



KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT AGENCY

**SUSTAINABLE RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Rehabilitation of water supply system

Tamga subproject

August 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA, WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM.	4
2. SCOPE OF WORKS AND IDENTIFICATION OF ASSOCIATED ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	7
3. ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION	11
4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT/MITIGATION PLAN	12
6. COLLECTION, STORAGE, TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL OF ASBESTOS-CONTAINING WASTES.	23
7. PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS	24
8. SUPERVISION AND REPORTING	24

Executive Summary

Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for «Rehabilitation of water supply system of Tamga subproject» is developed in accordance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) elaborated under Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development Project financed by the International Development Association and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

ESMP includes the procedures and arrangements of providing policy of the World Bank on safeguards and the law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Environmental Protection.

This ESMP provides with information about geographical coverage of the project, number of living people, the state of environment and seismic hazard in the project implementation area as well as location and information about selected facilities and their technical conditions.

The document contains information about decisions taken on holding capital repair works with description of main construction operation.

One of the key chapters of ESMP is the impact of the project on environment and its mitigation measures. In this chapter the ways and methods of decreasing the adverse impact of the project on environment are described. Besides it includes the safety regulations and requirements to be kept in the working with asbestos containing materials which can adversely effect on the health of human being.

Types of impacts on the surrounding and social environment during the construction and operation of buildings are given in the Chapter 4, which describes about the proposed effects and mitigation measures on each environmental and social parameters (soil, water resources, atmospheric air, waste generation, noise effect, safety and health of employees and people etc.) indicating responsible people and organizations. In order to monitor the impact of construction works on the environment and to take appropriate measures Chapter 5 has been developed, which specifies the parameters and methods of monitoring of the state of environment.

ARIS will carry out monitoring using the checklist "Construction Sites Monitoring Checklist " (Annex 1 to ESMP).

Document also describes the following information about:

- the potential impact of the project on the social environment which improves the conditions of workers and population in whole;
- the existing legal framework, regulating the protection and use of natural resources;
- public hearings for population in the implementation of the project;
- Grievance redress mechanisms, Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism.

The requirements indicated in this ESMP are the mandatory for all contractors.

1. INTRODUCTION. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA, WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM.

Introduction

The objective of Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development Project (SRWSSDP)¹ is to improve access and quality of water supply and sanitation services in the Participating Rural Communities; and to strengthen capacity of the Recipient's institutions in the water supply and sanitation sector.

An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the project consistent with Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01) requirements was prepared and found satisfactory by the World Bank. The ESMF public consultations were held on February 11, and June 23, 2016 in Bishkek and February 16, June 24 2016, in Osh –including participants from each target rural community. The final ESMF documents in both Russian and English languages were disclosed in country and on the Bank Infoshop on July 4, 2016 and July 6, 2016 respectively. Each activity to be financed under the project will be reviewed for safeguards risks in line with OP4.01, and must obtain the clearances required by Kyrgyz national regulations.

The ESMF covers procedures and mechanisms that will be triggered by the Project to comply with the World Bank Policy 4.01 Environmental Assessment², legislation and normative and legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic governing preparation and implementation of environmental protection requirements.

The present Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) outlines environmental impacts and mitigation measures related to the rehabilitation of water supply investments in Tamga subproject.

ESMP activities will be included in bidding and contract documents as integral part of both construction and technical supervision phases.

Description of the project area

Subproject Tamga includes the only village with the same name of Jety-Oguz Rayon of the Issyk-Kul Oblast. Tamga is resort village on south shore of Issyk-Kul, 315 kms far from the capital of Kyrgyzstan – Bishkek and 85 kms to the west of Oblast center the town of Karakol. There are 1092 households with total population of 3477 people in the village. In summer, the number of population increases up to 7000 people because of inflow of tourists visiting Issyk-Kul (tourists up to 3000 people). The number of cattle is 2100, small cattle - 5358, horses – 1600.

The following municipal objects are located in the village: secondary school (1-11 grades), kinder garden Baichechekei, day hospital + ambulance station, administrative building of ayil okmotu

At present all municipal facilities are not connected to the water supply system. The supply of water to social and cultural objects is carried out through taps located in the territory or in the immediate vicinity of the facilities.

Next to the village border there is a military sanatorium of Ministry of Defense for 600 people (number of personnel – 324 persons).

The preliminary calculations made by the Consultant showed that the village and the sanatorium currently need 1417,79 m³ water per day.

According to data of “Kara-Kol” weather station the climatic characteristics of the region are assumed as follows:

<i>Absolute minimum of temperature, t°C</i>	<i>-22°C</i>
<i>Absolute maximum of temperature, t°C</i>	<i>+35°C</i>
<i>Average temperature of the coldest days, t°C</i>	<i>-15,5°C</i>
<i>Average temperature of the coldest period</i>	<i>-12,5°C</i>

¹ In accordance with the proposal of ARIS and Department of Water Supply and Sanitation (DWSS) the project name was changed from RWSSP-3 (Third Rural water supply and sanitation project) on SRWSSDP (Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development Project)

<i>Amount of precipitations per year</i>	<i>420 mm</i>
<i>Maximum snow depth</i>	<i>58 cm</i>
<i>Average</i>	<i>21 cm</i>
<i>Maximum penetration depth of zero isotherm under natural snow cover</i>	<i>130 cm</i>
<i>Seismicity of the region</i>	<i>9 points</i>

Water supply system

The water supply system in the village was built in the first half of 70-s. The design documentation for the existing system cannot be found. At the moment the source for the water supply of the village and the existing sanatorium is surface water of the water channel coming from Tamga river in the south of the village. The water from the open channel goes to horizontal settler with dimension of 12x4x3(h) m, then to the reservoir with capacity of 100 m³.

The existing Chlorination unit does not actually work due to the absence of equipment.

The water from the reservoir goes to the distribution network of the village and the sanatorium through the 900 m transmission main. The transmission main is built from various materials: 500 m long PE pipes with d = 100 mm and 400 m AC pipes with d = 150 mm.

Water intake is not fenced and is 50 – 70 m away from the village cemetery, lower in relief, so that the washings from the hill go straightly to the channel, which does not comply with sanitary standards.

At the time of precipitations and river flood the treatment plant does not cope with sedimentation and the water flows to the network with high level of muddiness, or is not supplied for several days until precipitations or flood stop.

The existing sanatorium of the Ministry of Defense had its own water intake from groundwater, which is now fully destroyed and is not functioning. There are only two d = 375 mm boreholes, with clogged trunks. The water intake site is located lower than the level of the sanatorium for 40-45 m. Water by borehole pumps was fed to the pumping station of the second lift in the dining room area, disinfected with UV irradiation on bactericidal plants, accumulated in a 100m³ tank and then served in the preserved distribution network of the sanatorium. At these days sanatorium also uses water from the abovementioned surface water of Tamga village.

Distribution network of Tamga village is laid of, mainly, AC pipes, the length of main lines is 5400m. The network has 27 tapstands, three of which is in working condition.

Water supply is permanent except the times of floods.

The account of water on water intake and consumers is not maintained

Today, 70% of the population of the village has access to water from the system, 75% of them use household connections (either in their yards or in their houses) and 25% use tapstands out of their households (3 working tapstands).

Design scheme of water supply



2. SCOPE OF WORKS AND IDENTIFICATION OF ASSOCIATED ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

Planned activities in Tamga village:

1. Drilling borehole with a depth of 140 m.
2. Installation of a submersible pump
3. Construction of a reservoir with a volume of 500m³
4. Construction of chlorination point
5. Construction of fence for sanitary protection zone L=220 m
6. Construction of water conduits L=1314 m from the water intake to reservoirs.
7. Construction of water conduits L=2365m
8. Construction of water supply network L=5492m

The estimated period of construction and rehabilitation works is 18 months. The defects liability period is 12 months.

Tamga subproject will not finance any activity with significant or irreversible environmental impacts, and therefore has triggered OP 4.01 with classification as Environmental Category "B."

Handling of asbestos-containing materials (ACM).

Visits to the Tamga sub-project site showed that the existing water distribution network is made of asbestos cement (AC) pipes. During water system rehabilitation, existing asbestos cement pipes will not be removed. Every effort will be made to leave the old pipes in the ground. New pipelines will be installed parallel to the existing ones. In the event of removal of asbestos cement pipes asbestos contained materials waste will be collected, transported and finally disposed by applying special protective measures in accordance with the hazardous waste handling standards. See Section 6 for detailed information on disposal of asbestos-containing materials.

Environmental oversight

During activities implementation, safeguard specialist of ARIS will have overall supervision responsibility for ensuring that the measures indicated in the ESMP are being properly performed. Safeguard specialist and engineers of ARIS in collaboration with the local authorities and the Kyrgyz Forestry and Environment Preservation Agency will perform the activity's environmental monitoring during both construction and operation phases.

The subproject will not finance Category-A activities, will not support activities that target natural habitats or protected sites, and will not finance those activities that can cause a significant loss or degradation of any significant natural habitat.

SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACT MITIGATION

Social screening and mitigation

During the social screening, the main risks were identified:

- possible industrial injuries of the local population and workers;
- community dissatisfaction regarding the suspension of utility services;
- involvement of women in the project;
- problems with connections to the water supply network of the poor;
- potential social resistance to tariff increase
- limited capacities of local authorities
- actual delay in implementation

Section 4 describes social impact minimization measures, institutional responsibility and monitoring.

There are no significant social risks in this subproject. The activities planned under this subproject will have more positive social consequences.

An integral part of the strategy is to inform and take into account the views of communities and persons affected by the project. Thus, one of the main tools to prevent social risks / conflicts is the Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism, through which information is exchanged, is taken into account the views of communities at all stages of the project.

Below full information on BFM is provided.

Demographic data. The summative demographic data is as following: target population is 3477 people, including 1767 men and 1710 women. The total number of households is 1515. The main business activities are farming, agriculture, travel business. Women in the village are housewives mostly.

Ethnic composition: 85% are Kyrgyz, 10% are Russian, 4%-Tatar, others – 1%. There was no any interethnic conflicts before, we can say that the possibility of interethnic conflicts and other social tensions is unlikely at this project site.

In addition to information-provision, ARIS will collaborate with the Ayil Okmotu and the local community organizations dispute resolution set-ups such as court of aksakals overseen by the AO.

The subproject will not impact cultural or national heritage monuments.

Involuntary Resettlement. Land allotment and resettlement issues are covered by the World Bank OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement. As for involuntary resettlement, no significant impacts that could require land allotment, economic displacement or physical resettlement have been identified.

Resettlement policy framework (RPF) was prepared for the project. The RPF public consultations were held on including participants from each target rural community. The RPF provides guidance on the preparation of resettlement action plans (RAPs) during project implementation. The final document is published on ARIS site http://www.aris.kg/ru/proekty_aris/realizuemye_proekty/proekt_ustoichivogo_razvitija_selskogo_vodosnabzhenija_i_sanitarii/politika_pereselenija

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) provides guidelines for development of appropriate mitigation measures, including compensations for mitigation and reparation of the damages due to impacts of land acquisition and resettlement, caused by future project activities.

RPFs are applicable to all RWSSDP sub-projects, which may have impacts in the form of:

- Resettlement or loss of shelter;
- Loss of assets or access to them;

- Loss of income sources or means of subsistence, regardless of the fact, whether people affected by the project impact (PAPs) are forced to resettle.

In case of allotment of land, relocation or damage to the assets of the population, a Resettlement Action Plan will be prepared guided by the RPF. Section 3.2 of RPF describes eligibility criteria and right to compensation.

INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

№	Responsible Party	Activities
1	Ministry of Finance	In case of lack of replacement land, the Ministry of Finances will pay compensation for land and assets of PAPs as stipulated in the RAP.
2	Municipalities of subprojects	Inform of stakeholders. Fulfill the provisions of agreement. Render of assistance during public consultations. Grievance redress in the course of RPF/RAP implementation.
3	Safeguards Specialist/Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations with PAPs • Identification of PAPs, examination of documents of entitlement and list of affected assets • Preparation of RPF and RAPs allowing for the fact that all expenses for acquisition of land and resettlement will be included in the budgets of the Ministry of Finance • Disclosure of information about RPF and RAP • Implementation of RPF and RAP • Conduction of socio-economic survey of PAP • Monitoring • Submission of information about RPF and RAP to the World Bank • Grievance Management
4	Grievance Redress Mechanism (Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism (BFM))	Obtaining prompt, objective information, evaluating and reviewing appeals (applications, proposals, complaints, requests, positive feedbacks)

No trees owned by the municipality will be cut down until all necessary permits obtained. In the event of cutting municipal trees, there will be compensation in the form of seedlings (the amount for compensation is in the BoQ). The contractor will give seedlings to AO, and they will be planted in the places where the AO points out.

In the event of cutting private trees, the RAP will be prepared according to OP 4.12. If there will be cutting of trees of several owners, it will be possible to prepare a single RAP for subproject. As for the impacts on private properties, no private land will be affected because all water transmission and distribution lines will be installed on municipal land.

Conclusion: some private trees will definitely need to be cut; private lands will not be affected.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism (BFM))

ARIS use an information system for management of appeals, including complaints of citizens – Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism (BFM).

The main objective of the beneficiary feedback mechanism is the process of obtaining prompt, objective information, evaluating and reviewing appeals (applications, proposals, complaints, requests, positive feedbacks), at all stages of CSP implementation that come from citizens / beneficiaries to further improve their work. Strengthen communication with project beneficiaries and provide channels for feedback, and identify and address problems, increasing transparency and accountability.

Dissemination of BFM:

- presentation of information by the BFM specialists to local authorities, AO, deputies of the local kenesh;
- presentation of information at public hearings, trainings conducted by ARIS staff, the BFM team conducts an entire information campaign in the communities;
- banners of BFM are placed on social facilities (schools, kindergardens, FAP);
- there are banners in district administrative buildings;
- there is BFM section on the official site.

All appeals and complaints from citizens received under the SRWSSDP deliversdelivers to the corporate system for further processing and follow-up.

Channels for submitting an appeal.

<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Hotline (calls are received around the clock, the conversation will be recorded);2. WhatsApp (instant messaging system for mobile devices with voice and video support);3. Social networks (Facebook);4. E-mail address: bfm@aris.kg.5. ARIS website: www.aris.kg6. Verbal or written appeals received during the on-site working meetings;7. Incoming correspondence via courier to ARIS reception;8. Incoming correspondence by e-mail.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Appeals are recorded in the log of BFM incoming correspondence and are considered if the following information is present:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Full Name;• address of registration and residence or telephone number;• content of the appeal;• other reference information.1.1 In case if 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 sender is notified, 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.2. Appeals are entered into the BFM configuration in the IC system for analysis and monitoring.3. Appeals may be submitted anonymously. Confidentiality shall be insured in all cases, even if the applicant is known, in order to avoid conflicts of interested parties.
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Receiving an appeal. When receiving an appeal, the following is determined:

- Type of appeal
- Category of appeal
- Persons responsible for review and execution of appeal.
- Deadline for appeal resolving.
- Agreed actions

After the type of treatment is determined, the BFM specialist registers details regarding the treatment in the incoming correspondence journal, and then in the BFM configuration of the 1C system.

The applicant will receive a notification in which the BFM specialist will inform by phone or through other BFM channels:

- Full Name of the executor (project officer) to whom the appeal was forwarded;
- Deadline for execution (minimum 10 days, maximum 30 days from the registration date);
- The deadline and actions are determined in accordance with the ARIS instructions for handling appeals.

Notification. Notification will be registered in the outgoing correspondence log. BFM specialist will assist the applicant at all stages of considering his appeal and ensure that his appeal is properly handled.

In case if the citizen / beneficiary is not satisfied with the decision resulting from the consideration of the appeal, he / she has the right to appeal claim. Appeal claim is considered by the special ARIS Review Committee on consideration of appeals. ARIS Executive Director will form the Review Committee for consideration of appeals from project managers and heads of departments, who will conduct hearings of appeal claims. The Appeals Review Committee will consist of 15-17 persons, of which 2 are BFM members and 2 are persons independent from the project implementation units and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

After review of the appeal, the citizen / beneficiary unsatisfied with the solution received, has the right to appeal the decision in a judicial procedure.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

The main national normative documents governing the environmental protection activities under Tamga subproject are³:

- **The Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic 2010**
- **The Law “On Environmental Protection”⁴**
- **Law on Environmental Expertise⁵**
- **The Law of KR “On General Technical Regulations on Ensuring Ecological Safety in the Kyrgyz Republic”⁶**
- **The Law of KR “On Water”⁷**
- **The Law of the KR “On Interstate Use of Water Bodies, Water Resources and Water Management Facilities in the Kyrgyz Republic”**

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

³ The documents below are described in the main ESMF document for the Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development Project.

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

⁵ Dated June 16, 1999 # 54 (with amendments and additions dated June 11, 2003 # 102; February 26, 2007 # 21)

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

⁷ Dated January 14, 1994 # 1423- XII

4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT/MITIGATION PLAN

Environmental and Social Elements	Impacts and risks	Proposed mitigation measures ⁸	Institutional responsibility for mitigation (Cost of mitigation activities) ⁹	Monitoring
Construction period				
Physical Environment				
Noise	<p><i>During the construction phase,</i> sources of temporary noise will be the engines of construction and road equipment.</p> <p>Noise levels can also increase temporarily along the materials supply routes.</p>	<p>The use of noise protection measures should be provided, and the equipment will be equipped with a silencer. Application of vibrator equipment compliant with standards and vibration- and noise-protection equipment.</p> <p>Equipment will work from 08.00 a.m. to 06.00 p.m. only, no operations will be carried out during night hours.</p> <p>During operations, covers of engines and generators, air compressors and other driving mechanisms should be closed; equipment should be located at the maximum distance from residential premises.</p> <p>Noise levels during the construction phase, considering that day-time operations only are planned, will not exceed the existing sanitary standards on maximum and equivalent noise levels.</p> <p>There will be no sources of noise <i>during the operational phase.</i></p>	<p>Criteria / specifications to be incorporated into bidding and contract documents.</p> <p>It is not considered as a separate cost item</p>	<p>Field technical supervision engineer of ARIS is responsible to monitor and supervise the activities, including monitoring of potential environmental risks.</p> <p>Representative of contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure.</p> <p>Safeguard specialist and infrastructure engineer of ARIS are responsible for overall oversight.</p>
Pollution Soil and water pollution	Pollution of soil and water by the product (sediment) of water treatment or during leakage detection; pollution of	Use proper agreed placement sites only. Basic proper construction norms and standards applied during the construction period	Criteria / specifications to be incorporated into bidding and contract documents.	Field technical supervision engineer of ARIS is responsible to monitor and supervise the

⁸ Activities requiring financial expenses are to be included in BoQ.

⁹ Cost of mitigation activities is defined by a contractor in relevant items in bidding documents.

	<p>water with oil products from machinery use</p> <p>The following types of work will be carried out during the construction phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -earthworks: cut and fill, backfill, levelling; -construction equipment operation; - solid waste generation; 	<p>Daily checks of machinery of leaking of oil; ban to wash machinery at construction site.</p> <p>Topsoil removal for further use during restoration works</p> <p>Landscaping in accordance with the subproject design.</p>	<p>It is not considered as a separate cost item</p>	<p>activities, including monitoring of potential environmental risks.</p> <p>Representative of contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure.</p> <p>Safeguard specialist and infrastructure engineer of ARIS are responsible for overall oversight.</p>
Air Quality (dust generation)	<p>Dust emissions during retrofitting activities would be minor and temporary. Air pollutant emissions are expected from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - motor vehicles; - electric arc welding; - levelling - drilling operations 	<p>Dust prevention measures and good housekeeping practices such as water spraying to prevent dust and use of curtains and screening of the construction area.</p> <p>Use of masks, work gloves and clothes by workers. All vehicles delivering dusty construction materials to the site or removing debris will be enclosed and covered to prevent release of dust.</p> <p>Limitation of the speed of vehicles and selection of relevant transportation routes for minimization of impact on the receptors sensitive to dust.</p> <p>Equipping the machinery transporting granular materials with removable canvas covers. Supply of cement to construction sites in pre-pack hermetic packages.</p> <p>The equipment will be used in certain operations only and will not be present at the construction site all the time.</p> <p>Operation of vehicles with defective fuel system exceeding the norms of toxicity of exhausted gases is not allowed.</p> <p>Burning of construction and domestic waste at working area is prohibited.</p>	<p>Criteria / specifications to be incorporated into bidding and contract documents.</p> <p>Irrigation of dirt roads with water (wet dust suppression of in-site roads and sites) is considered as a separate cost item in bill of quantities.</p>	<p>Field technical supervision engineer of ARIS is responsible to monitor and supervise the activities, including monitoring of potential environmental risks.</p> <p>Representative of contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure.</p> <p>Safeguard specialist and infrastructure engineer of ARIS are responsible for overall oversight.</p>

		<p>It is needed to ensure cleanliness of adjacent area, not allowing construction waste to minimize dusting and contamination.</p> <p>All emissions will be temporary and short in duration. It should be noted that construction of facilities will not be simultaneous, but will be carried out consecutively on a step-by-step basis—one facility after another.</p> <p>Therefore, air pollutant emissions during the construction phase will not exceed the existing standards.</p> <p>No pollutant emissions will take place <i>during the operational phase</i>.</p>		
	Use of calcium hypochlorite (bleach powder).	<p>During construction, no chlorine will be used, so the impact is ruled out.</p> <p>During the operational phase, there can be an impact on people who will work with chlorine directly (in the work area).</p> <p><i>INSTRUCTION On Purchase, Sale, Storage, Accounting and Transportation of Highly Toxic Substances</i>, approved by Resolution #513 of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of September 21, 1999</p>	<p>Criteria / specifications to be incorporated into bidding and contract documents.</p> <p>It is not considered as a separate cost item.</p>	
Water resources	<p>Borehole drilling</p> <p>Disturbance of surface-water flow.</p> <p>Pollution of groundwater</p> <p>Overwatering of soil</p>	<p><i>During the construction phase</i>, there will be no direct impact on surface waters of the Tamga River.</p> <p>Refuse from excavations beside groundwater occurrence.</p> <p>Working areas with machinery, cement mixers, and fuel tanks are located beyond water protection zones.</p> <p>During the construction phase, there will be no discharges to any water sources.</p> <p>During the operational phase, there will be no impact on surface waters</p>	<p>Criteria / specifications to be incorporated into bidding and contract documents.</p> <p>It is not considered as a separate cost item.</p>	<p>Field technical supervision engineer of ARIS is responsible to monitor and supervise the activities, including monitoring of potential environmental risks. Representative of contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure. Safeguard specialist and infrastructure engineer of ARIS are responsible for overall oversight.</p>

Construction waste	Contamination of adjacent area, soil, water resources	<p>Separation of all types of waste streams, reuse and recycling wherever possible</p> <p>Disposal of wastes that cannot be reused or recycled, transport and disposal of wastes at designated landfill site and in cooperation with the local waste management company; no open burning</p> <p>Mineral waste from construction and dismantling works should be separated from common waste and organic, liquid and chemical waste through sorting and keeping in special containers.</p> <p>All documents on waste removal and disposal should be maintained properly as a proof of appropriate management of waste at the site. As for domestic waste, installation of collection tanks and timely removal of waste should be arranged by local SES agencies.</p>	<p>Criteria / specifications to be incorporated into bidding and contract documents. It is not considered as a separate cost item</p>	<p>Field technical supervision engineer of ARIS is responsible to monitor and supervise the activities, including monitoring of potential environmental risks.</p> <p>Representative of contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure.</p> <p>Safeguard specialist and infrastructure engineer of ARIS are responsible for overall oversight.</p>
Construction hazardous waste	Some construction debris may contain asbestos	Detailed impact mitigation measures are discussed in Section 6.	<p>Criteria / specifications to be incorporated into bidding and contract documents. It is not considered as a separate cost item</p> <p>Contractor shall develop site-specific measures where requirements to ACM and asbestos waste will be contained.</p>	<p>The contractor needs to train their workers on how to assess presence of asbestos containing materials and to establish a procedure of its safe removal using proper protection equipment, storage without breaking in air-tight containers and management by an authorized agency or company.</p> <p>Field technical supervision engineer of ARIS is responsible to monitor and supervise the activities, including monitoring of potential environmental risks. Representative of contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure.</p> <p>Safeguard specialist and infrastructure engineer of ARIS</p>

				are responsible for overall oversight.
Occupational Health and Safety	Industrial accidents	<p>All works will be carried out through safe and discipline methods to minimize negative impact from industrial process on population and environment.</p> <p>Individual protective means should meet safety standards (obligatory application of helmets, protective face masks, when needed, protective glasses, safety belts and boots).</p> <p>The contractor should provide workers by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drinking water during working hours; • portable bio-toilet (for brigade of more than 8 people); • medical first-aid kits for each construction site; • noiseless earplugs. <p>Compliance with all fire safety requirements in accordance with the Law of the KR dated June 7, 2016 № 78 “On fire safety”.</p> <p>Appliance of properly functioning equipment.</p> <p>Compliance with the approved labor safety instructions.</p> <p>Sites will be provided with proper information boards and signs informing the workers about the rules and norms of works to be followed.</p>	<p>Criteria / specifications to be incorporated into bidding and contract documents.</p> <p>It is not considered as a separate cost item</p>	Field technical supervision engineer of ARIS is responsible to monitor and supervise the activities, including monitoring of potential environmental risks. Representative of contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure. Safeguard specialist and infrastructure engineer of ARIS are responsible for overall oversight.
Chance findings	Damage and degradation of site structures	In case of chance finds or other significant discoveries during excavation works stop all construction works and inform relevant authorities prior to proceeding		Contractor and Site Supervision Engineer.
Setting up of construction site and removal of site	Possible disturbances decommissioning	Plan to decrease disturbance to surroundings and neighbors (including plans to ensure proper traffic management on access roads to site)	<p>Negligible costs</p> <p>Contractor costs</p>	Will be further defined with specifications in the design documents

upon completion of works		Fencing off the site or access to site with proper safety signs After completion of works, site will be restored to previous conditions and all wastes will be cleared in line with the provisions of this ESMP, all machinery will also be removed from site.		Field technical supervision engineer of ARIS is responsible to monitor and supervise the activities, including monitoring of potential environmental risks. Representative of contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure. Safeguard specialist and infrastructure engineer of ARIS are responsible for overall oversight.
Tree and shrub removal during pipeline installation	Trees and shrubs will be cut down or trimmed along the pipeline routes only after all necessary permits from local environmental agencies are obtained, in coordination with local authorities and with due regard to compensatory planting. All permits will be obtained before the start of construction. In the event of cutting municipal trees, there will be compensation in the form of seedlings (the amount for compensation is in the BoQ).The contractor will give seedlings to AO, and they will be planted in the places where the AO points out. In the event of cutting private trees, the RAP will be prepared according to OP 4.12. If there will be cutting of trees of several owners, it will be possible to prepare a single RAP for subproject.		Costs are included in EBOQ (Environmental Bill of Quantities)	Contractor
Topsoil removal	Topsoil removal, transportation, stockpiling and storage at designated location for further use in rehabilitation of disturbed lands.		Costs are included in EBOQ (Environmental Bill of Quantities)	Contractor
General issues	Regular inspections Trainings for staff (workers), safety trainings, other trainings WB safeguards trainings for local authorities, contractors and communities will be continued under SRWSSDP.			Contractor Local authorities and communities (AO, CDWUU) ARIS
Social aspect				
Safety of population	Industrial accidents	Local inspections controlling construction works and environmental safety and local population should be properly notified on forthcoming project works.	Contract organizations Criteria / specifications to be incorporated into bidding and contract documents.	ACSD Field technical supervision engineer of ARIS is responsible to monitor and supervise the

		<p>Local communities will be properly notified on works by means of publications and /or notices in mass media and/or bill boards in public places (and at work sites).</p> <p>All permission required by legislation for use of waste landfill, as well as permissions from sanitary inspection etc. in construction and rehabilitation works at this site, have been obtained.</p> <p>The contractor should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organize parking of equipment at a safe distance from social facilities (schools, kindergartens, hospitals, etc.); • protect dug trenches with warning signal strips; • install road signs, safety signs for pedestrians and drivers; • provide residents with a sufficient number of safe bridgeheads (through trenches). 	It is not considered as a separate cost item	<p>activities, including monitoring of potential environmental risks.</p> <p>Representative of contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure.</p> <p>Safeguard specialist and infrastructure engineer of ARIS are responsible for overall oversight.</p>
Aesthetics and landscape	Landscape alterations	Use of landscaping methods; minimization (where possible) of major excavations (deep cuts, high fills)	Contractor	Design Institute ARIS
Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	Demolition of buildings, resettlement in connection with land withdrawal for construction	Use of procedures outlined in World Bank's OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement	<p>The overall coordination of the project will be provided by ARIS which will oversee all resettlement planning and coordinate all issues relating to the compensation. ARIS will collaborate closely with the local self-government bodies: aiyl okmotu and</p>	ARIS

			<p>raion state administration bodies.</p> <p>ARIS is responsible for preparation of RAP.</p> <p>The Ministry of Finances will pay compensation for land and assets of PAPs as stipulated in the RAP.</p>	
Human communities	Suspension of utility services	Timely notification of communities about planned cutoffs; rapid restoration of utility services	Contractor	
	Gender	<p>Equal participation and representation of women throughout the project implementation</p> <p>No less than 30% of meeting/hearing participants will be women.</p> <p>Under the project, it will be suggested to communities that village water committees should be established, with no less than 30% of women included as committee members.</p>	<p>Local government bodies</p> <p>ARIS</p>	ARIS
	Poverty	A subsidy strategy will be developed under the project to connect low-income households to water systems. This strategy will be introduced under each subproject.	<p>Ayil Okmotu (AO)</p> <p>Municipal enterprise on water supply/ CDWUU under ARIs support</p>	ARIS
	Potential social resistance to tariff increase	Social mobilization, awareness raising (welfare activities, community consultations, development and implementation of outreach campaigns). Tariffs will be developed with due regard to the views of communities gathered during public consultations.	<p>Ayil Okmotu (AO)</p> <p>Municipal enterprise on water supply/ CDWUU under ARIs support</p>	ARIS
	Limited capacities of local authorities	The project allows for a range of capacity building activities and technical assistance to local authorities.	ARIS (under Component 3)	ARIS

	Actual delay in implementation	Delays in the implementation of construction work can cause some discontent. In such cases, explanatory work will be conducted with local communities.	Ayil Okmotu (AO) Contractor ARIS	ARIS
Sourcing of labor and implications of any potential labor influx will be closely monitored by the safeguards consultant and ARIS. Civil works contractors will be advised to recruit necessary labor, where feasible, locally. Labor recruited from outside the community where civil works will be done will abide by a 'code of conduct'.				
Operation period				
Proper Operations	<p>Failure of the system, breakdown of equipment.</p> <p>Increasing the discharge of untreated household sewage waters</p>	<p>Ensure use of environmentally acceptable fuels</p> <p>Regular technical maintenance (The defects liability period is 12 months).</p> <p>Ensure all attests and certificates have been acquired in particular for fire protection and monitoring of emissions/concentrations in air</p> <p>Ensure proper, efficient use of water resource, and avoid water losses, leakages and abusive consumptions – install, operate and periodically verify the water meters for each water user.</p> <p>Treatment of waste waters</p> <p>Construction of small sanitary facilities in households will be subsidized under Component 2; technical specifications for several options of toilets have been developed.</p> <p>It is planned to construct internal and external sanitary facilities at social objects (schools and kindergartens) under Component 2.</p> <p>Conducting trainings on public awareness about the necessity of using the local treatment facilities is expected.</p>	Operator of CDWUU, Local authorities (representative of AO)	

5. MONITORING PLAN

Environmental Monitoring Plan

What parameter is subject to monitoring?	Where will monitoring of parameter be carried out?	How will monitoring of parameter be carried out/type of monitoring equipment	When will monitoring of parameter be carried out- frequency	Monitoring cost ¹⁰ What cost of equipment or expenses of contractor required to conduct monitoring?	Institutional responsibility for monitoring	Date of commencement
Noise from vehicles and equipment	At the construction and disposal site	Portable noise meters	Continuous	Criteria / specifications to be incorporated into bidding and contract documents. It is not considered as a separate cost items)	1. Inspection of construction sites is carried out by ARIS to ensure compliance with ESMP. 2. State inspectors of Architecture and construction supervision department (ACSD) will supervise fulfillment of design solutions in construction and installation works or reconstruction of facilities, quality of construction materials, structures, and participate in commissioning of completed construction facilities. 3. State ACSD carrying out state environmental supervision have a right to supervise in established procedure on presentation of official identification papers in compliance with environmental provisions, normative quality, environmental protection activities in project implementation. NGO, local authorities (AO, CDWUU), CDWUU operator	After taken over of site possession by contractor .
Soil and water pollution	At construction site	Visual	Continuous			
Air (dust generation)	At and near the construction site	Portable measuring devices	Weekly			
Transport (parking in designated areas, car washing)	At and near the construction site	Visual	Continuous			

¹⁰ Activities requiring financial expenses are to be included in BoQ.

Construction waste (waste storage and disposal)	At construction site	In accordance with the plan and observation	In accordance with the plan but at least weekly			
Decommissioning of construction site	At construction site	Visual	In accordance with the plan			
Health and Safety of workers	At construction site	Visual	Continuous			
ARIS will carry out monitoring using the checklist "Construction Sites Monitoring Checklist " (Annex 1 to ESMP).					Safeguard specialist Engineer Field technical supervision engineer	After taken over of site possession by contractor

6. COLLECTION, STORAGE, TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL OF ASBESTOS-CONTAINING WASTES.

Removal of materials that contain asbestos will be carried out in line with the local legislation, including construction standards, work safety issues, air borne emissions of hazardous pollutants and disposal of waste and hazardous waste (in the event that there is no local legislation, the Directive 2003/18/EC of the European Parliament will be used, that amends and supplements Directive of the Council 83/477/EEC on worker protection from workplace asbestos exposure risks: threshold values of airborne dust particles is 0.1 fiber/cm³; also use the Good Practice Note: Asbestos: Health Issues at Workplace and Community; World Bank). Asbestos materials shall be subject to immediate final disposal/burial under special conditions.

According to Order #885 of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic *On Hazardous Waste Management in the Kyrgyz Republic* of December 28, 2015, asbestos-containing wastes should be disposed as follows.

The hazardous waste management process (waste lifecycle) consists of the following phases: generation, accumulation (collection, temporary storage, stockpiling), transportation, neutralization, recycling, reuse of recycled products, and disposal.

When asbestos is present at a project site, it should be clearly labeled as a hazardous material. Asbestos-containing materials should not be subject to cutting or breaking as this will result in dust generation. In reconstruction, all workers should avoid crushing/damaging asbestos-containing waste, stockpile such waste at designated locations within the construction site and dispose of it properly afterwards to a special location or landfill.

When asbestos-containing waste is subject to temporary on-site storage, they should be properly contained in leak-tight containers and labeled appropriately as a hazardous material. Safety precautions should be taken to prevent any unauthorized removal of such waste from the site.

Collection and temporary storage of waste

Asbestos waste generation should be minimized by using efficient technologies.

All asbestos-containing materials should be handled and disposed by qualified and experienced personnel only. The personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment (safety masks, gloves and overalls).

The amount of waste stored at the designated site must not be greater than permitted by the standards.

Industrial waste collection sites and access ways must not be blocked up.

When handling asbestos waste, the workers should necessarily wear special protective clothing, gloves and respirators. Prior to removing (if required) asbestos from the site, it should be treated with a wetting agent to minimize asbestos dust emission. Removed asbestos should never be reused.

Keeping foreign items, individual or working clothes, or personal protection equipment, or having meals at waste collection sites is not allowed.

During handling operations, workers must comply with applicable handling requirements and general safety rules. All operations should be carried out mechanically, using labor-saving lifting and transport equipment.

Hazardous wastes should be transported to the landfills by properly equipped vehicles, either own or of a specialized third party carrier. The transport vehicles should be constructed and used in a manner that prevents potential incidents, losses and environmental pollution both on the way to the landfill and when transferring waste from one vehicle to another. All activities that involve loading, transportation and unloading of waste at main and auxiliary sites should be mechanized and use leak-tight equipment. Opening hazardous waste containers during transportation is prohibited.

Solid and dusty wastes should be transported in special containers or containers fitted with gripping devices for unloading by truck cranes. Transporting unpacked asbestos in open trucks or on flat wagons is not allowed.

Using hooks and other sharp tools in handling operations is not allowed.

No one except the driver and staff members authorized to escort the waste off site is allowed to be in vehicles transporting hazardous waste. The drivers of vehicles that will transport asbestos waste must be trained in safe transport requirements.

All operations in connection with loading, transport, unloading and disposal of waste must be mechanized. The waste must be transported in a way to prevent transportation losses and environmental impacts.

Disposal of asbestos waste

Asbestos waste must be disposed to landfills for municipal solid waste or unrecycled industrial solid waste.

7. SUPERVISION AND REPORTING

Field technical supervision engineer must be at the site at all times. In addition, safeguard specialist or infrastructure engineer of ARIS visits construction sites at least once a month in order to supervise fulfillment of ESMP during subproject implementation. More visits may be required if any issues are identified. If there are topical environmental issues, ARIS should continue its supervision during facility operation.

After site monitoring visit report of safeguard specialist should be submitted by coordinator of project. In the event of non-compliance with environmental protection measures, a statement specifying the remedial period for contractor should be drawn up.

When conducting social and environmental monitoring special attention will be paid to the accidents. In case of identifying any accident it will be included into the report and classified as SEVERE, SERIOUS, and INDICATIVE with description of type and reason of the accident.

«Environmental protection» section will be included in regular Progress Reports prepared by field technical supervision engineer and delivered to ARIS. The section should contain compressed information and briefly describe monitoring activities as well as any arising issues and the ways to address them.

The final responsibility for the implementation of the ESMP remains with the Project Implementation Unit (ARIS), as per the World Bank environmental safeguards, the bidding and contractual documentation will allow for the responsibility of implementing specific mitigation measures to be transferred to the contractor from the PIU.

8. PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

The ESMP public consultations were held on August 9, 2018 in Tamga village. Heads of AO, staff of CDWUU, headmen, elderlies, deputies of aiyul kenesh and local population took part in public hearings. The total number of participants was 46 people, 23 of them women, that is, 50%.

The interested parties and the population were provided with information on the technical part of the upcoming subproject, as well the information on the possible social and environmental impacts of the planned construction / rehabilitation of the water supply system.

Information on Beneficiaries Feedback Mechanism was disseminated to all beneficiaries of subproject. ARIS provided information on the scope of Beneficiaries Feedback Mechanism, eligibility criteria for submission of the appeals, procedure of appeal submission (where, when and how), deadlines of response, as well as the privacy principle and the right to submit anonymous appeals.

MINUTES
of the Public Hearing on discussing of the
Environmental and Social Management Plan in the rehabilitation of Tamga subproject water
supply system under
Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development Project (SRWSSDP)

Venue and time: Tamga village
9 August 2018, 11:00 AM

Usenbaev N.T. – head of Tamga ayil okmotu opened the hearing and welcomed the guests and introduced ARIS employees participated in the project preparation.

Kerimbekova M.– Safeguards specialist made a presentation about social and environmental safety measures stipulated in the project. She told about environmental safety and social protection measures in detail. Also Environmental and Social Management Plan was presented.

Full information about the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was presented to people. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a process of getting fast and true information, assessment and review of appeals (claims, suggestions, proposals, requests and good comments) associated with ARIS projects.

Askarbekov S.- infrastructure engineer provided information about the project solutions and technical aspects of the subproject.

Question 1: When construction starts and how long will it last?

Answer 1: At present moment the preparation of tender package is underway, which includes the document – Environmental and Social Management Plan as well. The construction will be started approximately in November_, after selection of the contractor and it will be lasted 18 months.

Question 2: How will the quality of work be controlled?

Answer 2: ARIS technical supervision engineer on site will conduct overall supervision of the construction site, including monitoring of potential environmental risks. Contractor representative bears responsibility for fulfilment of measures on mitigation the adverse impact on the environment. Safeguards specialist and ARIS infrastructure engineer is responsible for overall supervision. AO will also conduct technical supervision.

Question 3: Can you explain, how will the issue be resolved if someone is out of “red line” and where the “red line” exactly crosses and what is it?

Answer 3: “Red lines” are lines which mean the existing, planed (changeable, re-formable) boundaries of territories of general use and the boundaries of land lots on which power lines, connection lines, pipelines, motor roads, railroads and other similar structures are located. Architecture delineates the exact boundaries and according to Architectural and Planning Administration the plan was outlined, i.e. all pipelines go through the municipal lands. We are faced with this issue in all subprojects, this is a task of AO to free “clear” the territory, where the pipeline will pass.

Question 4: Will there be a water in schools and kindergartens?

Answer 4: Yes, connection of schools and kindergartens will be fulfilled on account of the project.

Question 5: Who will conduct tender?

Answer 5: Tender will be conducted by ARIS.

Question 6: Will contractors attract local residents for works?

Answer 6: Contractors to be hired to handle general construction works will be recommended to attract required labors locally, if necessary. Workers hired out of the community must keep rules of behavior during the work.

Question 7: As you know during the construction certain amount of heavy equipment will be arrived to our village, which will make noise and dust, in this regard I have a question, will the work be lasted till night?

Answer 7: Equipment will work only from 8 to 18 pm, during the night there no work will be carried out. When working the covers of generators, air compressors and other operating mechanism should be closed, equipment should be placed at the maximum possible distance from the living premises.

Question 8: What source is provided in the project? Will the existing one rehabilitated? Currently the situation is as follows: the water intake is not fenced and located at 50-70m from the existing graveyard, down to terrain so that the ablation from the hill comes to channel, which does not meet the requirements of sanitary norms. During the rainfall and river flood the treatment facility with settling pond does not manage properly and water comes to the network with high turbidity or is not provided at all for several days until the rainfall and floods stop.

Is it actually possible to rehabilitate the existing water intake in this condition?

Answer 8: Yes, we know the situation very well, the specialists of the design institute visited and investigated it. When selecting the source, it was decided to drill 2 deep wells with depth of 140m. The existing source will not be affected; it will not be rehabilitated.

Question 9: Is the modern Kyrgyz law on environmental protection is the same as it was during the soviet period?

Answer 9: Majority of laws and provisions on environment applied in the Kyrgyz Republic were mainly inherited from the former Soviet Union. Since 1991 after the obtaining of independence a large-scale reform had been provided to develop more appropriate and market-oriented legislations on environmental protection. Subsequently, during the reforms there were made significant amendments in the environmental legislation.

Question 10: Is there a water disinfection considered, if yes, what kind of disinfection?

Answer 10: Yes, there is a water disinfection and it is considered to be through chlorination.

Question 11: Will the water supplied round the clock?

Answer 11: Yes, water will be provided 24 hours.

Question 12: What will be the width of the trench?

Answer 12: Maximum width is 2m.

Question 13: How will the construction be conducted, will all trenches be dug simultaneously, will the whole village be dug up?

Answer 13: No, construction works will be carried out according to schedule, works will be done stage by stage. I.e. in the beginning the pipes will be laid in one street and then in the following. In order to reduce the impact on the local people and not to block the roads and interrupt traffic there will be prepared a schedule of works and the construction will be carried out according to it.

THE DECISION TAKEN:

Participants of the public hearing supported the subproject for rehabilitation of water supply system in Tamga and acknowledged it as a vital one to ensure the uninterrupted supply of clean drinking water to the residents of Tamga aiyl okmotu.

ESMP was approved by the residents the subproject area.

The head of Tamga aiyl okmotu

Usenbaev N.T.

Safeguards Specialist:

Meerim Kerimbekova

Secretary:

ПРОТОКОЛ

Общественных слушаний по обсуждению

Плана управления окружающей и социальной средой при реабилитации системы водоснабжения в подпроекте Тамга в рамках

Проекта устойчивого развития сельского водоснабжения и санитарии (ПУРСВС).

Место и время проведения: с. Тамга

9 августа 2018 г. в 11:00 часов

Усенбаев Н.Т. – глава айыл окмоту Тамга открыл слушания, поприветствовал приглашенных и представил сотрудников АРИС, участвовавших в подготовке проекта.

Керимбекова М. – специалист по мерам безопасности, представила презентацию о мерах социально-экологической безопасности, предусмотренных в проекте. Подробно рассказала об экологической безопасности, социальных мерах защиты. Был представлен разработанный План управления окружающей и социальной средой.

Населению была представлена полная информация о Механизме обратной связи (МОС). Механизм обратной связи (МОС) является процессом получения оперативной, объективной информации, оценки и рассмотрения обращений (заявлений, предложений, жалоб, запросов, позитивных отзывов), связанных с проектами АРИС.

Аскарбеков С. – инженер по инфраструктуре дал информацию по проектным решениям и техническим аспектам подпроекта.

Вопрос 1: Когда начнется строительство и сколько времени продлится работы?

Ответ 1: Сейчас идет подготовка тендерного пакета, в состав которого войдет в данный документ – План управления окружающей и социальной средой. Стройка начнется примерно ____ ноября, после отбора подрядной организации и будет длиться 18 месяцев.

Вопрос 2: Как будет осуществляться контроль качества работ?

Ответ 2: Инженер по техническому надзору на местах АРИС будет осуществлять общий надзор за строительной командой, включая мониторинг потенциальных экологических рисков. Представитель подрядной организации несет ответственность за выполнение мер по снижению отрицательного воздействия на окружающую среду. Специалист по мерам безопасности и инженер по инфраструктуре АРИС несут ответственность за всеобщий надзор. Также будет технический надзор от АО.

Вопрос 3: Как будет решаться вопрос с теми, кто вышел за «красную линию», можете разъяснить, где именно проходит «красная линия» и что это именно?

Ответ 3: Под «красными линиями» понимаются линии, которые обозначают существующие, планируемые (изменяемые, вновь образуемые) границы территорий общего пользования, границы земельных участков, на которых расположены линии электропередачи, линии связи, трубопроводы, автомобильные дороги, железнодорожные линии и другие подобные сооружения. Архитектура определяет точные границы и согласно АПУ был начерчен проект, то есть все трубопроводы проходят по муниципальным землям. С данным вопросом мы сталкиваемся во всех подпроектах, это задача АО освободить «расчистить» территорию, где будет проходить трубопровод.

Вопрос 4: Будет ли проводиться вода в школы и детсады?

Ответ 4: Да, подключение школ и детских садов будет за счет проекта.

Вопрос 5: Кто будет проводиться тендер?

Ответ 5: Тендер будет проводить АРИС.

Вопрос 6: Будут ли подрядчиками наниматься на работу местные жители?

Ответы 6: Подрядчикам, привлекаемым для осуществления общестроительных работ, будет рекомендовано набирать необходимую рабочую силу, по мере возможности, на местном уровне. Рабочие, нанятые за пределами сообщества, где будут осуществляться строительные работы, должны соблюдать Нормы поведения.

Вопрос 7: Как вы знаете во время строительства в наше село придет определенное количество тяжелой техники, которая будет пылить и шуметь. В связи с этим у меня вопрос, работы будут вестись допоздна?

Ответ 7: Техника будет работать только с 8 до 18 часов, в ночное время работы вестись не будут. Во время работ крышки двигателей генераторов, воздушных компрессоров и других приводных механизмов должны быть закрыты; оборудование должно размещаться на максимально возможном удалении от жилых помещений.

Вопрос 8: Какой источник предусмотрен проектом? Будет ли реабилитация существующего? В настоящее время ситуация такая: водозабор не огражден и находится в 50-70 м от действующего кладбища, ниже по рельефу, так, что смывы с холма попадают в канал, что не соответствует требованиям санитарных норм. В момент выпадения осадков и речного паводка очистное сооружение с отстоем воды не справляется, и вода подается в сеть с повышенной мутностью либо вообще не подается по несколько дней до прекращения осадков и паводка.

При таких условиях возможна ли вообще реабилитация существующего водозабора?

Ответ 8: Да, мы очень хорошо знаем вашу ситуацию, специалисты проектного института приезжали, делали обследование. При выборе источника было принято решение о бурении 2 скважин глубиной 140 м. Существующий источник не будет тронут, его не будут реабилитировать.

Вопрос 9: Современное природоохранное законодательство КР такое же как и в советское время?

Ответ 9: Большинство законов, стандартов и положений по экологии, применяемых в Кыргызской Республике, были в основном унаследованы от бывшего Советского Союза. С 1991 года, после провозглашения независимости, широкомасштабная реформа обеспечила разработку более подходящей, рыночно-ориентированной законодательной структуры по охране окружающей среды. В последующем, в ходе проведения реформ, в экологическое законодательство были внесены существенные поправки.

Вопрос 10: Предусмотрено ли обеззараживание воды, если да, то какое?

Ответ 10: Да, обеззараживание предусмотрено, путем хлорирования.

Вопрос 11: Подана вода будет круглосуточной?

Ответ 11: Да, вода будет подаваться 24 часа.

Вопрос 12: Какова будет ширина траншеи?

Ответ 12: Максимальная ширина 2 метра.

Вопрос 13: Как будет вестись стройка, одновременно будут вырыты все траншеи, все село будет вскопано?

Ответ 13: Нет, строительные работы будут вестись согласно графику, работы будут проводиться поэтапно, то есть трубы будут проложены сначала на одной улице, а потом только будет начата работа на другой. Для снижения воздействия на местные населения, чтобы не перекрывать дороги одновременно, не мешать трафику, будет подготовлен оптимальный график работ и стройка будет реализовываться согласно ему.

РЕШИЛИ:

Участники общественных слушаний поддержали проект «Реабилитация системы водоснабжения в с.с.с Тамга», как жизненно важный для бесперебойного обеспечения чистой питьевой водой жителей айыл окмоту. ПУОСС был одобрен жителями подпроекта.

Глава айыл окмоту Тамга

Усейбас Н.Т.

Специалист по мерам безопасности:

Керимбекова М.

Секретарь:



СПИСОК

участников общественных слушаний по обсуждению
Плана управления окружающей и социальной средой (ПУОСС)
при реабилитации системы водоснабжения в подгруппе Тамга

с. Тамга

9 августа 2018г.

№ п/п	Ф.И.О. участника	Организация/Должность	Подпись
1	Маматов Р. Б.	с. Тамга учитель	
2	Хамидов И. С.	Тамга. а/о соц. р-б.	
3	Земляков	Тамга.	
4	Харимов Т.	с. Тамга	
5	Мизбес у. Кубан	с. Тамга	
6	Кокмбетов М.	Тамга	
7	Бекмуратов Умар	с. Тамга	
8	Бердиев Игор	с. Тамга	
9	Биркиев У.	с. Тамга	
10	Ахмедов С.	Тамга	
11	Сабдуллович Д.	с. Тамга	
12	Усманов К. Ч.	с. Тамга	
13	Халимов С.	с. Тамга	
14	Маматов У. Т.	с. Тамга	
15	Маматов И.	с. Тамга	
16	Теримов А.	а/о Тамга	
17	Ахмедов С.	АКК - комиссар	
18	Рискулов А.	АКК - комиссар	
19	Керимов И.	АКК - комиссар	
20	Хамидов И.	АКК - комиссар	
21	Дорбеков Д.	Тамга с. Тамга	
22	Хамидов А.	Тамга	
23	Хамидов А.	Тамга	

СПИСОК

участников общественных слушаний по обсуждению
Плана управления окружающей и социальной средой (ПУОСС)
при реабилитации системы водоснабжения в подпроекте Тамга

с. Тамга

9 августа 2018г.

№ п/п	Ф.И.О. участника	Организация/Должность	Подпись
24	Бичмжибаев Н.	Санаторий	[Подпись]
25	Мажесов Н.	с/с Тамга	[Подпись]
26	Хамматов Н. М.	учитель с.м. Тамга	[Подпись]
27	Пиргушева М. У.	учитель с.м. Тамга	[Подпись]
28	Акумов Т. М.	мураши Тамга	[Подпись]
29	Мамиева Ф. К.	учитель с.м. Тамга	[Подпись]
30	Орозалиева Б. К.	учитель с.м. Тамга	[Подпись]
31	Жаппарова А. Ж.	учитель с.м. Тамга	[Подпись]
32	Баканбаев Д. С.	гр. с.м. Тамга	[Подпись]
33	Солондирова З.	гр. с.м. Тамга	[Подпись]
34	Труфанова К.	гр. с.м. Тамга	[Подпись]
35	Кендибаев Т.	гр. с.м. Тамга	[Подпись]
36	Тамматдинова К.	техника	[Подпись]
37	Ахмедов	техника	[Подпись]
38	Ураева Н.	техника	[Подпись]
39	Ахмедов	техника	[Подпись]
40	Зрканбаев Н.	учитель	[Подпись]
41	Ахмедов А.	учитель	[Подпись]
42	Пиргушева А.	учитель	[Подпись]
43	Ахмедов М.	школ. охр.	[Подпись]
44	Ахмедов Т.	школ. охр.	[Подпись]
45	Солондирова Н.	Тамга с/с	[Подпись]
46	Ахмедов Н.	Тамга с/с	[Подпись]