



KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT AGENCY
(ARIS)

THIRD VILLAGE INVESTMENT PROJECT
(VIP3)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
(ESMP)

**Micro-project: Installation of Street Lighting in the Village of Asylbash, Sokuluk
Raion, Chuy Oblast**

Asylbash - 2019

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AO	Ayil Okmotu
ARIS	Community Development and Investment Agency
KFW	Germany's state bank
POL	Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants
SETI	State Environmental and Technical Inspectorate
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
LSGB	Local Self-Government Bodies
OM	Operations Manual
OP	Operational Policy
TS	Top soil
DDE	Detailed Design Estimates
VIP	Village Investment Project
MP	Monitoring Plan
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
JK	Jogorku Kenesh

1. Summary of microproject activities

The Village Investment Project (VIP-3) aims to increase local capacity for joint development planning and improved access to reliable infrastructure in targeted communities.

The activities of Component 2 are aimed at improving access to the social and economic infrastructure of rural population by providing grants to rural communities that have passed competitive selection.

One of the elements of this component is an installation of street lighting in the village of Asylbash in Asylbash AA, Sokuluk Raion, Chuy Oblast.

The main goal of the microproject is to improve the safety of village residents and children on the streets of the village.

2. ESMP scope and objectives

The ESMP is considered a binding document that should 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 characteristic impacts resulting from the installation of additional supports and the installation of lighting, including labor protection and safety issues, earthworks, and the collection and disposal of solid and building waste.

ARIS along with the LSGB is responsible for monitoring the compliance of all activities financed under the microproject with the World Bank's environmental and social protection policies in force regarding VIP3, as well as with the requirements of the national legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic. Environmental monitoring of the work will be carried out in accordance with the ESMP described in this document. Environmental and social monitoring involves regular inspection of sites for all physical microproject activities financed by microproject contractors, and monitoring the implementation of the ESMP.

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

3. Brief natural and climatic characteristics of the area

Sokuluk raion was established on February 5, 1935 as the Kaganovichskiy raion. It was renamed in 1957. Raion is located in the central part of the Chuy Valley, stretching from north to south - it is 100 km long, from west to east - the width is up to 35-40 km. Sokuluk raion is one of the raions of the Chuy oblast, raion which is located in the central part of the Chuy oblast. In the south, its border runs along the watershed line of the Kyrgyz ridge with a distance of 24500 m.

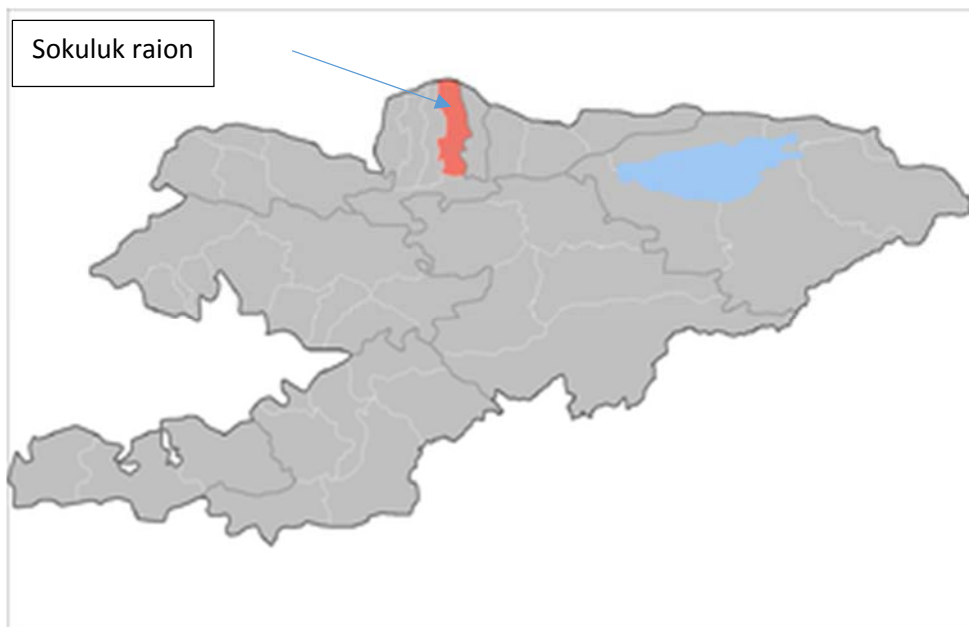
In the north, the Chu River, which separates the raion from the Republic of Kazakhstan with a distance of 44,950 m.

In the east, it borders with the Alamedinskiy raion and the city of Bishkek with a distance of 152750 m.

In the west, with the Moskovskiy raion with a distance of 156,000 m.

Sokuluk raion within the administrative boundaries covers an area of 202736 hectares of land. Of them, 187492 ha. of land is an agricultural land, including arable land - 80222 ha. of land.

In the north, it begins from the banks of the Chuy River (over 560 m above sea level) to Kyrgyz Ala-Too. The southern part of the raion is occupied by Kyrgyz Ala-Too, at an altitude of 1100-3000 m above sea level.



The territory of the raion includes 19 ayil aimaks and 1 city - Shopokov city.

1. Asylbash ayil aimak: Asyl-Bash (center), Kirovskoje;
2. At-Bashinskiy ayil aimak: Manas (center), Ak-Zhol, Lesnoje, Tert-Kol;
3. Voенно-Antonovskiй ayil aimak: Voенно-Antonovka (center);
4. Gavrilovskiй ayil aimak: Gavrilovka (center), Zhylamysh, Romanovka, Shalta;
5. Dzhany-Dzherskiy ayil aimak: Dzhany-Dzher (center), Verhnevostochnoje, Zapadnoje, Zelenoje, Nizhnevostochnoje;
6. Dzhany-Pakhtinskiy ayil aimak: Dzhany-Pakhta (center), Ak-Kashat, Zarya, Mayskoje, Mirniy;
7. Ayil aimak named after Kainazarova: Chat-Kol (center), Belek, Tuz;
8. Kamyshevskiy ayil aimak: Kamyshevka (center);
9. Ayil aimak named after Krupskaya: Sokuluk (center), Aral-Blizhny, Aral-Dalniy, Pervoje Maya;
10. Kun-Tuu ayil aimak: Kuntuu (center), Dostuk, Malaya Shalta, Shalta, Chon-Dzhar;
11. Kyzyl-Tuu ayil aimak: Kyzyl-Tuu (center), Kara-Sakal, Novoe, Tokbay, Malovodnoye, Ismail;
12. Nizhnechuiskiй ayil aimak: Nizhnechuyskoye (center), Mirnoye, Sadovoye, Severnoye, Steпноye, Taltak;
13. Novopavlovskiy ayil aimak: Novopavlovka (center), Uchkun;
14. Orokskiy ayil aimak: Dzhal (center), Verhniy Orok, Kaltar, Kashka-Bash, Nizhniy Orok, Plodovoje, Sarban, Selektionnoje;
15. Pervomaiskiy ayil aimak: Pervomaiskiy (center), Nacionalnoje, named after Panfilov;
16. Sazskiy ayil aimak: Saz (center), Konush;
17. Sokulovskiй ayil aimak: Sokuluk (center);
18. Tosh-Bulakskiy ayil aimak: Tosh-Bulak (center), Berulu, Chetindi;
19. Frunzenskiy ayil aimak: Frunze village (center) (formerly the Sovkhoz 'Frunze'), Komsomolskoye, Ozernoye, Studencheskoje.

The total resident population according to the data of the National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic as of January 1, 2015 is 99,712 kyrgyz people out of 159,231 residents of the raion (62.6%), the Russians - 32,675 people (20.5%), the Kazakhs - 4,339 people (2.7%), the Dungans - 3006 people (1.9%), the Turks - 2916 people (1.8%), the Azerbaijani - 2299 people (1.4%), the Ukrainians - 1950 people (1.2%), the Uighurs - 1712 people (1.1%), the Dargins - 1540 people (1.0%), the Lezghians - 1394 people (0.9%), the Germans - 1306 people (0.8%), the Uzbeks - 1114 people (0.7%), the Tatars - 996 people (0.6%), the Kurds - 860 people (0.5%).

Sokuluk raion lies in the moderate climatic zone. The climate is continental, dry, the seasons are sharply distinct. Chuy Valley is the warmest region of the Northern Tien Shan, which creates favorable conditions for growing crops. Average air temperature $+8.5^{\circ} + 9.8^{\circ}\text{C}$. The average air temperature of the coldest month (January) is -7°C . The average July temperature is $+23.7^{\circ} + 24.4^{\circ}\text{C}$. The highest temperature $+40^{\circ}\text{C}$. Annual precipitation is 350 - 400 mm. The duration of the warm period is 240 - 250 days. Duration (below 0) of winter 85 - 100 days. Chuy River with tributaries: (Sokuluk River, Zhylamysh River).

The following types of transport are available in Sokuluk raion: railway, automobile, pipeline and electric. Due to the fact that the difficult mountainous terrain makes railway construction difficult, the main transport industry is road transport. There is also pipeline transport. A railway connecting Kyrgyzstan with the CIS countries runs through the entire Sokuluk raion. Its length is 3650 m. In the southwestern part of Shopokov city, the Shopokov railway station is located. The Bishkek-Osh roads and the road connecting with a neighboring state, such as Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, pass through the territory of the raion.

Asylbash village is located in the south-west side of the raion center, the distance to the raion center is 30 km.

4. Social and economic information on AA

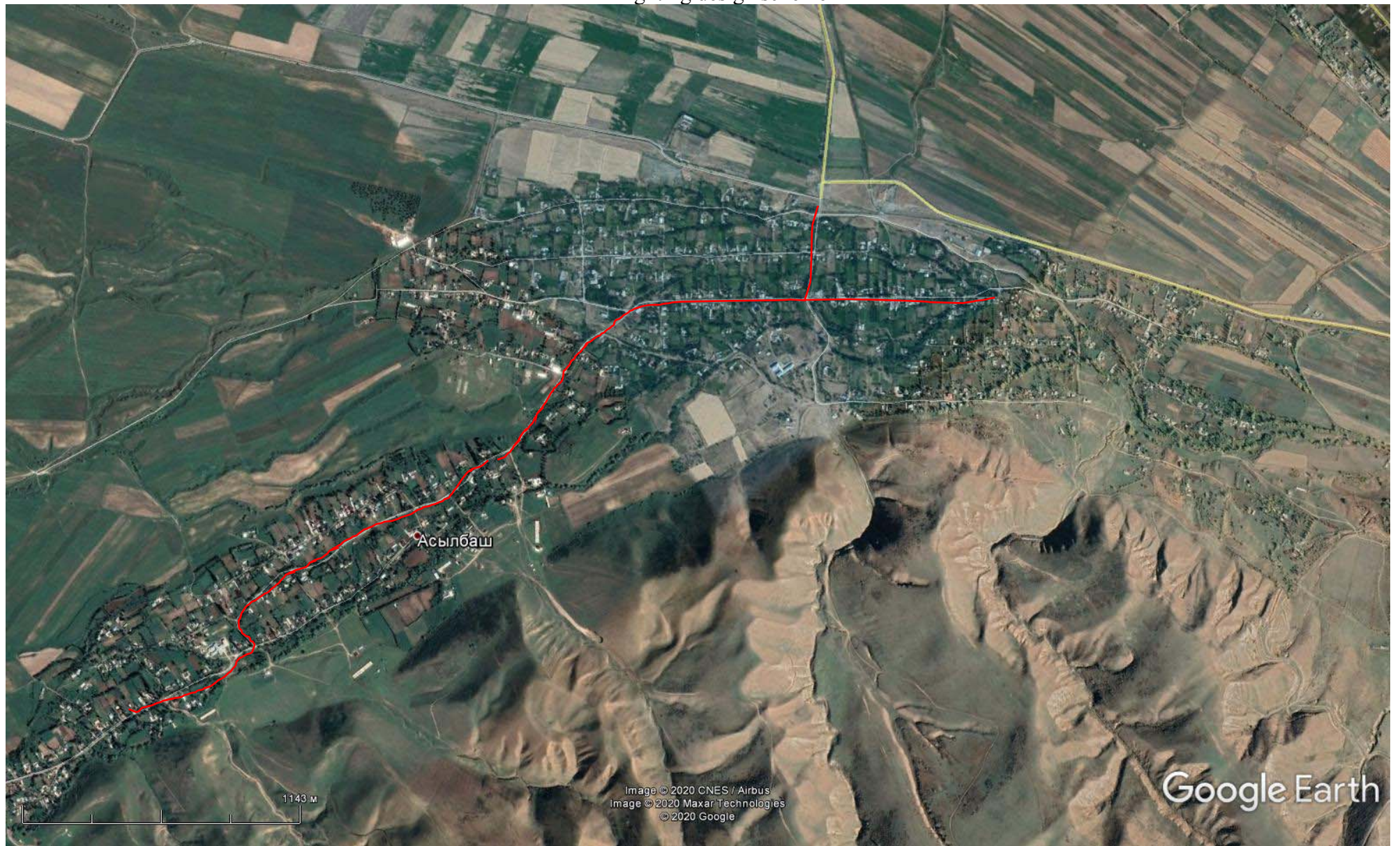
Asylbash AA consists of two villages: Asylbash and Kirova

Name	Asylbash	Kirova
Number of people	2442	1569
Yards	529	335
the Kirghiz	2424	1566
the Russian	6	1
the Uzbek	1	-
and other	11	2
Schools	1 secondary school	-
Kindergartens	1 kindergarten	-
FAPs	FAP	-
FDG (Family Doctors Group)	-	-
Cultural Centre	1	none
Library	1	1
Wind mill	-	-
Fur workshop	-	-
Gas station	-	-

Figure 1. Planned street for lighting



Lighting design scheme



5. Basic technical solutions

The supporting structures are standard street lighting luminaires with LED lamps installed on existing and planned poles/supports.

The layout of the luminaires in the lighting installations of the streets of the roads is adopted as one-sided.

Power supply of outdoor lighting installations is carried out through power supply points from existing transformers designed to power the public network.

The planned line is performed by a cable with a suspension on a cable. Cable fastening on supports is provided at a distance of 400 mm from the top of the luminaire on hooks using special fittings.

As part of the project for the installation of street lighting, the following works are planned:

-installation of brackets with LED lights in the amount of 170 pieces;

-installation of metal supports in the amount of 60 pcs., with an air connection between the luminaires;

A contractor with a specialized license for this type of work will be involved to carry out these works.

When operating the lighting by the operating organization, it should be guided by RGKR (Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic) dated 02/06/2012 No.359 by the Technical Regulation *On Electrical Safety*. Guidelines on occupational safety and labor protection during the operation of lighting will also be developed by the operating organization. Lighting maintenance will be carried out by a specialist with a work permit to this type of work.

Hazardous waste. When implementing this microproject, the formation of mercury-containing and asbestos-cement waste is not expected. In case of detection of asbestos-cement pipes, these pipes will be left in the ground without digging them.

6. Environmental law

The main normative documents regulating the environmental protection activities are:

No.	Legal act	Number Year adopted	Purpose/Content
Key acts of environmental protection legislation			
1	Law On Environmental Protection	№53 adopted 1999	It sets basic principles of environmental protection and stipulates legal authorities for creating the environmental quality, environmental monitoring and evaluation. Among environmental standards and norms validated by this law, following are presented as relating to the project: Maximum safe concentration of hazardous substances in the air and in water; Standards for the use of natural resources; Maximum safe level of noise and vibration and other physical impacts. The law set requirements for environmental assessment to prevent potential impacts. It prohibits financing and implementation of projects involving the use of natural resources without obtaining the positive opinion of the state environmental expert review.
2	Law on		It is the main legislation relating to environmental assessment. Its tasks include preventing negative impacts on human health and the

	Environmental Expertise	№54 adopted 1999	environment that occur as a result of economic or other activities and ensuring that such activities comply with the country's environmental requirements.
3	Law on General Technical Regulations on Ensuring Environmental Safety in the Kyrgyz Republic	N151 adopted 2009	It is used for environmental protection, defines the main provisions of technical regulation in the field of environmental safety and sets general requirements for environmental safety in the design and implementation of activities at the facilities of economic and other activities for all legal entities and individuals.
4	Enactment of procedure for environmental impact assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic	№ 60 dated 13.02.2015	Establishes the procedure for assessing the impact of the proposed activity on the environment (hereinafter - the EIA). The purpose of the EIA is to prevent and / or mitigate the impact of the proposed activity on the environment and related social, economic and other consequences.
5	Law on air protection	№51 adopted 1999	Guides relations in use and protection of air.
6	Law on production and consumption waste	№89 adopted 2001	It defines the state policy in the field of production and consumption waste management and is intended to help prevent the negative impact of production and consumption waste on the environment and human health when handling it, as well as to maximize their involvement in economic circulation as an additional source of raw materials.
7	Law on protection and use of flora	№53 adopted 2001	Establishes the legal framework for ensuring the effective protection, rational use and reproduction of plant resources.
8	Law on local self-governance and local state administration	№101 adopted 2011	Establishes the principles of local government organization at the level of the administrative-territorial 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	№213 dated 28.12.2006	This law regulates the rights and obligations of state bodies to provide information to the local community 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, and the assessment of the impact of economic activity on the environment and health.

Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated July 13, 1995 No. 279 “On the National Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals”.

The procedure for state registration of potentially toxic chemicals.

Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of July 27, 2001 No. 376 “On Measures to Protect the Environment and Public Health from the Adverse Effects of Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides.”

SanPiN 2.1.7.010-03 “Sanitary and Epidemiological requirements to Disposal of Production and Consumption Wastes”

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

- mandatory SEER (State Environmental Expert Review);
- standards for the use of natural resources;
- protection of air, land and water from pollution, clogging and depletion;
- improving the environmental monitoring system;
- norms of the most safe levels of noise, vibration and other dangerous physical influences.

7. Environmental and Social Management Plan

Environmental and Social Aspects	Impact	Proposed measures to mitigate the environmental impact 1	Institutional responsibility for minimizing impacts	The cost of mitigation measures 2
Construction period 2 months				
Physical environment				
Soil	Construction debris	<p>-Sorting of all types of waste, reuse and recycling, if possible.</p> <p>-Disposal of waste that cannot be reused or recycled; waste collection and disposal at individual dumps and in collaboration with a local waste management company; prohibition of open burning of garbage.</p> <p>-Mineral waste from construction and dismantling should be separated from general and organic waste, liquid and chemical waste should be sorted and stored in special containers.</p> <p>-All waste collection and disposal documents must be maintained as evidence of proper waste disposal at the site.</p>	<p>The contractor is responsible for the implementation of measures to reduce the environmental impact.</p> <p>Monitoring and supervision of activities will be carried out by technical supervision</p> <p>ARIS specialists, oblast technical supervision is responsible for general supervision</p>	<p>Criteria / specifications for inclusion in the tender and contract documentation.</p> <p>Not considered as a separate item of expenses</p>

¹Activities requiring financial costs should be provided in BOQ,

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The resulting construction and household waste will be disposed of in places designated for use by the municipal government that can be reused, will be handed over for recycling (scrap metal, wooden waste, etc.); -Installation of containers for the collection of solid household waste in the school; - Installation of a dry closet for workers; -Solid household waste and construction waste will not be incinerated at construction sites; 		
Water resources	Surface and groundwater pollution by oil products, construction waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Use only a separate area. -Application of basic proper building codes and standards applicable during construction. -Daily inspections of machinery for oil leaks; a ban on washing cars at a construction site and near open water bodies. - Ban on contamination of trenches with household and construction waste. 	<p>The contractor is responsible for the implementation of measures to reduce the environmental impact.</p> <p>Monitoring and supervision of activities will be carried out by technical supervision</p> <p>ARIS specialists, oblast technical supervision is responsible for general supervision</p>	<p>Criteria / specifications for inclusion in the tender and contract documentation.</p> <p>Not considered as a separate item of expenses</p>
Air quality	Dust during construction	Fight against dust by flushing with water or other means; appropriate storage of finishing materials, ventilation of the room; appropriate	The contractor is responsible for the implementation of measures to reduce the environmental impact.	Criteria / specifications for inclusion in the tender and contract documentation.

		planning, disposal and disposal of waste	Monitoring and supervision of activities will be carried out by technical supervision ARIS specialists, oblast technical supervision is responsible for general supervision	Not considered as a separate item of expenses
Biological environment				
Fauna and flora	Sanitary tree felling	- obtaining permission from AO of the authorized state body on cutting or pruning of trees	The contractor is responsible for the implementation of measures. Monitoring and supervision of activities will be carried out by technical supervision ARIS specialists, oblast technical supervision is responsible for general supervision	
Social environment				
Esthetics and landscape	Mound formation	-cleaning the territory from the ground - removal of excess soil to areas agreed with AO	The contractor is responsible for the implementation of measures. Monitoring and supervision of activities will be carried out by technical supervision ARIS specialists, oblast technical supervision is responsible for general supervision	

Communities	Public complaints	-placing informational banners at construction sites	The contractor is responsible for the implementation of measures. Monitoring and supervision of activities will be carried out by technical supervision ARIS specialists, oblast technical supervision is responsible for general supervision	Criteria / specifications for inclusion in the tender and contract documentation. Not considered as a separate item of expenses
	Drift of labor	- The hiring of workers living at the site of work performance (if possible); -Conclusion of employment contracts with employees	The contractor is responsible for. Monitoring and supervision of activities will be carried out by technical supervision ARIS specialists, oblast technical supervision is responsible for general supervision	Criteria / specifications for inclusion in the tender and contract documentation. Not considered as a separate item of expenses
Cultural heritage	Archaeological finds	-In the event that any archaeological artifacts are discovered, it is necessary to suspend all work, inform AO and authorized state bodies. Prior to obtaining permission for further work.	The contractor is responsible. The LSGB is responsible for informing government agencies. ARIS specialists, the oblast technical supervision is responsible for general supervision. State authorized body.	Not considered as a separate item of expenses
Safety and health of workers and residents	Injuries and accidents at the site of work performance, during	-Compliance with CS KR 12-01:2018 labor safety in construction;	The contractor is responsible for the implementation of health and safety measures.	No extra cost: the general responsibility of the contractor to perform the work

	the operation of tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - availability of a permit to work/authorized order for electrical work; - availability of a permit to work/authorized order for high-altitude work; - Equipping installers with protective equipment (safety belts), gloves, special boots and helmets; -conducting training prior to the start of electrical work; -conducting first-aid training in case of electric shock; -Strict compliance with fire safety requirements: the availability of fire extinguishing appliances at the site of work. -the presence of a list and phone numbers of nearby emergency services. -Compliance with the code of conduct in the community. -Installation of safety signs for cars, installation of fences during the installation of equipment. 	<p>Monitoring and supervision of activities will be carried out by technical supervision.</p> <p>ARIS specialists, the oblast technical supervision is responsible for general supervision.</p> <p>State authorized body.</p>	
Operation period				
<i>Physical environment</i>				
<i>Soil</i>	<i>Not expected</i>		Operating entity, Ayil Okmotu	
<i>Water resources</i>	<i>Not expected</i>		Operating entity, Ayil Okmotu	

<i>Air quality</i>	<i>Not expected</i>		Operating entity, Ayil Okmotu	
<i>Biological environment</i>				
<i>Flora and fauna</i>	<i>Light penetration</i>	Strict adherence to the switch on / off mode	Operating entity, Ayil Okmotu	
<i>Social environment</i>				
<i>Esthetics and landscape</i>	<i>Not expected</i>		Operating entity, Ayil Okmotu	
<i>Cultural heritage</i>	<i>Not expected</i>		Operating entity, Ayil Okmotu	
<i>Safety, personnel health and population</i>	Disfunction/ Failure in operating mode	Compliance with the requirements of the Technical Regulation <i>on Electrical Safety</i> RGKR dated 02.06.2012 No.359 - Regular preventative maintenance	Operating entity, Ayil Okmotu	
	The increase in speed limit on the main street	The device of speed control bumps (speed hump) near schools and kindergartens	Ayil Okmotu	

8. Monitoring Plan

Environmental Monitoring Plan

Implementation stage of sub-projects/micro-projects	Which parameter should be monitored?	Where the monitoring should be conducted?	How the monitoring is conducted? /type of equipment for monitoring	When? (measuring frequency)	Cost of monitoring ¹³ (cost of equipment or amount of contractors expenses required for monitoring?)	Institutional responsibility for monitoring	Date of commencement	Date of completion
Construction	Noise	At the construction site	Portable Sound Level Meters	Weekly	Criteria/specifications to be included into bid and contract documentation. Not regarded as a separate item of expenditure	1. Inspection of the construction site is carried out by the ARIS to ensure compliance with the ESMP. 2. The state inspectors of the Architectural and Construction Supervision Department (ACSD) will carry out supervision over implementation of the engineering solutions during construction and installation works or during the reconstruction of facilities, as well as over the quality of construction materials and structures. They will	After the transfer of the facility to the Contractor	Prior to facility commissioning
	Air	At the construction site	Portable measuring instruments	Weekly				
	Transport	At the construction site	Visually	Constantly				

			and using the measuring devices			<p>participate in the commissioning of the completed facilities.</p> <p>3. SETI is the entity to carry out state environmental supervision that has the right to perform supervision following the established procedure after providing relevant identification documents in accordance with environmental regulations, standards, environmental protection measures during project implementation.</p>		
	Waste utilization and storage	At the construction site	Visually	According to the plan, but at least weekly				
	Contamination of soil and water	At the construction site	Visually	According to the plan, but at least weekly				
	Dismantling of construction site	At the construction site	Visually	According to the plan				
	Safety of workers and local population	At and around the construction site	Visually	Constantly				
Operation	Monitoring is not required							

9. Information about BFM and Grievance Redress Mechanism

For all questions regarding the implementation of VIP-3, any interested persons of the project can contact the ARIS BFM and have the following rights:

- The right to receive information;
- The right against inappropriate intervention by third parties;
- The right to participate in the tender process without cases of fraud and corruption.

Any VIP-3 project stakeholder (including villagers, contractors, project employees, authorities and other parties involved) can file a grievance if he / she considers that one or more of the above rights, or any of the project principles or procedures were violated.

Grievances are disclosed publicly, but the identity of the person filing the grievance remains confidential only if the person does not decide to disclose their identity. The identity of all grievances is protected by confidentiality.

Grievance redress mechanism

Logging of feedback. *Appeals received by written correspondence, verbal report or electronically* are recorded in the log of the BFM, and then entered into the configuration of the BFM for analysis and monitoring of incoming correspondence containing the following information (depending on the type of appeal):

- Name and surname;
- Registration and residential address or telephone number;
- Contents of the request;
- Other background information.

The appeals may be submitted anonymously. If the appeal was received in the absence of any of the above data, it is recorded in the log of incoming messages of the BFM, and the results of the appeal will be published in the media at the local level, on the ARIS website or made public at the session of Aiyl Kenesh.

Follow up. Once the investigation is complete, the beneficiary will be notified of the decision made by ARIS regarding their case. The citizen/beneficiary has a right to appeal if not satisfied with the resolution of the case. Instructions on appeal will be provided with the response.

Appeals. Appeals are considered by the ARIS special Review Committee. The Executive director of ARIS will form the Review Committee from project managers and head of departments that will conduct appeal hearings. After review of the appeal the citizen/beneficiary unsatisfied with the solution received has a right to appeal against the decision in court.

Publication of the Appeals. After the APPEAL (applications, suggestions, complaints, requests, positive feedback) is resolved to encourage BFM use, measures taken to resolve the appeal will be published in mass media at the local level. Upon request the identity of an appealing person will be kept in secret.

Feedback channels. Within ARIS VIP-3 the following feedback channels are set to allow the residents/beneficiaries send their appeals at different stages of the project implementation:

- a. WhatsApp (a system of immediate exchange of text messages for mobile devices with audio and video calls – BFM numbers + 996 550 700 522; +996 770 700 522);
- b. Social media (Facebook – Official account of “Community Development and Investment Agency”);
- c. ARIS web-site: www.aris.kg;
- d. Verbal or written appeals received during work meetings of facilitators, young curators and/or CDSO on-site;
- e. Incoming correspondence delivered to ARIS reception; incoming correspondence to the e-mail bfm@aris.kg.

10. Screening checklist to assess social risks and impacts due to sub-project activities:

Microproject: Installation of street lighting

Oblast: Chuy

Raion: Sokuluk

Avil Aimak: Asylbash

Village: Asylbash

Probable Involuntary Resettlement/Social Impacts	Yes	No	Not known	Details
1. Will the intervention include new physical construction work?		X		
2. Does the intervention include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?	X			
3. Is the intervention likely to cause any permanent damage to or loss of housing, other assets, resource use?		X		For the organization of passage to the designed kindergarten, the seizure of the land from landowners can be required
4. Is the site chosen for this work free from encumbrances and is in possession of the Public/government/community land?	x			The construction site laid out/designed is in municipal ownership. In accordance with the state act on the plot of land.
5. Is this sub project intervention requiring private land acquisitions?		X		
6. If the site is privately owned, can this land be purchased through negotiated settlement? (Willing Buyer – Willing Seller)		x		
7. If the land parcel has to be acquired, is the actual plot size and ownership status known?	x			
8. Are these land owners willing to voluntarily donate the required land for this sub-project/microproject?	x			
9. Whether the affected by subproject/microproject land owners likely to lose more than 10% of their land/structure area because		x		

of donation?				
10. Is land for material mobilization or transport for the civil work available within the existing plot/ Right of Way?	x			
11. Are there any non-titled people who are living/doing business on the proposed site/project locations that use for civil work?		x		
12. Is any temporary impact likely?	x			When installing additional supports, a possible temporary difficulty in the movement of vehicles and pedestrians
13. Is there any possibility to move out, close of business/commercial/livelihood activities of persons during constructions?		x		Not required
14. Is there any physical displacement of persons due to constructions?		x		
15. Does this project involve resettlement of any persons? If yes, give details.		x		
16. Will there be loss of /damage to agricultural lands, standing crops, trees?		x		
17. Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods?		x		
18. Will people permanently or temporarily lose access to facilities, services, or natural resources?		x		
19. Will project cause loss of employments/jobs		x		
20. Will project generate excessive labor influx as a result of new constructions		x		
21. Does construction activities require additional/skilled labor from outside the locality	x			These works require specialized organizations with access to works and specialists in this field
22. Will subproject/construction activities cause destruction/disturbance to host community living		X		
23. Will construction of new buildings, drainage lines create any degradation for the adjacent houses, wells, lands,		X		
24. Will this intervention create any inter-group or intragroup tensions/conflicts		X		
25. Are any vulnerable groups (including indigenous people living in proposed locations or affected by the project intervention?		x		

Overall assessment and proposed mitigation measures, if any:

In this subproject, the WB POM 4.12 is not applicable.

Social risks in the implementation of a microproject are medium. This is due to the fact that the fences of lands of local residents are located very close to the edge of the road, where it is planned to install additional supports.