



KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT AGENCY
(ARIS)

THIRD VILLAGE INVESTMENT PROJECT
(VIP3)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
(ESMP)

**Micro-project: “Capital Repair of the K. Zholdoshbek Secondary School, Chaek
AA, Jumgal Rayon, Naryn Oblast”**

Chaek- 2019

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ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Ayil Aymak
ARIS	Community Development and Investment Agency
GSM	Fuel and Lubricant Materials
SETI	State Environmental and Technical Inspection under the Government
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
LSGB	Local Self-Government Body
OM	Operational Manual
OP	Operational Policy
TS	Top Soil
DSE	Design Specifications and Estimates
VIP	Village Investment Project
MP	Monitoring Plan
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment

1. PROJECT BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The village investment project (VIP3) aims to increase local capacity for joint development planning and improved access to reliable infrastructure in targeted communities.

The project includes three components: (1) capacity building for local governments and communities, (2) village investments, including (2.1) grants for subprojects and (2.2) small grants for microprojects and (3) project management.

Component 2 is aimed at improving access to the social and economic infrastructure of rural residents through grants to rural communities that have passed competitive selection.

One of the Component's elements is the "Capital Repair of the K. Zholdoshbek Secondary School" in Jumgal rayon, Naryn oblast.

The goal of the project is to improve the conditions of the K. Zholdoshbek secondary school for students.

1.1 BRIEF ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTIC OF THE RAYON

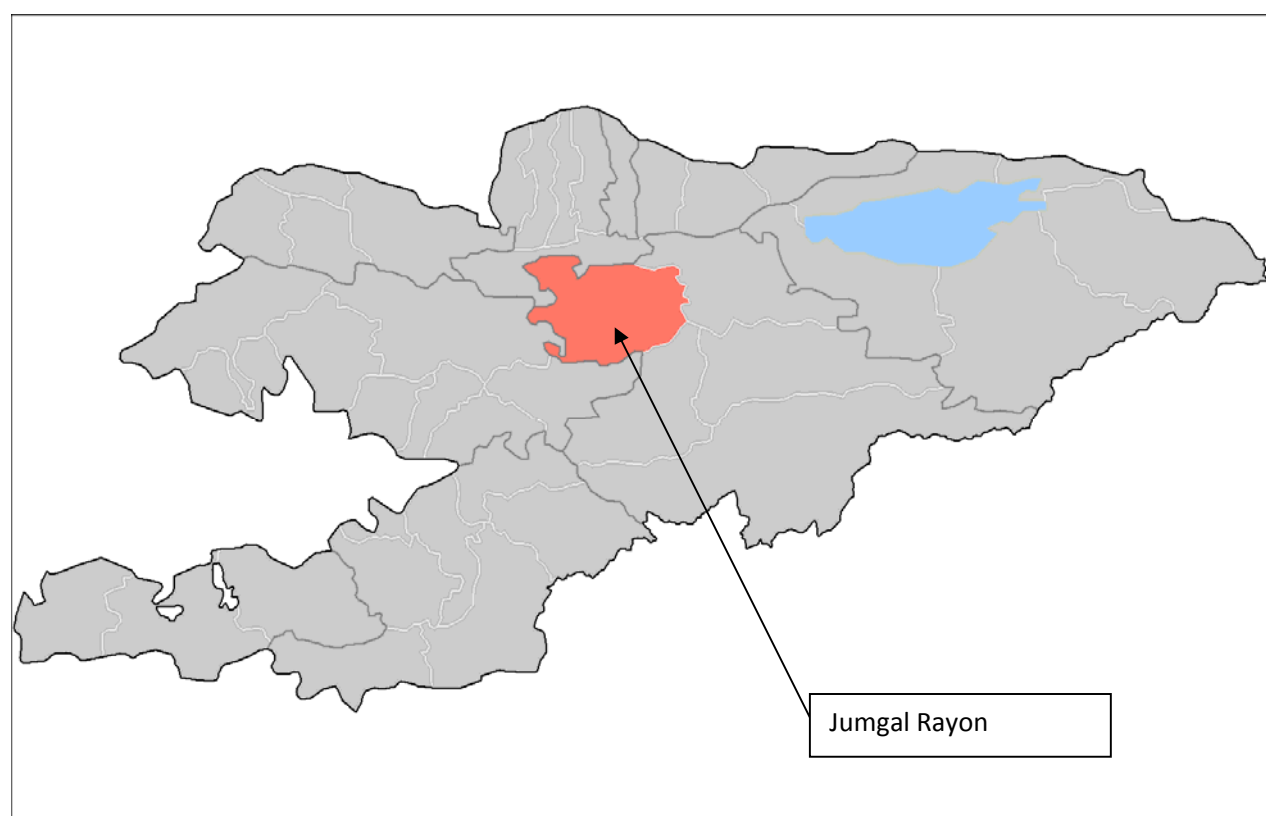


Figure 1. Jumgal Rayon Layout

Jumgal rayon was established in 1935. The area is 4803 km². The population according to the KR National Statistical Committee as of January 1, 2015, was 42.7 thousand people.

The average population density is 8.9 people per 1 km². In the rayon, there are 28 rural settlements that belong to 13 AA: Min-Kush (2 settlements), Bash-Kuugandynsky (1), Jany-Aryksky (4), Jumgalsky (2), Kabaksky (7), Kok-Oysky (2), Bayzakovsky (1), Kuyruchuk (1), Chon-Dyobyonsky (1), Tyugol-Saysky (2), Chayeksky (3), Kyzyl-Jyldyzsky (1), Suyumbaevsky (1).

In the village of Chaek, the administrative center, there are 7009 people (according to the 2009 census). Jumgal rayon is located in the northwestern part of Naryn oblast and is surrounded by the Jumgal-Tooskim, Sandyksky mountain ranges in the north, by Suusamyr-Tooskim and Sary-Kamyshsky in the west. In the south it is surrounded by the Kabak-Tooskim and Son-Kolsky ranges, and by the Kyzart range in the east.

The mountainous area is distinguished by roughness and a high gravitational energy of the slopes. The deepest point of the pit varies from 1500 to 2600 m, in the mountain zone, this point reaches from 2600 to 4185 m.

The main rivers of the region are the Kokomeran River (with an average maximum water flow rate of 436 m³/sec.), the Jumgal River (the maximum flow rate is 80m³/s.) and the Min-Kush River (161 m³/s). In the eastern part of the area is Son Kol Lake.

Minimum air temperatures can reach -25 ° C in the valley zone and -35 ° C in the mountain zone. Maximum air temperatures can reach + 34 ° C in the valley zone and up to + 20 ° C in the mountain zone. The daily maximum rainfall varies from 40 mm in the lowland to 40-50 mm in the mountains.

The average annual rainfall varies from 300 mm in the valley to 600 mm in the mountains. The number of snow days in the mountains varies from 150 to 200, in the valley zone to 100. Snow loads in the mountains reach 100-150 kg/m², and in the valley less than 50 kg/m². The largest amount of snow can reach up to 200 kg/m² and more than 3.5 km above sea level.

The height of the snow cover varies in the valley from 10 to 20 cm, in the mountains up to 60 cm. The maximum wind speed in the lowland reaches 19 - 28 m/s, and in the mountain area more than 3500-4000 meters, which is 55 m/s. About 5% of the mountainous area is represented by permafrost rock, where geocryogenic hazards are observed: soil heaving and flow, frosty cracking of soils, etc.

There are 8,049 households in Jumgal rayon. The Kochkork – Chaek – Min-Kush, Suusamyr – Aral highways pass through the rayon.

2. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Chaek AA consists of three villages - Chaek, Ak-Tatyr and Besh Terek

Village Name	Chaek	Ak-Tatyr	Besh-Terek
Population	8951	2683	871
Households	2194	594	201
Kyrgyz	8932	2683	870
Kalmak	-	-	-
Kazakh	2	-	?
Others	17	-	1
Schools	2	1	1
Kinder Gartens	2	1	1
FAP	-	-	-
Club	1	-	-
Library	1	-	1
Bath-house	26	5	-
Water Resources	-	-	-
Irrigation Water	-	-	-
Bridges	3	2	1

Figure 2. Construction Site Location



Figure 3. Object Image





3. ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND OF THE SITE

Flora and Fauna at the work site

At the construction site, there are plants of perennial hedges. Before the start of construction work, pruning of branches and uprooting of the roots of shrubs is possible. When carrying out such work, coordination with LSGB is necessary. The animal world is represented by synanthropic animal species. There are no historical and cultural objects near and at the construction site. The groundwater depth at the construction site is from 5 to more than 10 meters. The site has a smooth relief; mudflows, landslides, rockfalls have not been observed.

3.1 BASIC TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS

Main construction work:

Preparatory Work:

- removing the old plaster from the external walls of buildings 1 and 2
- dismantling window and door blocks
- dismantling the wood floor in the hallway
- fungal testing and disinfection
- dismantling the wood floor in the classroom
- dismantling the old asbestos-cement roofing

Painting and Decorating:

- plastering external walls with cement-lime mortar
- decorative plastering of finished substrates
- decorative plastering of prepared walls
- installation of plastic window and wooden door blocks
- High-quality plastering of door and window jamb
- wood lagging
- wood flooring
- skirting
- floor painting
- hallway wall MDF decoration (1.35 cm high)
- installation of metal cornices for a building
- plastering of individual sections of the foundation with cement-sand mortar
- heating system major repair (even distribution of hot water). Two workers will do this work for three days.
- building porch concrete steps
- installation of a square-tube porch metal frame

- building a porch wall (with windows and a door) using heat-insulated lightweight structures
- laying roof slab with heat insulation
- roofing
- construction waste disposal

The School repair will cause certain short-term negative environmental impacts on air and noise. Environmental problems, such as construction dust and debris, as well as the safety of workers and the public, will be temporary and can be easily mitigated by taking appropriate measures. Construction material, window blocks and sills must have a Quality Certificate confirming the safety in use for educational institutions. Negative impacts on the natural habitat, protected areas, objects of historical and cultural heritage are not expected.

Social Risk Minimization

The period of construction and installation work will be about 2 months. It is possible that the repair work will begin in early September of the school year. To minimize the impact of construction and installation work on the educational process, as well as to prevent the school administration and students from injuries, the work will be carried out on a phased basis. First of all, the 1st building will be repaired, then the 2nd one. For the continuous learning process, the school administration decided to introduce a 2-shift training system for the repair period.

The implementation of the microproject will have a positive social impact on school students and staff. Conditions for students and teachers in school will be created and improved. The implementation of the microproject will have a positive social impact on a wide range of stakeholders and beneficiaries. Conditions for students and teachers in school will be improved. Regarding the type, location, sensitivity and scale, nature and extent of potential negative environmental impacts, the microproject is assigned to category B. For this, a local Environmental and Social Management Plan has been developed with an assessment of local environmental and social conditions and potential impacts and measures to mitigate and prevent them.

4. ESMP OBJECTIVES

The ESMP is considered a binding document that must be followed during the implementation of a microproject. The ESMP consists of a set of mitigation, monitoring and institutional responsibility measures that will be taken during implementation and operation to eliminate negative environmental and social impacts, compensate them, or reduce them to an acceptable level. The Environmental and Social Management Plan describes measures to mitigate the characteristic impacts resulting from the construction of an additional kindergarten building, including labor and safety, repair work, and solid and building waste management.

ARIS, along with the LSGB, is responsible for monitoring the compliance of all funded activities with the World Bank's environmental and social protection policies regarding VIP-3, as well as with the requirements of the KP national legislation. **Safety measures monitoring will be conducted according to ESMP** described in this document

Environmental and social monitoring involves regular inspection of work sites and monitoring the ESMP implementation. Contractors are required to comply with ESMP. The contractor should have specialized personnel responsible for the implementation of ESMP at the construction stage. An ARIS field specialist will monitor the implementation of mitigation measures and good practice prescribed by this document, and if deficiencies are identified, he will notify contractors and will require corrective actions. ESMP will be included in the tender documentation and therefore, contractors will be required to comply with ESMP requirements.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

Basic regulatory environmental documents are:

№	Legal Act	Number Year of Adoption	Purpose/content
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Key Provisions of the Environmental Legislation			
1	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Environmental Protection”	No. 53 of 1999	<p>Establishes the basic principles of environmental protection and provides the legal authority to create environmental quality, establish a system of monitoring and control of the environment. Among the environmental quality standards authorized under this law, the following norms related to the project are presented:</p> <p>maximum safe concentration of hazardous substances in air and water;</p> <p>natural resources use standards;</p> <p>standards for the most safe levels of noise, vibration and other hazardous physical effects;</p> <p>This law establishes the requirements for environmental assessment in order to prevent possible adverse environmental impacts.</p> <p>It prohibits the financing or implementation of projects related to the use of natural resources without the approval of the State Environmental Expertise.</p>
2	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Environmental Expertise”	No. 54 of 1999	<p>Basic legislation for environmental assessment. The objective of the law is to prevent negative impacts on human health and the environment that occur as a result of economic or other activities, as well as ensuring that such activities comply with the country's environmental requirements.</p>
3	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “The general Technical regulation on providing ecological safety in the Kyrgyz Republic”	No 151 of 2009	<p>The task of the law is to protect the environment. It defines the main provisions of technical regulation in the field of environmental safety and establishes general requirements for environmental safety in the design and implementation of economic and other activities for all legal entities and individuals.</p>
4	Regulation on the environmental impact assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic	No. 60 of February 13, 2015	<p>The law establishes the procedure for assessing the impact of projected activities on the environment (hereinafter - the EIA). The purpose of the EIA is to prevent and/or mitigate the impact of the projected activities on the environment and related social, economic and other consequences.</p>
5	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On atmospheric air protection”	No. 51 of 1999	<p>The law controls the use and protection of atmospheric air</p>
6	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Industrial and consumer waste”	No. 89 of 2001	<p>Defines state policy in the field of industrial and consumer waste management and is designed to help prevent the negative impact of industrial and consumer waste on the environment and human health, as well as maximize the involvement of waste in the economy as an additional source of raw</p>

			materials.
7	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On the Protection and Use of the Plant World”	No. 53 of 2001	Establishes the legal framework for ensuring the effective protection, rational use and reproduction of plant resources
8	The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Local Self-Government and Local State Administration”	No 101 of 2011	The law establishes the principles of local government organization at the level of the administrative units of the Kyrgyz Republic
Law “On Access to Information”			
9	Law “On access to information administered by state bodies and local authorities of the Kyrgyz Republic”	No.213 of December 28, 2006	This law regulates the rights and obligations of state bodies to provide information to the local population in order to achieve transparency of work.

In addition to the legislative acts listed above, the Republic has a number of regulatory documents that define the requirements for import, registration, hazard assessment of chemicals and wastes, environmental and health impact assessment.

KR Government Resolution of July 13, 1995 No. 279 “On the National Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals”. The procedure for state registration of potentially toxic chemicals. SanPiN 2.1.7.010-03 "Hygienic Requirements for Industrial and Consumer Waste Management".

The legislative acts listed above define the following key environmental tasks:

- standards for the use of natural resources;
- protection of air, land and water from pollution, clogging and depletion;
- improvement of environmental monitoring system;
- the most safe levels of noise, vibration and other dangerous physical effects

6. HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

During repairs, hazardous waste containing asbestos or mercury can be generated. Asbestos-cement waste and materials can be presented in the form of a slate roofing. Mercury is contained in fluorescent lamps, which are used to illuminate a building.

Handling Asbestos. Asbestos is a natural fibrous material that was widely used in buildings and other infrastructure in the 20th century because of its strength and resistance to fire and heat. Asbestos is commonly used in corrugated roofing sheets and asbestos-cement pipes.

All types of asbestos fibers have a risk to human health. As a rule, a greater risk arises when working directly with asbestos or when asbestos-containing material is destroyed, for example, broken edges of asbestos-cement pipes or broken roofing sheets. Therefore, certain precautions are required.

Mercury Waste Handling. Mercury is a substance of the first hazard class, recognized as a substance that has a significant adverse neurological and other effects on human health. Acute and chronic poisoning is possible

depending on the amount of mercury and the duration of its ingestion. Women and children are most sensitive to mercury poisoning.

6.1 Asbestos-Containing Waste Management. The most probable risk is possible during the extraction and transportation of slate waste and possibly asbestos-cement pipes that will be returned by the Contractor for their further disposal. Those involved in the disposal of asbestos-cement materials will be at risk of exposure to asbestos.

The World Bank Guidelines for the Management of Asbestos and Asbestos Materials state that repairs or removal and disposal of asbestos materials should only be carried out by specially trained personnel.

Asbestos Safety

When asbestos is used in construction, it should be clearly identified as hazardous material. Asbestos-containing materials should not be subjected to cutting or damage, as this will lead to dust formation. During the reconstruction, all workers should avoid crushing / damage to asbestos-containing wastes. Such waste must be stored in designated areas within the construction site and properly disposed in a special place. If asbestos-containing wastes are to be temporarily stored at the facility, they must be properly contained in sealed containers and labeled accordingly as hazardous material. Precautions should be taken to prevent any unauthorized disposal of such waste from the site. All asbestos materials should only be handled and disposed by qualified and experienced personnel. Personnel should wear appropriate personal protection (masks, protective gloves and work clothing). When handling asbestos waste, workers must always wear special protective clothing, gloves and respirators. When handling asbestos waste, workers must always wear special protective clothing, gloves and respirators.

Before removing (if necessary) asbestos from the site, it should be treated with a wetting agent to minimize the release of asbestos dust. Removed asbestos should never be reused. In the area where asbestos work is carried out, no strangers should be present. Workers should be informed of the health hazards of asbestos. All workers must be provided with personal protective equipment: respirators, helmets, eye-protection goggles, safety shoes. When loading or unloading slate, hooks and other sharp devices must not be used so as not to destroy the roofing sheets. It is not recommended to drop roofing sheets from a height during construction work.

When roofing sheets are destroyed during work, it is necessary to moisten the waste in order to prevent the formation of dust. Small asbestos waste should be collected in a container and stored closed until it is removed from the construction site. Transportation of asbestos materials to the disposal or storage site should be carried out safely. If asbestos materials fall and damage on the way to the disposal or storage site, it is necessary to clean the area from asbestos and take it to the place of its disposal or storage. At the landfill, asbestos-containing waste must be covered with a layer of earth at least 2 m above.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Capital Repair of the K. Zholdoshbek Secondary School

Environmental and Social Elements	Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures 1	Institutional responsibility for mitigation	Cost of Mitigation Activities 2
Construction Period - 2				
Physical Environment				
Soil		<p>Waste sorting, reuse and recycling, if possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disposal of waste that cannot be reused or recycled. Waste removal and disposal in cooperation with a local waste management company. Waste open burning prohibition - Construction and demolition wastes should be separated from general and organic waste; liquid and chemical wastes should be sorted and stored in special containers. - All waste handling documents should be kept appropriately as evidence of proper waste disposal at the site. - Construction and household waste will be disposed of in places specially designated by municipal authorities. - Containers for the collection of 	<p>The contractor is responsible for measures to reduce environmental impact.</p> <p>Monitoring and supervision will be carried out by Technical Inspection.</p> <p>ARIS and Regional Technical Inspection will be responsible for overall supervision.</p>	<p>Criteria/specifications to be included in bidding and contract documentation</p> <p>Not considered as a separate expense item</p>

¹ Activities requiring financial expenses are to be included in

² Cost of mitigation activities is defined by a contractor in relevant items in bidding documents

		solid waste in the school.		
Water Resources	Surface and groundwater pollution by oil products, construction waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using the designated area. - Using basic building codes and standards. - Daily inspections of equipment for oil leaks. No car wash at a construction area and near open water objects. - No trench littering 	<p>The contractor is responsible for measures to reduce environmental impact.</p> <p>Monitoring and supervision will be carried out by Technical Inspection.</p> <p>ARIS and Regional Technical Inspection will be responsible for overall supervision.</p>	<p>Criteria/specifications to be included in bidding and contract documentation</p> <p>Not considered as a separate expense item</p>
Air Quality	<p>Dust during construction work</p> <p>Poor indoor air quality</p> <p>Smell</p>	Using various dust control techniques. Proper storage of finishing materials, ventilation, appropriate planning, waste management	<p>The contractor is responsible for measures to reduce environmental impact.</p> <p>Monitoring and supervision will be carried out by Technical Inspection.</p> <p>ARIS and Regional Technical Inspection will be responsible for overall supervision.</p>	<p>Criteria/specifications to be included in bidding and contract documentation</p> <p>Not considered as a separate expense item</p>
Biological Environment				
Flora and Fauna	Not considered, as the repair work is being done indoors			
Social Environment				
Aesthetics and Landscape	Not considered, as the repair work is being done indoors			
Human Communities	Public complaints	- Information banners at	The contractor is responsible for measures to reduce environmental	Criteria/specifications to be included in bidding

		construction sites	<p>impact. Monitoring and supervision will be carried out by Technical Inspection.</p> <p>ARIS and Regional Technical Inspection will be responsible for overall supervision.</p>	<p>and contract documentation</p> <p>Not considered as a separate expense item</p>
	Labor influx	<p>Hiring workers residing in the work site (if possible);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Signing labour contracts with employees 	<p>The contractor is responsible for measures to reduce environmental impact.</p> <p>Monitoring and supervision will be carried out by Technical Inspection.</p> <p>ARIS and Regional Technical Inspection will be responsible for overall supervision.</p>	<p>Criteria/specifications to be included in bidding and contract documentation</p> <p>Not considered as a separate expense item</p>
Cultural Heritage	Not considered		-	
Safety and Health of Staff and Population	Injuries and accidents at the work site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compliance with KR Health and Safety Regulations of January 12, 2018 “Construction Safety Requirements”. - Providing builders with the uniform and protective equipment; - Instructions about the work: (a) safety instructions; (b) safety requirements; (c) alarm system basics; - Compliance with fire safety requirements: preparation and use of fire extinguishers, as well as sand and water. - Elevated job permit 	<p>The contractor is responsible for measures to reduce environmental impact.</p> <p>Monitoring and supervision will be carried out by Technical Inspection.</p> <p>ARIS and Regional Technical Inspection will be responsible for overall supervision.</p>	No extra cost: the general responsibility of the contractor to complete the work

			State authorized body	
Operation Period				
<i>Physical Environment</i>				
<i>Soil</i>	<i>Not expected</i>		Operating Organization, LSGB	
<i>Water Resources</i>	<i>Not expected</i>		Operating Organization, LSGB	
<i>Air Quality</i>	<i>Not expected</i>			
<i>Biological Environment</i>				
<i>Flora and Fauna</i>	<i>Not expected</i>		Operating Organization, LSGB	
<i>Social Environment</i>				
<i>Aesthetics and Landscape</i>	<i>Not expected</i>		Operating Organization, LSGB	
<i>Cultural Heritage</i>	<i>Not expected</i>		Operating Organization, LSGB	
<i>Safety and Health of Staff and Population</i>	Excessive substances (lead, formaldehyde, etc.) in plastic materials	Quality certificates (environmental certificates) for materials and equipment for use in educational enstitutions	LSGB	

8. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN

Implementation Stage	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 (Frequency)	Monitoring Cost ¹³ (What cost of equipment or expenses of contractor required to conduct monitoring?)	Institutional Responsibility for Monitoring	Date of Commencement
Construction	Noise	At the construction site	Portable noise meters	Constantly	Criteria/specifications to be included in bidding and contract documentation	1. The construction site is inspected by ARIS to ensure compliance with ESMP.	. After the transfer of the construction project to the Contractor
	Air	At the construction site	Portable meters	Weekly		2. Department for Architectural and Construction Inspection will monitor the design decisions during construction and installation works or during the reconstruction of facilities, the quality of building materials and structures. The Department inspectors will participate in the commissioning of completed construction projects.	
	Transportation	At the construction site	Visually	Constantly	Not considered as a separate expense item	3. After submitting relevant environmental documentation, (SETI) State Environmental and Technical Inspection has the right to monitor the implementation of the	
	Waste management	At the construction site	According to plan and review	According to plan, but at least weekly			
	Soil and water	At the construction site	Visually and with				

	pollution	site	instruments	Constantly		project	
	Construction site dismantling	At the construction site	Visually	According to plan			
	Occupational safety	At the construction site	Visually	constantly			

9. FEEDBACK SYSTEM AND COMPLAINTS REVIEW MECHANISM

For all questions regarding VIP-3, interested stakeholders can apply to ARIS Feedback System. Stakeholders have the following rights:

- The right to receive information
- The right to oppose inappropriate intervention by third parties
- The right to participate in tenders free from fraud and corruption

Any interested stakeholder (including villagers, contractors, project employees, authorities and other parties involved) may file a complaint if he/she considers that one or more of the above rights or any of the project principles or procedures have been violated.

Complaints are publicly disclosed, but the identity of the applicant remains confidential only if the person does not decide to disclose his identity. The identity of all applicants is protected by confidentiality.

COMPLAINTS REVIEW MECHANISM

Registration of Appeal. Appeals received in writing, verbally or electronically are recorded in the Feedback System journal, and then entered into ARIS Feedback System for analyzing and monitoring incoming correspondence containing the following information (depending on the type of application):

- Last name, name, patronymic;
- Postal address or phone number;
- Content of the appeal;
- Other background information

Applications may be submitted anonymously. If the appeal was received without any of the above data, it is recorded in the journal of incoming correspondence of the Feedback System, and the results of the appeal will be published in local media, on the ARIS website or made public at a village council session.

Implementation Control. Upon completion of the investigation, the beneficiary will be notified of the decision made by ARIS. If the citizen/beneficiary is not satisfied with the decision, he has the right to appeal. Instructions on how to appeal will be provided along with a response.

Appeal. The appeal is reviewed by ARIS Special Appeal Committee. ARIS Executive Director will set up an Appeal Committee consisting of project managers and department heads that will conduct the appeal hearing. After that, the citizen/beneficiary dissatisfied with the decision of the Committee has the right to appeal the decision in court.

Publication of Appeals. Once the appeal (statements, proposals, complaints, inquiries, positive feedback) is resolved, to encourage the use of the Feedback System, measures taken to resolve the complaint will be published by the local media. Upon request, the identity of the applicant will be kept confidential.

Feedback Channels. In the framework of VIP-3, the following communication channels were established through which residents/beneficiaries can send applications at different stages of the project:

. WhatsApp (instant text messaging system for mobile devices with voice and video support – Feedback System service numbers: + 996 550 700 522; +996 770 700 522);

- a. Facebook
- b. ARIS website: www.aris.kg
- c. Oral or written requests received during field meetings;
- d. ARIS Reception Office;
- e. E-mail: bfm@aris.kg.

10. PUBLIC HEARING MINUTES

Коомдук угуулун протоколу

Нарын облусунун Жумгал районундагы Чак айыл аймагы АРИС АИД-3

ПРОТОКОЛ

«19» Апрель 2019-жыл

Чак айылы

Катышуучулардын саны: адам
Чогулуштун төрагасы: Алымкулов Т.
Чогулуштун катчысы: Тримова Ж.

Күн тартиби:

1. АРИС тин АИД-3 аркылуу каржылана турган «Кекилик уулу Жолдошбек атындагы орто мектебинин оңдоо» чакан долбоорунун айлана чөйрөнү башкаруу планын презентациялоо
2. Суроо жооптор

Угулду:

Чогулушту Чак айыл аймагынын айыл окмот башчысы Т.Алымкулов ачып, долбоор жөнүндө төмөнкүлөрдү билдирди:

Саламатсыздарбы урматтуу чогулуштун катышуучулары, Беш-Терек айылынын тургундары жана мугалимдер. Өзүңүздөр билгендей, 2018-жылы старт алган АРИС тин АИД-3 долбооруна катышып, ОККнын жыйынтыгы менен «Кекилик уулу Жолдошбек атындагы орто мектебинин оңдоо» чакан долбоорун утуп алганбыз. Азыркы учурда биздин техникалык документтери махрдалып, тендер жарыяланганы турат. Кудай буйруса, тендер аркылуу подрядчыны тандап алсак, 1-сентябрга чейин эшик терезелер, полдун жыгачтары алмаштырылып, оңдоо жумуштары бүтөт деген үмүтүбүз. Эгерде кандайдыр бир тоскоолдуктардын негизинде же тендерге жарыялангандыгына байланыштуу долбоордун аткарылышы кечендесе, 1-сентябрга чейин бүтпөй калуу коркунучу бар. Бул учурда кандай чара көрө тургандыгыбызды сиздер менен сүйлөшүп алсак деп чечтик.

А.Жумалиева-Кекилик уулу Жолдошбек атындагы орто мектебинин директору: Өзүңүздөр билгендей биздин мектеп эки корпускан турат жана долбоор боюнча эки корпусун тең эшик терезелери алмаштырылат. Тендер өткөрүлгөндөн кийин подрядчик менен сүйлөшүп, биринчи 1-корпусун эшик терезелерин алмаштырып, аны бүткөлдөн кийин 2-корпусунун алмаштырууну көздөп жатабыз. Анткени алмаштыруу иштери 1-сентябрга чейин бүтпөй калса, жок дегенде биринчи корпусу бүтүрүп, окуу процессин кармабай 2-сменде окуучуларды окутуу туралы деп ойлонуп жатабыз. Сиздерди бул боюнча маалымдап жана сиздер менен келишип аталы деп бул угууну өткөрүп жатабыз. Эшик терезелерди алмаштырып бүткөндө окуу программасына кедергисин тийгизбей 2-сменде окуучуларды окута берели.

М.Шейшплов Арис эксперти: чакан долбоорду ишке ашыруу учурундагы социалдык чөйрөнү жана айлана-чөйрөнү башкаруу планы боюнча кыскача маалымат берди. Маалымат берүү учурунда төмөндөгү суроолор талкууга алынды:

- КР жаратылышты коргоо мыйзамынын жана донорлордун айлана чөйрөнү коргоо таламдары;
- Айлана чөйрөнү башкаруу планы;
- Чакан долбоорду ишке ашыруу учурундагы таасир тийгизүүчү айлана чөйрөнүн компоненттери;
- АЧБП жумшартуу чаралары.

Маалыматтын соңунда төмөндөгүдөй суроолор берилип:

Беш-Терек айылынын тургуну Исраилова Т: Эшик терезелердин, полдун жана шыбак жумуштарынын сапаты кандай болот?

Жооп: Т.Алымкулов Дөлбоор буюмча терезелер жакшы сапаттагы терезелерге, ички эшиктер жыгачтан жасалган эшиктерге, толпун жыгачтары да жакшы сапаттагы жыгачтарга алмаштырылат. Сметаны түзгөн китепке жабдуулардын техникалык спецификациясын сапаттуу материалдардан жасалсын деп талап койдурук. Кудай буйруса сапаты жакшы эшик терезелер орнотулат. Эгер начар болсо биз кабыл албай коюуга укугуубуз бар. Сиздер дайы өзүңүздөр келип көрүүгө укугуңуздар бар, келип сапатын көрүп, жакпаса айтсаңыздар болот.

Кекилик уулу Жолдошбек атындагы орто мектебинин тазалоочусу Д.Карабекова: Биз класстарга ремонт иштерин жүргүзүк, алмаштыруу иштери учурундагы таштандыларды подрядчы өзү тазалап кетипи керекби?

Жооп: Дөлбоор буюмча подрядчы чыгарылган курулуш таштандыларын чыгарып, бүт аяктал, аркасын жыйнап кетипи керек. Биз муну козомолго алып турабыз.

Жогорудагы маселени ушун жана талкуулап, жалпы жыйналыш

чети:

1. АРИС тин АИД -3 аркылуу каржылана турган «Кекилик уулу Жолдошбек атындагы орто мектебин оңдоо» чакан дөлбоорунун айдагы чөйрөнү башкаруу планы колдоого алынып.
2. Дөлбоорду иште ашыруу учурунда айлана чөйрөнү башкаруу планы аткарылсын.

Чогулуштун төрагасы:



Т.Алымкулов

Чогулуштун катчысы:



Ж.Трусимова

11. PUBLIC HEARING MINUTES

Naryn Oblast, Jumgal Rayon, Chaek AA, VIP3

June 19, 2019
people

The Village of Chaek 28

28 people attended the meeting

Chirperson of the public hearing - T. Alymkulov

Secretary – Tryumova ZH.

Agenda: Presentation of the “Capital Repair of the K. Zholdoshbek Secondary School” ESMP

The head greeted the school administration and parents, briefly talking about the PSI project.

“As you know, the repair of our school is part of VIP-3, which started in 2018. Currently, tender documents for the project are being prepared. We are planning to finish the repair work by September 1, but there are fears that we might not be in time. What measures will be taken, we will tell now”.

A. Jumaliev, School Director said that the project is going to repair two school buildings, and once the contractor is selected, the work will start. It is planned to be done by the beginning of the school year. If it takes longer, the work will be carried out on a phased basis. First of all, the 1st building will be repaired, then the 2nd one. For the continuous learning process, 2-shift training system will be introduced for the repair period.

A brief ESMP presentation was made by CDSO M. Sheishenov:

- Requirements of the World Bank Operating Policy OP 4.01 on environmental assessment;
- The requirements of the environmental legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- ESMP content;
- Environmental components that may be affected during the implementation of the project;
- Mitigation measures proposed in ESMP
- Information about the feedback mechanism.

T. Israiolova, a village resident, inquired about the quality of the plaster, floors and windows. The Chirperson replied that they were going to use good quality plastic double glazed windows, inside and front doors. If the material received does not meet the technical specifications, the school will refuse it. It was also said that the Contractor will do cleaning after completion of the repair work.

Based on the meeting results, it was **dedcided** to approve the ESMP “Capital Repair of the K. Zholdoshbek Secondary School” micro project, since it covers all components of the environmental and social environment and is acceptable for implementation.

12. PARTICIPANT LIST

ТРЕТИЙ ПРОЕКТ СЕЛЬСКИХ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ (ПСИ-3)

ЛИСТ РЕГИСТРАЦИИ УЧАСТНИКОВ

Республика Узбекистан, К. у. Наманганская область
адрес: с/поселок Иштихонский, ул. Мирзалиева, д. 10
короб. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26

#	ФИО	Муж/жен	Должность	Телефон	Подпись
1.	Темуров Зарнобек	Муж	директор		
2.	Душманбекова Г.И.	жен	директор		
3.	Ишмаилов К.	муж	директор		
4.	Анварбекова Б.	жен	директор		
5.	Валиева А.	жен	директор		
6.	Ташкентова Н.	жен	директор		
7.	Абдукадиров Р.З.	муж	д/р		
8.	Абдурашидов Р.	муж	д/р		
9.	Абдурашидов Р.	муж	д/р		
10.	Сидиков К.Т.	муж	директор		
11.	Каримбеков Р.	муж	директор		
12.	Каримбеков Р.	муж	директор		
13.	Абдурашидов Р.	муж	директор		
14.	Алиев К.	муж	директор		
15.	Карим К. Шариф	муж	директор		
16.	Самидилов А.А.	муж	директор		
17.	Абдурашидов Р.	муж	директор		
18.	Роберт У. Байра	муж	директор		
19.	Ишмаилов К.	муж	директор		
20.	Ишмаилов А.	муж	директор		
21.	Ишмаилов С.	муж	директор		
22.	Ишмаилов М.	муж	директор		
23.	Ишмаилов М.	муж	директор		
24.	Ишмаилов А.	муж	директор		
25.	Сабиров Р.	муж	директор		
26.	Алиев К. Котов Н.	муж	директор		
27.	Ишмаилов А.	муж	директор		
28.	Самидилов Р.	муж	директор		

13. PUBLIC HEARING IMAGES



