



**KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**  
**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT AGENCY**  
**(ARIS)**

**THIRD VILLAGE INVESTMENT PROJECT**  
**(VIP 3)**

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**  
**(ESMP)**

**Micro-project: Repair of dining room in “Kelechek” kindergarten, Karakol village,  
Karakol AA, Ak-Suu raion, Issyk-Kul oblast**

**Karakol - 2019**

## CONTENTS

1. SUMMARY OF THE SUB-PROJECT .....	4
2. SUMMARY OF CLIMATIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS OF THE RAION .....	4
3. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DESCRIPTION .....	5
4. ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION .....	9
4.1 CONSTRUCTION STAGES AND TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS .....	10
4. ESMP OBJECTIVES AND SCOPES .....	11
5. EXPECTED ENVIRONEMTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES .....	11
6. ENVIRONMENTAL LAW .....	11
7. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN .....	14
8. INFORMATION ABOUT BFM AND GRM .....	20
9. MINUTES OF PUBLIC HEARINGS .....	21
10. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS .....	23
11. PHOTOS OF PUBLIC HEARINGS .....	25
12. SCREENING AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT .....	26
12.1 SCREENING AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT .....	28

## ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Aiyl Aimak
ARIS	Community Development and Investment Agency
KFW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
POL	Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants
SETI	State Environmental and Technical Inspectorate
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
LSGB	Local Self-Governmental Bodies
OM	Operation Manual
OP	Operational Policy
TS	Top Soil
DDE	Detailed Design and Estimates
VIP	Village Investment project
MP	Monitoring Plan
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
JK	Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament)

## 1. SUMMARY OF THE SUB-PROJECT

Village Investment Project (VIP-3) is aimed at increasing local capacity for joint planning of development process and improvement of access to sustainable infrastructure in target communities.

The Project consists of three components: (1) strengthening capacity of local authorities and communities, (2) village investments including (2.1) grants for sub-projects and (2.2) small grants for micro-projects and (3) project management.

Component 2 activities are aimed at improvement of access to the social and economic infrastructure for the villagers by providing grants to the rural communities winning the contests.

One of the elements of this Component is «Repair of dining room in “Kelechek” kindergarten in Karakol village, Karakol AA, Ak-Suu raion, Issyk-Kul oblast».

The main objective of the micro-project is to improve the quality of services provided by the kindergarten.

## 2. SUMMARY OF CLIMATIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS OF THE RAION

Ak-Suu raion was formed in 1973. Raion is located in eastern part of Issyk-Kul basin. The area of raion is 9917 km<sup>2</sup>, it borders with Tyup raion on the north, with Kazakhstan on the north-east, with PRC – on the south-east and Djeti-Oguz raion – on the west.

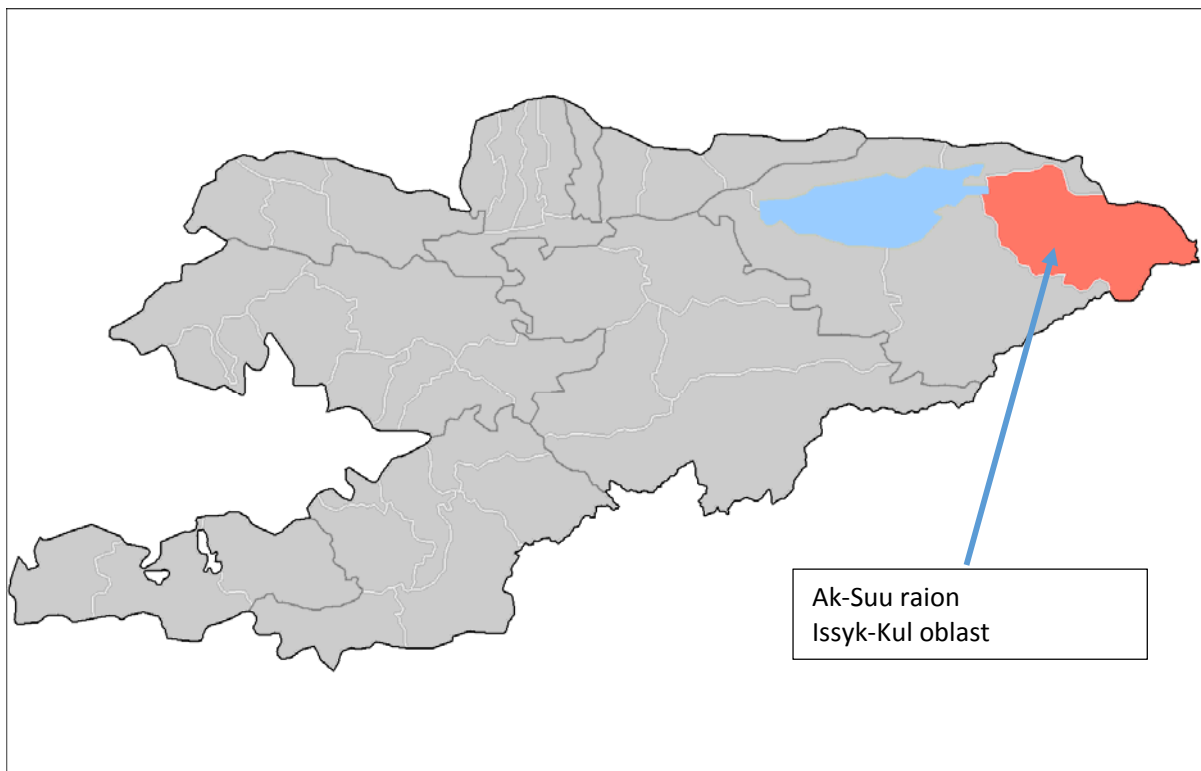


Fig. 1. Location of Ak-Suu raion, Issyk-Kul oblast

The territory of raion includes 14 aiyl aimaks: Ak-Bulun (3 settlements), Zhyrgalan (1), Boru-Bash (2), Kara-Djal (4), Karakol (2), Kerege-Tash (5), Novovoznesenovka (3), Oktyabr (4), Otradniy (3), Ak-Chiy (3), Tepken (3), Teploklyuchinka (2), Chelpek (3) and Enilchek (1). There are 40 settlements in raion. Total population of the raion

is 66,0 thousand people according to the National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic by January 1, 2015. Average density of population in the raion is 6,7 people per 1 km<sup>2</sup>.

Karakol – the city of oblast subordination, is located on the territory of the raion with an area of 44,0 km<sup>2</sup> with population of 73,0 thousand people (Karakol city – 70,2 thousand people, Pristan Prjevalsk – 2,8 thousand people).

The administrative center of the raion is Teploklyuchenka v. with population of 13 626 people (by January 1, 2019).

The relief includes mountain ridge Teskey Ala-Too, Kokshaal-Too with extended watershed uplands. Low lands are represented by terraced bottoms of Jyrgalan river, aggradation plains, lakeside terraces of Issyk-Kul lake.

Hydrography of the raion is represented by Karakol, Jyrgalan (maximum discharge is 70m<sup>3</sup>/sec) and Sary-Djaz (258 m<sup>3</sup>/sec) and numerous mountain rivers and sais, high-mountain Mertzbahe lake with catchment area of 318 km<sup>2</sup>, water surface area of 4,5 km<sup>2</sup>, volume of 129 million m<sup>3</sup>.

**Climate conditions of the raion:** average air temperature in January is -8°C in valley and -26 °C in mountain. In July average monthly temperature varied from +14 °C in valley, to +9°C in mountains. Minimum temperature is -40°C. Average value of maximum air temperature is +30°C in valley to +15°C in mountains. Precipitation is 300-400 mm in valley, 500-600 mm in mountains, in warm weather up to 150 mm in valley and 250 mm in mountains in cold weather. Height of snow cover in valley is 40 cm. Maximum wind speed which is possible once in 20 years is 34 m/sec.

There are 13 456 households in raion.

The roads Bishkek-Balykchy-Karakol and Karakol-Enilchek are passing on the territory of raion. There are Prjevalsk and Karakol airport in raion.

93 % of Ak-Suu territory is occupied with mountains, the rest 7% are valleys.

Karakol village is located westside from the oblast center, Karakol city, at the distance of 18 km. On the eastern side of the village, at the distance of 500 m, Djergalan river is flowing.

### 3. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DESCRIPTION

*Karakol AA includes two villages – Karakol and Cholpon*

Name	Karakol	Cholpon
Population	1865	1601
yards	374	287
Number of Kyrgyz	1378	1278
Number of Kalmaks	28	71
Number of Kazakhs	432	186
other	27	66
schools	1	1
Kindergartens	1	1
FAP	-	1
FDG	1	-
Cultural center	1	-
Libraries	1	1
Mills	1	-
Fur workshops	1	-
Fuel stations	1	-

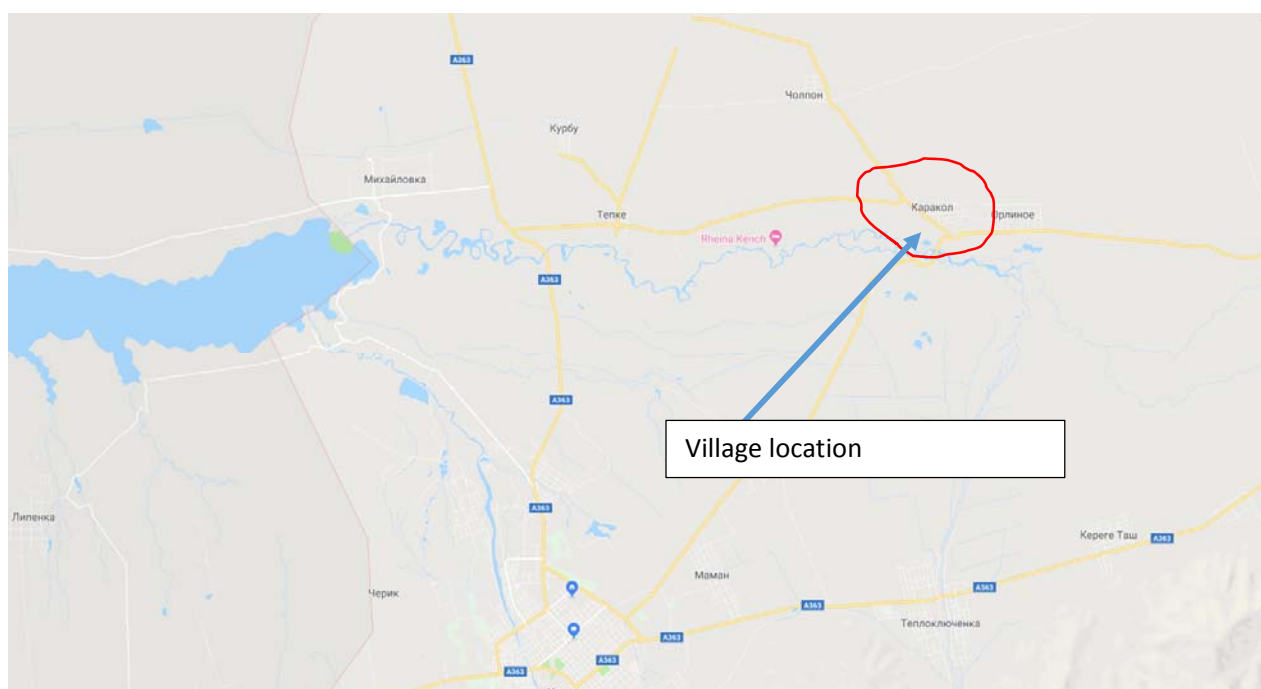


Fig.2. Village location



Fig 3. Location of kindergarten

The kindergarten building was commissioned in 1983 and has been operated up today. 70 children attend the kindergarten, at the age of 3-6 years. Due to the big number of population 40-50 children are on the waiting list. There is a dining room in the kindergarten which requires a capital repair. Repair of the dining room will create good conditions for the staff (cooks), and will provide safe nutrition to the children.

The repair is planned to be performed in a period of 2-3 months, from August to October, 2019. During the repair the dining room will be moved to the empty premise in the kindergarten (gatehouse). This

premise was repaired, and equipment from the dining room was moved. The kindergarten during the repair will work as usual. The dining room has a separate entrance and access way with the gates.



Fig. 4. Overall view of kindergarten building





Fig.5. Photos of the premise for temporary dining room



#### 4. ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION

##### **Engineering and geologic conditions:**

- Depth of groundwater at the construction site is over 10 m.

##### **Flora and fauna at the construction site**

On the territory of the kindergarten there are deciduous trees, firs, fruit trees and shrubs planted during soviet times. During the repairs the trees and shrubs will not be impacted. If there are any issues this should be agreed with local authorities. Fauna is represented by synanthropic types.

There are no cultural, historic or archaeological sites nearby or on the territory of the kindergarten.

There is a two-floor building of the kindergarten, gatehouse and small architectural structures on the construction site. The road to be used for transportation of construction materials is central, but there is an access way with the gates at the back of the kindergarten building.

#### **4.1 CONSTRUCTION STAGES AND TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS**

##### ***Construction stages***

- Preparation of a deficiency statement, identifying scope of works and preparation of estimates for the repairs by a certified engineer;
- Installation of fence on the pathway leading from the kindergarten to the dining room;
- Preparation of special site to store construction materials;
- Agree work production timetable;
- Repair;
- Manual and mechanical excavation of soil for installation of septic tank;
- Laying and replacing sewerage pipes;
- Dismantle ceramic tiles on the walls and floor of the dining room and tile finishing of the walls and floor;
- installation of wiring system, ventilation in the dining room;
- Installation of a new equipment;
- replacement of doors and windows;
- increasing the area of wind porch at the entrance of the dining room.

#### 4. ESMP OBJECTIVES AND SCOPES

Implementation of the micro-project will have a positive social impact on a wide range of stakeholders and beneficiaries. In terms of type, location, sensitivity and scale, character and degree of potential environmental impact, the project relates to the category B. ESMP was developed for it with assessment of local environmental and social conditions and potential impacts, as well as mitigation and prevention measures.

ESMP is an obligatory document to be complied with during the micro-project implementation. ESMP consists of a set of mitigation measures, monitoring and institutional responsibility to be applied during implementation and operation to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, their compensation, or decrease down to acceptable degree. ESMP describes mitigation measures for typical impacts resulted by the replacement of windows and doors including labor safety and safety measures, repair, collection and disposal of solid and construction wastes.

ARIS together with LSGB is responsible for monitoring of compliance of all project financed activities with Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy of the World Bank applied to VIP-3, as well as per the requirements of national law of the KR. **Environmental monitoring of the works will be carried out according to the ESMP Section 7.1** described in this document. Environmental and social monitoring is a regular inspection of micro-project sites where physical activities are carried out and follow-up of ESMP performance.

The contractors are obliged to comply with ESMP. Construction contractor should have a special staff responsible for ESMP performance at the construction stage. ARIS specialist on-site will trace mitigation measures to be carried out and fair practice to be complied with the prescribed document, and in case of any violation he/she will notify the contractors on revealed issues and require correction measures. ESMP will be included into bid document for work performance, and, thus, the contractors will have to comply with ESMP requirements.

#### 5. EXPECTED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

It is assumed that the main categories of impact will occur due to the following works: (i) repair work (noise, vibration, dust), (ii) impact from transportation of material; (iii) (iv) impacts from the camp of the contractor workers. The impacts were separated into the design stage, construction stage and operational stage.

Proper maintenance of all service and sanitary facilities in the construction camp is the direct responsibility of the contractor under the guidance of an engineer for project construction supervision. Sanitary facilities include toilets, showers, wash basins and a laundry area. In addition, the site for equipment and maintenance should also be located appropriately. Wastewater must not be discharged into a river or surface land unless it is treated in accordance with local wastewater standards. The collection and disposal of municipal solid waste should be planned accordingly.

Repairing a food block in a kindergarten will cause certain short-term negative environmental impacts on air, soil, water and noise levels during construction work. These 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 to prevent and (or) mitigate it. Negative impacts on the natural habitat, protected areas, objects of historical and cultural heritage are not expected.

The use of construction materials is regulated by the Technical Regulation "Safety of Construction Materials, Products and Structures", approved by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 18 on January 28, 2010. The use of asbestos-containing materials is prohibited by the WB policy.

#### 6. ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

The main normative documents regulating the environmental protection activities are:

№	Legal act	ID No. Year adopted	Purpose / content
Key acts of environmental protection legislation			

1	Law “On Environmental Protection”	№53 adopted 1999	<p>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:</p> <p>Maximum safe concentration of hazardous substances in the air and in water;</p> <p>Use of natural resources;</p> <p>Maximum safe level of noise and vibration and other physical impacts.</p> <p>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.</p>
2	Law on Environmental Expertise	№54 adopted 1999	Is a principal law in relation to EA. It is meant to prevent adverse impact on the public health and environment resulting from economical and other activity, and to ensure that such activity is in compliance with Kyrgyz environmental management requirements.
3	Law on General Technical Regulations on Ensuring Ecological Safety in the Kyrgyz Republic»	N151 adopted 2009	Sets general technical guidance for ensuring ecological safety during design and operation 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	Sets order of EIA of intended activity. The aim of EIA is to prevent and/or mitigate impacts by intended activity and associated social, economical 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	Sets national policy for disposal of production and consumption wastes and is aimed to facilitate prevention of negative impact on the environment and human health, and maximum recycling as a source of additional raw materials.
7	Law on protection and use of flora	№53 adopted 2001	Sets legal framework for efficient protection, reasonable use and reproduction of flora
8	Law on local self-governance and local state	№101 adopted 2011	Sets principles for local governance at the level of administrative territorial units
<b>Law on access to information</b>			
9	Law on access to information from state authorities and local government	№213 dated 28.12.2006	It regulates rights and responsibilities of state authorities to deliver information to public towards achieving the transparency of their work.

In addition to the above legislation, there is a number of regulatory documents defining the requirements for the import, registration, risk assessment of chemicals and wastes, assessment of the impact of economic activity on the environment and health.

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

**The order of state registration of potentially toxic chemicals.**

**SanPiN 2.1.7.010-03 "Sanitary Requirements to Disposal of Production and Consumption Wastes"**

**SanPiN "Sanitary and Epidemiological Requirements to installation, maintenance and organization of working conditions in pre-school institutions" RGoKRR № 201 dated April 11, 2016**

The legislative acts listed above set forth the following key tasks on environment protection:

- 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

## 7. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Environmental and Social Aspects	Impact	Proposed measures to mitigate the environmental impact <sup>1</sup>	Institutional responsibilities for the implementation of measures	The cost of mitigation measures <sup>2</sup>
<b>Construction period 3 months</b>				
<b>The physical environment</b>				
Soil	Construction debris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sort all types of waste, reuse and recycle, if possible.</li> <li>- Disposal of waste that cannot be reused or recycled; removal and disposal of waste to separate dumps in cooperation with a local company for waste disposal; banning open burning of garbage.</li> <li>- Mineral waste from construction and demolition work should be separated from the general and organic waste, liquid and chemical waste must be sorted and stored in special containers.</li> <li>- All documents on the removal and disposal of wastes should be documented properly as evidence of proper disposal of garbage at the site.</li> <li>- The resulting construction and household waste will be disposed in the places specially designated by municipal authorities, those that can be reused, will be recycled (scrap metal, wood waste, etc.);</li> </ul>	<p>The Contractor shall be responsible for the implementation of mitigation measures.</p> <p>The technical supervision is responsible for monitoring and supervision activities.</p> <p>ARIS specialists, oblast technical supervision are responsible for general supervision</p>	<p>Criteria / specifications to be included in the tender and contract documents.</p> <p>Not regarded as a separate item of expenditure</p>

<sup>1</sup>Activities requiring financial costs should be provided in BOQ,



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Install containers for solid waste collection on the territory of school;</li> <li>- Installation of bio toilet for the workers;</li> <li>-Solid wastes and construction debris will not be burnt at construction sites;</li> </ul>		
Water resources	Contamination of surface and underground waters by oil products and construction wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use only a separate area.</li> <li>- Basic proper building standards and standards applied during construction.</li> <li>- Daily check of equipment for oil leaks; ban on washing machines at the construction site.</li> <li>- Trash crowding with contamination.</li> </ul>	<p>The Contractor shall be responsible for the implementation of mitigation measures. The technical supervision is responsible for monitoring and supervision activities.</p> <p>ARIS specialists, oblast technical supervision are responsible for general supervision</p>	Criteria / specifications to be included in the tender and contract documents. Not regarded as a separate item of expenditure
Air quality	<p>Dust during construction.</p> <p>Low quality of internal air</p> <p>Odors</p>	Measures for dust suppression and related activities such as spraying water or other measures; appropriate storage of finishing materials, ventilation of the premise, appropriate planning, location and removal of wastes	<p>The Contractor shall be responsible for the implementation of mitigation measures. The technical supervision is responsible for monitoring and supervision activities.</p> <p>ARIS specialists, oblast technical supervision are responsible for general supervision</p>	Criteria / specifications to be included in the tender and contract documents. Not regarded as a separate item of expenditure
<b>Biologic impact</b>				
Fauna and flora	Not considered as the works are			

	performed in the building			
<b>Social environment</b>				
Esthetics and landscape	Not considered as the works are performed in the building			
Communities	Complaints	- installation of informational banners on construction sites	<p>The Contractor is responsible for this function.</p> <p>The technical supervision is responsible for monitoring and supervision activities.</p> <p>ARIS specialists, oblast technical supervision are responsible for general supervision</p>	<p>Criteria / specifications to be included in the tender and contract documents.</p> <p>Not regarded as a separate item of expenditure</p>
	Flow of labor force	<p>- Recruitment of workers living at work production area (if possible);</p> <p>- Signing labor contracts with the workers</p>	<p>The Contractor is responsible for this function.</p> <p>The technical supervision is responsible for monitoring and supervision activities.</p> <p>ARIS specialists, oblast technical supervision are responsible for general supervision</p>	<p>Criteria / specifications to be included in the tender and contract documents.</p> <p>Not regarded as a separate item of expenditure</p>
Cultural heritage	Not considered		-	
Safety of workers and residents	Traumas and industrial accidents at work production sites when applying tools and equipment	<p>- Compliance with CR KR 12-01:2018 Labor safety in construction;</p> <p>- Providing builders with special clothes and PPE;</p>	<p>The Contractor is responsible for performing labor safety and safety rules.</p> <p>The technical supervision is responsible for monitoring and supervision activities.</p>	Not regarded as a separate item of expenditure: general responsibility of the

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Instructing the workers: (a) instruction on safe work; (b) safety requirements; (c) principles of alarm system;</li> <li>- Compliance with fire safety: preparing and applying fire extinguishers, sand and water.</li> <li>- Availability of permit for high-rise operations.</li> </ul>	ARIS specialists, oblast technical supervision is responsible for general supervision  State authorized body	contractor for work performance
<b>Operation period</b>				
<b>Physical environment</b>				
<i>Soil</i>	<i>Not expected</i>		Operating organization, Aiyl Okmotu	
<i>Water resources</i>	<i>Not expected</i>		Operating organization, Aiyl Okmotu	
<i>Air quality</i>	<i>Not expected</i>		Operating organization, Aiyl Okmotu	
<b>Biologic environment</b>				
<i>Flora and fauna</i>	<i>Not expected</i>		Operating organization, Aiyl Okmotu	
<b>Social environment</b>				
<i>Esthetics and landscape</i>	<i>Not expected</i>		Operating organization, Aiyl Okmotu	
<i>Cultural heritage</i>	<i>Not expected</i>		Operating organization, Aiyl Okmotu	
<i>Safety of workers and residents</i>	Increase of hazardous substances (lead, formaldehyde etc.) in plastic materials	Certificate of qualities (environmental certificates) for the materials and equipment to be used in pre-school and school institutions	Operating organization, Aiyl Okmotu	

## 7.1 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? (Frequency)	Cost of monitoring <sup>13</sup> (cost of equipment or amount of contractor's expenses required for monitoring?)	Institutional responsibility for monitoring	Starting date
Construction	Noise  Air  Transport  Waste utilization and storage  Contamination of soil and water	At the construction site and dump    At and near the construction site  At the construction site and dump	Portable Sound Level Meters  Portable measuring instruments  Visually  According to the plan and review.  Visually	If complained by population  Weekly  Constantly  According to the plan, but at least 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 participate in the commissioning of the completed facilities.  3. SETI is the entity to carry out state environmental supervision that	After the transfer of the facility to the Contractor.

		At the construction site	and using the measuring devices	Constantly		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.	
	Dismantling of construction site	At the construction site	Visually				
		At the construction site	Visually	According to the plan			
				Constantly			
	Safety of workers and local residents						

## 8. INFORMATION ABOUT BFM AND GRM

All project stakeholders may appeal to ARIS BFM regarding VIP-3 implementation and have the following rights:

- Right to information;
- Right against inappropriate intervention by an outside party;
- Right to participate in the project bid free of fraud and corruption.

Any VIP-3 stakeholder (including villagers, contractors, project staff, authorities, and other involved parties) may file a grievance if s/he believes one or more of these rights have been infringed, or if any of the project's principles and procedures has been violated.

Grievances are disclosed publicly, but no one who files a grievance is identified unless they self-identify. The identity of all those who have filed grievances is treated confidentially.

### **Grievance redress mechanism**

**Logging of feedback.** *Appeals received by written correspondence or verbal report* are included in the log of BFM and are entered into GRM configuration in 1C program to analyze and monitor incoming correspondence with the following information (depending on what is provided):

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

The appeals may be submitted anonymously. In cases where the appeals were received in the absence of any of the above data, it is recorded in the log of incoming correspondence 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 the AK.

**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](http://www.aris.kg);
- d. Verbal or written appeals received during work meetings of facilitators, curators and/or CDSO on-site;
- e. Incoming correspondence delivered to ARIS reception; incoming correspondence to the e-mail [bfm@aris.kg](mailto:bfm@aris.kg).



## 9. MINUTES OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ  
ЫСЫК-КӨЛ ОБЛАСТЫ  
АК – СУУ РАЙОНУ



КАРАКОЛ АЙЫЛ  
АЙМАГЫНЫН  
АЙЫЛ ӨКМӨТҮ

КЫРГЫЗСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА  
ИССЫК-КУЛЬСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ  
АК - СУЙСКИЙ РАЙОН

АЙЫЛ ӨКМӨТҮ  
КАРАКОЛЬСКОГО  
АЙЫЛНОГО АЙМАКА

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Каракол айыл өкмөтү боюнча АРИС долбоорунан колдоо тапкан «Келечек» бала  
бакчасынын ашканасын капиталдык ремонттон өткөрүү боюнча өткөрүлгөн жыйындын  
ПРОТОКОЛУ

2019-жылдын 02-августу № 9

Каракол айылы

Төрагасы: А.Сыдыков

Катчысы : А.Табалдиева

Катышкандар - айыл башчылары, айыл тургундары, айыл өкмөт башчысы, кызматкерлери

**КУН ТАРТИБИ:**

1. Каракол айыл өкмөтү боюнча АРИС долбоорунан колдоо тапкан «Келечек» бала бакчасынын ашканасын капиталдык ремонттон өткөрүү иштери боюнча
2. Ар кандай маселелер.

**УГУЛДУ:**

Сыдыков А. А.- айыл өкмөт башчысы- Саламатсынарбы ? Буйурса «Келечек» бала бакчабыздын ашканасын капиталдык ондоп-түзөө, жаны эмеректер менен жабдуу боюнча АРИСке долбоор жазылып, колдоого ээ болгон. Азыркы убакта документтер толукталып иш башталганы турат. Бул бир эле айда бүтүп калчу жумуш эмес, баардыгыбыз эле түшүнөт болушубуз керек. Ошол себептен сентябрь айына бүтүргөнгө жетишпей калабыз. Сиздер кандай ойлойсунар сентябрь айында бала бакчаны жабуу кажетпи же кимде кандай сунуштар бар? Бир айга жабып койсо деле болот бирок кызматкерлер ушул жумуштун арты менен үй бүлөөлөрүн багып келишүүдө аны да эске алсак.

**СӨЗГӨ ЧЫГЫШТЫ:**

Акматова Бактыгуль - Каракол айылынын тургуну - Ооба, жабып койсок кызматкерлердин ишенгени ошол айлыктары да. Мурда бул ашкана жокто деле иштеп жүргөн да. Мен ойлойм азыркы учурда кароолчулардын времянкасына көчүрсөк болот болуп керек, ээ?

Алымбаев К.- Каракол айыл башчысы - Мен да сунушту колдойм. Туура эле болот.

Сыдыков А. А. - айыл өкмөт башчысы- Ооба, ошондой кылсак болот. Бир ай чыдасак иш бүтсө ашканабыз заманбап ашкана болуп калса бир топ эле ишине женил болот.

**Шорукова С.-** Сунушту мен да колдойм. Анда ошондой кылалы. Анан дагы менде сунуш бар ата-энелер комиттети активдүү катышып берсенер ушундай иш чараларга.

Жыйындын катышуучулары жогорудагы сунушту жалпы колдошту.

**Каракол айыл өкмөтү боюнча АРИС долбоорунан колдоо тапкан «Келечек» бала бакчасынын ашканасын капиталдык ремонттон өткөрүү боюнча өткөрүлгөн жыйын чечим кылат:**

– «Келечек» бала бакчасы долбоор боюнча иш баштаган убакта (ремонт иштери жүрүп жаткан учурда) ашкана кароолчулардын бөлмөсүнө («временкасына») көчүрүлсүн.

Жыйындын төрагасы

Катчысы

А.Сыдыков

А.Табалдиева

## Minutes of Public Hearings

Issyk-Kul oblast, Ak-Suu raion, Karakol v., ARIS, VIP-3

02.08.2019

Karakol v.

Chair of the meeting – AO head, Sydykov A.

Attended by – 40 people

Secretary – Tabaldieva A.

Agenda:

1. Summary on ARIS VIP-3 “Capital repair of the dining room in “Kelechek” kindergarten
2. Other issues

**AO Head, Sydykov A.:** - Welcome, dear meeting participants. As You know our micro-project “Capital repair of the dining room in “Kelechek” kindergarten” in Karakol v. has won Cycle 2 contest of VIP-3. Currently we are working on technical and bid documentation, therefore construction work is planned on September-October. Do you think the kindergarten should be closed during the construction works? Please note that the children will be at home and kindergarten staff will not be paid fully. Any suggestions?

**Akmatova B., villager** – Yes, it can be closed, but the staff need salaries, and children will be left without care in some families. In most families, parents are working, brothers and sister are studying at school. My suggestion is to move kitchen/dining room to the gatehouse. The kindergarten used to work even without kitchen and dining room.

**Alymbaev K., Village head:** - I support this suggestion.

**Sydykov A., AO Head** – Sure, the dining facility could be moved to the gatehouse. We can put up with it, in compensation the staff could work in light-filled, comfortable and equipped room meeting all the requirements.

**Shorukova S., Villager:** - I also support this suggestion. I have a request to the parents to take an active part in kindergarten activities and provide any possible support.

In regard of the above-stated the meeting participants unanimously decided on the following:

1. To implement VIP-3 micro-project “Capital repair of the dining room in “Kelechek” kindergarten” to move the dining facility into gatehouse during construction works.

Chair of the meeting: A. Sydykov

Secretary: A. Tabaldieva

## 10. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

# Список участников

« 2 » август 20 19 г.

№	ФИО	номер телефона	роспись
1	Томасов Э.С.	0704358406	
2	Баймасова М.Б.	0779809567	
3	Виталинова Г.Е.	0744861025	
4	Алишанова А.	0744242452	
5	Мурзаконисаев Э.	0702682860	
6	Талимова С.	0505031261	
7	Мадатов К.	0702786151	
8	Алишанов К.	0700248536	
9	Алишанов Р.	0770874050	
10	Алишанов Э.	0703222113	
11	Алишанов Р.	0704461122	
12	Ситдиков К.	0773037145	
13	Алишанов Э.	0700456425	
14	Алишанов Э.	0705803032	
15	Алишанов Э.	0700560384	
16	Алишанов Э.	0785481525	
17	Алишанов Э.	0705434435	
18	Алишанов Э.	0708264899	
19	Алишанов Э.	0704882323	
20	Алишанов Э.	07417411186	
21	Алишанов Э.		
22	Алишанов Э.		
23	Алишанов Э.	0746929366	
24	Алишанов Э.		
25	Алишанов Э.		
26	Алишанов Э.	0708238944	
27	Алишанов Э.	0726521851	
28	Алишанов Э.	070334983	
29	Алишанов Э.	0708314146	
30	Алишанов Э.	0703421272	
31	Алишанов Э.	0705584532	
32	Алишанов Э.	0702488084	
33	Алишанов Э.	0700201798	
34	Алишанов Э.	0708333908	
35	Алишанов Э.	0705036485	
36	Алишанов Э.		
37	Алишанов Э.	071381-8758	
38	Алишанов Э.	0777152454	
39	Алишанов Э.	0709335564	
40	Алишанов Э.	0773838808	
41			



## 11. PHOTOS OF PUBLIC HEARINGS



## 12. SCREENING AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Чеклист по скринингу для оценки социальных рисков и воздействий от под-проектных мероприятий

Название подпроекта/микропроекта Ремонт мусорной станции "Кемен"

Область Центр-Кувейт

Район Ал-Сабехий

Айыльный аймак Фарамонский

Айыл Кафакан

Возможные Социальные Воздействия		Да	Нет	Предоставить детали/ кол-во, если возможно
1. Будут ли проектные мероприятия включать новые физические строительные работы?			✓	
2. Включают ли мероприятия улучшения или реабилитацию существующих объектов?		✓		
3. Вероятно ли, что мероприятия вызовут непоправимый ущерб или утрату домовладений, других активов, использования ресурсов?			✓	
4. Выбранный участок для работы свободен от обременений и находится во владении Общественности/правительства/общества?		✓		
5. Требуют ли под-проектные мероприятия приобретения частных земель?			✓	
6. Если участок находится на частной территории, может ли эта земля быть приобретена путем переговоров (по обоюдному согласию)?		-	-	не требуется
7. Если требуется приобрести земельный участок, известен ли размер участка и каков статус права собственности?		-	-	не требуется
8. Приводят ли мероприятия под-проекта к ограничению доступа к другим жителям/пешеходам/коммерческой деятельности и торговле?			✓	
9. Доступна ли земля для мобилизации и транспортировки строительных материалов в пределах существующего участка/имеется ли право проезда?		✓		
10. Проживают ли/занимаются ли предпринимательской деятельностью non-titled люди на предлагаемой территории/проектном участке под строительство?			✓	
11. Вероятны ли временные воздействия?		✓		
12. Имеется ли возможность переноса, закрытия предпринимательской/коммерческой/хозяйственной деятельности лиц во время строительства?			-	не требуется
13. Имеются ли временные или постоянное физическое перемещение лиц в связи со строительством?		✓		временное размещение мусорной
14. Включает ли этот проект переселение каких-либо лиц? Если да, предоставьте детали.			✓	
15. Будет ли потеря/ущерб сельскохозяйственным землям, несобранному урожаю, деревьями?			✓	



16. Будет ли потеря доходов и средств существования для кого-либо в связи с проектными мероприятиями?		✓	
17. Будет ли для людей потеря доступа к объектам, услугам или природным ресурсам постоянным или временным?		✓	
18. Приведет ли проект к потере трудоустройства/работы?		✓	
19. Вызовет ли проект чрезвычайный приток рабочей силы в результате строительства		✓	
20. Требуя ли строительных мероприятий дополнительной/квалифицированной рабочей силы извне		✓	
21. Вызовет ли под-проектные/строительные мероприятия разрушения/беспорядки среди местного проживающего населения		✓	
22. Создадут ли строительство новых зданий, дренажный канал, линии электропередач износ/повреждение общественных зданий/ресурсов/прилегающих домов, колодец, земель, мест захоронения, детских парков, школ и т.д.		✓	
23. Приведут ли проектные мероприятия к снижению рабочей силы (сокращению рабочих штатов) какого-либо органа		✓	
24. Приведут ли проектные мероприятия к непреднамеренным последствиям, таким как несчастные случаи/разрушения прилегающих зданий		✓	
25. Имеются ли уязвимые группы, которые могут быть повергнуты негативным воздействиям (включая коренные группы населения) в результате проектных мероприятий?		✓	

*Завершено*

## 12.1 SCREENING AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**Name Micro-project: Repair of dining room in “Kelechek” kindergarten**

**Oblast Issyk-Kol**

**Rayon Ak-Suu**

**Ayil Aymak Karakol**

**Village Karakol**

Probable Social Impacts	Yes	No	Provide details/Numbers, if possible
1. Will the intervention include new physical construction work?		<b>x</b>	
2. Does the intervention include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing facilities?	<b>x</b>		
3. Is the intervention likely to cause any permanent damage to or loss of housing, other assets, resource use?		<b>x</b>	
4. Is the site chosen for this work free from encumbrances and is in possession of the Public/government/community land?	<b>x</b>		
5. Is this sub project intervention requiring private land acquisitions?		<b>x</b>	
6. If the site is privately owned, can this land be purchased through negotiated settlement? (Willing Buyer – Willing Seller)			<b>No need</b>
7. If the land parcel has to be acquired, is the actual plot size and ownership status known?			<b>No need</b>
8. Are the subproject cause any access restriction to the commuters/pedestrians/ business and trades?		<b>x</b>	
9. Is land for material mobilization or transport for the civil work available within the existing plot/ Right of Way?	<b>x</b>		
10. Are there any non-titled people who are living/doing business on the proposed site/project locations that use for civil work?		<b>x</b>	
11. Is any temporary impact likely?	<b>x</b>		
12. Is there any possibility to move out, close of business/commercial/livelihood activities of persons during constructions?	<b>x</b>		<b>temporary place</b>
13. Is there any temporary or permanent physical displacement of persons due to constructions?		<b>x</b>	
14. Does this project involve resettlement of any persons? If yes, give details.		<b>x</b>	
15. Will there be loss of /damage to agricultural lands, standing crops, trees?		<b>x</b>	
16. Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods for anyone due to project intervention?		<b>x</b>	
17. Will people permanently or temporarily lose access to facilities, services, or natural resources?		<b>x</b>	
18. Will project cause loss of employments/jobs		<b>x</b>	
19. Will project generate excessive labor influx as a result of new constructions		<b>x</b>	
20. Does construction activities require additional/skilled labor from outside the locality		<b>x</b>	
21. Will subproject/construction activities cause destruction/disturbance to host community living		<b>x</b>	
22. Will construction of new buildings, drainage lines, powerlines create any degradation/disturbances for public buildings/resources/ adjacent houses, wells,		<b>x</b>	

lands, Burial places, children parks, schools etc			
23. Will this intervention generate downsize in current labor force(retrenchments) of the agency		<b>x</b>	
24. Does intervention may cause unintended consequences such as accidents/ damages to adjacent buildings		<b>x</b>	
25. Are any vulnerable groups who may affect adversely (including indigenous people) due to the project intervention?		<b>x</b>	