and provided detailed information on environmental safety and social security plans.

Question: Sh. ul. Rakhmanberdi, Head of Kashka-Jol Ayil Okmotu

When will the construction/rehabilitation of the water supply system begin?

Answer: Ch. Chynaliev

The project design is under discussion now. Next we are going to develop detailed design estimates (DDE) and invite tenders to select a contractor, then sign a contract and proceed with the project. The exact dates have not been confirmed yet.

Question: T. Tuybaev, Head of Otuz-Adur Ayil Okmotu

Who will obtain necessary permits?

Answer: Ch. Chynaliev

All necessary permits should be obtained by the client, i.e. ayil okmotu.

Question: A. Attokurov, Chief Specialist, Kyrgyz-Ata Ayil Okmotu

There are trees and shrubs growing at the proposed construction sites. If any trees are cut down during construction, will there be any compensation?

Answer: E. Kutmanova

Trees and shrubs will be cut down only when needed and only after all necessary permits are obtained. In addition, new trees and shrubs will be planted as part of remedial landscape improvements: in particular, 2 new trees will be planted to replace each cut one.

Question: T. Bazarbaev, Land Surveyor, Otuz-Adur Ayil Okmotu

If any building has to be demolished for construction purposes, who will do this and at whose expense?

Answer: E. Kutmanova

During the design, we will make every effort to avoid house demolition where possible and look for alternative options. However, if demolition is unavoidable, the building will be demolished by the contractor using resettlement funds.

Question:

Will ARIS provide technical supervision?

Answer: Ch. Chynaliev

Yes, the project allows for technical supervision by ARIS.

Question: Sh. ul. Rakhmanberdi, Head of Kashka-Jol Ayil Okmotu

Will the construction agreement be a tripartite agreement, i.e. between the ayil okmotu, ARIS and contractor?

Answer: Ch. Chynaliev

No, this will be a bilateral agreement between the ayil okmotu and the contractor.

Question: B. Maripov, Head of Kyrgyz-Ata Ayil Okmotu

There is no water disinfection system in our ayil okmotu. Does the project cover water disinfection issues?

Answer: Ch. Chynaliev

Yes, the project allows for water disinfection. The design institute will consider and offer a number of water disinfection options. The design institute will consult with ayil okmotu and RPADWU on this matter.

Question: A. Ardinov, Land Surveyor, Kashka-Jol Ayil Okmotu

Does the project budget allow for individual household connections?

Answer: Ch. Chynaliev

No, all individual household connections will be at the expense of households. RPADWU should supervise this work to make sure that everything is done properly and hydraulic systems are not damaged. It will be cheaper and more effective to install water meters during the construction phase.

Question: M. Asanov, Chairman of RPADWU, Kyrgyz-Ata Ayil Okmotu

Does the project allow for water meters?

Answer: Ch. Chynaliev

The project budget has certain constraints, so it does not allow for water metering. Water meters should be purchased and installed by households as well. We recommend that RPADWU and ayil okmotu organize centralized procurement of similar water meters (same type).

Question: Abdyrazakov, Kashka-Jol Ayil Okmotu

Who will set the tariffs on water?

Answer: Ch. Chynaliev

The ayil kenesh will establish the tariffs and submit them for approval to the Anti-Trust Committee.

Question: B. Absatarov, Chairman of RPADWU, Kyrgyz-Ata Ayil Okmotu

Does the project cover rehabilitation of sanitation systems?

Answer: Ch. Chynaliev

No, the project does not cover sanitation issues, but we will offer for consideration standard designs of cesspools and waste pits that allow for localized wastewater treatment.

Question: T. Tuybaev, Head of Otuz-Adur Ayil Okmotu

Our current water supply system uses asbestos pipes. Will they be replaced under the project? Why are asbestos containing materials are prohibited?

Answer: E. Kutmanova

If any section of the water supply system subject to rehabilitation turns out to consist of asbestos pipes, they will be replaced. The use of asbestos bearing materials should be avoided in any new construction or rehabilitation due to the health risks posed by asbestos. During the rehabilitation, all necessary precautions will be taken when handling such materials: all asbestos containing materials will be immediately removed from the worksite and disposed to the landfill; workers will necessarily use appropriate safety tools. Since today it is widely recognized that exposure to asbestos is dangerous to human health, world health organizations, trade unions, research institutes and governments of some countries have banned the commercial use of asbestos. In all cases, the World Bank expects its borrowers and other clients to use alternative options where possible.

Upon discussion, it was RESOLVED to:

- Accept the proposed ESMF for subprojects in Kyrgyz-Ata, Otuz-Adyr and Kashka-Jol Ayil Okmotus, Osh Oblast (water supply rehabilitation/ reconstruction) as feasible for implementation;
- Approve the proposed project and proceed with the implementation.

B. Maripov

Chairman

(Head of Kyrgyz-Ata Ayil Okmotu)

M. Kerimbekova

Secretary

ПРОТОКОЛ
Общественных слушаний по обсуждению
Плана управления окружающей средой и Основ политики переселения при реабилитации систем водоснабжения в Чуйской области в рамках Третьего Проекта сельского водоснабжения и санитарии (ПСВС-3)

Место и время проведения: г.Ош
16 февраля 2016 г. в 11:00 часов
Чыналиев Чубак открыл слушания, поприветствовав приглашенных и представил сотрудников АРИС, участвовавших в подготовке ПСВС-3. Представил презентацию о концепции, сроках реализации, целях и задачах, проекта.
Кутманова Е. – специалист по мерам безопасности, представила презентацию о мерах социально-экологической безопасности, предусмотренных в проекте. Подробно рассказала об экологической безопасности, социальных мерах защиты.

Вопрос: Рахманберди у. Ш. - глава айыл окмоту Кашка-Жол
Когда начнутся строительные работы по строительству/реабилитации систем водоснабжения?
Ответ: Чыналиев Ч.
В настоящее время идет обсуждение дизайна проекта. Далее будет разрабатываться Проектно-сметная документация (ПСД), а затем объявлен тендер на отбор подрядной организации, следующий этап - подписание контракта, а затем начнется реализация проекта.
Вопрос: Туйбаев Т.-глава айыл окмоту Отуз-Адыр
Кто будет заниматься оформлением разрешительных документов?
Ответ: Чыналиев Ч.
Все разрешительные документы должен обеспечить заказчик, то есть айыл окмоту.
Вопрос: Аттокуров А.-главный специалист (айыл окмоту Кыргыз-Ата)
На месте предполагаемого строительства в нашем айыл окмоту находятся деревья и кустарники. В случае вырубки деревьев при строительстве будут ли предусмотрены компенсации?
Ответ: Кутманова Е.
Вырубка деревьев и кустарников будет проводиться строго по необходимости только и после получения разрешительных документов с учетом компенсационного озеленения. За одно вырубленное дерево будет посажено 2.
Вопрос: Базарбаев Т.- землеустроитель айыл окмоту Отуз-Адыр
Если для строительства системы водоснабжения понадобится снести дом, кто будет это делать и за чей счет будет снос дома?
Ответ: Кутманова Е.
При проектировании будут по возможности обходить объекты сноса, будут искаться альтернативные пути, но при неизбежных случаях эта процедура будет производиться подрядной организации за счет компенсационных мер по переселению.
Вопрос:
Будет ли технический надзор со стороны АРИС
Ответ: Чыналиев Ч.
Да, технический надзор предусмотрен.
Вопрос: Рахманберди у. Ш. - глава айыл окмоту Кашка-Жол
При осуществлении строительных работ договор будет трёхсторонним, то есть айыл окмоту, АРИС и подрядная организация?
Ответ: Чыналиев Ч.
Нет, договор будет двухсторонним, будет заключен договор между айыл окмоту и подрядной организацией.

Вопрос: Марипов Б. - глава айыл окмоту Кыргыз-Ата
В настоящее время в нашем айыл окмоту нет обеззараживания питьевой воды. Обеззараживание воды предусмотрено проектом?
Ответ: Чыналиев Ч.
Обеззараживание воды предусмотрено. Проектный институт определит и предложит варианты обеззараживания воды. Проектный институт будет консультироваться с айыл окмоту и СООППВ по данному вопросу.
Вопрос: Ардинов А.- землеустроитель айыл окмоту Кашка-Жол
В проектном бюджете заложены домовые подключения?
Ответ: Чыналиев Ч.
Нет, домовые подключения будут за счёт собственника домовладений. Данные работы должны быть проведены под контролем главы СООППВ для выполнения работ надлежащим образом и не повреждения системы гидравлики. Стоимость домовых подключений будет дешевле и качественнее если будут произведены в ходе строительных работ.
Вопрос: Асанов М.-председатель СООППВ айыл окмоту Кыргыз-Ата
А водомеры предусмотрены проектом?
Ответ: Чыналиев Ч.
Бюджет проекта ограничен, поэтому по проекту пока не предусмотрен и закуп водомеров также будет производиться за счет собственника. Рекомендуется чтобы СООППВ и айыл окмоту организовали централизованный закуп однотипных водомеров.
Вопрос: Абдыразаков –Кашка-Жол айыл окмоту
Кто будет устанавливать тариф на воду?
Ответ: Чыналиев Ч.
Тариф будет утвержден айыльным кенешем и согласован антимонопольным комитетом.
Вопрос: Абсатаров Б.-председатель СООППВ айыл окмоту Отуз-Адыр
Будет ли проведена канализация?
Ответ: Чыналиев Ч.
Нет, система канализации не предусмотрена проектом, но будут предложены для домохозяйств типовые проекты септиков и выгребных ям с применением локальных очистных сооружений.
Вопрос: Туйбаев Т.-глава айыл окмоту Отуз-Адыр
В настоящее время в нашей системе водоснабжения используются асбестовые трубы. Будут ли они заменены в предстоящем проекте? И почему запрещено использование асбестосодержащих материалов?
Ответ: Кутманова Е.
Если участок попадет под реконструкцию то асбестовые трубы будут заменены. В связи с риском для здоровья населения использования асбестосодержащих материалов сводится к минимум путем исключения таких материалов из нового строительства/реабилитации. При реабилитации систем водоснабжения будут применяться все меры предосторожности при работе с такими материалами: немедленный вывоз материала на захоронение, применение рабочими инструментов мер безопасности. Поскольку сейчас широко признается риск для здоровья при нахождении в зоне распространения асбеста, мировые организации по здравоохранению и объединения трудящихся, исследовательские институты и правительства некоторых стран ввели запрет на его коммерческое применение. Во всех случаях Всемирный банк ожидает от заемщиков и других заказчиков, что они по возможности будут применять альтернативные материалы.

РЕШИЛИ:

Считать ПУОСС, разработанный для подпроектов Ошской области в айыл окмоту Отуз-Адыр, Кыргыз-Ата, Кашка-Жол (строительство/реабилитация систем водоснабжения) приемлемым к реализации.

Одобрить проект и приступить к реализации.

Председатель (глава АО Кыргыз-Ата): **Марипов Б.**

Секретарь (главный специалист ДРПВ): **Токтобаев М.**

LIST OF REGISTRATION

СПИСОК

участников общественных слушаний по обсуждению Плана управления окружающей средой и Основ политики переселения при реабилитации систем водоснабжения в Чуйской области в рамках Третьего Проекта сельского водоснабжения и санитарии (ПСВС-3)

Третий Проект сельского водоснабжения и санитарии (ПСВС-3)

г.Ош 16 февраля 2016 г.

№ п/п	Ф.И.О. участника	Организация/Должность	Подпись
1.	Кадаканкаев. С	ДРПВиВ тех. отдел	
2.	Токсобаев Б.М	ДРПВ гл. спец	
3.	Рахманберди у. Ш.	гл. с/у Кашка-Жол	
4.	Ардиков А.	зем. устр. а/о Кашка-Жол	
5	Абдыразаков.	СООВВП Исанов округ	
6	Шарипов Б.А	глава с/у Кочкор-Ата	
7	Асанов М	СООВВП "Жаз-Тоодой-суу"	
8	Толубаев С,	гл. специалист, а/о Кыргыз-Ата	
9.	Мамыров С.	ДРПВиВ – зав. отделом	
10.	Торомурзаев Т	Гл. спец. а/у Отуз-Адыр	
11	Абсаттаров А	Кызыл-Тал-суу" СООППВ	
12.	Атокуров А	Кыргыз-Ата а/о гл. спец	
13	Эшкулов Т	Исанов а/о СООППВ	
14.	Ботобаев М	Исанов а/о СООППВ	
15	Базарбаев А	Отуз-Адыр жер адиси	
16	Бусубаев Б	Отуз-Адыр а/а башчы	
17.	Чыналиев Ч.	АРИС.	
18	Кершебекова М	АРИС.	
19	Кутманова Е	АРИС.	


16/02/2016

ANNEX 6.3

Public hearings were held due to adding subprojects Kun-Tuu, Alekseevka, Kyzyl-Tuu, Tolok in Chui Oblast; Gulbaar, Sary-Tash, Achyk-Suu in Osh oblast; Darhan, Chelpek in Issyk-Kul oblast.

MINUTES OF MEETING of the original ESMF

Public consultation on the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of water system rehabilitation in Chui and Issyk-Kul oblasts under Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development Project)

Date and venue: Bishkek, ARIS Office

June 23, 2016; 01.00 p.m.

A. Muktarov, ARIS Deputy Executive Director, opened the meeting by greeting the participants and introduced ARIS staff who worked on SRWSSDPpreparation.

Ch. Chynaliev, Institutional Strengthening Specialist, presented the concept, lifetime, goals and objectives of the project.

M. Kerimbekova, Safeguards Specialist, presented social and environmental safeguards and provided details of environmental and social security measures proposed under the project.

Question 1: How were villages selected? What were the selection criteria?

Answer: The list of villages was provided by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, as represented by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation under the State Agency for Architecture, Construction and Communal Services.

Question 2: Will the proposed project strongly affect the natural environment in our area?

Answer: Environmental pollution, waste generation and natural resource depletion are very unlikely. Risk management will include preventive environmental management and regular monitoring.

Question 3: In case of resettlement or land acquisition, who will pay compensations?

Answer: Compensations for land acquisition are the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic, i.e. the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Question 4: What is the share of the loan in total financing? Who is responsible for repaying the loan?

Answer: The project is financed by the World Bank; 55% is a loan and 45% is a grant. The loan will be repaid by the Kyrgyz Government.

Question 5: What action will be taken if water system construction affects any property?

Answer: In this case a Resettlement Action Plan will be prepared and the project affected persons (PAPs) will receive compensations.

Question 6: Will individuals who have no formal title to property but claim they own it be entitled to any compensation?

Answer: If such individuals can formalize their ownership of property and this ownership will be recognized by the law of the Kyrgyz Republic, then they will receive compensation as planned.

Question 7: What will be done to minimize tree cutting?

Answer: Trees and shrubs will be cut down only when necessary and only upon receipt of permitting documents and with due regard to tree replacement requirements.

Question 8: Is any co-financing required from ayil okmotus?

Answer: No, co-financing from ayil okmotus is not required.

Question 9: Will water resources be affected?

Answer: Environmental risks are very low and necessary action will be take to minimize them: cleanup of construction sites, establishment of buffer zones along local waterways as required by law, timely containment and removal of petroleum and oil spills, prohibition of car and equipment wash at construction sites, and daily equipment inspections for potential oil leaks.

Upon discussion, it was RESOLVED to:

- Accept the proposed water system construction/rehabilitation project for Chui oblast as feasible;
- Approve the project and proceed with the implementation.

A. Muktarov

Chairman

(Deputy Executive Director)

M. Kerimbekova

Secretary

ПРОТОКОЛ
Общественных слушаний по обсуждению
Основ управления окружающей социальной средой и Основ политики переселения при реабилитации систем водоснабжения в Чуйской и Иссык-Кульской областях в рамках Третьего Проекта сельского водоснабжения и санитарии (ПСВС-3)

Место и время проведения: г.Бишкек, офис АРИС
23 июня 2016 г. в 13:00 часов

Муктаров А.– заместитель исполнительного директора АРИС открыл слушания, поприветствовав приглашенных и представил сотрудников АРИС, участвовавших в подготовке ПСВС-3.

Чыналиев Ч.- специалист по институциональному развитию представил презентацию о концепции, сроках реализации, целях и задачах, проекта.

Керимбекова М.– консультант по мерам безопасности, представила презентацию о мерах социально-экологической безопасности, предусмотренных в проекте. Подробно рассказала об экологической безопасности, социальных мерах защиты.

Вопрос 1: Как происходил отбор сел? По каким критериям отбирались села?
Ответ: Список был предоставлен Правительством Кыргызской Республики в лице Департамента развития питьевого водоснабжения и водоотведения при ГААСЖКХ.

Вопрос 2: Экология в нашей окрестности сильно пострадает от предстоящего проекта.
Ответ: Риски загрязнения, засорения и истощения природных ресурсов маловероятны. Управление рисками будет осуществляться за счет превентивных природоохранных мероприятий и проведения регулярного экологического мониторинга.

Вопрос 3: В случаях переселения, отвода земель за чей счет будет выплачиваться компенсация?
Ответ: Ответственность за выплату возмещаемых компенсационных расходов, вследствие изъятия земель, возлагается на Министерство Финансов Кыргызской Республики, то есть Правительство Кыргызской Республики

Вопрос 4: Какова доля кредит от всей суммы финансирования? И кто будет возвтращать кредит?
Ответ: Данный проект финансируется Всемирным Банком- 55%-кредит, 45% грант. Кредит будет выплачивать Правительство Кыргызской Республики.

Вопрос 5: Если при прокладке водовода будет затронуто чье то имущество какие меры будут предприняты?
Ответ: В таком случае будет составляться План действия по переселению и соответственно будут вывплачиваться компенсации лицу подвергшемуся влиянию проекта (ЛПВВ).

Вопрос 6: Имеют ли лица не имеющие формальных юридических прав на имущество, но предъявляющие права на них получить компенсации.
Ответ: Если лицо сможет легализовать свои права на имущество, и данный факт будет признан законодательством Кыргызской Республики, то он сможет получить компенсации в полной мере.

Вопрос 7: Каковы меры по вырубке зеленых насаждений?
Ответ: Вырубка деревьев и кустарников будет проводиться строго по необходимости и только после получения разрешительных документов с учетом компенсационного озеленения.

Вопрос 8: Предвидится ли загрязнение водных объектов.
Ответ: Риск загрязнения низок, для их предотвращения будут применяться следующие меры: санитарная очистка территорий, отведенных под строительные работы, соблюдение режима водоохранных зон местных водотоков, своевременная зачистка территорий от нефти и мазутных проливов, запрет на мойку машин и механизмов на территории строительства, ежедневные проверки оборудования на предмет утечки масел.

РЕШИЛИ:

Считать разработанный проект по строительству/реабилитации систем водоснабжения в Чуйской области приемлемым к реализации.
Одобрить проект и приступить к реализации.

Председатель
(зам. исполнительного директора) **А.Муктаров**

Секретарь: **Керимбекова М**

LIST OF REGISTRATION

СПИСОК

участников общественных слушаний по обсуждению Основ Управления окружающей социальной средой и Основ политики переселения при реабилитации систем водоснабжения в Чуйской области и Иссык-Кульской областях в рамках Третьего Проекта сельского водоснабжения и санитарии (ПСВС-3)

г.Бишкек **23 июня 2016 г.**

№ п/п	Ф.И.О. участника	Организация/Должность	Подпись
1	Джумашев Н.К.	Глава Толкенского а/о	[signature]
2	Тайлнаев А.А.	землеустроитель Тюзек-сай	[signature]
3	Джамбаева Э.Э.	МРЦПЗ и ГСЭН зав с/о	[signature]
4	Жолдошалиев К.М.	Пред СООППВ „Жаңы-Суу"	[signature]
5	Исаев Р.Т.	Глава Чолпонского А/о	[signature]
6	Ерашев Н.К.	спец землеустройств	[signature]
7	Сарапова С.Б.	нач. фин отдел	[signature]
8	Омурзакова А.Б.	спец экономист	[signature]
9	Ходжаев К.М.	пред. СООППВ „Кок-Бел"	[signature]
10	Люшакова О.Т.	зав.отд МРЦПЗ и ГСЭН	[signature]
11	Харитонова И.И.	председ. СООППВ „Нар. Бак"	[signature]
12	Секиев Б.С.	Охраны окружающей	[signature]
13		среды ЧБТУГАООС и ЛХ	[signature]
14	Телеметов. М.Э.	Глава Шейшинского а/о	[signature]
15	Баймонкоев Б.М.	Жайыл а/о, главн. специалист по землеустройству ЖКХ и ГС	[signature]
16	Кадыркулов К.	ЭПРО по Московскому р-ну	[signature]
17	Сулайманов Э.Э.	ЧБТУГАООС и ЛХ	[signature]
18	Нурмаматов З.О.	Глава Кызыл-Туу а/о	[signature]
19	Исаченко А.М.	Пред СООППВ	[signature]
20	Турганбаев Т.	Пред СОППК	[signature]
21	Дуйшебаев	Пр СООППВ	[signature]
22	Онуров М.	Спец. а/о Кызыл-Туу	[signature]
23	Тайлаабаева	Об бас Кыр Кызыл-Туу	[signature]

СПИСОК

участников общественных слушаний по обсуждению Основ Управления окружающей социальной средой и Основ политики переселения при реабилитации систем водоснабжения в Чуйской области и Иссык-Кульской областях в рамках Третьего Проекта сельского водоснабжения и санитарии (ПСВС-3)

г.Бишкек **23 июня 2016 г.**

№ п/п	Ф.И.О. участника	Организация/Должность	Подпись
27	Аттамышев К.С	Председ. СООППВ „Чоро"	
28	Болотбекова Н	бух СООППВ Чоро	
28	Саспаков Т.А	сем врач Сан.кур.РЦ ГТБ	
29.	Сотиконов	глава А/о Дорткоо	
30	Алымбаев М	землеустроит	
31	Баймуратов Н	СОППВ Дорткоо	
32	Исаков А.	спец по доходам	
33	Шилов В.М	спец ЖКХ	
34	Омурзаков Ф	СООППВ, Шалта бух	
35	Керимбеков М.	АРИС	


www.aris.kg

ANNEX 6.4

MINUTES OF MEETING of the original ESMF

Public consultation on the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of water system rehabilitation in Osh oblast under Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development Project

Date and venue: Osh, ARIS Office

June 24, 2016; 01.00 p.m.

Ch. Chynaliev, Institutional Strengthening Specialist, opened the meeting by greeting the participants and presented the concept, lifetime, goals and objectives of the project.

M. Kerimbekova, Safeguards Specialist, presented social and environmental safeguards and provided details of environmental and social security measures proposed under the project.

Question 1: Are our village officially on the list?

Answer: Yes, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation under the State Agency for Architecture, Construction and Communal Services has officially included your villages on the list.

Question 2: Who will have the facilities after the works are complete?

Answer: The facilities will be transferred to ayil okmotus.

Question 3: What water disinfection methods does the project allow for? Can you consider any disinfection methods other than chlorination? Germicidal lamps could be used as an alternative, because they are cheaper to maintain and a chlorination unit will require staff and regular chlorine supplies.

Answer: The project allows for water disinfection, but this issue will be discussed with the design firm. We do not know yet what disinfection equipment will be used. Germicidal lamps have some drawbacks too; if there is a leak, the water will be cross-contaminated, so chlorination is a preferred choice in this case. However, this issue will be considered in detail during the design phase. The strengths and weakness of each disinfection option will be discussed in detail.

Question 4: Does the project budget cover the preparation of detail designs and estimates? Or this will be the responsibility of ayil okmotus?

Answer: The project budget covers detail designs and estimates. The ayil okmotus will not have to do it on their own.

Question 5: Does the project allow for sanitation improvements? Will households have septic tanks installed?

Answer: No, the project does not allow for sanitation improvements or septic tank installation. However, a number of standard designs will be considered to address this issue.

Question 6: Households will pay for individual connections to the water system. Are you going to keep outdoor standpipes?

Answer: We plan to keep 2 or 3 outdoor standpipes for emergency purposes. However, this issue is subject to discussion with ayil okmotus.

Question 7: Some systems use asbestos containing pipes, will the proposed project use such pipes?

Answer: No, asbestos-containing materials will not be used in rehabilitation works, because it is widely recognized today that asbestos is harmful for health. Many international

health organizations, labor unions, research institutes and governments of some countries have already banned all commercial use of asbestos. If any asbestos-containing materials or waste are identified during rehabilitation works, they will be removed and stockpiled in an isolated (closed) place with all necessary precautions taken and later disposed (upon agreement with the local administration and environmental inspectors) to a designated landfill.

Question 8: There is some risk that trees will be damaged or cut down during construction/rehabilitation. What are you going to do in this respect?

Answer: The following measures are proposed: replanting or fencing for protection. If any trees have to be cut down, this issue will be first discussed with ayil okmotus and environmental authorities. If there are any large trees near the work sites, they will be marked properly and fenced to protect their trunks and root systems and thus avoid any damage.

Question 9: What about privately owned trees? Will there be any compensation for the loss of such trees ? Which budget will this compensation be paid from?

Answer: Yes, our resettlement policy allows for compensations to all project affected persons (PAPs). The compensations will be paid from the budget of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (Ministry of Finance).

Question 10: If any land has to be acquired for construction purposes, what compensation will the land owner have?

Answer: Every effort will be made to avoid land acquisition and resettlement. However, if this is unavoidable, all available options will be scrutinized to minimize potential impacts. In case of land acquisition, the priority option is to replace the acquired land by another land plot of equivalent market value that will be acceptable to the PAP and similar to the affected land in terms of size and soil fertility. If there is no such land available, the land owner will receive a cash compensation that will include the replacement cost, plus any registration and transfer taxes and the costs of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land. If the remainder of the land plot is not economically viable, the entire plot will be purchased.

Upon discussion, it was RESOLVED to:

- Accept the proposed water system construction/rehabilitation project for Osh oblast as feasible;
- Approve the project and proceed with the implementation.

A. Muktarov

Chairman

(Deputy Executive Director)

M. Kerimbekova

Secretary

ПРОТОКОЛ

Общественных слушаний по обсуждению
Основ управления окружающей социальной средой и Основ политики переселения при реабилитации систем водоснабжения в Ошской областях в рамках Третьего Проекта сельского водоснабжения и санитарии (ПСВС-3)

Место и время проведения: г.Ош, офис АРИС
24 июня 2016 г. в 13:00 часов

Чыналиев Ч.- специалист по институциональному развитию открыл слушания, поприветствовав приглашенных, представил презентацию о концепции, сроках реализации, целях и задачах, проекта.

Керимбекова М.– консультант по мерам безопасности, представила презентацию о мерах социально-экологической безопасности, предусмотренных в проекте. Подробно рассказала об экологической безопасности, социальных мерах защиты.

Вопрос 1:Наши села уже официально вошли в список?
Ответ: Да, данные села официально вошли в список, который предоставил Департамент развития питьевого водоснабжения и водоотведения при ГААСЖКХ

Вопрос 2: На чьем балансе будет числиться завершенный объект?
Ответ: Объект будет ставиться на баланс айыл окмоту.

Вопрос 3:Какой вид обеззараживания воды предусмотрен в проекте? Можете рассмотреть и другие варианты обеззараживания кроме хлорирования. Можно установить бактерицидные лампы, так как их содержание обходится дешевле, тогда как при хлораторной необходимо содержать персонал, покупать хлор, доставлять его.
Ответ: Обеззараживание воды предусмотрено, но это будет обсуждаться с проектировщиком. Пока не известно, что точно будет установлено. Но есть и минусы бактерицидной лампы, при утечках может быть вторичное загрязнение воды, в этом случае лучше хлорирование. При проектировке этот вопрос будет тщательно рассматриваться. Все преимущества и минусы каждого вида обеззараживания будут обсуждены.

Вопрос 4:Подготовка проектно-сметной документации предусмотрено в бюджете проекта? Или это будет за счет бюджета айыл окмоту?
Ответ: Подготовка ПСД предусмотрена в бюджете проекта. Нет, необходимости разрабатывать ПСД за счет айыл окмоту.

Вопрос 5:Предусмотрена ли канализация? Будут ли установлены септики для домохозяйств?
Ответ: Нет, проведение канализации не предусмотрено в проекте, септики также не заложены в бюджет. Но будут проведены работы по ознакомлению нескольких вариантов типовых решений.

Вопрос 6:Домовые подключения будут за счет домохозяйств, а уличные колонки останутся?
Ответ: Планируется оставить 2, 3 уличные аварийные колонки. Но этот вопрос еще будет обсуждаться с аыйл окмоту.

Вопрос 7:В некоторых системах имеются асбестосодержащие трубы, будут в предстоящем проект использоваться такие трубы?

Ответ: Нет, при реабилитации асбест не будет применяться, поскольку сейчас широко признается риск для здоровья при нахождении в зоне распространения асбеста, мировые организации по здравоохранению и объединения трудящихся, исследовательские институты и правительства некоторых стран ввели запрет на его коммерческое применение. В случае наличия асбеста в ходе всех реабилитационных работ, асбестосодержащие материалы и отходы будут разбираться и складироваться соответствующим образом в изолированном (закрытом) месте и с последующим захоронением (по согласию местной администрации и инспекторов окружающей среды) в специально отведенном отвале.

Вопрос 8: При строительстве/ реабилитации есть риск повреждения и вырубки зеленых насаждений. Что будет предприниматься в этих случаях?

Ответ: В этих случаях будут применяться следующие меры: пересадка и ограждение сохраняемых деревьев. Необходимый снос деревьев согласуется с аыйл окмоту и природоохранными органами. Если рядом с участком работ растут большие деревья, их следует четко обозначить и защитить ограждением, предохраняющим деревья и корневые системы, не допуская их повреждения.

Вопрос 9: А если это будет частное дерево? Будут ли компенсированы потери? И из какого бюджета выплачивается компенсация?

Ответ: Да, в этом случае будет предусмотрена компенсация согласно плану действия переселения, и будет выплачена лицу подвергшемуся влиянию проекта. Компенсационные выплаты будут оплачиваться из бюджета Правительства Кыргызской Республики (Министерство Финансов Кыргызской Республики)

Вопрос 10: Если при строительстве будет необходим необратимый отвод частной земли, то какую компенсацию получит землевладелец?.

Ответ: Необходимо избегать любого отвода земли и переселения, или если невозможно их избежать, их следует минимизировать путем изучения всех возможных вариантов. В случае отвода земли, в качестве приоритетного варианта предоставляется взамен участок земли эквивалентной рыночной стоимости, приемлемый для ЛПВП и должен соответствовать по площади и плодородности изъятому участку. При отсутствии доступной земли, выплачивается денежная компенсация по стоимости замещения, а также расходы на пошлины при оформлении и перерегистрации прав и расходы для подготовки земли до состояния, аналогичного состоянию земельного участка, подвергшегося воздействию проекта. Если остаток участка более не пригоден для использования – то должен быть выкуплен весь участок земли.

РЕШИЛИ:

Считать разработанный проект по строительству/реабилитации систем водоснабжения в Чуйской области приемлемым к реализации.

Одобрить проект и приступить к реализации.

Председатель
(зам. исполнительного директора) **А.Муктаров**

Секретарь: **Керимбекова М**

LIST OF REGISTRATION

СПИСОК

участников общественных слушаний по обсуждению Плана управления окружающей средой и Основ политики переселения при реабилитации систем водоснабжения в Ошской области в рамках Третьего Проекта сельского водоснабжения и санитарии (ПСВС-3)

Третий Проект сельского водоснабжения и санитарии (ПСВС-3)

г.Ош **24 июня 2016 г.**

№ п/п	Ф.И.О. участника	Организация/Должность	Подпись
1	Сартанбаев С	ЦПЗиГСЭН, пом. сан. вр.	
2	Абдукамилу А.	ЦПЗиГСЭН сан. врач	
3	Сапаралиев Ж.	гл. А/О, Кашкасуу	
4	Оробаев Н	Чон-Алай РЦПЗиГСЭН гл. врач	
5	Эсенов. И	Алайский р/н. глава а/о Сары-Таш	
6	Гулмиратов С	гл. а/о Кереме-Тоо	
7	Жамалов Т.	Кереме-Тоо С/ПОО	
8	Шерматов А	Кереметоо [illegible] адис	
9	Эсенова Г	Сары-Таш а/о	
10	Сартов А	Сары-Таш а/о	
11	Керимбекова М	Консультант по охране [illegible]	
12	Чотонаев Ч.	Специалист по инст-развитию	

ANNEX 6.5

MINUTES of Additional Finance
Of a community consultation meeting to discuss the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for rehabilitation of water supply systems in Osh oblast under the Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development Project (SRWSSDP)

Time and venue: Osh city
14 March 2017, 02.00 p.m.
Korchubai u. E., ARIS Infrastructure Engineer, welcomed the attendants, introduced ARIS staff who participated in SRWSSDP preparation, and made an introductory presentation on the project.
M. Kerimbekova, Safeguard Specialist, made a presentation on social and environmental project safeguards under the project and provided detailed information on environmental protection and social policies.

Question 1: Will ARIS prepare the environmental section?
Answer by M. Kerimbekova: No, ARIS will not. The design institute will prepare an environmental impact assessment and the results of this impact assessment will be formulated into the Environmental Section of design (detailed design) documentation.

Question 2: What type of disinfection will the project use?
Answer by Korchubai u. E.: Type of disinfection will depend on the water source. Today there are many ways to disinfect drinking water, but DDE should focus on serviceability in the first place.

Question 3: What is the budget per village?
Answer by Korchubai u. E.: A preliminary budget for civil works per village will be known after the consulting company submits DDEs. The project does not provide a certain budget per village; the preliminary budget will be prepared for several villages.

Question 4: Does the project include any trainings?
Answer by Korchubai u. E.: Yes, there will be workshops and trainings under the project.

Question 5: Which design institute will develop detailed design and estimates?
Answer by Korchubai u. E.: A design institute for preparation of detailed design and estimates will be selected through a tender process. The winner of the tender will prepare a complete DDE package.

Question 6: Why do you prepare these framework documents if the national legislation does not require this? You said this project falls under B category, what does it mean?
Answer by M. Kerimbekova:
As for your first question, please be informed that the project is financed by the World Bank, so all social and environmental documents must be prepared in accordance with the World Bank's requirements. This is why the ESMF and RPF have been prepared for this project as per World Bank's OP 4.01 *Environmental Assessment* and OP 4.12 *Involuntary Resettlement*, respectively.
RPF provides guidelines for development of appropriate mitigation and compensation measures for land acquisition and resettlement impacts caused by future project activities.
ESMF will allow ensuring environmental and social sustainability of activities throughout their implementation cycle and to provide the ARIS' engineering and technical staff (ETS) and consultants with adequate institutional, normative and technical framework for future processes and procedures.
As for your second question: The type and extent of environmental assessment required for a project are determined during the screening stage. Projects are classified into four categories depending on the type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the project, as well as the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts.
Using this environmental classification, the Bank classified the project as B category, i.e. the project will not include activities that may have severe or irreversible environmental impacts.

Question 7: Can you say what compensation will be paid in the event of resettlement? How many people will be resettled? What will be affected, whose land?
Answer by M. Kerimbekova: Technical designs and details have not been prepared yet, so it is not known for sure if the project design will require any temporary or permanent land acquisition or loss of community assets. This is why it is impossible to say now what the resettlement budget will be. A detailed and precise budget will be prepared as part of each Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Question 8: Will any trees be cut down as part of water pipeline construction? If yes, how many trees will be cut and where?
Answer by M. Kerimbekova: At this moment, it is hard to say how many trees will be cut down, because the design has not been prepared yet, so it is not known where pipelines will go exactly. It is only when pipeline routes are selected, we will be able to determine how many trees will need to be removed and where. However, in any case, trees will be cut down only when required and only after obtaining all necessary permits. Compensatory planting is also envisaged.

After discussion, it was RESOLVED to:

- Accept the proposed water system construction/rehabilitation project in Osh oblast as feasible for implementation; approve the project and proceed to implementation;
- The stakeholders approved the ESMF and RPF documents.

A. Muktarov
Executive Director

M. Kerimbekova
Safeguards Specialist

ПРОТОКОЛ

Общественных слушаний по обсуждению
Плана управления окружающей и социальной средой, Основ политики переселения при реабилитации систем водоснабжения в Ошской области в рамках Проекта устойчивого развития сельского водоснабжения и санитарии (ПУРСВС)

Место и время проведения: г.Ош
14 марта 2017 г. в 14:00 часов

Корчубай у. Э.– инженер по инфраструктуре АРИС, поприветствовав приглашенных, представил сотрудников АРИС, участвовавших в подготовке ПУРСВС, продемонстрировал ознакомительную презентацию по проекту.
Керимбекова М. – специалист по мерам безопасности, представила презентацию о мерах социально-экологической безопасности, предусмотренных в проекте. Подробно рассказала об экологической безопасности, социальных мерах защиты.

Вопрос №1: АРИС будет разрабатывать раздел ООС?
Ответ Керимбекова М.: Нет, АРИС не будет разрабатывать. Проектный институт должен разработать оценку воздействия намечаемой деятельности на окружающую среду. Результаты оценки воздействия необходимо оформить в виде раздела проекта (рабочего проекта) "Охрана окружающей среды".

Вопрос №2: Какой вид обеззараживания предусмотрели в проекте?
Ответ Корчубай у.Э:: выбор вида обеззараживания воды зависит от источника воды, наше время существует достаточное способов по обеззараживанию питьевой воды, но при разработке ПСД особое внимание должны уделить на удобства эксплуатации.

Вопрос №3: Каков бюджет на одно село?
Ответ Корчубай у.Э: Предварительный бюджет на выполнение СМР на село будет известен после получения разработанный ПСД от консультационной компании. В проекте определенный бюджет на одно село не предусмотрено, предварительный бюджет общий на несколько сел.

Вопрос №4: Предусмотрено ли обучение в рамках проекта?
Ответ Корчубай у.Э: В рамках данного проекта будут проводиться учебные семинары и тренинги.

Вопрос №5: Какой проектный институт будет разрабатывать проектно-сметную документацию?
Ответ Корчубай у.Э: Проектный институт по разработке проектно-сметных документации будут отбираться согласно тендера, выигравший проектный институт будут разрабатывать полный пакет ПСД.

Вопрос №6: А для чего вообще разрабатываются эти рамочные документы, ведь по национальному законодательству не требуются данные документы? И Вы упомянули что данный проект попадает под категорию В, что это значит?
Ответ Керимбекова М.:
Относительно вашего первого вопроса. Так как данный проект финансируется Всемирным Банком, все социально-экологические документы должны готовиться согласно требованиям ВБ. Поэтому в рамках данного проекта были разработаны ОУОСС и ОПП согласно политике, ОР 4.01 «Экологическая оценка» и ОР 4.12 «Вынужденное переселение» соответственно.

ОПП определяют ключевые направления разработки надлежащих мер по смягчению последствий, включая компенсации для смягчения и возмещение ущерба от воздействия отвода земель и переселения.
ОУОСС позволит обеспечить экологическую и социальную устойчивость подпроектов на протяжении всего цикла их реализации, а также обеспечить инженерно-технических работников (ИТР) и консультантов АРИС надлежащей институциональной и нормативно-технической базой для будущих процессов и процедур.
Относительно второго вопроса: В целях определения объема и типа необходимой ЭО Банк проводит предварительную экологическую оценку каждого предлагаемого проекта. Банк относит предлагаемый проект к одной из четырех категорий по типу, месту проведения, «экологической ощутимости» и масштабам, а также характера и размеров его потенциального воздействия на окружающую среду.
Согласно экологической классификации Банком была определена категория В, то есть проект не будет финансировать мероприятия, имеющие значительные или необратимые экологические последствия.

Вопрос №7: Можете ли озвучить примерную сумму компенсаций, которая будет выплачена в случае переселения? Сколько людей будет переселено, что будет затронуто, чьи земли?
Ответ Керимбекова М.: Так как технические дизайны и подробности еще не разработаны, также пока не известно точно, действительно ли дизайн проекта потребует временного или необратимого отвода земель или потери активов населения. Поэтому невозможно составить предполагаемый бюджет общей стоимости переселения. Детальный и точный бюджет будет составляться в каждом Плане действия переселения.

Вопрос №8: Планируется ли вырубка деревьев при прокладке трассы водоводов и распределительных сетей? Если да, то сколько деревьев и где будут вырублены?
Ответ Керимбекова М.: На данный момент я не могу сказать точно сколько деревьев будет вырублено, так как нет проектной документации, не известно где будут проходить трубы, только после определения трассы можно говорить о точном количестве и где будут вырублены зеленые насаждения. Но вырубка зеленых насаждений будет проводиться строго по необходимости, только после получения разрешительных документов с учетом компенсационного озеленения.

РЕШИЛИ:

- Считать разработанный проект по строительству/реабилитации систем водоснабжения в Ошской области приемлемым к реализации. Одобрить проект и приступить к реализации.
- Рамочные документы ОУОСС и ОПП были одобрены заинтересованными сторонами.

Исполнительный директор **А.Муктаров**

Специалист по мерам безопасности **М.Керимбекова**

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участников общественных слушаний по обсуждению Основ Управления окружающей и социальной средой, Основ политики переселения при реабилитации систем водоснабжения в Ошской области в рамках Проекта устойчивого развития сельского водоснабжения и санитарии (ПУРСВС) (Дополнительное финансирование)

г.Ош 14 марта 2017 г.

№ п/п	Ф.И.О. участника	Организация/Должность	Подпись
1.	Сапарбаев Жээнбек	Кара-Кулжа РОАР менеджер бөлүмү	
2	Нишанбаев Муратбек	глава а/о Кызыл-Суу	
3	Ибраимов Максат	глава а/о Жазы	
4	Иманов Эдилбек	глава а/о Салам-Алик	
5	Чопоев Орозбай	СООППВ а/о Салам-А.	
6.	Нурматов [illegible]	[illegible] а/о Салам-Алик	
7	Осмонов Исинбай	юрист Толойкон а/о	
8	Манасов Акылбек	Толойкон а.о. [illegible]	
9	Жумаев Эркин	Толойкон а.о. СОВП	
10	Болобаев Абдинаби	Жазы а/о башкы адис	
11	Акматалиев [illegible]	Кызыл Тоо [illegible]	
18.	Ахмедов Мухидин	Төпө-Коргон СООППВ дир	
19	Хаджибаев Акрам	Тепе-Коргон а/о жер адис	
20	Жээнбеков Өсорбек	Кара-Кулжа Кенжа а/о	
21	Рысбеков [illegible]	Кара-Кулжа Кеңеш а/о.	
22.	Жусупов Өмөрбек	Кара-Кулжа р-н Кенеш Жер Адис	
23	Султаналиев Карим	Озгөн-Кара-Кулжа экобекитмен	
24	Мамасабов Ашыраали	Кызыл-Жар Кара-Кулжа	
25	Айсаев Б. Уркунбек	Кызыл-Жар а/о	
26	Аскарбек у Жыргалбек	Жору а/о башчысы	

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г.Ош **14 марта 2017 г.**

№ п/п	Ф.И.О. участника	Организация/Должность	Подпись
27	Ташгараев Ти С	Алай р-ну Кожокорткендук [illegible]	
28	Садорамев С.С.	инжер Корул а/о	
29	Боромбаев Ж.	Салам-Алик а/о	
30	Мойбунов Р.Б.Н.	а/о „Жазы" Мөтүр-Бурак	
31	Иманкулов Т.Т.	Араван ЦПЗиГСЭН	
32	Хайдарова М.Т.	Кара-Суйский РЦПЗиГСЭН	
33	Исмаилов Омурбек	Шамма суу а/окмот инженер	
34	Бакиров Салайдин	Кашка-Суу а/окмот	
35	[illegible]	[illegible] Алай р/у [illegible]	
36	Бакиров Кубатбек	Кызыл-Тоо ф.х. башчы	
37	Насывидов [illegible]	Гүл. Коргон а/у	
38	Торкиев Талантбек	Кызыл-Суу инженер	
39	Кортубаев [illegible]	инженер	
40	Аскарбеков Султан	инженер	
41.	Керимбекова М.	специалист по мониторингу	

ANNEX 6.6

MINUTES of Additional Finance
Of a community consultation meeting to discuss the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for rehabilitation of water supply systems in Chui oblast under the Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development Project (SRWSSDP)

Time and venue: Bishkek city
15 March 2017, 02.00 p.m.

A. Muktarov, ARIS Executive Director, welcomed the attendants, introduced ARS staff who participated in SRWSSDP preparation and described the project and its concept.
Korchubai u. E., ARIS Infrastructure Engineer made an introductory presentation on the project.
M. Kerimbekova, Safeguard Specialist, made a presentation on social and environmental project safeguards under the project and provided detailed information on environmental protection and social policies.

Question 1: How will water needs be calculated? Will the existing water source be enough to provide the whole village with water?
Answer by Korcubai u. E.: Water consumption will be calculated based on drinking, household, livestock watering and other needs and with regard to the population growth. The existing water source may not be enough. In this case, other options will be considered to cover all water needs. During DDE preparation, all calculations will be carried out in accordance with construction norms and regulations (SNiP) of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Question 2: How much land is needed to build a water reservoir? What is the reservoir capacity? Our AO have allocated 0.2 hectare of land for reservoir construction. Will it be enough?
Answer by Korchubai u. E.: The size of land required for reservoir construction and the reservoir capacity will be determined during DDE preparation. The location, site, quantity and land size will depend on the reservoir capacity.

Question 3: At what stage will the environmental section be prepared?
Answer by M. Kerimbekova: The environmental section is part of design documentation and will be prepared during the design phase.

Question 4: Will the environmental section be subject to expert review?
Answer by M. Kerimbekova: The environmental section will be necessarily subject to state environmental expert review and approval.

Question 5: In our AO, many roads are asphalt paved. Will they be rehabilitated after construction? Does the project allow for this?
Answer by M. Kerimbekova: Yes, replacement of damaged asphalt pavement will be included in DDE if any pipelines are to be laid under the existing asphalt pavement.

Question 6: You said that compensations would be paid if the project affects private land. If the project affects private business, will be compensations paid as well? Who will be eligible for compensation?
Answer by M. Kerimbekova: Yes, all individuals whose business will be affected by the project are eligible for compensation. Persons entitled to compensation under the project will include:

- ✓ Persons whose assets are affected in full or in part, temporarily or permanently, by the project;
- ✓ Persons whose residential or commercial premises and/or agricultural land (or other land) are affected in full or in part (permanently or temporarily) by the project;
- ✓ Persons whose businesses are affected in full or in part (temporarily or permanently) by the project;
- ✓ Persons whose employment or labor is affected, temporarily or permanently, by the project;
- ✓ Persons whose crops (annual and perennial) and/or trees are affected in full or in part by the project;

- ✓ Persons whose access to community resources or property is affected in full or in part by the project;
- ✓ Persons whose sources of income are affected in full or in part by the project.

Question 7: Will the existing reservoirs be used in the new water system or new reservoirs will have to be built?
Answer by Korchubai u. E.: As part of DDE preparation, all delivery and distribution pipelines, reservoirs, buildings and structures related to water supply systems will be inspected, after which it will be decided whether they can be used or not.

Question 8: Is any contribution needed from the community? What percent? Will the project cover household connections?
Answer by Korchubai u. E.: The project does not require co-financing from communities, but consumers will need to pay for household connections.

Question 9: Will the consumers have to buy water meters? If yes, how much will it cost?
Answer by Korchubai u. E.: Yes, the community will have to buy water meters at their own expense. The approximate price is from KGS 1,500 to 2,000.

After discussion, it was RESOLVED to:

- Accept the proposed water system construction/rehabilitation project in Chui oblast as feasible for implementation; approve the project and proceed to implementation;
- The stakeholders approved the ESMF and RPF documents.

A. Muktarov
Executive Director

M. Kerimbekova
Safeguards Specialist

ПРОТОКОЛ

Общественных слушаний по обсуждению
Плана управления окружающей и социальной средой, Основ политики переселения при реабилитации систем водоснабжения в Чуйской области в рамках Проекта устойчивого развития сельского водоснабжения и санитарии (ПУРСВС)

Место и время проведения: г.Бишкек
15 марта 2017 г. в 14:00 часов

Муктаров А.– исполнительный директор АРИС поприветствовав приглашенных, представил сотрудников АРИС, участвовавших в подготовке ПУРСВС, рассказал о предстоящем проекте, о концепции проекта.
Корчубай у. Э.– инженер по инфраструктуре АРИС продемонстрировал ознакомительную презентацию по проекту.
Керимбекова М. – специалист по мерам безопасности, представила презентацию о мерах социально-экологической безопасности, предусмотренных в проекте. Подробно рассказала об экологической безопасности, социальных мерах защиты.

Вопрос №1: Как производится расчет потребности воды? Хватит ли дебит существующего источника всем жителям села?
Ответ Корчубай у. Э.: Расчет необходимого количества воды производится с учетом хозяйственно-бытовых нужд человека, поения домашних животных и т.п., а также с учетом прироста населения. Дебит существующего источника может не хватить. В этом случае будут рассматриваться другие варианты источников для покрытия потребности в воде. Все расчеты при разработке ПСД будут регламентироваться действующими строительными нормами и правилами КР.

Вопрос №2: Какой площади участок потребуется для строительства резервуара и каким объемом должен быть резервуар? Наш АО подготовил участок под строительство резервуара в размере 20 соток (0,2 га). Хватит ли этого?
Ответ Корчубай у.Э: Вопросы потребности участка для строительства резервуара, будут рассчитываться в ходе разработки ПСД, расположение, участок, количество и необходимая территория зависит от объема резервуара

Вопрос №3: На какой стадии разрабатывается раздел ООС?
Ответ Керимбекова М.: Раздел «Охрана окружающей среды» является частью проектной документации и разрабатывается на стадии проектирования?

Вопрос №4: Будет ли раздел ООС проходить экспертизу?
Ответ Керимбекова М.: Раздел ООС в обязательном порядке будет проходить государственную экологическую экспертизу и должен получить положительное заключение.

Вопрос №5: В нашем АО многие улицы имеют асфальтовое покрытие? Будут ли они восстановлены? Предусмотрено ли это в проекте?
Ответ Керимбекова М.:
Да, при разработке ПСД будут предусмотрен восстановление асфальтовых покрытий, в случае прокладки водопроводных труб под существующим асфальтовым покрытием.

Вопрос №6: Вы упомянули, что будут выплачены компенсации, если проект затронет частные земли. В случае если будут затронуты частный бизнес, будет ли выплачены компенсации? И кто имеет право на компенсации?

Ответ Керимбекова М.: Да, лицам, бизнес которых был затронут, будут выпалены компенсации. Имеют право на компенсацию:

- ✓ лица, чьи активы частично, либо полностью подверглись временному или необратимому воздействию проекта;
- ✓ лица, чьи жилые или коммерческие помещения и/или сельскохозяйственные земли (или любая другая земля) частично, или полностью подверглись (постоянному или временному) воздействию проекта;
- ✓ лица, чьи предпринимательская деятельность частично или полностью подверглась (временному или постоянному) воздействию проекта;
- ✓ лица, чья постоянная работа или наемный труд подверглись временному или постоянному воздействию проекта;
- ✓ лица, чей урожай (годовой и многолетний) и/или деревья частично или полностью подверглись воздействию проекта;
- ✓ лица, чей доступ к общественным ресурсам или имуществу частично, или полностью подвергся воздействию проекта;
- ✓ лица, чьи источники доходов частично или полностью подвергаются воздействию проекта.

Вопрос №7: Будут ли использоваться существующие резервуары в новой системе водоснабжения или будут строиться новые?
Ответ Корчубай у.Э: При разработке ПСД будут обследоваться водопроводные линии, водоводы, резервуары и зданий, и сооружений относящие к системам водоснабжения, после чего будут приниматься решение эксплуатировать или нет

Вопрос №8: Нужен ли вклад от населения? Если да, то какой процент? Будет ли проект предусматривать домовые подключения?
Ответ Корчубай у.Э: В данном проекте не будет софинансирования со стороны населения, но домовые подключения будут за счет потребителей.

Вопрос №9: Потребители должны покупать счетчики за свой счет? Если да, то какова цена?
Ответ Корчубай у.Э: Да, приборы учета воды население будет покупать за свой счет. Примерная цена от 1500 до 2500 сом.

РЕШИЛИ:

- Считать разработанный проект по строительству/реабилитации систем водоснабжения в Чуйской области приемлемым к реализации. Одобрить проект и приступить к реализации.
- Рамочные документы ОУОСС и ОПП были одобрены заинтересованными сторонами.

Исполнительный директор **А.Муктаров**

Специалист по мерам безопасности **М.Керимбекова**

LIST OF REGISTRATION

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участников общественных слушаний по обсуждению Основ Управления окружающей и социальной средой, Основ политики переселения при реабилитации систем водоснабжения в Чуйской области в рамках Проекта устойчивого развития сельского водоснабжения и санитарии (ПУРСВС) (Дополнительное финансирование)

г.Бишкек 15 марта 2017 г.

№ п/п	Ф.И.О. участника	Организация/Должность	Подпись
1	Шаршукулов М.Б.	РООППВ „Сарыкул"	
2	Толонбаев К.Т.	СООППВ „Дайра"	
3	Бостанов А.К.	СООППВ Кызыл-Аскер	
4	Абдымомунов Р.Б.	Искрин а/о Аксакал	
5	Бообаев Р.Б.	Искрин а/о Глава	
6	Кожобекова Б.Н.	гл. сп. по зем-ву Фрунзен. а/о	
7	Сапалаева Н.А.	СООППВ „Чолпон Корпус"	
8	Досткулов А.М.	Депутат Крупского а/о	
9	Манабкулов Э.М.	Депутат Крупского а/о	
10	Дуйшенкулов А.А.	Зам. главы а/о по инфраструктуре	
11	Орозобаев Б.	староста с. 8 Марта Крупского а/о	
12	Сарыкулов Б.К.	Садовский а/о	
13	Исаенко А.Н.	Пр-ль СООППВ „Тетенко" В/О Кан-С	
14	Елебердиев Т.Т.	К.туп. СООППВ консультант Кара-Балта, С Новак.	
15	Нурмадбеков З.О.	Глава Кызыл-Туусского а/о	
16	Кушчубаев А.Ж.	Глава Фрунзенского а/о	
17	Кадырбаева А.Б.	специалист Садовский а/о, по привлеч. инвестиций	
18	Молдокулова С.С.	гл. врач Панфил. ЦПБ и ГСЭН	
19	Нургалиев	гл. врач Токмок ЦПБ и ГСЭН	
20	Адилов С.У.	в.д. спец. Кочкорбашевского а/о	
21	Карабукаков Ю.Н.	СООППВ „Вода это жизнь"	
22	Исмаилова А.И.	СООППВ „Сосновка"	
23	Абласов Б.Ж.	Кок-Ойрок гл. а/о	
24	Аскарбеков О.И.	инженер АРИС	
25	Керимбекова М.Б.	спец. по охране бег.	

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участников общественных слушаний по обсуждению Основ Управления окружающей и социальной средой, Основ политики переселения при реабилитации систем водоснабжения в Чуйской области в рамках Проекта устойчивого развития сельского водоснабжения и санитарии (ПУРСВС) (Дополнительное финансирование)

г.Бишкек **15 марта 2017 г.**

№ п/п	Ф.И.О. участника	Организация/Должность	Подпись
1	Мамыт О.Б.	гл. спец. Кен-Булунского а/о	
2	Асанбеков А.А.	Зем/Уст.	
3	Жолдобаев Ж.А.	Пред. СООППВ с. Кен-Булун	
4	Доронбеков А.К.	Глава Логвиненковский	
5	Кумеков А.А.	гл. спец. Ивановского а/о	
7	Чыргов Э.Ф.	Пред. СООППВ "Маевка"	
8	Кермокулов Ч.О.	Пред. СООППВ с. Бородино	
9	Омурзаков А.М.	Гл. сп. з/уст с. Бородино	
10	Сарбаков Э.У.	депутат а/к с. Бородино	
11	Курсаниев А.Р.	глава Бородинского а/о	
12	Токтамышева В.А.	сан. врач Иссык-Атинского ЦПЗ и ГСЭН с ФКДСО	
13	Иманкулов А.Т.	глава Талды-Булакского а/о	
14	Рысбаева М.М.	глава Сосновского а/о	
15	Шукурзаев А.Т.	глава Кочкорского а/о	
16	Назиракунов С.К.	землеустроитель Кызыл-Туу а/о	
17	Балтабаева Ж.Т.	глава Курманбекского а/о	
18	Шерботоев С.С.	СООППВ	
19.	Кермекулов Э.К.	глава Кочкорбаевского а/о	
20.	Тилемисов Р.Т.	глав. Ак-Булун а/о	
21	Касыров Ж.	глав Ивановского а/о	
22	Кортокоев Т.И.	глав Кун-Туу а/о	
23	Антоналиев К.С.	СООППВ "Чорго" Кун-Туу	
24	Асанканов Т.Э.	глава а/о им. Э. Чайназаровой	

25. Коргубаев Нуур Д. инженер.

СПИСОК

участников общественных слушаний по обсуждению Основ Управления окружающей и социальной средой, Основ политики переселения при реабилитации систем водоснабжения в Чуйской области в рамках Проекта устойчивого развития сельского водоснабжения и санитарии (ПУРСВС) (Дополнительное финансирование)

г.Бишкек **15 марта 2017 г.**

№ п/п	Ф.И.О. участника	Организация/Должность	Подпись
1	Асаналиев Р.Б	Кегетин. а/окмот депутат	[подпись]
2	Касиев З.С.	Кегетин а/о Старш спец.	[подпись]
3	Тоокталиева Б.А	сан. врач ИРЦЯЗ и ГСЭН	[подпись]
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5	Джунушалиев Р.А	Кегетин. а/окмоту	[подпись]
6	Арыкбаев Н.Б	Суу чарбасы Кайыназаров	[подпись]
7	Момункулов Ж.Э	Кайыназарова а/к депутат	[подпись]
8	Асанканов Т.Э.	Кайыназарова а/о глава	[подпись]
9	Коргондоев Т.И.	Кунтуу а/окмоту	[подпись]
10	Атантаев К.С	Кунтуу СООППВ „Чорго"	[подпись]
11	Арыков Э.Ч	Орто а/окмот башчы	[подпись]
12	Аманкулов М.Ж.	орто а/о депутаты	[подпись]
13	Осмонов М.Э	орто а/о СООППВ КМТС	[подпись]
14	Алиев М.Ж.	глава а/о Курама	[подпись]
15	Бакаханов Н	СООППВ а/о Курама	[подпись]
16	Чубалиев Т	землеустроитель а/о Курама	[подпись]
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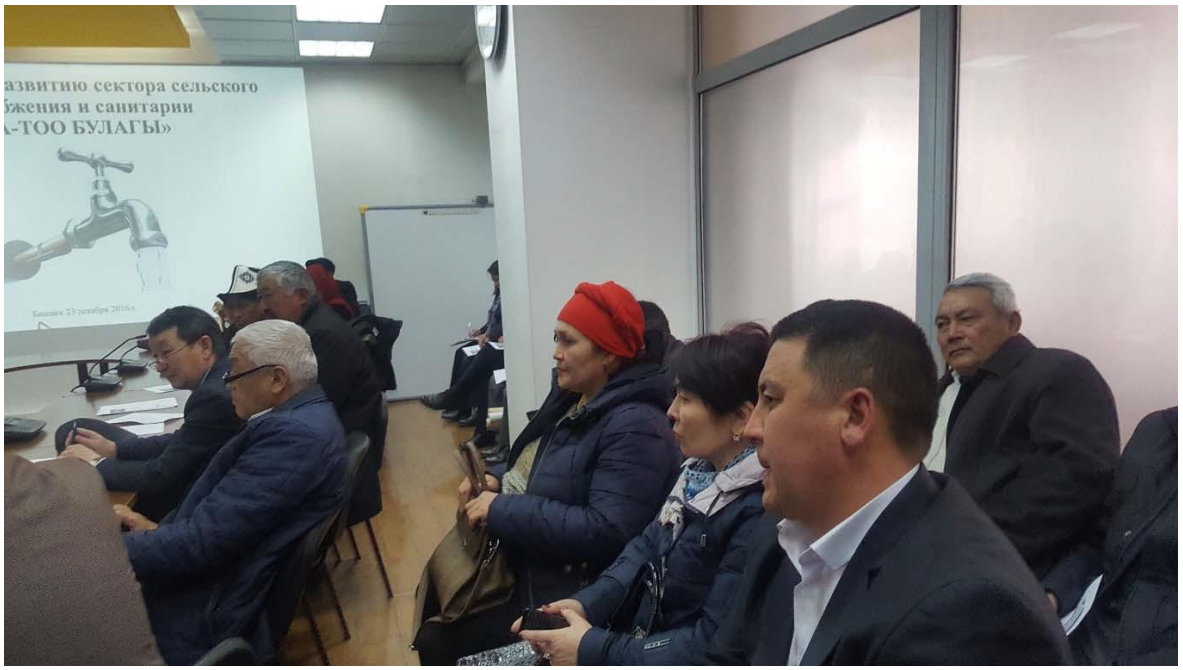
22	Сакиев Б.Ч	глава Ак-Добонинский а/о	[подпись]
23	Джалгаобаев И.Д.	Глава Кара-Джыгач а/о	[подпись]
24	Казакбаев Б.Т.	Вед. спец. ИБТУГАООС	[подпись]
25	Макашов О	гл. спец. Кок-Булун. а/о	[подпись]


Программа по развитию сектора сельского
водоснабжения и санитарии
«АЛА-ТОО БУЛАГЫ»


азвитию сектора сельского
бжения и санитарии
-ТОО БУЛАГЫ»

ANNEX 6.7

MINUTES of Additional Finance
Of a community consultation meeting to discuss the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for rehabilitation of water supply systems in Issyk-Kul oblast under Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development Project (SRWSSDP)

Time and venue: Karakol city
16 March 2017, 02.00 p.m.

Korchubai u. E., ARIS Infrastructure Engineer, welcomed the attendants, introduced ARIS staff who participated in SRWSSDP preparation, and made an introductory presentation on the project.
M. Kerimbekova, Safeguard Specialist, made a presentation on social and environmental project safeguards under the project and provided detailed information on environmental protection and social policies.

Question 1: We already have detailed design and estimates (DDE) in our Jety-Oguz AO; they were prepared by a consultant from Enkon. Will your project use this documentation? If yes, is it still relevant?
Answer by Korchubai u. E.: Both technical and economic aspects of DDEs will be assessed properly; if any mistakes, deviations or defects are identified, DDE will be updated and fully adjusted to meet SNiP standards.

Question 2: Will the existing water supply sources remain or new sources will be considered, such as boreholes? Today water is taken from an open water source.
Answer by Korchubai u. E.: A range of potential water source options will be considered as part of DDE preparation. After review and analysis, optimal options (two or more) will be proposed for discussion at a general village meeting to make a decision and choose the best option together.

Question 3: There is a problem with land transformation in our village. Today lands are classified as agricultural lands (pastures) and local authorities cannot convert them into another land category so that it could be used for water supply purposes. How can this issue be solved?
Answer by M. Kerimbekova: As for your question, please be informed that the law on land transformation has been recently amended. The President approved amendments to the Law *On Moratorium on Transformation of Irrigated Arable Lands to Other Land Categories and Types*, and the Jogorku Kenesh passed this document on December 14, 2016. The objective was to address land issues to ensure access to safe drinking water for the population and improve sanitation facilities. The document states that the moratorium on transformation of irrigated arable lands does not apply to cases where such lands are to be transformed for construction of public and municipal drinking water supply, sanitation and wastewater treatment systems. The law comes into effect within 7 days from its official publication.

Question 4: Our community has collected some money for water system rehabilitation. What is the price of water meters you have mentioned? Does the project cover water meters or the community will have to purchase them?
Answer by Korchubai u. E.: The average price of a water meter varies from KGS 1,500 to 2,000. As a preliminary, the project will cover 70% of water meters to be installed in village households, and the community will need to buy the remaining 30%.

Question 5: Who makes the list of villages where water supply systems will be rehabilitated?
Answer by M. Kerimbekova.: The list of project-covered villages is prepared by the Department of Drinking Water Supply and Wastewater Disposal at the State Agency for Architecture, Construction and Communal Services under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, in consultation with the Supervisory Board of SAACCS.

Question 6: We already have DDE; it cost us KGS 450,000. However, when the World Bank's consultant reviewed these DDEs, they turned out to be inadequate. We do not have any more funds to develop new DDEs. Will the project cover DDE preparation?

Answer by Korchubai u. E.: Your DDEs will be reviewed and assessed in terms of both technical and economic aspects, and if any mistakes, deviations or defects are identified, DDEs will be updated and adjusted to meet SNiP requirements. The project allows for DDE preparation, so no co-financing from your community will be required.

Question 7: Will be local employment opportunities available during water system construction in our village?
Answer by M. Kerimbekova: Civil work contractors will be advised to employ local workforce where possible.

Question 8: Which environmental laws and regulations will regulate your project? Which standards will you use in your work?
Answer by M. Kerimbekova: We will work in compliance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic and with due regard to environmental requirements of international institutions.

Question 9: Who will pay compensations to affected persons, who will be responsible?
Answer by M. Kerimbekova: The responsibility for compensation payments will rest with the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic.

After discussion, it was RESOLVED to:

- Accept the proposed water system construction/rehabilitation project in Issyk-Kul oblast as feasible for implementation; approve the project and proceed to implementation;
- The stakeholders approved the ESMF and RPF documents.

A. Muktarov
Executive Director

M. Kerimbekova
Safeguards Specialist

ПРОТОКОЛ

Общественных слушаний по обсуждению
Плана управления окружающей и социальной средой, Основ политики переселения при реабилитации систем водоснабжения в Иссык-Кульской области в рамках Проекта устойчивого развития сельского водоснабжения и санитарии (ПУРСВС)

Место и время проведения: г.Каракол
16 марта 2017 г. в 14:00 часов

Корчубай у. Э.– инженер по инфраструктуре АРИС, поприветствовав приглашенных, представил сотрудников АРИС, участвовавших в подготовке ПУРСВС, продемонстрировал ознакомительную презентацию по проекту.
Керимбекова М. – специалист по мерам безопасности, представила презентацию о мерах социально-экологической безопасности, предусмотренных в проекте. Подробно рассказала об экологической безопасности, социальных мерах защиты.

Вопрос №1: В нашем АО Жети-Огуз уже имеется ПСД, разработанный консультантом «Энкон», будет ли проект использовать уже разработанную нами документацию? Если да, то не потеряла ли она свою действенность?
Ответ Корчубай у. Э.: ПСД, разработанная консультантом будет оцениваться по технической и экономической части, в случае обнаружения ошибок и отклонений, или не доработки, то ПСД будет обновлена и будет производиться полная корректировка документации в соответствии со СНиП.

Вопрос №2: Останутся ли существующие источники водоснабжения села или будут рассматриваться другие в виде скважин, в настоящее время забор воды производится из открытого источника?
Ответ Корчубай у. Э.: При составлении проектно-сметной документации будут рассматриваться возможные варианты источников, после изучения и анализа будут выносится на общее сельское собрание оптимальные варианты (два или более) для совместного принятия решения лучшего варианта.

Вопрос №3: В нашем селе проблема с трансформацией земли, настоящая категория земли-сельскохозяйственные угодья (пастбища), местные власти не могут решить вопрос перевода земли в другую категорию для использования данного участка в целях водоснабжения. Как решить данный вопрос?
Ответ Керимбекова М.: Относительно вашего вопрос, недавно были внесены поправки в закон о трансформации земель. Президент подписал поправки в Закон "О введении моратория на трансформацию орошаемых земель пашни в другие категории земель и виды угодий". Документ был принят Жогорку Кенешем 14 декабря 2016 года. Целью закона является решение земельных вопросов для снабжения чистой питьевой водой населения, улучшение очистных сооружений. Принятый документ предусматривает, что мораторий на перевод орошаемых земель пашни в другие категории земель и виды угодий не распространяется на трансформацию орошаемых земель пашни под строительство государственных и муниципальных объектов питьевого водоснабжения, водоотведения, очистных сооружений. Закон вступает в силу по истечении семи дней со дня официального опубликования.

Вопрос №4: Население ранее собрали денежные средства для реабилитации системы водоснабжения в небольшом объеме. Какова стоимость счетчиков упомянутые вами, включены ли стоимость счетчиков в проекте или они будут приобретаться за счет населения?

Ответ Корчубай у.Э.: Средняя стоимость счетчиков варьируется от 1500 до 2500 сомов, предварительно проект включает 70% приборов учета воды (счетчики) от общего ДХ села, остальное 30% приобретение приборов учета воды (счетчики) за счет населения.

Вопрос №5: Кто определяет список сел, в которых будут реабилитироваться системы водоснабжения?
Ответ Керимбекова М..: Департамент развития питьевого водоснабжения и водоотведения Государственного агентства архитектуры, строительства и жилищно-коммунального хозяйства при Правительстве Кыргызской Республики совместно наблюдательным советом ГААСиЖКХ определяет список сел вошедших в проект.

Вопрос №6: У нас имеется разработанный ПСД, стоимость разработки составила 450 000 сом, при рассмотрении данного проекта консультантом Всемирного Банка, выяснилось, что проект не годный. Мы больше не имеем средств на разработку ПСД, будет ли проектом предусмотрено разработка ПСД?
Ответ Корчубай у.Э.: разработанная вами ПСД будут изучен и оценивается по технической и экономической части, в случае обнаружения ошибок и отклонений или не доработки, то ПСД будет обновлена и будет производиться полная корректировка документации в соответствии со СНиП. Проектом предусмотрены средства разработка ПСД, с вашей стороны не будет никакого со финансирования.

Вопрос №7: Будут ли рабочие места для местного населения при строительстве системы водоснабжения в нашем селе?
Ответ Керимбекова М.: Подрядчикам, привлекаемым для осуществления общестроительных работ, будет рекомендовано набирать необходимую рабочую силу, по мере возможности, на местном уровне.

Вопрос №8: По какому природоохранному законодательству будет работать проект, по каким требованиям вы должны работать?
Ответ Керимбекова М.: Мы должны работать по-нашему Кыргызскому Законодательству, с учетом экологических требований международных институтов.

Вопрос №9: Кто будет выплачивать компенсации затронутым лицам, за чей счет будут данные мероприятия?
Ответ Керимбекова М.: Ответственность за выплату возмещаемых компенсационных расходов возлагается на Министерство Финансов Кыргызской Республики.

РЕШИЛИ:

- Считать разработанный проект по строительству/реабилитации систем водоснабжения в Иссык-Кульской области приемлемым к реализации. Одобрить проект и приступить к реализации.
- Рамочные документы ОУОСС и ОПП были одобрены заинтересованными сторонами.

Исполнительный директор **А.Муктаров**

Специалист по мерам безопасности **М.Керимбекова**

LIST OF REGISTRATION

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участников общественных слушаний по обсуждению Основ Управления окружающей и социальной средой, Основ политики переселения при реабилитации систем водоснабжения в Иссык-Кульской области в рамках Проекта устойчивого развития сельского водоснабжения и санитарии (ПУРСВС) (Дополнительное финансирование)

г.Каракол **16 марта 2017 г.**

№ п/п	Ф.И.О. участника	Организация/Должность	Подпись
1	Абдылдаев С.И	Чон-Таш а/о глава	[signature]
2	Молдобачаева Д. Ж.	Жылуу-Булак СООППВ	[signature]
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г.Каракол 16 марта 2017 г.

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19.	Коргубаев уулу Д	инженер	[signature]