



KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT AGENCY
(ARIS)

THIRD VILLAGE INVESTMENT PROJECT (VIP3)

Micro-project: “The Myrzabaev Secondary School Central Heating Replacement”
Kara-Buura Rayon, Talas Oblast

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
(ESMP)

Talas 2019

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	3
2.1	ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION.....	9
2.	ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN	16
3.	PUBLIC HEARING MINUTES	19
	PUBLIC HEARING MINUTES.....	20
4.	PARTICIPATION LIST.....	22
5.	PUBLIC HEARING IMAGES	23
6.	SOCIAL RISK AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT CHECK LIST	24

ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Ayil Aymak
ARIS	Community Development and Investment Agency
WB	World Bank
GSM	Fuel and Lubricant Materials
SETI	State Environmental and Technical Inspection under the Government
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
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
LEA	Local Education Authority

1 INTRODUCTION

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.

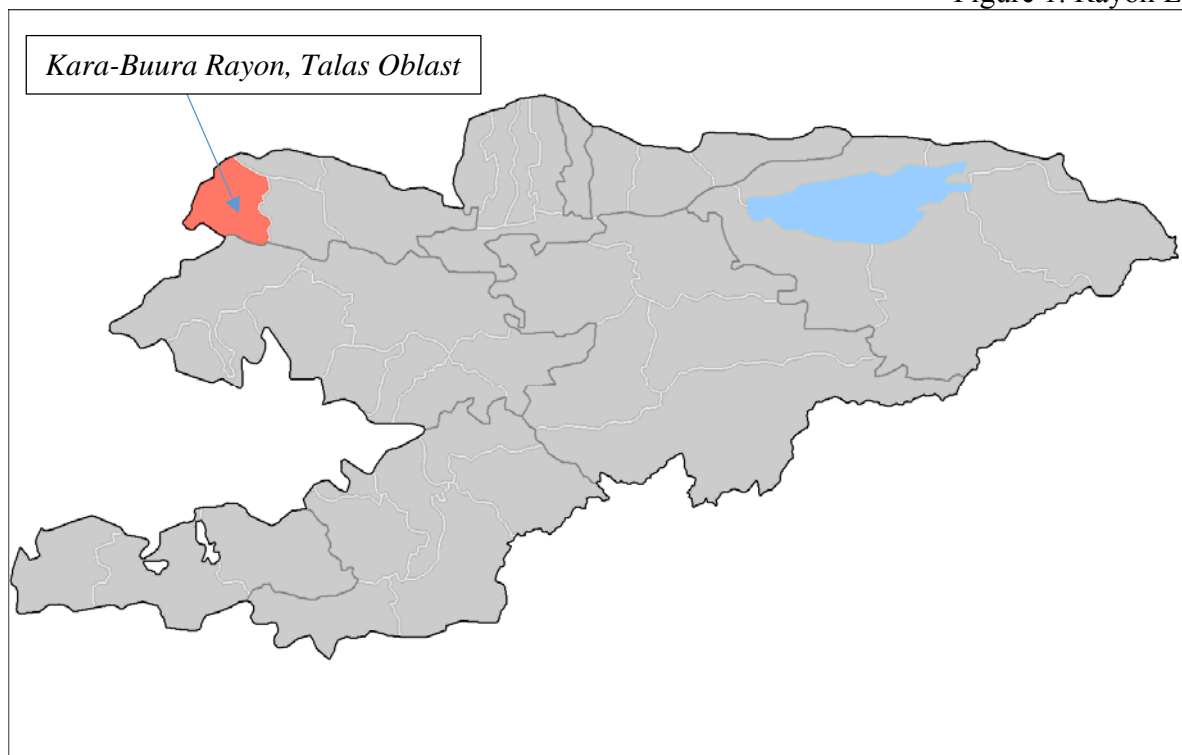
The Component 2 activities are aimed at improving access to the social and economic infrastructure of rural residents through grants to rural communities that have passed competitive selection.

One of the elements of this component is the “Replacing the Heating System in the Myrzabaev Secondary School” microproject in Kara-Buura rayon, Talas oblast.

Brief information about the Rayon and AA

Kara-Buura rayon was set up in 1930. It covers an area of 2952 km², which is 25.8% of the whole oblast. The population according to the 2009 census was 58,056 people (including 887 people in the Village of Maimak), which is 25.6% of the oblast’s population. The average population density is 19.6 people per km². In the rayon, there is 1 urban-type settlement and 23 rural settlements belonging to one settlement area and 9 rural areas (AA): Maimak (urban-type settlement), Ak-Chiy (2 settlements), Beisheken (3), Bakyyansky (2), Amanbaevsky (4), Bakaiyrsky (Kara-Say) (2), Kara-Buurinsky (3), Kek-Say (2), Cholponbaisky (2) and Shekersky (2). The Village of Kyzyl-Adyr, the rayon’s administrative center, is the home to 10 789 people.

Figure 1. Rayon Layout



The Kara-Buurinsky district is located in the western part of the Talas region and is surrounded from the north by Echki-Tooskim, and from the south by the Talas ridges. Mountain and foothill zones occupy up to 64%, and valleys up to 36% of the area. Mountainous areas are characterized by a high dissection of the relief and high gravitational energy of the slopes. Thus, the differences in absolute heights in the mountain zone vary from 1450 m to 4484 m (Manas Peak), in the valley - from 900 m to 1450 m. The absolute minimum temperature can reach -43°C (the average temperature in the mountainous part can drop to 30°C , and the valley temperature -25°C). The absolute maximum temperature reaches up to $+36^{\circ}\text{C}$. The daily maximum precipitation can reach from 50 to 70 mm. The average annual rainfall varies: in the mountain zone, from 500 to 800 mm per year falls, in the valley zone it can be from 200 to 500 mm per year. As for snow, in the mountain zone the volume of snow can vary from 50 to 400 kg/m², in the valley zone up to 50 kg /m² (maximum up to 102 kg/m²). The height of the snow cover in the valley is up to 20 cm, in the mountain part at an absolute mark of 3.5 km - 115 cm. The number of days with snow cover in the mountainous area reaches up to 250, in the valley part from 70 to 80 days. According to the annual duration of the storms, the mountain zone might have from 16 to 30 stormy hours, the valley zone up to 15. The maximum wind speeds in the mountain zone vary from 27 to 52 m/s.

The hydrographic network is represented by the left-bank tributaries of the Talas River, which have the following maximum water discharge: the Kurcureu River, the Assa River basin - 40m³ /s, the Kara-Buura River - 52 m³/s, the Suluu-Bakaiyr River - 3.5 m³ /s.

The soils are represented in the lowland by gray soil, and in the mountainous part by brown, chestnut, and brown soils.

In the rayon, on the Talas River is the Kirov reservoir with a volume of 550 million m³ and a dam height of 83.7 m. It has been in operation since March 1975.

The area is arable-and- livestock. It grows tobacco, beans. There are 10,569 households. Irrigated arable lands comprise 30.6 thousand ha, rainfed lands - 12.9 thousand ha, pastures - 19.9 thousand ha and hayfields - 397 ha.

The Bishkek-Talas-Taraz road, Maimak-Kyzyl-Adyr and Kyzyl-Adyr-Kanysh-Kya run through this area.

Minerals are represented by building materials and mining raw materials in the form of ornamental stones.

Location: Cholponbaisky AA borders with Bakaiyrsky, Akchy and Kara-Buurinsky AAs. The rayon is located 70 km away from the regional center. Altitude is 1718 m, the distance to the nearest regional center is 10 km.

There are no nature protection objects (nature reserves, cultural monuments, historical and architectural sights) on or near the site.

The relief of the site is flat. No mudflows, landslides and no signs of soil erosion have been detected on the site before.

The school has a centralized water supply. Water quality control is carried out according to the plans of the regional Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance

There is no centralized sewage system. The school has an outdoor toilet.

Regular power supply with occasional blackouts during breakdowns. During the repair period there are temporary outages.

Availability of asbestos-containing materials: None.

Resettlement issues: Application of WB OP 4.12 “Involuntary Resettlement” policy is not required

The Village of Chymgent is located in the western part of the Kara-Buura rayon. The distance to the district center is 10 km. The climate is sharply continental. The average temperature in January and February reaches up to 30 degrees below zero. In summer, up to 20 degrees and above. The population of the village is 6802 people, including 3396 women.

The number of students in the school is 531, including 287 females. The number of teachers is 37, of which 35 are females, the technical staff is 13 people, including 5 females.

Object Specification

Year of construction	1989
Outside dimensions	748,92 m2
Foundation	Concrete
Walls	Burnt brick
Covering	Wooden
Roof covering	Metal



Figure 2. School Layout

The B. Myrzabaev secondary school has 3 buildings. The first building was built in 1989, the second additional building was built in 2006. The third building for elementary grades is a one-story building built in 2018.

The technical condition of buildings 1 and 2 is satisfactory. Replacement of windows and front door of the 1-building is required. Heating: water, electric, artisanal and in unsatisfactory condition. A complete system replacement is required.

The microproject provides for the removal of window blocks, window sills and the installation of 4-chamber window blocks and 32 PVC window sills, removal of the door block and installation of the PVC door.

Figure 3. Heating system and windows (Images 1-4)





The main types of work:

- Removal of heating system pipelines - 130 m
- Removal of radiators - 28 pcs
- Removal of the door block 1 pc .
- Installation of a PVC door block - 1 pcs
- Removal of window blocks - 32 pcs.
- Installation of window blocks-32 pcs.;
- Removal of wooden window sills – 32 pcs.
- Installation of PVC window sills - 32 pcs
- Jamb plaster repair -42,4 m2;
- Jamb painting – 42,4 m2;
- Installation of porcelain electric convectors - 35 pcs.
- Installation of power shield - 1 pc.
- Cabling with installation of junction boxes – 160m.

All material will have a quality certificate **confirming the safety of use in educational institutions.**

Replacing the heating system, windows and doors 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. Negative impacts on the natural habitat, protected areas, objects of historical and cultural heritage are not expected

Минимизация социальных рисков.

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 personnel of 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 3-shift training system for the repair period. Also, if necessary, teachers' offices will be used to accommodate students.

This issue was agreed at a general meeting with the school administration, parent support group, LSGB, and the Local Education Authority on July 26, 2019. (minutes of the meeting attached below).

Sample schedule for a 3- shift training system:

1 shift: 08:00 - 11:00

2 shift: 11: 30-14: 30

3 shift: 15: 00-18: 30

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.

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.

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 replacement of windows and doors, 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. Environmental monitoring (see table 2) 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. Microproject 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.

2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

Basic regulatory environmental documents are:

№	Legal Act	Number Year of Adoption	Purpose / content
Key Provisions of Environmental Legislation			
1	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Environmental Protection"	No. 53 of 1999	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: maximum safe concentration of hazardous substances in air and water; natural resources use standards; standards for the most safe levels of noise, vibration and other hazardous physical effects; This law establishes the requirements for environmental assessment in order to prevent possible adverse environmental impacts. It prohibits the financing or implementation of projects related to the use of natural resources without the approval of the State Environmental Expertise.
2	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Environmental Expertise"	No. 54 of 1999	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.

3	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “The general Technical regulation on providing ecological safety in the Kyrgyz Republic”	No 151 of 2009	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.
4	Regulation on the environmental impact assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic	No. 60 of February 13, 2015	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.
5	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On atmospheric air protection”	No. 51 of 1999	The law controls the use and protection of atmospheric air
6	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Industrial and consumer waste”	No. 89 of 2001	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 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	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.

	Republic”		
--	-----------	--	--

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:

- mandatory SEER;
- 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

2. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Myrzabaev Secondary School Heating System Replacement Kara-Buura Rayon, Talas Oblast

Environmental and Social Elements	Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures ¹	Institutional responsibility for mitigation	Cost of Mitigation Activities ²
Construction Period – 2 months				
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 	<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

		waste will be disposed of in places specially designated by municipal authorities. - Containers for the collection of solid waste in the school.		
Water Resources	Surface and groundwater pollution by oil products, construction waste	- 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	The contractor is responsible for measures to reduce environmental impact. Monitoring and supervision will be carried out by Technical Inspection. ARIS and Regional Technical Inspection will be responsible for overall supervision.	Criteria/specifications to be included in bidding and contract documentation Not considered as a separate expense item
Air Quality	Dust during construction work Poor indoor air quality Smell	Using various dust control techniques. Proper storage of finishing materials, ventilation, appropriate planning, waste management	The contractor is responsible for measures to reduce environmental impact. Monitoring and supervision will be carried out by Technical Inspection. ARIS and Regional Technical Inspection will be responsible for overall supervision.	Criteria/specifications to be included in bidding and contract documentation Not considered as a separate expense item
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 construction sites	<p>The contractor is responsible for measures to reduce environmental 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>Criteria/specifications to be included in bidding 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> <p>- Signing labour contracts with employees</p>	<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	<p>- Compliance with KR Health and Safety Regulations of January 12, 2018 “Construction Safety Requirements”.</p> <p>- Providing builders with the uniform and protective equipment;</p> <p>- Instructions about the work: (a) safety instructions; (b) safety requirements; (c) alarm system basics;</p> <p>- Compliance with fire safety requirements: preparation and</p>	<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>State authorized body</p>	No extra cost: the general responsibility of the contractor to complete the work

		use of fire extinguishers, as well as sand and water. - Electric work permit		
Operation Period				
Physical Environment				
<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>			
Biological Environment				
<i>Flora and Fauna</i>	<i>Not expected</i>		Operating Organization, LSGB	
Social Environment				
<i>Aesthetics and Landscape</i>	<i>Not expected</i>		Operating Organization, LSGB	
<i>Cultural Heritage</i>	<i>Not expected</i>		Operating Organization, LSGB	
[[TK1] Safety and Health of Staff and Population	[[GK2][TK3] Excessive substances (lead, formaldehyde, etc.) in plastic materials	Quality certificates (environmental certificates) for materials and equipment for use in educationalEN institutions	LSGB	

2. 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 Air Transportation Waste management Soil and water pollution Construction site dismantling	At the construction site At the construction site At the construction site At the construction site At the construction site	Portable noise meters Portable meters Visually According to plan and review Visually and with instruments Visually	Constantly Weekly Constantly According to plan, but at least weekly Constantly According to plan	Criteria/specifications to be included in bidding and contract documentation Not considered as a separate expense item	1. The construction site is inspected by ARIS to ensure compliance with ESMP. 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. 3. After submitting relevant environmental documentation, (SETI) State Environmental and Technical Inspection has the right to monitor the implementation of	. After the transfer of the construction project to the Contractor

	Occupational safety	At the construction site	Visually	constantly		the project	
--	---------------------	--------------------------	----------	------------	--	-------------	--

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.

3. PUBLIC HEARING MINUTES

КООМДУК УГУУНУН ПРОТОКОЛУ

Талас облусунун Кара Буура районундагы Чолпонбай айыл аймагы

ПРОТОКОЛ

«26» июль 2019-жыл

Чолпонбай айылы

Катышуучулардын саны : 31, эркектер: 9, айымдар: 22.

Чогулуштун төрагасы: Кобоева Т.А

Чогулуштун катчысы : Сыйдабек кызы Жылдыз

Нун тартиби:

1. АРИСтин АИД-3 аржылуу жарыялана турган «Байсылда Мырзабаев атындагы орто мектебинин жылытуу системасын алмаштыруу» чакан долбоорунун айлана-чөйрөнү башкаруу планын презентациялоо жана талкуулоо
2. Суроо – жооптор

Угүлдү :

Чогулушту Байсылда Мырзабаев атындагы орто мектебинин директору Кобоева Т.А. ачып долбоор жөнүндө томонкулорду билдирди :

Саламатсыздарбы урматтуу ата-энелер , коомдук үгүүнүн катышуучулары , ушул күнгө чейин баарыңыздарга малым болгондой АРИСтин АИД-3 долбооруна катышып ОЖКнын жыйынтыгы менен мектебиниздин жылытуу системасын алмаштыруу үчүн чакан долбоорду үтүп алганбыз. Учурда техникалык документтер , тендердин документтер даярдалып , тендер жарыялоо алдында турат. Буйруса максатыбыз нш жузүмө ашып , класстык болмолорубүздө балдар жылуу отүрүп билим алышат деген үмүтүбүз. Жарыя порталга жарыялангандан он торт күндөн кийин тендер жарыяланат . Ушундан улам жылытуу системасын алмаштыруу иши 1-сентябрга чейин бүтпсй калуу коркунучу бар. Мындай жагдайда билим алууга тоскоолдук жаралышы мүмкүн . Мындай жагдайда мектеп үч сменде окуп калышы мүмкүн. Уч сменде окутууга шарт бар. Ушул тоскоолдуктарды алдын алуу максатында сиздер менен сүйлөшүп , чечишип алууну туура көрдүм.

Чолпонбай айыл аймагынын башчысы АС.Маткеримов : Байсылда Мырзабаев атындагы орто мектеби үч хорлүстан турат . Алдыда турган койгойду чечууга мүмкүнчүлүк бар . Эгерде үч сменге батпаса ушул эле айылда жайгашкан Женижок орто мектебинен класстык болмолорду убактылуу ремонт иштери бүткөнчө бошотуп беруу милдетин мойнума алам. Мектеп жаны жылытуу системасы менен жабдылышыма мүмкүн болгон шартты түзүп берууга болгон күчүмдү жұмшайм.

Ата-энелер комитети Качиева Динара : Урматтуу мектеп жамааты , экиперт , мен мектептин жылы туу системасынын начардыгын жакшы билем, кышкысын балдарыбыз ышкы кийимчен отурул окушат, ата — энелер комитетин жетектөөнөн кийин үшүндүрүү иштерин жүргүзүүгө жардам берип, ата-энелерге маалымат жеткирүүгө аракет кылам .

Мектептин чарба иштери боюнча директордун орун басары Телиркулов С. : Мектептин жылытуу системасы толугу менен жараксыз абалга келген, ондоп-тузоо иштерин жүргүзүү

Б.Камалдинов АРИС-тин Кара-Бүүрә району боюнча эксперт : чакан долбоорду ишке ашыруу учурундагы социалдык чөйрөнү жана айлана-чөйрөнү башкаруу планы боюнча маалымат берди. Анда томондогу суроолор талкууга алынды.

- Улгунун сонунда катышуучулардан суроолор берилди. Суроолор жалпы жөнүндөн алмаштыра түрүн жылытуу системасынын салаты жөнүндө болду. Жылытуу системасы цилиндр турундагы керамика материалынан жасалары, сактоочу торчолор менен тосуларга жөнүндө маалымат берилди.

ЧЕТЫ:

- Чогулуштун катчысы: Сыйдабек кызы Жылдыз



20

Secretary – Syidabek k. Jyldyz

Agenda: “The Myrzabaev Secondary School Central Heating Replacement” microproject discussion.

Koboeva T. A., the school director, made a welcoming speech and talked about the project. She said the work is scheduled to be completed by September 1. If not, the school administration will introduce a 3-shift training schedule.

A.S. Matkerimov, Head of the AA, said that if necessary, he would make the Jengijok secondary school (another school) available to the Myrzabaev school students. Then, there were discussions about the school’s old heating system and the need for its replacement. The meeting participants said that it is necessary to inform parents about the upcoming replacement of the heating system.

A short presentation was made by B. Kamaldinov:

- 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.

There also was a question about the quality of the new heating system. The director provided information backed by photographs. In response, the director provided full information backed by photographs.

Following the meeting, it was decided to:

1. Approve the ESMP “Myrzabaev Secondary School Heating System Replacement” micro project, since it covers all components of the environmental and social environment and is acceptable for implementation.
2. It was decided to implement ESMP during the project.
3. Parent Support Group Chairperson, homeroom teachers and the social care teacher will be required to conduct an explanatory conversation among parents.

4. PARTICIPATION LIST

Үчүнчү айылды инвестициялоо долбоору

АЙЛАНА-ЧӨЙРӨНҮ БАШКАРУУ ПЛАНЫН ТАЛКУУЛОО БОЮНЧА КООМДУК УГУУНУН
КАТТОО БАРАКЧАСЫ

№	АДА	Эркек/аял	Кызмат орду	Телефон	Кошу
1.	Темиркулов Р.С.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
2.	Борбосомов Р.К.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
3.	Жуңгушев А.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
4.	Бектөров М.А.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
5.	Жуңгушев К.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
6.	Жуңгушев М.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
7.	Жуңгушев Д.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
8.	Жуңгушев Н.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
9.	Жуңгушев Э.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
10.	Жуңгушев Т.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
11.	Жуңгушев Р.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
12.	Жуңгушев Ч.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
13.	Жуңгушев Ж.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
14.	Жуңгушев И.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
15.	Жуңгушев К.Ж.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
16.	Жуңгушев Ч.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
17.	Жуңгушев М.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
18.	Жуңгушев Э.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
19.	Жуңгушев М.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
20.	Жуңгушев Т.А.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
21.	Жуңгушев Н.В.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
22.	Жуңгушев С.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
23.	Жуңгушев Т.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
24.	Жуңгушев Т.Ж.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
25.	Жуңгушев А.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
26.	Жуңгушев И.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
27.	Жуңгушев А.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
28.	Жуңгушев Э.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
29.	Жуңгушев Э.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
30.	Жуңгушев Н.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
31.	Жуңгушев Н.	Э	ата-эне		Баш
32.					
33.					
34.					
35.					
36.					
37.					
38.					
39.					
40.					
41.					
42.					
43.					
44.					
45.					
46.					
47.					
48.					
49.					

Родителей -14
Учителей -12
Глава села-1
Депутат -2
Глава АО -1
РайОО -1

5. PUBLIC HEARING IMAGES



6. SOCIAL RISK AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT CHECK LIST

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

Название подпроекта/микропроекта Замена оточительной системы в СШ им. Мухоморова
 Область Татар
 Район Кара-Булакский
 Айылный аймак Чоннарбабский
 Айыл Чукалган

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?			✓	
13. Имеются ли временные или постоянное физическое перемещение лиц в связи со строительством?		✓		
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 чрезмерный приток рабочей силы в результате строительства		✓	
20. Требуют ли строительные мероприятия 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 захоронений, 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?		✓	

Удмуртская Р. Федорова -