



# **KYRGYZ REPUBLIC THIRD VILLAGE INVESTMENT PROJECT (VIP3)**

## **REVISED PROJECT OPERATIONAL MANUAL**

### **PART D - SAFEGUARDS**

#### **ANNEX 7**

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

#### **ANNEX 8**

#### **RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK**

(DRAFT UNTIL NO OBJECTION GIVEN BY WORLD BANK)

Revision 2 – 24 June 2020

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## **ANNEX 7**

### **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND SAFEGUARDS**

## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACROYNMS**

EA	Environmental Assessment
FS	Feasibility Study
LSGB	Local self-government bodies
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
TAE	Technicians-and-engineers
DDE	Detailed Design Estimates
VIP	Village Investment Project
WB OP	Operational Policy of the World Bank

## Third Village Investment Project

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND SAFEGUARDS GUIDELINES****1. Purpose and Content**

These **Environmental Guidelines** are considered to be a part of the VIP3 Operational Manual.

The purpose of these Guidelines is to ensuring environmental sustainability over the whole cycle of sub-projects implementation, and to provide ARIS technical experts and consultants with a set of procedures and technical guidance that will assist them to:

- i. determine the potential environmental and social impacts of micro-projects to be implemented under VIP-3;
- ii. develop Environmental Mitigation Plans to be built into Bills of Quantities (BoQs) as part of bidding documents to minimize impacts; and
- iii. define monitoring requirements to ensure that agreed mitigation measures are carried out and are effective in minimizing environmental impacts.

Environmental impact assessment of project activities in the Kyrgyz Republic is carried out through the state expertise. No project can be implemented both, without positive opinion following the expertise or without financing.

This fact motivates project initiators to put special emphasis on environmental protection and social assessment, which is, undoubtedly, a benefit. However, the seeming benefit may translate into a number of issues. One of the main challenges is a difference of the Kyrgyz Republic's environmental impact assessment principles and procedures from those adopted and applied in the industrially developed countries. Therefore, to get financing from foreign investors, project initiators have to carry out social and environmental assessment in compliance with international requirements; at the same time, to get relevant No Objections and positive opinions from the KR state expertise, it is needed to develop an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in compliance with the Kyrgyz legislation.

**2. World Bank Safeguard Procedures and Policies**

The principal documents that guide and describe the World Bank's EA policies are its Operational Policy (OP) 4.01 on Environmental Assessment.

EA is one of ten "Safeguard Policies" that projects must comply with to remain eligible for Bank financing. These key policies are intended to ensure that potentially adverse environmental and social consequences of Bank financed projects are identified, minimized and mitigated.

The ten safeguard policies define Bank requirements in project lending with regard to:

1. Environmental Assessment (4.01);
2. Natural Habitats (4.04);
3. Pest Management (4.09);
4. Cultural Property (4.11);
5. Forests (4.36);
6. Safety of Dams (4.37);
7. Involuntary Resettlement (4.12);
8. Indigenous Peoples (4.10);
9. Projects on International Waterways (7.50);
10. Projects in Disputed Areas (7.60).

The first six of these are addressed in the course of the EA review process.

The seventh and eighth relate to social policies, while the ninth and tenth- to legal policies. Besides the ones indicated above, there is another policy +1 "Access to information".

The main requirements of environmental policies are given in Annex D.

The World Bank has rated VIP3 as a B environmental category project, with a partial environmental assessment required. The Project is supposed to have limited negative environmental and social impacts, as physical works will be undertaken to only construct/ rehabilitate local facilities. The expected temporary environmental impacts and inconvenience to the surrounding areas during construction are limited and typical to small/ medium scale construction works, such as generation of dust, noise and vibration; movement of the construction vehicles and machinery; piling of construction materials; and accumulation of demolition/construction waste. Some associated risks include improper disposal of construction waste, asbestos, minor operational or accidental spills of fuel and lubricants from the construction machinery, and improper reinstatement of construction sites upon completion of works.

A general EMP including the mitigation measures for most type of construction works is prepared at the project level, and will be followed by derived site-specific EMPs that will be prepared for each sub-project that will be implemented.

Very effective measures have been put in place under the VIP2 to address safeguards issues, and they are being applied and closely monitored under VIP2 Additional Financing. They are laid out in these detailed Guidelines for Environmental Review of Micro-Projects, which are part of the Operational Manual of VIP3 and will be provided to all participating ayil aimaks. Each sub-project will be reviewed for environmental and social risks in line with the OP4.01. Implementation of environmental mitigation and compliance measures during under the VIP2 Additional Financing was carried out by the contractors (construction firms) and monitored by ARIS PIU staff (engineers). This practice will continue under VIP3. Appropriate training on WB safeguards will continue to be provided under VIP3 to local officials and community safeguards volunteers.

### **3. National regulations**

Currently, there is a need to develop a section “Environmental Impact Assessment” at the stage of development of project feasibility study as well as a section “Environmental Protection” at the stage of development of DDE for all projects regardless of their subordination or cost.

Lists of activities that require and do not require EIA are given in **Annex C**.

**The principle regulatory instruments that outline the requirements and processes for Environmental Impact Assessment are, respectively:**

- General Technical Regulation on ensuring environmental safety in the Kyrgyz Republic No. 11 as amended on March 1, 2012;
- Instructions on Implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of Intended Activity in the Kyrgyz Republic No. 60 dated February 13, 2015;
- Instructions on Implementation of State Ecological Expertise for Pre-design, Design and Other Materials and Documents in the Kyrgyz Republic No. 248 dated May 07, 2014.

Projects having minor environmental impacts undergo review (expertise) at the level of territorial environmental protection divisions (raion or oblast), and those having potentially major environmental impacts undergo review at the national level of the State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry (SAEPF).

To avoid unnecessary overburdening of the local environmental authorities with review and evaluation of small scale projects, the ARIS has adopted a policy of transparent documentation of project designs and active engagement with local environmental authorities at an early stage of implementation of Subprojects/Micro-project. The ARIS has developed a set of standardized procedures for rigorous screening and scoping of prospective micro-projects at an early stage in the micro-project cycle. Details of ARIS procedures are given in these Guidelines and the attached annexes (see Scheme of Environmental Assessment and Monitoring Stages).

Preparation of documents for expertise in the state and/or territorial environmental protection authorities shall be carried out by the Designer or Client of the works. The ARIS is responsible for control on receiving the necessary permits based on results of environmental expertise and bringing them into line with the World Bank requirements.

#### 4. Selection of Subprojects and Microprojects<sup>1</sup>

When selecting subprojects/microprojects, an ecological screening/selection is required to determine environmental category of Subprojects / Microprojects. Relevant documentation on ecological screening results (see Appendix A and Appendix A1) should be submitted as part of the application document package. Based on ecological screening results, the environmental category of the subproject / microproject should be determined in accordance with the WB classification, including providing the other recommendations on preparation of the necessary tools to reduce the negative impact on the environment.

Sub-projects that have a high potential negative impact on the environment (**Appendix B**) are not eligible for financing under the VIP-3. They are projects with A Environmental Category and projects from the list that do not meet the WB policy fundamental principles (**Appendix B**).

When executing subprojects under VIP-3, the followings are allowed:

- a) Category B Projects have intermediate potential high-risk environmental impact for which the Environmental Management Plan is required;
- b) Category C Projects with low environmental impact and having an advantage in selecting subprojects from the list of proposed ones, do not require Environmental Management Plan. Category C is to be assigned on the basis of a short environmental assessment based on environmental selection criteria for subprojects / microprojects (**Appendix B**).

#### 5. Environmental Assessment of Subprojects/Microprojects

The main EA activities to be carried out under VIP-3 include are described further and include the followings:

##### 1. In preparation of construction/rehabilitation works:

- Produce EA and Environmental Management documents;
- Public consultations (if necessary);
- View and approve EA and Environmental Management documents;
- Publish EA results;
- Associated terms and responsibilities

##### 2. In subproject/microproject implementation:

- Organizational arrangements (plan) for environmental protection/management ;
- Supervision and accountability.

##### 3. At Works Commissioning and Acceptance

- environmental assessment report of the completed facility

##### 5.1.2. Preparation for construction/rehabilitation works

##### a. Producing the Environmental Assessment and Environmental management documents

The local self-government authority with the CDSO support is responsible for preparing the EA documentation and development of Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and checklists. When preparing EA documentation, Initiative Groups with the CDSO support shall complete the environmental selection criteria (**Annex A**). The CDSO completes **Section 2 of Annex A** and, if necessary, fills in a site-visit questionnaire in **Annex A1**. The ARIS Safeguard Specialist shall fill in the Environmental Assessment Checklist in **Section 3, Annex A**. The EA documentation is checked and approved by the Safeguard Specialist and then agreed with the WB.

For Category B Subprojects/Microprojects, the development of EMP is required. The form of the plan complying with OP 4.01 "Environmental assessment" is given in **Annex E**, including the monitoring plan. For subprojects/microprojects having less environmental and social risk and not requiring public hearings, the EMP checklist should be filled in Appendix F.

<sup>1</sup> Below, when describing the procedures for subprojects, the same procedures are also meant for microprojects, unless otherwise specified.



In practice, major adverse impacts occur in construction/rehabilitation works. **Annex E** concerns impacts and mitigation measures related to the main types of subprojects to be considered under VIP-3. Each particular subproject's impact may include additional types, depending on nature of a facility. Impact issues may also be raised during public consultations. Subproject may include the number of impact types, less than given in **Annex E**, which is also permissible for EMP development.

*b. Public consultations*

The Safeguard Measures Specialist will carry out the assessment about a need for public consultation. The local self-government bodies together with the CDSO are responsible for organizing and conducting public consultation with groups that may be affected by the subproject/microproject before the finalization of development of EMP and checklists. The ARIS Safeguard Measures Specialist takes part in public hearings if necessary.

In practice, these groups include people living nearby construction area as well as representatives of local NGOs, LSGBs, and other stakeholders. The purpose of public consultation is informing residents and research of public opinion under subproject. During consultations, stakeholders are asked to express their opinions regarding to any environmental issues, which, to their mind, may occur in subproject implementation. Any reasonable issue raised in public consultation shall be included in EMP. Therefore, stakeholders' opinion will be taken into consideration in subproject implementation.

Public consultations are usually conducted as gatherings. However, there are other methods acceptable for research of public opinion, such as questionnaires, live television programs where residents ask questions and voice issues, and conduction of round tables etc.

The main peculiarity of public consultations is an information exchange: subproject initiators inform local residents about their project activity, and the residents have an opportunity to ask questions and raise issues.

The process is documented (minutes, photo-video recording with dates), and the results of public consultations are included in the EMP final version to be developed individually, taking into account the specifics of each subproject site. The public consultation protocol is an integral part of the EMP.

*c. View and approval of EA results*

The environmental assessment result is the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in Annex E or the checklist in Annex F developed by the LSGB at the support of CDSO and agreed with the World Bank. To conduct the environmental expertise the Environmental Impact Assessment Section (EIA) to be developed by a design institution in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic shall be submitted by the designer or Client of the work, if necessary, together with the DDE documentation to the territorial bodies of the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry at the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. The list of works subjected to mandatory environmental expertise is in Appendix C.

Designs having the least impact, for which the checklist is required, are to be approved on the front page by the local self-government bodies and agreed with local territorial bodies of State Ecological and Technical Inspection (SETI) also on the title page. Only after receiving three positive expertise opinion, approval and agreement with the WB, the construction work on the subproject/microproject are allowed to be started.

Positive expert opinions from the environmental, fire, sanitary-epidemiological and other government bodies in the related part are stored in ARIS along with the DDE of the subproject / microproject for further transfer to the operating organization or to the LSG bodies. Agreed checklists are stored in the local government bodies, copies are transferred to ARIS.

*d. Publication of EA results*

ARIS publishes an approved site-specific EMP on its web-site and sends it to LSGBs which publish it at public places available for local residents.

*e. Associated terms and responsibility*

ARIS is responsible for inclusion of all plan activities related to construction – BOQs, EMPs, checklists, DDE, Contractor's Certificate for compliance with occupational health and safety requirements (**Appendix J**) into the tender documents issued to bidders for construction works. The contractor is responsible for implementation of all requirements of the national legislation and requirements of the World Bank on safeguard measures.

### ***Subproject/Microproject Implementation***

#### ***a. Organizational arrangements for environmental protection***

In subproject/microproject implementation, ARIS will be responsible for supervision of works so as to ensure compliance with the relevant measures specified in EMP and checklists. In conjunction with LSGBs of the communities involved in project and state environmental bodies, ARIS will conduct environmental monitoring of subprojects/microprojects during the construction in compliance with Monitoring Plan (MP) (**Annex E and F**).

#### ***b. Monitoring, Supervision and Accountability***

In subproject/microproject implementation, ARIS will be visiting construction sites to monitor compliance with EMP at least once and ARIS shall prepare a field-visit report (**Annex G and G1**). Should any issues occur, there might be more visits required. If any significant environment issues occur, ARIS will continue supervision during facility operation. Initially, monthly visits will take place; then, if there no more issues occur, supervision visits may be reduced to quarterly, half-year or annual visits.

Regular subproject progress reports should include section "Environmental Protection". The section shall be concise, with a brief description of monitoring activities and other questions raised, as well as approaches and plans of their addressing.

For the purposes of quality management and supervision in relation to compliance with environmental and occupational health and safety norms required (Appendix G and G1), the Technical Supervision Engineer and Safeguard Specialist will maintain the checklist for compliance with the required environmental and safety standards (**Annex G and G1**). The result of the monitoring is a site visit report, and in case of violation / non-compliance with environmental protection measures, a list of violations of the EMP, HSE and TB with terms for elimination of violations by the Contractor should be developed (**Appendix G1**).

### ***At acceptance and commissioning works***

#### ***a. The environmental assessment act for the completed facility***

Upon completion of the work, the Safeguard Measure Specialist or Supervision Engineer completes the Checklist for acceptance of completed works (**Annex K**). ARIS transfers all safeguards documentation to local authorities

## **6. Social Safeguards**

#### ***a. General provisions***

The principle document in development of relevant mitigation measures and provisioning of compensations for land acquisition and impact on social sector caused by planned subproject works, the sites for which haven't been identified yet, will be the WB Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to be developed based on OP 4.12 "Involuntary Resettlement" and agreed with WB.

RPF will be a basis for development of activities for land acquisition, limitation of access to land or services or loss of property. RPF will be used to identify potential impacts from project implementation, defining the extent of potential impact (temporary or permanent) on land use/access to land or structures as well as to define amounts and procedures of compensation and assistance upon resettlement.

#### ***b. Preparation of RPF documents***

ARIS is responsible for preparation of RPF documents. Particular Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) will be developed for each particular subproject, based on recommendations and procedures specified in RPF document.

**c. Development of Resettlement Action Plan**

RAP will be developed with consultation of project affected people (PAPs), based on RPF procedures. Developed RAPs will be published on ARIS web-site. The plans will be sent to LSGBs and stakeholders for comments. Once comments are incorporated and the plans are approved by ARIS, RAPs are sent for WB No Objection in accordance with RPF procedures. Following all the procedures above, the plans are allowed to implementation.

**d. Evaluation of project affected assets**

Methods of evaluation of project affected assets will be applied in compliance with RPF.

**e. Grievance redress mechanisms**

If, during the process of RAP preparation, the PAP will have problems associated with the resettlement process, for example, with respect to asset valuation and others, he / she has the right to apply to the ARIS on the basis of Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism (BFM). The process for addressing complaints under the BFM will be described in the RAP.

**f. RAP implementation budget**

RAP will include a project resettlement budget to be financed through rules and guidelines for administration and financial management as any other activity eligible for financing under project. Responsibility for disbursement of compensations and other types of help is taken over by ARIS. Compensations will be financed from resettlement budget in the line of the allocated counterpart Project funds.

**g. Monitoring and evaluation**

Monitoring framework will be in compliance with the overall monitoring plan to be implemented by ARIS. All RAPs will include the goals as an indicator of their successful implementation. To evaluate fulfillment of the goals, RAPs will include parameters subject to monitoring. Monitoring stages have been defined; monitoring resources have been provided, as well as grievance redress measures. M&E framework will be included in each RAP.

**h. Reporting**

The ARIS annually will provide to the World Bank a summary of the sub-projects financed and their environmental impacts in order to assess and prevent any cumulative effects of similar investments. The ARIS will make available to World Bank project's supervision missions all environmental assessments and environmental management plans prepared for sub-projects financed.

**7. Management Responsibilities**

ARIS and local self-government bodies will carry out overall supervision and control regarding to implementation of the World Bank safeguard requirements, requirements of local legislation in the field of environmental protection, occupational safety and health. ARIS will carry out control over the planning and implementation of resettlement activities, including coordination of all issues related to ensure compensation. ARIS, in cooperation with local authorities, prepare the RAP and inform about the final RAP. ARIS submits its reports to the World Bank

**8. Other**

**Information banner**

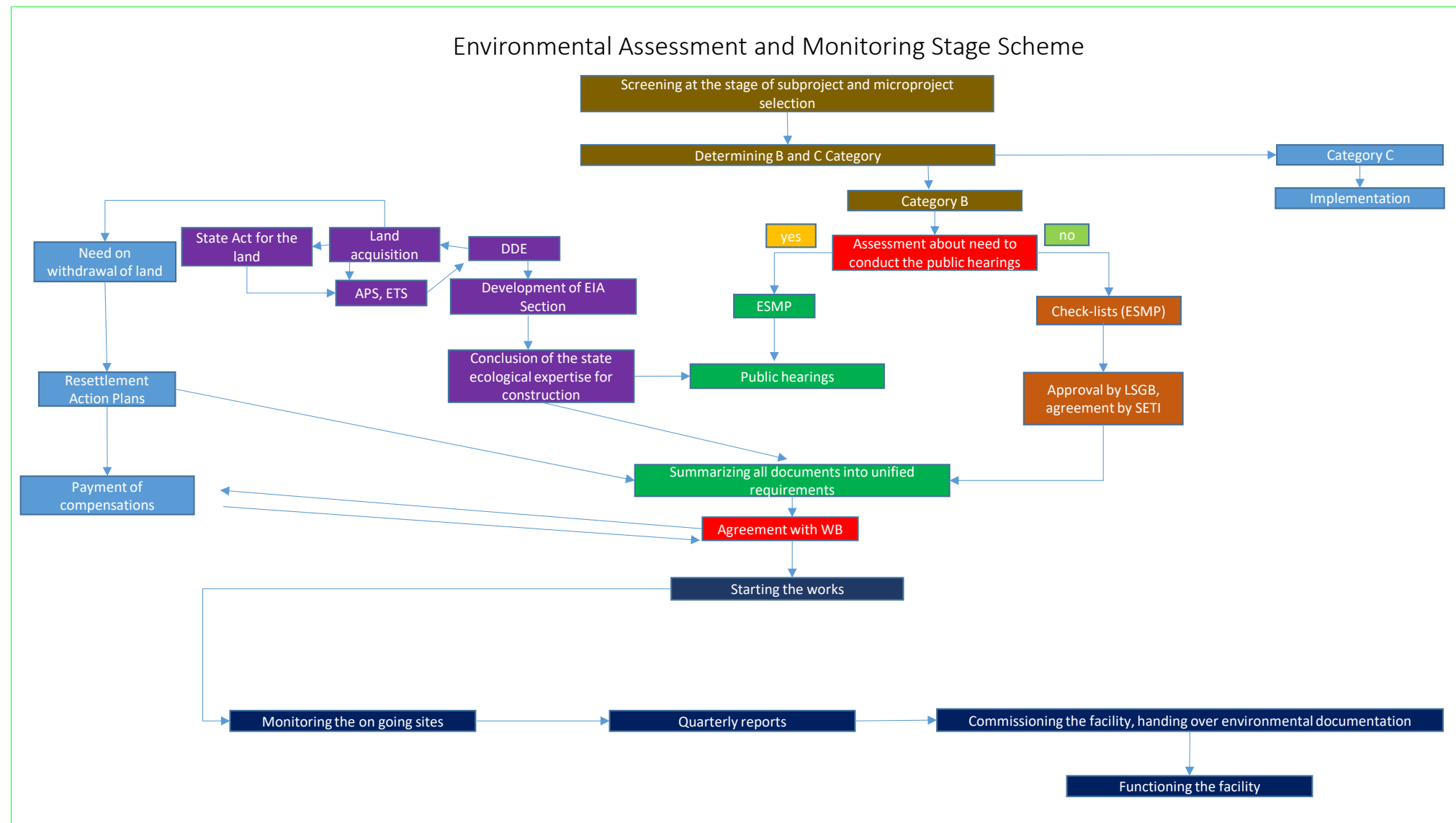
The contractor is responsible for placing the information banner at the construction site, indicating the name of the subproject / microproject, deadlines, Client, contractor, information for the addressing of citizens, etc (**Annex H**).

The local self-government will install an informational sign at the completed facility before signing the Acceptance and Commissioning Act in accordance with **Appendix H1**.

**Issues Asbestos Containing Materials**

As the use of asbestos as a building material, primarily in roofing, is widespread in Kyrgyz Republic this might be a real health concern for the construction workers, and the general public in the vicinity of the demolishing buildings

in particular when it is inhaled. In this regard, in the case of all rehabilitation activities involving asbestos, this material should adequately dismantled, stored in a secure (locked) location and eventually buried (in agreement with the local administration and environmental inspectors) at the authorised landfill. The staff of ARIS, in all cases of construction/reconstruction activities, should inform the beneficiaries about the potential harm for health and recommend them not using the asbestos as a building material. For the reconstruction activities the constructors should avoid crushing/destruction of asbestos plates from the roofs and deposit them in an organized manner on the construction sites, after what to dispose them at the authorised landfill. It is also imperative while working with asbestos plates the workers have to wear special closing, gloves and respirators.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING CRITERIA

### General Subproject/Microproject Information

**1. Subproject/microproject title:**

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**2. Location:** Village \_\_\_\_\_ Raion \_\_\_\_\_ Oblast \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Brief description:** (new construction or rehabilitation, costs, amount of works, size of area, location, ownership, functioning etc.)

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**4. Environmental & Social Impacts:**

#	Impact	(Yes/No)		Proposed Mitigation Measures
		Construction Phase	Operational Phase	
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT				
Land resources				
1	Is there a need for permanent or temporary expropriation of land?			If “Yes”, then propose best location of site and where possible, bypass private lands.
2	Are earthworks likely to cause soil erosion at the site and adjacent area?			If “Yes”, it is proposed to: 1) divert surface waters; 2) clean the surface from foreign items and construction debris.
3	Will construction lead to loss of topsoil, thus causing high soil erosion?			If “Yes”, cut and store top soil in deposits in special areas for further recultivation of damaged land.
4	Will land pollution and littering be possible due to improper construction and domestic wastes management?			If “Yes”, collect and store solid wastes in special closed containers for further removal to dump area.
5	Will soil pollution with oils be possible at the construction site?			If “Yes”, control temporary fuel/oils/other specific products storages for leakages.
Air				

6	Will exhausts from machinery and plants impact human health and environment as well as pollute air with CO, NO <sub>x</sub> , dust etc due to construction and high traffic?			<p>If “Yes”, to предусмотреть:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) sprinkle roads with water (wet dust suppression);</li> <li>2) use Euro 2 and Euro3 environmental standard vehicles</li> <li>3) limit the traffic speed and choose appropriate traffic routes to minimize impact on dust-sensitive receptors;</li> <li>4) deliver packed cement to construction sites in sealed sacks only;</li> <li>5) cover bulk materials imported to construction sites</li> </ol>
<b>Water resources</b>				

7	Is water pollution possible?			<p>If “Yes”,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) sanitation of construction sites and area allocated for personnel;</li> <li>2) build temporary pit latrines with water-insulated bottoms and walls.</li> </ol>
<b>Biological resources</b>				
8	Will timbers and shrubs need to be extracted?			If “Yes”, extraction shall be strictly by permissions with compensatory planting.
<b>Operational safety and personnel/public health protection</b>				
9	Will passage to residential and business areas be limited because of earthworks?			<p>If “Yes”,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) maximal reduction in construction time;</li> <li>2) provide alternative passages and/or approach roads.</li> </ol>
10	Will number of traffic accidents increase because of earthworks, machinery operation and heavy traffic?			<p>If “Yes”, the Contractor shall be required to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) a develop traffic management plan;</li> <li>2) arrange temporary approach roads for construction period, determine speed limits and ensure that they are respected;</li> <li>3) install warning and prohibition road signs in dangerous areas.</li> </ol>
11	Are construction works likely to cause damages to contractor’s workers and other persons?			If “Yes”, the Contractor shall develop operational safety measures prior to commencement of works.

12	Is noise likely to have impact on environment and the public?			<p>If “Yes”, the Contractor shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Seal machinery and equipment so as noise level does not exceed 70 decibel within 100 m passage;</li> <li>2) Restrict construction works with the use of heavy machinery beside residential areas at night time (10 p.m. to 6 a.m.)</li> <li>3) Carry out works strictly at working days only within standard working hours.</li> </ol>
<b>SOCIAL IMPACTS</b>				
13	Is physical or economical resettlement of people/businesses required?			<p>If “Yes” for at least one of these impacts then the World Bank’s OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement procedures shall be followed.</p>
14	Are there disputable areas?			
15	Will approach roads to houses and businesses be accessible during construction? Won’t passages/sidewalks be blocked?			
16	Won’t the intended construction have impact on the public health and damage anyone?			
17	Won’t the subproject inform protests and concerns of people?			
18	Won’t the works have adverse impact on livelihood of people, their values and lifestyle?			
19	Are there any facts of previous impacts in terms of forced resettlement on this area, which require adjustments to mitigation measures?			

5. Environmental Risk Category (“B” or “C”) \_\_\_\_\_

6. Is the environmental assessment required (Yes / No) \_\_\_\_\_

7. If the environmental assessment is required, what specific issues need to be resolved? \_\_\_\_\_

8. Time-line and estimated cost for environmental assessment? \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION 2.** (To be completed by the ARIS CDSO based on the proposed mitigation measures for the OS and (if required) the environmental assessment report).

9. Was a field site visit carried out? (Yes / No) \_\_\_\_\_



If YES, attach a completed checklist for site visits.

10. Is there a need for temporary or permanent land acquisition?

11. Was an Environmental Assessment needed? (Yes / No) \_\_\_\_\_

If YES, was it done? \_\_\_\_\_

Have requirements for public consultation been met and fully documented? (Yes / No) \_\_\_\_\_

12. Was the environmental management plan or checklist prepared? (Yes / No) \_\_\_\_\_

If YES, was it completed? (Yes / No) \_\_\_\_\_

Has this plan been approved by ARIS and SAEPF at the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic? (Yes / No) \_\_\_\_\_

13. Are the mitigation measures to be included in project implementation adequate and appropriate? (Yes / No) \_\_\_\_\_

14. Will the project comply with existing pollution control standards for emissions and wastes? (yes / no) \_\_\_\_\_

Is a license / permit required for waste disposal and emissions? \_\_\_\_\_

15. What additional actions are required from the initiator, ARIS? \_\_\_\_\_

16. Were public consultations conducted on environmental impacts of proposed subprojects / microprojects? (Yes/No) \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, then you need to attach a protocol with a list of participants.

Dates for consultations and participants: \_\_\_\_\_

Signatures from AO: \_\_\_\_\_ seal

ARIS CDSO: Full Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION 3. (To be completed by an ARIS Safeguard Specialist and approved based on the results of the microproject environmental screening)**

**ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING ASSESSMENT**

*Filled by ARIS Safeguard Specialist*

1. Is an additional site visit required? (YES/NO) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Agreement with the assessment made and selection of the subproject / microproject category \_\_\_\_\_  
(agree / disagree) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Need to prepare the EMP / EMP checklist (delete unnecessary). \_\_\_\_\_
4. Are any agreements with licensing and regulatory authorities required? (YES / NO). If YES - indicate what \_\_\_\_\_
5. What additional steps are required? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Is there need for public consultation on environmental and social impacts? (YES/NO) \_\_\_\_\_

Full name \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ (date) \_\_\_\_\_

**SITE FIELD VISIT CHECKLIST FOR CDSO****1. Subproject/Microproject Name** \_\_\_\_\_**2. Date/Time of the Visit** \_\_\_\_\_**3. Site Location/Address** \_\_\_\_\_**4. Visitors** \_\_\_\_\_**Location**

(Locate site on local map or indicate area)

**Current activity and site history**

- Who is the site contact (name, position, contact information)?
- What is the area of the site to be used for project activities?
- What are current uses of the site?
- What were previous uses of the site (give dates if possible)?

**Environmental Situation**

- Are there sensitive sites nearby (nature reserves, cultural sites, historical landmarks)?
- Is anything known about the geology/hydrology of the site? Are there water courses on the site?
- What is the terrain or slope?
- Is the site on a flood plain or water protection area?
- Does the site experience flooding, waterlogging or landslides? Are there signs of erosion?
- What are the neighboring buildings (e.g. schools, dwellings, industries) and land uses? Estimate distances.
- Will the proposed site effect transportation or public utilities?

**Licenses, Permits and Clearances**

- Does the site require licenses or permits to operate the type of activity proposed?
- Have these been obtained? Are these available for inspection?
- What environmental or other authorities (e.g, health, forestry) have jurisdiction over the site?

**Water Quality Issues**

- Does the proposed activity use water for any purposes (give details and estimate quantity).
- What is the source?
- Will the proposed activity produce any effluent? (estimate quantity and identify discharge point)
- Is there a drainage system on site for surface waters or sewage?
- Is there a plan available of existing drainage or septic systems?
- How is waste water managed (dry wells, septic tanks)?

**Soils**

- What is the ground surface (agricultural land, pasture, etc.)?
- Will the project damage soils during construction or operations?
- Will the project effect the landscape significantly (draining wetlands, changing stream courses)?

**Biological environment**

- Describe vegetation cover on the site.
- Is there information about rare or threatened flora and fauna at or near the site?
- If yes, would the project have an impact or increase risk to the species?
- Obtain a list of vertebrate fauna and common plants of the site (if available).

- Note potential negative impacts on biota if project proceeds.

**FIELD SITE VISIT CHECKLIST (page 2)**

**Visual Inspection Procedures**

- Try to get a site map or make a sketch to mark details.
- Take photos if permitted.
- Walk over as much of the site as possible including boundaries to note adjacent activities.
- Note any odors, smoke or dust emissions, standing water, etc.

**Remarks:**

**Names, Signatures and Dates**

ARIS CDSO:	Name	Signature	Date:
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## VIP3 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND SAFEGUARDS

**PROJECTS ELIGIBLE AND INELIGIBLE FOR WB FINANCING****Category A - High potential impact**

- Small scale mining and processing of mineral resources
- Use of pesticides (from intermediate to significant amount).
- Storage of highly explosive and hazardous materials.
- Production or sale of hazardous materials of carcinogenic, mutagenic, and teratogenic nature, including creosote and chlorinated solvents.
- Maintenance and repair of equipment with chlorocarbons/fluorocarbons (CFCs).
- Storage and packing of pesticides and herbicides.
- Mining of mineral resources (excluding extraction of minor amount of sand, stones, gravel).

**Projects non-compliant with fundamental WB policy principles**

- Production and processing of tobacco products.
- Production, distribution or sale of illegal pesticides.
- Sale of natural products from CITES list.
- Any activity with the use of considerable amounts of radioactive materials.
- Use or production of chlorocarbons/fluorocarbons (CFCs).
- Production of materials containing polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs).

**Category B - Intermediate potential impact - Environmental Management Plan or EMP check-list may be required***Gardening, livestock production, processing of agricultural products, food-industry*

- Agricultural diversification and highly significant specialization (flowers, herbs, fruit, honey, improved breeds of seeds).
- Livestock production (livestock husbandry, processing of meat, poultry; slaughtering houses).
- Processing of fruit and vegetables; preservation.
- Production of wines and other drinks.
- Procurement of agricultural consumables and equipment.
- Minor forest plots.

*Minor industrial production, trading, retail trading, delivery of services*

- Craft shops (carpentry, smithcraft, sanitary engineering, electricity, repair).
- Opening and upgrading of retail shops.
- Opening of grocery stores and delivery of consumer services.
- Storages and storage facilities

*Upgrading and rehabilitation of community infrastructure*

- Upgrading/renovation of public buildings (schools, clinics, libraries, public recreation places).
- Rural roads (repair and upgrading).
- Minor irrigation systems (repair and rehabilitation).
- Renewal of public utility services (for instance, power transition lines, water supply, sewerage system, waste management).
- Small bridges (with span <25m)

**Category C - Low potential impact (the EMP is not required)**

- Marketing and commercial services.
- Professional services.
- Handy craft and petty industry.

## VIP3 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND SAFEGUARDS

## ACTIVITIES SUBJECT TO EIA IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

- Installations of power-generating sector: central TPP, electric and thermal hydroelectric power stations.
- Production of electric power, steam, and hot water.
- Pipe lines for delivery of gas, oil, oil products and heating.
- High voltage power lines.
- Warehouses oil, oil products, gas, and solid fuel.
- Cinder and conveyer for cinder.
- Water reservoir.
- Enterprises for mining and processing of oil, oil products, and gas.
- Production of construction materials (cement, asbestos slate, pipes etc.).
- Agricultural and forestry projects, including agricultural intensification projects.
- Projects on arrangement and rearrangement of agricultural land property
- Water resources management for agricultural purposes.
- Land development projects that change the category of land use.
- Complexes for aviculture, farming, and fishery.
- Land development projects.
- Projects for planting of new forests.
- Projects for clearing and rehabilitation of forests and brushwood.
- Projects for stocking timber.
- Mining industry: research and operational works, extraction of mineral resources (marble, touchstone, salt, sand, gravel, clay etc.), coal mining, extraction and processing of ore, production of nonferrous, rare, and precious metals.
- Disposal of wastes, land filling, including detrimental and toxic wastes.
- Metal treatment: production of equipment, semiconducting materials.
- Repair of aviation and railway bodies.
- Production of radio and television equipment.
- Production of glass.
- Production of pharmaceutical and biological medicine.
- Production of chemicals.
- Food industry: production of fats and oils, meat and dairy products, sugar, and tobacco.
- Textile and leather industry, processing of wool and leather, production of compressed wood and cardboard, leather, paper etc.

## Activities not subject to EIA in the Kyrgyz Republic

- Regular repair of buildings.
- Internal construction works.
- Minor construction within general plan earlier undergone EIA.
- Research and development not detrimental to environment.
- Procurements not requiring activities detrimental to environment.
- Construction of houses, social and cultural and communicational structures, not causing threatens (for instance, connection to central heating systems, water supply or sewerage system).

## VIP3 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND SAFEGUARDS

## WB ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

## OP 4.01 Environmental assessment

- Potential environmental risks and project impact are assessed; variant solutions are considered; minimization approaches are defined, as well as mitigation and compensation activities as a result of adverse environmental impact.
- EA concerns both, natural environment (air, water, soil) and health and safety of population, social and trans-border aspects. Natural and social aspects are considered as a whole. EA is closely related to economic, financial, social and technical project analysis.

## OP 4.04 Natural habitat

- The Bank fosters environmental protection, improved land use, ecological balance through financing of projects for integration into local and regional development.
- The Bank supports rehabilitation of degraded natural environment, **not financing** the projects causing significant change or degradation of nature.

## OP 4.09 Pest management

- By assisting to borrowers in management of pest detrimental to agriculture or population health, WB adheres to the strategy promoting the reduced use of synthetical chemical pesticides and encouraging the use of biological and environmental supervision methods, so as any pesticides were produced, packed, marked, and stored in compliance with the norms acceptable to WB: "Guidelines for the packaging and storage of pesticides" (Rome, 1985), "Guidelines for classification of pesticides", (Rome, 1985), "Guidelines for disposal of used pesticides and containers at farms", (Rome, 1985).

## OP 4.11 Cultural property

- Cultural property is the places of archeological, paleontological, historical, religious, and natural significance. Therefore, the term "Cultural property" covers all remaining from the ancient people (for instance, holy places and battlefields) as well as unique sites of natural habitat, such as canyons and waterfalls.
- WB **does not finance** projects detrimental to unique cultural property of peoples.

## OP 4.36 Forests

- Management, protection, and sustainable development of ecosystems of forests and their resources are required to reduce the continuing poverty and ensure sustainable development.
- WB **doesn't finance** the projects for planting of forest ranges causing the change or degradation of environment, including neighboring natural environment. Due to potential threaten to biodiversity, there should be projects for prevention and mitigation of potential threatens to environment.

## OP 4.37 Protection of dams

- WB defines the difference between a small and big dam. Small dams are of less than 15 m height. This category includes, for instance, farmer pounds, dams blocking littering and low constructed water reservoirs. General safety measures are applicable for small dams, designs for which are developed by qualified engineers.

### Third Village Investment Project

## ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN TEMPLATE

#### Content of an Environmental Management Plan and Monitoring Plan

An environmental Management Plan (EMP) outlines the mitigation, monitoring and institutional strengthening measures to be taken during project implementation to avoid or eliminate negative environmental impacts. For projects of intermediate environmental risk (Category B) an EMP may be an effective way of summarizing the activities needed to achieve effective mitigation of negative environmental impacts.

The format provided in this annex provides a model for development of an EMP. The model divides the project cycle into three phases: construction, operation and decommissioning. For each phase, the preparation team identifies any significant environmental impacts that are anticipated based on the analysis done in the context of conducting an environmental review or preparing an environmental assessment (if required). For each impact, mitigation measures are identified and listed. Estimates are made of the cost of mitigation actions broken down by estimates for installation (investment cost) and operation (recurrent cost). The EMP format also provides for the identification of institutional responsibilities for installation and operation of mitigation devices and methods.

To keep track of the requirements, responsibilities and costs for monitoring the implementation of environmental mitigation identified in the analysis included in an environmental review or assessment for Category B projects, a monitoring plan may be useful. A format is provided in this annex. Like the EMP the project cycle is broken down into two phases (construction, and operation). The format also includes a row for baseline information that is needed to achieve reliable and credible monitoring. The key elements of the matrix are:

- What is being monitored?
- Where is monitoring done?
- How is the parameter to be monitored to ensure meaningful comparisons?
- When or how frequently is monitoring necessary or most effective?
- Why is the parameter being monitored (what does it tell us about environmental impact)?

In addition to these questions, it is useful to identify the costs associated with monitoring (both investment and recurrent) and the institutional responsibilities. When a monitoring plan is developed and put in place in the context of project implementation, the ARIS will request reports from the LIC at appropriate intervals and include the findings in its periodic reporting to the World Bank and make the findings available to Bank staff in the course of supervision missions.



THIRD VILLAGE INVESTMENT PROJECT (VIP3)

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN TEMPLATE**

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN- COVER PAGE**

Village \_\_\_\_\_

Ayil Okmotu \_\_\_\_\_

Raion \_\_\_\_\_

Oblast \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Proposed Project \_\_\_\_\_

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

(subproject, location, description)

<b>Environmental and Social Elements</b>	<b>Impacts</b>	<b>Proposed mitigation measures<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Institutional responsibility for mitigation</b>	<b>Cost of mitigation activities<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Construction Period</b>				
<b>Physical Environment</b>				
Soils				
Water Resources				
Air Quality				
<b>Biological Environment</b>				
Fauna and Flora				
<b>Social Environment</b>				
Aesthetics and Landscape				
Human Communities				
Historical and Cultural Sites				
Safety and health of staff and population				
<b>Operation Period</b>				
<b>Physical Environment</b>				
Soils				
Water Resources				
Air Quality				
<b>Biological Environment</b>				
Fauna and Flora				
<b>Social Environment</b>				
Aesthetics and Landscape				
Human Communities				
Historical and Cultural Sites				
Safety and health of staff and population				

<sup>2</sup>Activities requiring financial expenses are to be included in BoQ.<sup>3</sup> Cost of mitigation activities is defined by a contractor in relevant items in bidding documents.

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

<b>Subproject implementation stage</b>	<b>What parameter is subject to monitoring?</b>	<b>Where will monitoring of parameter be carried out?</b>	<b>How will monitoring of parameter be carried out/type of monitoring equipment</b>	<b>When will monitoring of parameter be carried out-frequency</b>	<b>Monitoring cost<sup>4</sup> What cost of equipment or expenses of contractor required to conduct monitoring?</b>	<b>Institutional responsibility for monitoring</b>	<b>Date of commencement</b>	<b>Date of completion</b>
<b>Construction</b>								
<b>Operation</b>								

<sup>4</sup> Activities requiring financial expenses are to be included in BoQ.

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN*****In construction/rehabilitation of bridges***

<b>Environmental and Social Elements</b>	<b>Impacts</b>	<b>Proposed mitigation measures<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>Institutional responsibility for mitigation</b>	<b>Cost of mitigation activities</b>
<b><i>Physical environment</i></b>				
<b>1. soil</b>	1.1. Disturbance of geomorphological structure (earth slides etc.)	1.1.1. Flood control measures preventing water-borne soil movement and earth slides in rain seasons and floods  1.1.2. Exclude cutting of slopes in adverse geological conditions, diversion of water, and other engineering structures;  1.1.3. Cut and store top soil for recultivation activities.		
	1.2. Contamination of construction sites with construction and domestic waste	1.2.1. Provide temporary bases of construction companies with the sites for collection and disposal of waste; construct toilets; fence the site; recultivate land following construction works;  1.2.2. Prohibit disposal of contaminated water, disposal tips, parking, or construction of temporary buildings within water protection areas on riversides.		
<b>2. Water resources</b>	2.1. Disturbance of surface-water flow.  2.2. Disturbance of natural ground water flow level (dewatering, overwatering of soil)  2.3. Disturbance of hydrogeologic regime (Change of bank line, activation of river mechanics etc.)  2.4. Contamination of water bodies with water from the surface of bridge.  2.5. Contamination and narrowing of river bed in construction of piers.	2.1.1. Design relevant water diversion systems  2.2.1. Refuse from excavations beside groundwater occurrence; layout embankments so as to prevent disturbance of aquifer  2.3.1. Construct regulation structures, strengthen banks, design bridges with optimum constriction of river bed.  2.4.1. Design site, excavate ditches and water diversion systems for collection and treatment of water; fence the area; fuel machines at specially constructed sites or at public gas stations  2.5.1. Don't dispose contaminated waste water into water bodies. Waste water shall be treated in accordance with the set norms first.  2.5.2. Don't leave construction waste (logs, rocks etc.) on the ice in winter period construction.  2.5.3. At the final stage of construction, ensure supervision of the following activities: - removal of sandkeys filled during construction of piers from river bed with removal of soil to the river bank; - clearing of river bed from choking up items (remains of piers; temporary supports shall be pulled out and removed; elements of temporary approach		

<sup>5</sup>Activities requiring financial expenses shall be included in BoQ.

		roads shall be dismantled and removed either); - dismantling of temporary structures at construction site		
3. Air quality	3.1. Contamination and dusting of air environment from various construction works, machines and equipment at construction sites	3.1.1. Use advance environmentally friendly construction equipment  3.1.2. Sprinkle unpaved roads (dust suppression on roads in excavation activities; sprinkling of granular materials at construction sites with specialized water tank trucks).		

Biological environment				
4. Fauna and flora	<div>4.1. Disturbance of growing conditions</div> <div>4.2. Disturbance of wild life</div> <div>4.3. Creation of conditions for propagation of mosquitoes and ticks.</div>	<div>4.1.1. Exclude flooding and dewatering of soil, soil erosion, soil degradation from machinery contamination; recultivate lands disturbed in construction; avoid protected areas and valuable plants.</div> <div>4.2.1. Avoid protected areas and habitats, breeding sites of protected species; arrange migration paths; install roads signs warning of probability to encounter animals.</div> <div>4.2.2. Avoid fish growing areas, and egg-laying areas. Carry out activities, taking into consideration periods of egg laying; remove remaining construction materials from river bed</div> <div>4.3.1. Level areas; exclude water stagnation areas; timely removal and disposal of brushwood</div>		
Social environment				
5. Aesthetics and Landscape	5.1. Change of landscape	5.1.1. Apply landscape designing methods; exclude deep excavation and high landfills.		
6. Safety and health of staff and residents	<div>6.1. Limited access to residential and business areas due to excavation works.</div> <div>6.2. Increased number of traffic accidents due to excavation works with the use of heavy machinery and increased intensity of traffic.</div> <div>6.3. Damaging of contractor's staff and other workers involved in construction.</div>	<div>6.1.1. Reduce construction time maximally;</div> <div>6.1.2. Arrange passages and/or alternative approach roads.</div> <div>6.2.1. Develop traffic management plan;</div> <div>6.2.2. Arrange temporary by-pass roads for construction period; specify and follow speed limits;</div> <div>6.2.3. Install warning and prohibiting road signs at dangerous areas</div> <div>6.3.1. Contractor will develop measures for occupational safety during construction works;</div> <div>6.3.2. Access to working areas shall be temporary prohibited for individuals not involved in construction</div>		

7. Communities	<p>7.1. Disruption of the existing utilities</p> <p>7.2. Demolition of buildings related to land acquisition for construction</p>	<p>7.1.1. Timely notify population of coming blackouts and disconnections. Restore functioning of utilities rapidly.</p> <p>7.2. 1. Follow WB OP 4.12 "Involuntary resettlement"</p>		
8. Cultural heritage	8.1. Demolition of historical and cultural monuments including archeological monuments.	8.1.1. Specialized engineering solutions for protection of monuments; dig and take out archeological values prior to construction works		

## ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

***In construction/rehabilitation of social amenities including water supply systems, water intakes and drilling works***

Impact and consequences	Mitigation measures <sup>6</sup>	Institutional responsibility for mitigation	Cost of mitigation activities
1. Impact from emissions to air			
Impact from machinery exhausts on health and environment  Air contamination (CO, NO <sub>x</sub> , dust etc) due to construction and intensive traffic	Minimize dust and machinery emissions through efficient management of activities and supervision at construction sites; Sprinkle unpaved roads (dust suppression on roads in excavation activities; sprinkling of granular materials at construction sites with specialized water tank trucks.);  Use environmentally friendly vehicles (standard Euro 2 and Euro 3)  1.3. Use machinery with electric drive excluding the use of gas or diesel.  1.4. Limit traffic speed and select appropriate traffic routes to minimize impact on receptors sensitive to dust.  1.5. Cover granular materials brought to construction sites  1.6. Bring cement hermetically packed		
2. Impact from disposals			
Impact from disposal of domestic waste waters from temporary staff camp.	2.1. Sanitation of sites allocated for construction works and those allocated for staff.		
Impact from disposal of oil products in operation of machinery.	2.2. Prohibit washing cars and equipment at construction site. 2.3. Inspect equipment for oil leakages daily.		
Contamination of aquifer in drilling works.	2.4. Annular cementation of operating columns; 2.5. Remove clay cake through flushing with clear water, bailing, and swabbing.		
3. Impact on land resources			
Loss of top soil, leading to land erosion.	3.1. Cut top soil at water intake area, move and store it in earth deposits at specially allocated sites for further use in land recultivation		
Contamination of soil due to inappropriate disposal of wastes	3.2. Collect and store solid waste in specialized covered containers with further removal to spoil area.		
Contamination of soil with oil products at construction site	3.3. Inspect temporary storages of oil, gas and other materials for leakages; use trays. 3.4. in well drilling, following use in closed circulation system, collect clay mud in steel gage boxes, together with drilling cuttings and waste water, and dispose those in trap holes		
4. Archeological finds			
Archeological finds	4.1. In case of encountering archeological finds, suspend works and notify the relevant authorities		
5. Acoustic impact			
Acoustic impact on environment	5.1. Seal machinery and equipment so as noise level didn't exceed 70 decibel within 100 m passage. 5.2. Restrict construction works with the use of heavy machinery beside residential areas at night time (10 p.m. to 6 a.m.) 5.3. Carry out works at working days only within standard working hours.		
6. Safety and health of staff and population			

<sup>6</sup> Activities in cursive are subject to inclusion in BoQ

Limited access to residential and business areas due to excavation works.	6.1. Reduce construction time maximally;		
	6.2. Arrange passages and/or alternative approach roads.		
Increased number of traffic accidents due to excavation works with the use of heavy machinery and increased intensity of traffic.	6.3. Develop traffic management plan;		
	6.4. Arrange temporary by-pass roads for construction period; specify and follow speed limits;		
	6.5. Install warning and prohibiting road signs at dangerous areas		
Damaging of contractor's staff and other workers involved in construction.	6.6 Contractor will develop measures for occupational safety during construction works;		
	6.7. Access to working areas shall be temporary prohibited for individuals not involved in construction		
Damaging employees and other individuals as a result of violation of rules of waste storage	6.8. Prior to removal to specialized spoil area, construction waste shall be stored in safe, specially allocated zone		
7. Impact on biological resources			
Cutting out trees and bushes	7.1. Cut out trees and bushes after receipt of permissions from LSGBs, having agreed with environmental bodies taking into consideration compensatory landscaping		

### Environmental Management Plan Water supply investments

Environmental/soci al components	Impact	Mitigation measures	Institutional responsibility for mitigation	Cost of mitigation activities
<b>Physical environment</b>				
Soil	Topsoil degradation, soil erosion	Soil preservation during construction, revegetation or stabilization of slopes		
Water resources	Contamination of water, overuse of aquifer, inadequate disposal of waste water, formation of stagnant ponds	Protection from livestock, minimal distance to existing infrastructure and agricultural areas, select place for infrastructure,		
<b>Acoustic environment</b>	Noise from pumping station	liaison with sanitation investments. Select site		
<b>Biological environment</b>	Violation of natural habitat	Baseline survey of the site		
Natural environment	Violation or degradation of plants, impact on aquatic system, destruction of wildlife	Survey of sites, qualitative survey of water flow, protection and restoration of plants		
Flora and fauna				
<b>Social environment</b>	Devastation of landscape, debris	Mitigate impact cleanup of sites.		
Aesthetics				
Human health	Water-borne diseases Chemicals in water	Proper planning, water tests, monitoring, curing		



Communities	Forced resettlement Demolition of buildings/property	Select site Compensation as per OP 4.20		
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**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**  
**PRIMARY HEALTHCARE AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

Environmental/social components	Impact	Mitigation measures	Institutional responsibility for mitigation	Cost of mitigation activities
<b>Physical environment</b>				
Soil	Contamination with wastes	Protection of topsoil during construction, planting, provide garbage bins and adequate disposal services		
Water resources	Drainage system blockage. Water quality degrading due to contamination. Formation hazardous medical wastes	Focus on drainage system, proper disposal of wastes from fuel and lubricants, Establish waste removal system.		
Air quality	Dust during construction. Poor internal air quality. Odor.	Dust management by using water /other means, adequate storage of chemicals, ventilation, waste management (disposal and removal)		
<b>Acoustic environment</b>	Noise to neighbors and natural environment	Limited construction time		
<b>Biological environment</b>				
<b>NATURAL ENVIRONMENT</b>	Violation of natural habitat	Mitigate destruction to plants during construction, select alternative site; various site and sensitive plants management measures		
<b>FLORA AND FAUNA</b>	Violation or degradation of plants. Destruction of wildlife.	Mitigate destruction to plants during construction, select alternative site; special measures for sensitive plants		
<b>Social environment</b> Aesthetics and landscape	Debris, wastes.	Site cleaning, solid wastes removal system.		
Historical/cultural sites	Degradation of sites. Damages to buildings.	Consider alternative sites, special measures to protect buildings or other priority sites.		
Human health	Worker injuries. Medical wastes. Waste water	Follow operational safety measures. Establish waste removal system.		
Communities	Forced resettlement. Demolition of buildings, loss of property, income or sources of living. Damage by vehicles.	Compensation as per OP 4.20. Select proper site. Community consultations and participation in EA.		

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN SMALL-SCALE IRRIGATION**

<b>Environmental/s ocial components</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Mitigation measures</b>	<b>Institutio nal responsibi lity for mitigation</b>	<b>Cost of mitigation activities</b>
<b>Physical environment</b> Soil	Strong soil erosion. Water logging due to inadequate drainage. Solidification and toxicity due to chemicals use.	Proper alignment of infrastructure. Water sources testing. Training of farmers. Review drainage system planning and infiltration.		
Water resources	Degrading of surface water quality. Deoxygenation of received water. Contamination with agrichemicals and salt. Degrading water system due to contamination and changing hydrological regime. Aquifer contamination.	Relevant baseline survey of water sources. Manage the use of agri chemicals. Downstream water quality monitoring. Proper planning and maintenance of infrastructure. Regional plan for water use.		
<b>Biological environment</b>				
Natural environment	Violation of aquatic system. Algae blooming. Spreading of algae.	Baseline survey and assessment of alternative site. Maintain lowest water flow during critical period. Filtering and treatment of waste water.		
Flora and fauna	Destruction of wildlife.	Select relevant site. Careful approach to surface water maintenance and quality during design phase.		
<b>Social environment</b>				
Aesthetics and landscape	Odor in water.	Treatment of water. Downstream water quality monitoring.		
Historical/cultura l sites	Risk of water-borne diseases. Contamination by human/livestock	Knowledge of sanitary and epidemiological practices. Non-usage of stagnant water. Animal		
	biowaste. Contamination of drinking water with chemicals.	farmyards. Treatment and monitoring of flows.		
communities	Forced resettlement. Demolition of buildings, loss of sources of living. Conflicts related to water use rights. Violation of land use regulations.	Proper compensation for losses. Community involvement in planning and consultation on EA. Regional water distribution plan.		

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**  
**INTERNAL WASTE WATERS AND SEWERAGE SYSTEMS**

Environmental/ social components	Impact	Mitigation measures	Institutional responsibility for mitigation	Cost of mitigation activities
<b>Physical environment</b>				
Soil	Degradation of topsoil	Control of erosion and ensure mitigation of degrading during construction.		
WATER RESOURCES	Pollution of water sources at the pipe outlet point; degrading quality of downstream water; Deoxygenation of received water. Pollution of ground water.	Choose relevant waste water treatment technology (pond, aeration, filtering). Site survey. Relevant training, survey and monitoring.		
Air quality	Odor	Proper planning, operation and maintenance of treatment systems. Select alternative site.		
<b>Biological environment</b>				
Aesthetics and landscape	Violation of natural habitat.	Choose alternative site. Monitoring.		
Flora and fauna	Destruction of	Choose alternative site.		
	wildlife			
<b>Social environment</b>				
Aesthetics and landscape	Odor	Proper planning and maintenance.		
Human health	Infectious diseases. Worker injuries. Problems due to improper discharge of waste water.	Choose proper technology. Training in maintenance. Monitoring. Alarm system when the installations are out of work.		
Communities	Capability of influencing water users.	Participation in planning and consultations during EA.		

## **CHECKLIST ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES**

### General Guidelines for use of EMP checklist:

For low-risk topologies, such as school and hospital rehabilitation activities, the ECA safeguards team developed an alternative to the current EMP format to provide an opportunity for a more streamlined approach to preparing EMPs for minor rehabilitation or small-scale works in building construction, in the health, education and public services sectors. The checklist-type format has been developed to provide “example good practices” and designed to be user friendly and compatible with safeguard requirements.

The EMP checklist-type format attempts to cover typical core mitigation approaches to civil works contracts with small, localized impacts. It is accepted that this format provides the key elements of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) or Environmental Management Framework (EMF) to meet World Bank Environmental Assessment requirements under OP 4.01. The intention of this checklist is that it would be applicable as guidelines for the small works contractors and constitute an integral part of bidding documents for contractors carrying out small civil works under Bankfinanced projects.

The checklist has three sections:

**Part 1** includes a descriptive part that characterizes the project and specifies in terms the institutional and legislative aspects, the technical project content, the potential need for capacity building program and description of the public consultation process. This section could be up to two pages long. Attachments for additional information can be supplemented when needed.

**Part 2** includes an environmental and social screening checklist, where activities and potential environmental issues can be checked in a simple Yes/No format. If any given activity/issue is triggered by checking “yes”, a reference is made to the appropriate section in the following table, which contains clearly formulated management and mitigation measures.

**Part 3** represents the monitoring plan for activities during project construction and implementation. It retains the same format required for EMPs proposed under normal Bank requirements for Category B projects. It is the intent of this checklist that Part 2 and Part 3 be included into the bidding documents for contractors, priced during the bidding process and diligent implementation supervised during works execution.

### **CONTENT**

**Site specifications**

**Construction site layout**

**Photos**

**Site location**

**PART 1: PROJECT AND CONSTRUCTION SITE BACKGROUND**

**PART 2: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**C) Mitigation measures**

**D) Monitoring Plan**

**EMP CHECKLIST FOR CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES****PART A: GENERAL PROJECT AND SITE INFORMATION**

<b>INSTITUTIONAL &amp; ADMINISTRATIVE CONDITIONS</b>				
Institutional arrangements (Name and contacts)		Project Management		Local Counterpart and/or Recipient
				Aiyi Okmotu Head
Implementation arrangements (Name and contacts)		Safeguard Supervision	Local Counterpart Supervision	Local Inspectorate Supervision
				Contractor to be determined based on tender results
<b>SITE DESCRIPTION</b>				
Name of site				
Who owns the land?				
Description of Project activities				
Description of geographic, physical, biological, geological, hydrographic and socio-economic context				
Locations and distance for material sourcing, especially aggregates, water				
<b>LEGISLATION</b>				
Identify national & local legislation & permits that apply to project activity				
<b>PUBLIC CONSULTATION</b>				
Identify when / where the public consultation process took place				
<b>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING</b>				
Will there be any capacity building?		<input type="checkbox"/> No or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		

**PART 2: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT SCREENING**

	Types of work and examples of possible impacts	Status – in case of YES for item	Triggered actions
Will the site activity include/involve any of the	1. Reconstruction/rehabilitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loads due to traffic on the site</li> <li>• Increased levels of noise, dust, water and soil pollution during demolition and / or restoration work</li> <li>• Construction and household wastes</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Sections A and B below

	Types of work and examples of possible impacts	Status – in case of YES for item	Triggered actions
following problem and/or issue:	2. New construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consequences of excavation works and soil erosion</li> <li>Sewage into local watercourses and groundwater horizons</li> <li>Loads due to traffic on the site</li> <li>Increased noise and dust levels during construction</li> <li>Construction debris</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Sections A and B below
	3. Occupational health and safety for workers during construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Sections A
	4. Traffic and pedestrian safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The site is located in the settlement</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Sections D below
	5. Improving the design of buildings for improved rational use of water and energy	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Sections F and H below
	6. Sewerage and wastewater treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sewage disposal system and / or direct sewage disposal into local watercourses</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Sections L below
	7. Historic building(s) and districts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Violation of historical and cultural heritage monuments of (HCH)</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section K below
	8. Acquisition of land <sup>7</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using the private territory</li> <li>Temporary resettlement of the local population due to project activities</li> <li>Involuntary resettlement measures</li> <li>Impacts on incomes / livelihoods of local people and commercial structures</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section M below
	9. Hazardous or toxic materials <sup>8</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removal or disposal of toxic and / or hazardous wastes from construction or demolition works</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section C below
	10. Impacts on forests and/or protected areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact on the territory of protected forests, in buffer and / or other protected areas</li> <li>Disturbing the native habitats of protected animals.</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section I below
	11. Medical waste treatment and disposal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disposal of medical waste at or outside the site.</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section N below

Land acquisitions includes displacement of people, change of livelihood encroachment on private property this is to land that is purchased/transferred and affects people who are living and/or squatters and/or operate a business (kiosks) on land that is being acquired.

<sup>8</sup> Toxic / hazardous material includes but is not limited to asbestos, toxic paints, noxious solvents, removal of lead paint, etc.

**PART 3: MITIGATION MEASURES PLAN**

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
<b>A. General Conditions</b>	Notification and Worker Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The local construction and environment inspectorates and communities have been notified of upcoming activities</li> <li>(b) The public has been notified of the works through appropriate notification in the media and/or at publicly accessible sites (including the site of the works).</li> <li>(c) Proper fencing around the construction site has been installed to ensure the safety of public and children.</li> <li>(d) Permits required by legislation (use of natural resources, waste dump, etc.) for construction works have been obtained..</li> <li>(e) all work will be carried out in a safe and disciplined manner designed to minimize impacts on neighboring residents and environment.</li> <li>(f) The site should be provided with appropriate signposts and information signs informing workers about the key rules and regulations to follow.</li> <li>(g) If the Contractor attracts outside workers to carry out repair and construction works, it will be permanently located at the facility, then all necessary living/accomodation conditions must be established for it, including rooms for overnight stay and for meals, showers, a toilet, and catering.</li> <li>(h) Availability of first aid kits at the work site</li> <li>(i) Workers' PPE will comply with international good practice (always hardhats, as needed masks and safety glasses, harnesses and safety boots).</li> <li>(j) Carrying out the works in accordance with SNiP KR 12-01-18 Labor Safety in Construction</li> <li>(k) availability of safety briefings logs at the site</li> <li>(l) (l) the availability of list of emergency services and their nearest location, telephones at the construction site</li> </ul>
<b>B. General Construction Works</b>	Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Construction debris should be accumulated at specially designated area and then disposed of in a landfill.</li> <li>(b) It is required to keep clean the construction site and surrounding areas.</li> <li>(c) It is forbidden to burn construction wastes and structures on open fire at the construction site.</li> <li>(d) Prevent excessive accumulation of non-functioning construction machinery at the construction site.</li> <li>(e) Prevent the machinery engines from idling</li> <li>(f) Reduce dust levels to minimum values during the work or transportation of materials through the watering the access roads</li> <li>(g) Reduce the amount of soil loads to trucks</li> <li>(h) Organization of proper storage and transportation of flammable and hazardous substances materials (gas cylinders, bituminous materials, solvents, paints, varnishes, glass and slag wool), etc.</li> <li>(i) Equipping the trucks carrying bulky cargo with removable covers</li> </ul>
	Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Re-fueling the trucks should be carried out strictly at fixed stations</li> <li>(b) Prevent contamination of the construction site by spills of fuels and lubricants in order to prevent penetration into the soil.</li> <li>(c) Removal of top soil layer for using in recultivation works</li> <li>(d) Provide drainage measures to prevent flooding of soil at high groundwater levels.</li> <li>(e) The territory for parking of construction machinery should be covered by crushed stone</li> </ul>

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
	Noise	(a) Construction noise will be limited to restricted times agreed to in the permit (from 8:00 a.m. till 18:00 p.m.) (b) During operations the engine covers of generators, air compressors and other powered mechanical equipment shall be closed, and equipment placed as far away from residential areas as possible.
	Water Quality	(a) Prevent contamination of the construction site with spills of fuels and lubricants to prevent ingress of polluted effluents into the canal network
	Waste Management	(a) For construction debris it is required to arrange places for its temporary storage with subsequent disposal to a local landfill. (b) Whenever feasible the contractor will reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials (except asbestos). (c) Mineral construction and demolition wastes will be separated from general refuse, organic, liquid and chemical wastes by on-site sorting and stored in appropriate containers that upon their filling should be transported to rayon landfill site.
<b>C. Toxic materials</b>	Toxic / hazardous waste management	(a) Temporarily storage on site of all hazardous or toxic substances will be in safe containers labeled with details of composition, properties and handling information (b) The containers of hazardous substances shall be placed in an leak-proof container to prevent spillage and leaching (c) Paints with toxic ingredients or solvents or lead-based paints will not be used
	Asbestos management	(a) If asbestos is located on the project site, it shall be marked clearly as hazardous material (b) When possible the asbestos will be appropriately contained and sealed to minimize exposure (c) The asbestos prior to removal (if removal is necessary) will be treated with a wetting agent to minimize asbestos dust (d) Asbestos will be handled and disposed by skilled & experienced professionals (e) If asbestos material is to be stored temporarily, the wastes should be securely enclosed inside closed containments and marked appropriately. Security measures will be taken against unauthorized removal from the site. (f) The removed asbestos will not be reused
<b>D. Traffic and Pedestrian Safety</b>	Direct or indirect hazards to public traffic and pedestrians by construction activities	a) the contractor will insure that the construction site is properly secured. b) Signposting, warning signs, barriers and traffic diversions: site will be clearly visible and the public warned of all potential hazards c) Ensuring safe and continuous access to FAP during renovation activities, if the FAP stay open for the public
<b>E. Detailed Design and Estimation Documentation</b>		Detailed Design and Estimation documentation (DDE) should include: 1) exclusion of using the asbestos-containing materials in design works; 2) using the local material where possible; 3) proper ventilation and natural lighting; 4) floor construction, excluding sliding, falling and retention of infectious material; 5) proper thermal insulation of floors, walls and coverings; 6) facilities for people with disabilities (door blocks without thresholds);



ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
		<p>7) exclusion of cutting down trees and shrubs to the possible extent;</p> <p>8) water supply, local sewage system with cesspool</p>
F.Power Supply		<p>Construction of reliable power supply with connection to existing networks, according to specifications.</p> <p>Compliance with the rules of operation with electrical appliances</p> <p>Instructions about the first medical aid in case of electric shock</p>
H. Heating		<p>Heating should be electric with provision of measures to save energy and reduce heat losses through proper insulation of floors, exterior walls and floors, according to the design.</p>
I. Affected forests, wetlands and/or protected areas	Protection	<p>(a) All recognized natural habitats, wetlands and protected areas in the immediate vicinity of the activity will not be damaged or exploited, all staff will be strictly prohibited from hunting, foraging, logging or other damaging activities .</p> <p>(b) A survey and an inventory shall be made of large trees in the vicinity of the construction activity, large trees shall be marked and cordoned off with fencing, their root system protected, and any damage to the trees avoided</p> <p>(c) There will be no unlicensed borrow pits, quarries or waste dumps in adjacent areas, especially not in protected areas</p>
J.Medical Wastes Management and Disposal		<p>Disposal of medical wastes should be in accordance with the Provisional Rules for the medical wastes disposal of GoKR</p>
K. Historical and Cultural Heritage Objects	Cultural heritage	<p>It shall be ensured that provisions are put in place so that artifacts or other possible “chance finds” encountered in excavation or construction are noted and registered, responsible officials contacted, and works activities delayed or modified to account for such finds</p>
L. Sewerage		<p>It is necessary to provide the installation of water and sewage pipes, construction of a new septic tank within the school territory. All drains will flow into the septic tank (clarified water will be discharged into the soil through the gravel-sand filters). As it is filled, it is necessary to clean the septic tank using the sewerage cleaning machine (it is should be responsibility for the AO/school administration)</p>
M. Acquisition of land		<p>The LSG bodies should have the state act</p> <p>Compliance with all resettlement procedures</p>

**PART 4: MONITORING PLAN**

Phase	What (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	Where (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	How (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	Korɔa (Indicate the frequency and continuous of the inspections)	Why (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	Costs (if not included in the Project budget)	Who (Is the responsible person for the monitoring?)
Designing	Detailed Design and Estimation (DDE) Documentation is described above in Item E	Reports and finished DDE prepared by the Design Company	Review of Reports and finished DDE prepared by the Design Company	At the stages of submission of completed DDE by the Design Company before the expertise	To ensure the inclusion of all necessary requirements in the tender documentation.	At the expenses of the Project funds to	ARIS
Construction works	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fencing of the site during construction works.</li> <li>2. Availability of information boards with contact information for complaints by the local population.</li> <li>3. Availability of personal protective equipment for Contractor's personnel.</li> <li>4. Prohibition of using the asbestos materials</li> <li>5. Prevent soil erosion and sewage into adjacent water courses.</li> <li>6. Proper collection and removal of debris.</li> <li>7. The contractor should have an agreement with ayil okmotu on construction debris disposal at the local landfill site.</li> <li>8. Prevent dust formation.</li> <li>9. Reducing and time limiting the noise level (from 8:00 to 18:00)</li> </ol>	Construction work site	Inspection visits to construction sites. Reviewing the complaints from the local population.	During construction and prior to issuance of the Work Completion Act. In the case of complaints from the local population.	To ensure compliance with all necessary environmental requirements.	Must be included into the tender Bid by the Contractor	State Ecological and Technical Inspection and SES
Operation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proper operation of the septic tank, as instructed, and to carry out the cleaning the septic tank using the sewerage cleaning machine .</li> <li>2. Instructions to school staff</li> </ol>	Septic tank	Monitoring	On the weekly basis	Due to the requirements of national norms and standards	At the expenses of school/Ao funds	Director of the school
			Inspection visits to repair and construction work sites	Periodically according to operation instructions.			State Ecological and Technical Inspection and SES

## VIP3 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND SAFEGUARDS

## EMP SITE REPORTING TEMPLATE

Subproject name:

Report #:

Site visit to monitor compliance with requirements for environment, health and safety measures

Version

Date:

Prepared by:

Checked by:

## Contents

1. Subproject status
2. Purpose of site visit
3. Checklist for environmental status of construction site
4. Photo documents
5. Checklist for environmental status of construction site
6. Conclusion

## 1. Subproject status

(Summary of subproject status)

## 2. Purpose of site visit

(Summary of site visits).

## 3. Checklist for environmental status of construction site

No. of SPs	Elements of EMP <sup>9</sup>	Status (compliance)			Notes
		Yes	No	No Plan	
1	<b>General requirements</b>				
1.1	General contractor has EMP				
1.2	Whether a person responsible for environmental protection and occupational safety and health has been assigned by Order				
1.3	Availability of permitting documents				
2	<b>Measures preventing air contamination</b>				
2.1	Whether the following activities are carried out: Sprinkling of roads; Improvement of road topping; Monitoring of air quality; Covering of granular materials upon transportation; Supply of packed cement.				
2.2	Other activities				
3	<b>Measures preventing contamination of water resources</b>				

<sup>9</sup> See below the activities under EMP of subproject

3.1	Whether the following activities are carried out: Sanitation of construction sites; Compliance with the regime of canal zones; Clean off oil and residual oil from construction sites; Equipping sites for machinery maintenance				
3.2	Other activities				
4	<b>Measures preventing contamination of land resources</b>				
4.1	Whether the following activities are carried out: Cleaning off construction waste from sites; Removal of top soil; Collection of solid waste and storage in specialized containers				
4.2	Other activities				
5	<b>Measures preventing acoustic impact</b>				
5.1	Whether acoustic monitoring is carried out				
5.2	Other activities				
6	<b>Measures for preservation of biological resources</b>				
6.1	Availability of permits for felling of trees				
6.2	Other activities				
7	<b>Measures for safety, health of staff and population</b>				
7.1	Whether the following activities are carried out: Construction of alternative road approaches; Installation of warning and prohibiting road signs at dangerous paces; Development of safety measures; Availability of products for safety, hygiene, and first medical aid; All types of instructions; Availability of control of access to construction zone; Storage of waste at specialized sites prior to removal to spoil area.				
7.2	Other activities				

Name	position	signature
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Name	position	signature
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#### 4. Photo documentation (if required)

#### 5. Information on visiting by Engineering Technical Supervision

**Template****Technical Supervision Report**

Date	Types of work	Notes/Comments	Deadline for the execution or elimination of comments
1	Availability of Safety induction registration log. (availability of first-aid kits, arrangement of rest rooms, dining rooms, wash stands and other necessities for workers)		
2	Availability and application of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Protective goggles, hard hats, uniforms and masks.		
3	Fencing and lighting of the construction territory.		
4	Stripping of the topsoil. Information on cutting of the trees and shrubs (check for availability of the permit for cutting)		
5	Technical condition of the working vehicles and equipment for proper functioning of the fuel injection equipment.		
6	Sanitary condition of the construction site. Availability of waste containers. Temporary storage sites of the construction waste.		
7	Conditions for accommodation of workers, organization of places for rest, food zone, personal hygiene and etc		
8	Complaints and suggestions.		

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

**6 Conclusions**




STATEMENT OF VIOLATION OF EMP AND HSE

Statement of violation No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_




<b>Project:</b>	<b>Contractor :</b>
<b>Facility:</b>	
<b>Location:</b>	<b>Provisions of EMP, HSE</b>
<b>Description of violation:</b>	
<b>Accident or name (names) of involved individual (individuals)</b>	<b>Measures taken</b>
<b>Signed:</b>	
<b>On behalf of Contractor</b> name _____ signature _____ date _____	
<b>2) on behalf of Project Manager</b> name _____ signature _____ date _____	

## SAMPLE INFORMATION TEMPLATE

1000mm

500 mm	  
	<b>THE WORLD BANK</b> <b>Community Development and Investment Agency of the</b> <b>Kyrgyz Republic</b> <b>The Third Village Investment Project</b>
	<b>Subproject/Microproject Name: « _____ »</b>
	<b>Client: Aiyi Aimag</b> <b>Contractor:</b>
	<b>Construction Commencement : « _____ » 2019.    Construction Completion: « _____ » 20 _____</b>
<p>For all issues related to the Project implementation, you may contact the ARIS BFM on the following phones: + 996 (770) 700-522 (WhatsApp), + 996 (550) 700-522 (mobile)</p> <p>Responsible for implementation: Name _____</p>	

## ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ Н1

500 mm	  
	<b>THE WORLD BANK</b> <b>Community Development and Investment Agency of the</b> <b>Kyrgyz Republic</b> <b>The Third Village Investment Project</b>
	<b>Subproject/Microproject Name: « _____ »</b>
	<b>Client: Aiyi Aimag</b> <b>The Subproject / Microproject budget (KGS)</b> <b>Community contribution</b> <b>Contractor</b> <b>Construction completion: " _____ " 20 _____</b>
	<p>For all issues related to the Project implementation, you may contact the ARIS BFM on the following phones: + 996 (770) 700-522 (WhatsApp), + 996 (550) 700-522 (mobile)</p> <p>Responsible for implementation: Name _____</p>

## ANNEX I

## LIST OF DOCUMENTS AND AGREED ACTIONS IN THE PERFORMANCE OF CONSTRUCTION WORKS BY CONTRACTING ORGANIZATIONS

No	Types of works	Document denomination	Name of the supervision and other organizations	Responsibility	Place of storage of documents
1	Before commencement of construction works	Opinion of the state expertise	Regional department of SAEPF	Design institute	ARIS
		Notification of the regional bodies of SETI, SAEPF about the commencement of construction works	Regional department of SAEPF	Contracting organization	SETI, SAEPF
		Making contracts for waste disposal	Municipal enterprise of towns providing waste disposal services	Contracting organization	Contracting organization, copy in ARIS
2	Construction works in river bed and water protection area	Permit for work from Irrigation department (includes rivers and canals)	Irrigation department	Contracting organization	Contracting organization, copy in ARIS
		Obtaining permit from SAEPF for work in water protection area (if river) and also if there will be cutting of trees in water protection area	Regional department of SAEPF	Contracting organization	Contracting organization, copy in ARIS
		License for water use	Specially authorized state body	Contracting organization	Contracting organization, copy in ARIS
		Notification - if works are conducted at the territory of forest	Regional department of SAEPF	Contracting organization	SAEPF



3	In conduction of drilling works for water supply	Permit for drilling	State committee for industry, energy and subsoil use	Design institute	Contracting organization, copy in ARIS
4	Conducting works, digging trenches on agricultural lands	Permit for temporary use of agricultural lands	Jayit (pasture) committee	Contracting organization	Contracting organization, copy in ARIS
	Conducting works, digging trenches in private territory	Resettlement action plan	World Bank	ARIS	ARIS, copy in city halls or ayil okmotu (village authority)
	Conducting works, digging trenches in forest area	Permit from SAEPF (Forest management)	Regional department of SAEPF	Contracting organization	Contracting organization, copy in ARIS
	Conducting works, digging trenches in railroad area	Permit form the Ministry of transportation and roads (Railroads deptment)	Ministry of transportation and roads (Railroads department)	Contracting organization	Contracting organization, copy in ARIS
	Conducting works, digging trenches in residential areas	Permit from local self-governments	City administration, ayil okmotu (village authority)	Contracting organization	Contracting organization, copy in ARIS
		Permit for tree cutting	City administration, ayil okmotu (village authority) in coordination with SAEPF	Contracting organization	Contracting organization, copy in ARIS
		Coordination with educational institutes, social facilities	Educational and social institutes administration	Contracting organization	Contracting organization, copy in ARIS
		Coordination with communal services	Power distribution company, telecommunication organizations, internet providers, vodokanal, Gazprom etc.	Contracting organization	Contracting organization, copy in ARIS

		Coordination at traffic safety department	In conducting work at the motor road	Contracting organization	Contracting organization, copy in ARIS
		Coordination of power transmission lines with National power grids if over 110 kW, but before 110 kW with rayon power grids	National power grids of Kyrgyzstan, Power distribution companies, Gazprom Kyrgyzstan	Contracting organization	Contracting organization, copy in ARIS
		Coordination with Gazprom when conducting works at protective area of gas pipeline	Gazprom Kyrgyzstan	Contracting organization	Contracting organization, copy in ARIS
		Coordination with local authority for culture (when discovering findings, conducting works near cultural monuments, cemeteries etc.)	Regional department of the Ministry of culture, information and tourism	Contracting organization	Contracting organization, copy in ARIS
5	Conducting works, digging trenches along motor roads	Permit from the Ministry of transporation (if entering to protective area)	Ministry of transportation and roads	Contracting organization	Contracting organization, copy in ARIS
		Coordination with General traffic safety department	Regional office of the General traffic safety depratment of the Ministry of internal affairs	Contracting organization	Contracting organization, copy in ARIS
6	Conducting works in border area	Coordination with border service (State national security committee)	State national security committee	Contracting organization	Contracting organization, copy in ARIS
7	Conducting works in the territory of neighbor residential area	Coordination with local self-government (of neighbor village)	Local self-government bodies who are not direct beneficiaries of the project	Contracting organization	Contracting organization, copy in ARIS

8	Completion of construction works	Act of state acceptance committee on the acceptance of the completed construction facility into operation	Members of the state committee	Contracting organization	Operating organization, ARIS
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**CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE OF THE CONTRACTOR WITH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION,  
OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS**

(Each Bidder should fill out the following form and submit it as a part of tender proposal. Not properly filled or signed form will be a ground to consider this tender proposal as ineligible).

**Contractor's name:** .....

We confirm that:

1. We are familiar with and understand the requirements of environmental management and monitoring plan (EMP) of this contract;
2. Our Tender proposal complies with the conditions of EMP;
3. The price of the tender proposal includes the costs for fulfillment of the EMP requirements;
4. We will bear full responsibility for observing the requirements of environmental protection, social security, occupational health and safety;
5. We are committed to observe the code of conduct in the performance of work and require the employees hired beyond the community where the construction works will be taken place to keep the rules of conduct accepted in the community;
6. To support our tender proposal, we confirm that we appoint a person in charge to resolve the issues associated with environmental protection, occupational health and safety, who will bear a full responsibility for the management and monitoring of all activities assigned to the Contractor in ESMP during the implementation;

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Position:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

## ACCEPTANCE OF WORKS ON LABOUR PROTECTION, TECHNICAL SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PERFORMED AT THE SUBPROJECT

### CHECKLIST

№	Issue	Completed (YES/NO)		Comments
		YES	NO	
	<b>Documents and General Information</b>			
1	Were the planning and landscaping works carried out? ?			
2	Are there any fuel spillages?			
3	Has the construction base been dismantled?			
4	Was the area with location of construction base cleared and was the construction debris removed?			
5	Is the temporary toilet cesspool dismantled? Cleared?			
6	Was the nearby territory cleaned against the debris?			
7	Were the remains of plant material (branches, tree trunks) removed from the areas involved and transported to the appropriate places?			
8	Was the top soil backfilled into the trenches? ( where it is required)			
9	Are the information boards available at the sites?			
10	Containers for SW where applicable			
11				

Additional material: photos, maps, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature by Safeguard Measure Specialist/ technical Supervision Engineer)

THIRD VILLAGE INVESTMENT PROJECT

**ANNEX 8**

**RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK**

## ABBREVIATIONS

DDE	Detailed Design Estimates
FS	Feasibility Study
IOL	Inventory of Losses
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
LSGB	Local self-government bodies
OM	Operations and Maintenance
PAP	Project Affected Person
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
USD	United States Dollars
WB	World Bank

## CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Project objective and background

One of the main goals of VIP-3 is building the local capacity for participatory planning of the process of development and improvement of the access to social and economic infrastructure among local residents by means of rural community grants.

To achieve the goal, the Project envisages implementation of three components:

- **Component 1** “Capacity building and empowering of LSG bodies”
- **Component 2** “Village investments”, including
  - 2.2 Grants for subprojects
  - 2.3 Small grants for microprojects;
- **Component 3** “Project management”

**Component 1 “Building the capacity of LSG bodies and communities”** envisages building the capacity of LSG bodies and communities and social mobilization activities.

- **Capacity building** will be aimed at three target groups i.e. heads and staff of AO, deputies of AK and community members who will be supported in the field of effective management and planning, interaction of LSG bodies with population in decision-making at local level. One of the main requirements is participation of communities in budgeting. The openness and transparency of budgeting in aiyl okmotu will be a key aspect in project implementation.
- **Social mobilization** will be conducted to identify priorities and search for internal resources for addressing those. Consultations will be provided on effective planning of donor funds and on preparation of investment plans. LSG bodies will be given a key role in mobilization, development and implementation of subprojects and microprojects.

Competition of investment projects will be held under **Component 2 “Village Investments”** (grants for subprojects and microprojects). Based on the results of the competition the “winning” communities will be provided with funds for financing sub/microprojects. The Project envisages implementation of subprojects (over USD 20,000 as a grant) and microprojects (below USD 20, 000 as a grant). Investment grants will account for 80% for subprojects, and 20% for microprojects of total amount of investment grants.

**Component 3 “Project management”** will finance the expenses related to project management, including coordination and supervision of activities, annual audit, and monitoring and evaluation. In course of implementation, the Project will coordinate the activity of construction, design and other organizations, manage the ARIS representatives in oblasts and coordinate aiyl okmotus with the parties involved in project implementation.

### 1.2. Justification for and Scope of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) provides guidelines for development of appropriate mitigation and compensation measures resulting from land acquisition and resettlement caused by future project activities whose exact locations are not known.

This RPF is applicable to VIP-3 subprojects/microprojects which result in the following impacts:

- Relocation or loss of shelter;
- Loss of assets or access to assets; or
- Loss of sources of income or livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location.

Subprojects/microprojects that result in restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas will not be financed under VIP-3.

The VIP-3 will be largely aimed at rehabilitation of the existing agricultural infrastructure. It is expected that infrastructure elements in VIP-3 rural residential areas will be rehabilitated/constructed at the sites of municipal property, where no commercial facilities or private households are located and where no livelihood activities are underway. However, as project designs have not been detailed, there is a possibility that some construction may exceed available municipal land and may have to take place on sites not yet identified.

Since these detailed impacts will only be known once project implementation commences, at DDE design stage and during commencement of construction/rehabilitation works, the possibility of land acquisition and restrictions in



access or assets loss cannot be ruled out at this stage, there is a need to develop an RPF. The RPF identifies, among other things, the possible impacts from project activities, the range of potential impacts (temporary and permanent) to land use/access and structures/buildings, livelihood and details the legal framework for land acquisition, and specifies the compensation rates and procedures for the same.

The RPF will serve as a tool to ascertain if there is any impact resulting from project activities. The RPF was designed as a practical tool to guide the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) for subprojects/microprojects during implementation of the VIP-3.

Where there are discrepancies between procedures specified in the Kyrgyz legislation and those specified in WB OP 4.12 “Involuntary resettlement”, the latter will prevail for all activities financed under this project.

### 1. 3. Objectives and Principles of Resettlement Planning

This VIP-3 Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) outlines the principles and procedures to ensure that if resettlement needs are identified, then ARIS follows the WB’s policy OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement together with the requirements of KR land legislation.

The RPF sets out, among other things, the legal framework, eligibility criteria for receiving compensations by displaced population, valuation methodology, compensation provision, entitlement matrix, the process of implementation, disclosure, dissemination of information and consultation procedures as well as grievance redress mechanisms, entitlement payment procedures and monitoring-evaluation procedures for land acquisition and resettlement under VIP-3.

The basic objectives of the RPF are to:

- (i) guide and instruct ARIS in properly identifying, compensating, and restoring the livelihoods of Project Affected Persons (PAPs),
- (ii) provide direction in preparing, updating, implementing and monitoring subproject/microproject RAPs.

The RPF includes measures to ensure that PAPs are:

- (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- (ii) consulted on possible compensation options, offered right of choice and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and
- (iii) provided with prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost<sup>10</sup> for losses of assets attributable directly to implementation of VIP-3.

(iv)

The RPF is developed based on the following principles:

- ✓ involuntary resettlement is to be avoided or at least minimized;
- ✓ PAPs should be at minimum provided with appropriate assistance for improvement or at least reinstatement of livelihoods to pre-project living standards;
- ✓ PAPs should be fully informed and consulted on compensation options;
- ✓ lack of formal legal land title should not be a hindrance to compensation or other support options;
- ✓ particular attention should be paid to socially vulnerable groups, such as ethnic minorities, female headed households, elderly households etc. and appropriate assistance should be provided during the resettlement process and to help them improve their livelihoods;
- ✓ land acquisition and resettlement should be conceived of and executed as a part of the project, and the full costs of compensation should be included in the project costs and benefits;
- ✓ compensation/rehabilitation assistance should be provided prior to displacement or any project-related activity that may cause harm to the PAPs;
- ✓ compensation is to be paid at full replacement cost to PAPs, without deductions for depreciation or any other purpose<sup>11</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> **Replacement cost for land plots** is equal to the market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration of the rights of land ownership/use and transfer taxes and/or fees.

**Replacement cost for buildings and structures** is equal to the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors’ fees, plus the cost of any documentation and registration of property rights registration and transfer taxes. Depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account nor the value of benefits to be derived from the project.

## CHAPTER 2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

### 2.1. Land acquisition and resettlement in KR

The principle document regulating the KR residents' rights for land is the Constitution enacted by the KR Law dated 27 June 2010. According to the KR Constitution, land is under state, municipal, private and other forms of ownership.

As such, **Article 12** of the KR Constitution specifies as follows:

1. KR recognizes the variety of forms of ownership and guarantees equal protection of those.
2. Ownership is inviolable. None can be arbitrarily deprived of property. Expropriation of property against the will of the owner is possible only through a court decision.
3. Land, sub-soil resources, air space, waters, and forests are an exclusive property of the Kyrgyz Republic; those are used for protection of the unified environmental system being a basis of life and livelihood of KR people and protected by the government.
4. The extent and procedures used by owners to exercise their rights and ensure protection of those are regulated by Law.

Below are some articles of the Land Code of the Kyrgyz Republic mostly related to the matters of land use and acquisition:

#### **Article 4. Ownership of land**

1. In accordance with the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, land may be the state, communal, private or other forms of ownership.
2. State - owned land shall include lands allocated to state land users, lands of forest, water funds, lands of especially protected territories, lands of reserve stock, lands of frontier area, lands of the agricultural ugodia re-allocation fund, pastures of rural settlements, pastures in the zone of intensive use, as well as distant pastures, and other land not transferred in private or communal ownership.  
State ownership shall include lands of state pedigree cattle breeding, seed-growing, experimental farms, testing stations and areas, bases of education and scientific research institutions of agricultural profile formed on lands of the agricultural ugodia re-allocation fund, except lands allocated to citizens residing or working in the said farms as land shares.  
The right of the State to land shall be exercised by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic throughout the entire territory of the Republic within jurisdiction established by this Code.
3. Lands within the borders of rural councils, as well as within the borders of cities shall be communal ownership, except lands in private and state ownership.  
Management and disposal of lands in communal ownership shall be exercised:
  - within the borders of rural councils – by the executive body of aiyol or village council;
  - within the borders of cities - by local state administrations and bodies of local self-government;Management and disposal of lands within the borders of rural councils and cities being in state ownership shall be exercised by the bodies of local government in cases provided by this Code.
4. Pastures cannot be transferred in private ownership or leased out.

#### **Article 7. Term of Utilization of a Land Plot by Land Users**

1. The use of a land plot may be termless (without indication of term) or fixed-term (temporary).
2. The fixed-term (temporary) use of the land plot including the use right on the conditions of the lease agreement shall be recognized the use of land limited in term up to 50 years. After expiration of this period, the period of use of the land plot may be prolonged subject to the agreement of parties.
3. Land plots shall be provided to foreign individuals for fixed-term (temporary) use only.
4. Agricultural land of reallocation fund shall be leased out as a rule for the period of not less than 5 years.

#### **Article 35. Transfer of a Land Plot. Payment for Transfer of a Land Plot (extract)**

1. An owner of a land plot or a land user may transfer the rights he holds to a land plot fully or partially to other individual or legal entity without any permission of state agencies unless otherwise provided by this Code, other legislative acts of the Kyrgyz Republic, conditions of allocation of a land plot.

2. Upon transfer of a right to land plot by the owner or land user to other individual or legal entity the amount of payment for land plot shall be determined by the agreement of parties.

**Article 53. Creation of an Easement**

1. An easement may be created by the agreement of the parties (voluntary easement) or in case of necessity, by the decision of the authorized agency (coercive easement).
2. Encumbrance of land with an easement shall not deprive the land owner/user of the right to use and dispose of its right to land plot.

**Article 56. Purposes of Creation of a Coercive Easement**

1. In cases provided by this Code and other legislation, an authorized agency may establish coercive easement upon demand of an interested party.
2. A coercive easement shall be established to secure:
  - 1) access to a land plot if another access is impossible, extremely difficult, or requires incommensurate expenses;
  - 2) laying and operation of electric transmission lines, communications, water supply, heat supply, reclamation, and other needs that may not be secured without establishment of a coercive easement.

**Article 57. Indemnification of Damages Related to Establishment of a Coercive Easement. Fee for a Coercive Easement (extract)**

1. Damages inflicted upon a land owner/user by establishment of a coercive easement shall be subject to indemnification by the person in whose advantage easement is established.

**Article 62. Termination of the Right to Land Plot**

The rights to land shall terminate in the event of:

1. Alienation of the right to land plot to another person;
2. Foreclosure of the land plot being in ownership or in use at claims of creditors in accordance with legislation;
3. Death of a land owner/user, provided that the owner/user have no heirs;
4. Voluntary waiver of the rights to land plot by the land owner/user;
5. Expiration of the term of the land use;
6. Termination of labor relations or of the relations equated to them which have conditioned the allocation of the official land plot for use;
7. Impossibility of further use of the land plot caused by a natural disaster;
8. Withdrawal of the land plot on the grounds and in the procedure provided in Chapter Eleven of this Code;
9. Liquidation of a state or a communal land user, of a public association, of a social fund, or of a religious organization;
10. Withdrawal of citizenship of the Kyrgyz Republic by the owner of the agricultural land plot or land plot, except in case of mortgage housing construction.
11. Termination of a concession agreement, a mining concession agreement, a production sharing agreement, and during termination of a right to use sub-soil resources;
12. Termination of an agreement concluded under public-private partnership.

**Article 66. Grounds for Withdrawal of the Land Plot (extract)**

Withdrawal of the land plot shall be allowed in the event of:

- 1) utilization of a land plot in violation of its targeted use;
- 2) withdrawal (redemption) of the land plot for state and public needs in accordance with provisions of this Chapter;
- 3) failure to use a land plot or part of the land plot allocated for agricultural production within three years;
- 4) failure to use a land plot allocated for non-agricultural production in accordance with the town-planning legislation;
- 5) failure to pay land tax within the period established by tax legislation;

**Article 68. Withdrawal (Redemption) of the Land Plot for State and Public Needs**

1. Withdrawal (redemption) of the land plot for state and public needs may be based on the agreement between the authorized agency and a land plot owners/user. In the event of disagreement of the land owner/user with withdrawal (redemption) or its conditions the authorized agency shall have the right to petition to the court within two months following the day of denial regarding compensable withdrawal (redemption) of the land plot.
2. In this case, pending the court decision on withdrawal (redemption) of the land plot, the land owner/user may exercise his right to land plot and make requisite expenses securing the use of the land plot in accordance with its targeted use. The land owner/user shall bear the risk of expenses and losses related to new construction, enlargement, or reconstruction of buildings and structures within the said period.
3. Upon calculation of the redemption price of the land plot, it shall include the market value of the right to land and of the buildings and structures located on the land, and the damages inflicted to the land owner/user by termination of the right to land plot, including the damages connected with early termination of his obligations to third parties.
4. In the event of withdrawal of the land plot for the state or public needs another land plot may be allocated to a land owner/user, subject to his consent and the value of the right to it shall be credited to the redemption price.

## **2.2. WB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement**

The WB Operational Policy 4.12 “Involuntary Resettlement” (December 2001; Revised April 2013) aimed to mitigate risks related to involuntary resettlement through addressing the risk minimizing issues.

The overall objective of the Policy is as follows:

- (a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- (b) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- (c) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

This policy covers direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects, and are caused by (a) the involuntary taking of land resulting in (b) losing of assets or access to them; (c) lost of assets or access to assets; (d) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; (e) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

The policy requires the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan to mitigate impacts of involuntary resettlement. Resettlement plan will comprise all measures to raise awareness of the proposed options and rights regarding resettlement; ensuring technically and economically appropriate resettlement options and ensuring prompt and effective compensation of expenses at full replacement cost for the loss of property directly associated with project implementation.

However, where impacts on the entire displaced population are minor or fewer than 200 people are displaced, an abbreviated resettlement plan may be produced. For the projects with considerable resettlement impact (over 200 people), a complete resettlement plan is required. In resettlement planning the Policy requires the following:

1. Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups.
2. In new resettlement sites or host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities. Alternative or similar resources are provided to compensate for the loss of access to community resources (such as fishing areas, grazing areas, fuel, or fodder).
3. Patterns of community organization appropriate to the new circumstances are based on choices made by the displaced persons. To the extent possible, the existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and

any host communities are preserved and resettlers' preferences with respect to relocating in preexisting communities and groups are honored.

To achieve the objectives of this policy, particular attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.

### 2.3. Comparison of Kyrgyz Republic and WB Resettlement Policy

Main differences between Kyrgyz Republic Land Law and WB policy are outlined in the table below.

**Table 2.3.1.** Comparison of Kyrgyz Republic and WB Resettlement Policy

Provisions of Kyrgyz Republic's Land Code	WB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement
Compensation for acquired land only for titled landowners, i.e. the PAPs with formal documents permitting the use of land, or holders of customary rights.	Lack of formal title to land will not bar PAPs from entitlements, those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them are entitled to various options of resettlement assistance as per the entitlement matrix, provided they cultivated/occupied the land before the eligibility cut-off date.
Consultation with PAPs or communities in respect of land or asset confiscation not required.	PAPs are to be fully informed and consulted on compensation, entitlements and resettlement options incl. relocation sites. Includes consultation, participation, information dissemination campaigns and opportunities to participate in monitoring based on the nature and scale of impacts.  Resettlement plans to be developed and prepared in consultation with PAPs and other stakeholders.  Grievance redress mechanisms are to be established.  Gender specific consultation and information disclosure will be required to ensure women receive information and appropriate opportunities to provide feedback.
Land compensation shall be made based on redemption cost, which includes the market value of the right to land and of the buildings and structures located on the land, and the damages inflicted to the land owner/user by termination of the right to land plot, including the damages connected with early termination of his obligations to third parties.	Land for land as a priority, with replacement land to be acceptable to PAPs and to be of same size and productive capacity.  If suitable land cannot be found, compensation in cash, or another land with additional payment at replacement cost shall be provided.  <b>Replacement cost for land plots</b> is equal to the market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration of the rights of land ownership/use and transfer taxes and/or fees.  .
Compensation for other assets (structures, crops, trees, and business income) is provided by formal user at market value.	<b>Replacement cost for buildings and structures</b> is equal to the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any documentation and registration of property rights registration and transfer taxes. Depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account nor the value of benefits to be derived from the project.
No provision for rendering support to vulnerable PAPs.	Support will be provided to vulnerable groups.
Payments for transportation and transition are not provided.	Replacement cost includes expenses for delivery of construction materials and transition.
At DDE design stage, proposals for acquisition of agricultural, high-yielding land applied when other land is available.	Any land acquisition and resettlement is to be avoided, or if it cannot be avoided, it should be minimized by exploring all viable options.

No specific provision for temporary or permanent income/livelihood disruption.	Requires compensation for disruption of livelihoods and loss of income as a result of temporary or permanent land acquisition
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The Land Law of the Kyrgyz Republic envisages compensation at redemption cost, while the World Bank OP 4.12 “Involuntary resettlement” envisages compensation at replacement cost. Kyrgyz legislation does not provide the assistance to informal land users and in practice it is quite frequently that implementing parties carry out ad hoc arrangements in order to meet international requirements.

To reconcile eventual gaps between Kyrgyz legislation and World Bank OP 4.12 “Involuntary resettlement”, this RPF has been drafted in course of implementation of VIP-3, ensuring compensation at replacement cost of all items, the rehabilitation of non-titled people and the provision of allowances for PAPs that may be relocated and suffer business losses.

The main provisions affording reconciliation of the differences between Land Code and World Bank OP 4.12 include:

- ✓ Any PAPs, regardless of title, will be entitled to compensation (for structures, crops and trees) and rehabilitation measures under VIP-3.
- ✓ PAPs will be consulted on resettlement options.
- ✓ If land for land compensation is not technically or sociably feasible, compensation will be in cash at full replacement cost.
- ✓ Compensation for any other assets affected (structures, crops and trees, as well as business/income loss) will be in cash or kind at full replacement cost.
- ✓ To prevent further impact from RAP implementation, vulnerable and poor PAPs will be entitled to additional measures in terms of allocation of land plots and other assets, payment of cash allowances and compensations, employment etc., depending on situation. Gender issues shall be also taken into consideration.
- ✓ Considering the options, location and technical capacity of subprojects so as to avoid or minimize, to the extent possible, the necessity in land acquisition or resettlement.
- ✓ Compensation for temporary loss of land or assets, or for temporary disruption of income will be provided.

According to the WB OP 4.12, the status of those without legal title is clearly defined. In accordance with this policy, those people who do not possess official legal title or judicial rights for the land use, but still use the state land are entitled to receive compensation, taking into account the investments they made into the state land, their labor and lost assets, but not for land ownership as in the case of a titled owner. Instead, alternative sites are allocated for their use, or other forms of assistance in lieu of land compensation, are provided to those informally using or occupying land to the project cutoff date.

**In case of disparity of the laws of the Kyrgyz Republic with the requirements of the policy of the WB on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12), the principles and procedures of OP 4.12 should be applied. This priority of WB norms over the national legislation is required for World Bank financed projects.**

## CHAPTER 3. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES FOR VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF PAP

### 3.1. Eligibility Principles

The involuntary taking of land results in relocation or loss of shelter; and loss of assets or access to assets or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the PAPs must move to another location or not. OP 4.12 suggests the following three criteria for eligibility:

- (a) Those who have formal rights to land including communal land, traditional and religious rights recognized under the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.
- (b) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the project or census commences but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of Kyrgyz Republic or become recognized through a process identified in the RAP.
- (c) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, using or getting their livelihood from before the cut-off date.

Those covered under (a) and (b) above are to be provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance in accordance with this RPF.

Persons covered under (c) above are to be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this RPF, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the project authorities in close consultation with the potential PAPs, local community leaders and the respective local authorities.

Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in (a), (b) or (c) above are to be provided with compensation for loss of assets other than land.

Therefore all project affected persons irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land or had use of it, before the entitlement cut-off date. Also, persons whose ownership, use, or occupancy prior to the cut-off date can be demonstrated if absent at the time of the census remain eligible for assistance, regardless of their identification in the census.

### 3.2. Eligibility Criteria and Entitlements

The RPF stipulates eligibility and provisions for compensating all types of losses (land, crops/trees, structures, business/employment, and workdays/wages) in the entitlement matrix (see Table 3.2.1). All PAPs including non-titled or informal dwellers, will be compensated for lost assets (crops, structures, trees and/or business losses) and will receive: (i) compensation (at replacement cost), and/or (ii) land, structures, seedlings, other resettlement assistance such as moving allowance, assistance with rebuilding structures, compensation for loss of workdays/income, etc.

Lost assets will be compensated at full replacement cost.

The criteria for eligibility are based on the principles detailed in Section 3.1.

The PAPs who are entitled to compensation under VIP-3 include:

- ✓ Persons whose structures are in part, or in total, affected temporarily or permanently by the Project;
- ✓ Persons whose residential or commercial premises and/or agricultural land (or other land) is in part, or in total, affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- ✓ Persons whose businesses are affected in part, or in total, (temporarily or permanently) by the Project;
- ✓ Persons whose employment or hired labor is affected, temporarily or permanently, by the Project;
- ✓ Persons whose crops (annual and perennial) and/or trees are affected in part, or in total, by the Project;
- ✓ Persons whose access to community resources or property is affected in part, or in total, by the Project.
- ✓ Persons whose livelihoods are affected in part, or total, by the Project.

Where land is to be withdrawn, the owners (titled or legalizable PAPs) will receive compensation for land acquired by the Project at replacement cost, this will be in cash at replacement cost or land-for-land (of equal size and/or productive value and be satisfactory to the PAP). Informal PAPs are not eligible for compensation for land but will receive compensation for assets attached to land and other assistance as required, in lieu of land compensation. Secondary users will receive compensation for lost assets, lost crops, and remaining terms on their lease agreements.

Households headed by single women with dependents and other vulnerable households will be eligible for further assistance to fully mitigate project impacts. In preparation of RAPs in course of consultations with communities, vulnerable households will be identified together with the types of support to be provided to improve living standards depending on particular reasons for vulnerability.

Table 3.2.1 below presents the Project's entitlement matrix, based on potential losses

Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off date to be set for each RAP on the basis of the steps detailed in section 3.3 of this document.

PAPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. The information about the cut-off date will be properly and regularly disseminated among local population so as to avoid the influx of new residents to this area. The information will be posted in form of announcement in public places and frequently attended public places as well as in the respective LSG bodies.

They, however will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or sanction. Forced eviction will only be considered after all other efforts are exhausted

Table 3.2.1: Entitlement Matrix: Eligible PAPs, Assets and Compensation Guidelines

Project Impact	PAP Category	Asset Affected	Compensation Guide
Temporary acquisition of land for works, or construction.	Land owner	Land	Rental value of land based on market rates (according to (for the period used) and restoration of land and all assets thereon to former status, including compensation for transfer of a) movable assets, domestic materials, b) state and municipal assets; c) recovery of source of income for period used.
	Informal User	Land	Restoration, replacement or compensation of all assets damaged or removed at replacement cost.  In the case of loss of income, disturbance allowance set on the basis of average income for each week (7 days) of disturbance calculated on a pro rata basis.
Permanent acquisition of land for works, construction or as part of first sanitary protection area.	Land owner	Land	Replacement land of equivalent market value as priority option, to be acceptable to PAP and should be of the same size and productive capacity as affected one. Failing availability of land, cash compensation at replacement cost.  If over 10% of land is acquired, an additional 5% of replacement cost including market value of land as well as cost and fees for documentation and re-registration of rights and expenses for reinstatement of land up to the condition similar to the condition of the land impacted by the project will be paid (increasing to 10% if over 20%) as a severe impact subsidy. If the remainder of the plot is not economically viable the entire plot will be acquired.
	Informal User	Land	There will be no provision of compensation for land.
		Assets	Cash compensation for affixed assets at replacement cost.  In the case of loss of income, disturbance allowance set on the basis of minimum wage for six months will be paid as well as a right to salvage materials.
Permanent acquisition of legal structure.	Owner of structure/building	Any structure including fence, sanitation structure etc.	Replacement structure or cash compensation at replacement cost as well as a right to salvage materials .
Permanent acquisition of illegal structure	Owner of structure	Any structure including house, fence, sanitation structure	Replacement of structure or cash compensation at replacement cost as well as a right to salvage materials.



Project Impact	PAP Category	Asset Affected	Compensation Guide
Restriction of access to homes.	Tenant or House owner	Section of residential compound temporarily affected or access to house affected by works	Restoration of land to original condition after works.  In kind compensation for temporarily affected need such as alternative car parking facility and alternative access.  Disturbance allowance set on the basis of minimum wage for each week (7 days) of disturbance calculated on a pro rata basis of minimum wage (a specific calculation of the allowance would be established in each RAP).
Vendors or business entrepreneur	Owner of business	Temporary loss of business due to works	Cash compensation of estimated business loss assessed from records of preceding 3 months or equivalent business (if no records) -  Disturbance allowance equivalent to 7 days of business profit.
		Permanent loss of business due to works	Compensation for transition period.
Farmer with land title	Owner	Crops	In addition to land compensation, it will be allowed to take standing crop and cash compensation for 2 agricultural seasons at highest market value or according to rates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Reclamation of the Kyrgyz Republic, whichever is higher.  For temporary use of land where a growing season will be lost, compensation will be provided for the lost growing season based on the market value of the last crop grown.
Tenant farmer	Tenant	Crops	It will be allowed to take standing crop and cash compensation for 2 agricultural seasons at highest market value or according to rates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Reclamation of the Kyrgyz Republic, whichever is higher.  For temporary use of land where a growing season will be lost, compensation will be provide for the lost growing season based on the market value of the last crop grown.
Fruit tree owner	Owner	Fruit tree	Price of a sapling and cash compensation for the value of the harvest multiplied by number of years it will take for the sapling to reach maturity.
		Unfruitful tree	Timber or cash equal to the value of timber

Project Impact	PAP Category	Asset Affected	Compensation Guide
Vulnerable people	Identified both on the basis of social payments (disability payments, pensioners, widows/women headed households and impoverished households) and consultations.	Residential and commercial assets	1. In addition to compensation for assets lost, a social allowance for the period of one year will be paid. 2. Assistance during moving and in transportation of materials will be provided as required. 3. Special attention will be paid to reinstatement of income.
		Livelihood restoration	Allowance set to be one year of supplemental social assistance payments.
Permanent land acquisition	Public assets	Structures/buildings	Compensation will be provided in kind (construction of new structures/buildings or repair of partially impacted assets).

### 3.3. Methods to Determine Cut-Off Dates

Once the design of a sub-project is finalized, all affected persons will be identified. Consultations with affected peoples will be undertaken to inform them of project design, footprint of the project, impacts, etc. It is expected that much of this information will already be known due to the community focused nature of the intervention, however care will be taken to ensure that affected persons are aware of this information and that feedback is solicited which may result in changes of the footprint to minimize resettlement impacts.

As a rule, the cut-off date is a date of commencement of census or the date of identification of project areas, providing that these areas had been identified prior to the census and that the information about the upcoming identification of project areas had been properly furnished to local population and that after the identification, the information was disseminated about non-admission of new residents to this area.

The consultation will be done by ARIS and the individuals responsible for resettlement matters assigned by LSG bodies in line with consultation procedures outlined in this document. The potential PAPs will be informed through both formal notification in writing and in a language and format understandable to them and by verbal notification delivered in the in the presence of the community leaders or their representatives.

## CHAPTER 4. RPF AND RAP IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND PROCEDURES

### 4.1. Overview

As the overall implementation of the project will be provided by ARIS, the agency will oversee all resettlement planning and coordinate all issues relating to the compensation. ARIS will collaborate closely with the participating Municipalities.

The RPF is based on implementation arrangements of:

- VIP-3
- Activities for resettlement and compensation in line with the requirements outlined in this document.

Actors involved in both these sets of institutional arrangements need to be taken into account in the implementation of resettlement and compensation activities for subprojects/microprojects. This section describes the arrangements that build on responsibilities already in place to ensure that the requirements of this RPF are met for each project activity. These are based on the institutional structure at the time of writing the RPF. Should these institutional structures change, The RPF and/or subsequent RAPs will be updated.

### 4.2. Evaluation of Project Activities

The first step in the process identifying potential impacts is the screening exercise of subproject/micro project interventions. For this purpose, together with environment screening as social screening can be carried out using a

checklist ( see annex – for the social impact screening checklist). Preparing individual RAPs is the evaluation process to identify the land/ areas that may result in resettlement impacts. This evaluation is used to identify the types and nature of potential impacts related to the activities proposed under this project, and to provide adequate measures to address them. It also ensures that the avoidance or minimization of resettlement is a key criterion when designing subproject activities.

Evaluation will be undertaken, by consultants contracted to design the activity under the supervision of ARIS. No design will be finalized unless it is clearly determined that every effort has been made to minimize resettlement impacts.

#### **4.3. Socio-Economic Review and Inventory of Losses**

Should the evaluation process show that land acquisition is required, the next step will be the socio-economic identification and listing of all Project Affected Persons (e.g. their age, asset dependence, income, family status etc.). This is the equivalent of a census. This step should take place at the same time as the inventory and valuation of all assets affected for each individual PAP.

During census a cut-off date shall be established as per para. 3.3.

Once this census is completed a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be developed on the basis of the data collected.

The census process will involve direct consultation with the PAP(s) who will work with the ARIS Safeguard specialist and local officials (such as land surveyor, deputies of local authorities, NGO representatives and other stakeholders) in a language and format understandable to them on-site to identify the affected assets and discuss their socio-economic situation. During consultations the PAP(s) will be informed verbally on their rights pertaining to the resettlement process. This will include sharing a copy of the grievance redress procedure and the entitlement matrix. Illiterate people will be informed verbally. PAP(s) will be given an opportunity to provide feedback and express concerns.

#### **4.4. Development of the RAP**

Socio-economic census and identification of PAP(s) will be followed by preparation of the RAP. The RAP will be prepared by the ARIS Safeguards specialist.

It will be prepared in consultation with affected parties, particularly in relation to the cut-off date for eligibility, disturbances to livelihoods and income-earning activities, methods of valuation, compensation payments, potential assistance and timeframes. The basic elements of a RAP, as outlined in OP 4.12 are provided below. More detailed guidelines for preparing a RAP are available on the World Bank's website ([www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)) or in the World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy.

It is expected that in this project, the impacts on the entire displaced population will be minor (i.e. affected people are **not** likely to be physically displaced and less than 10% of their productive assets will be lost). Overall it is expected that fewer than 200 people will be affected in any activity, so that abbreviated RAPs can be prepared. Also, for any given RAP it is likely that only a handful of people will be affected as RAPs will be prepared for individual sub-projects that require land acquisition. Thus it is proposed that the RAP will contain a number of standardized sections as front matter (subproject description, legal and institutional framework, eligibility and entitlement matrix etc.) followed by a section specific to the affected site, and the PAP(s) along with their assets (inventory of losses, compensation and resettlement costs and budget, socio-economic data etc.). While household-level data is essential to the RAP, for the purposes of privacy, information identifying individuals or households in the RAP will not be publicly disclosed. RAP for each subproject will include the information about a baseline census and social and economic survey, entitlement matrix, compensation cost, the rights associated with additional impact identified in course of census or surveys, description of resettlement sites and the programs for improvement or recovery of livelihoods and living standards, resettlement schedule, detailed cost estimates and grievance redress mechanisms.

#### **4.5. Disclosure and Approval of RAP**

Following RAP preparation, a number of steps must be followed:

- 1) Initial version of RAP is subject to discussion with LSGB and PAP(s), who were preliminary provided with copy of RAP.
- 2) After discussion the comments and proposals to be reflected in the RAP.
- 3) The RAP shall include a chapter on consultation process with a table of comments and proposals and their implementation.
- 4) The ARIS Safeguards specialist shall submit the RAP to ARIS Project coordinator for approval.
- 5) Following incorporation of comments from disclosure, and project coordinator's approval, the RAP must be formally sent to the World Bank for review to ensure compliance with OP4.12.

- 6) Following clearance from the World Bank, the final RAP will be disclosed on the World Bank's info-shop website, disclosed on the ARIS website and disseminated again to all interested parties.

No changes to the RPF entitlement matrix, eligibility criteria, compensation rates or other entitlements to assistance can be made without prior approval of the World Bank.

#### 4.6 Estimates of PAPs and assets in project affected areas

Cases of temporary or permanent use of private land cannot be precluded during work implementation, especially in areas adjacent to public road right-of-ways, where water transmission mains, power transmission lines, bridges etc. will be constructed, should designs necessitate any use of private land. It is not yet known whether any temporary or permanent land acquisition will be necessary in these cases or whether the access and use of land will be constrained on a temporary or permanent basis. ARIS does not expect any demolition of capital structures during implementation of the Project, though the destruction of smaller-scale structures (fences etc.) cannot be fully precluded at this stage. Given that affected populations and/or assets are not yet clear, estimates will be produced when the project commences.

It is assumed that the elements of infrastructure in VIP-3 rural residential areas will be rehabilitated/constructed on the sites of municipal properties, where no commercial facilities or private households are located. However there is a probability that some rehabilitation/construction works may spread beyond municipal sites and that some works will be carried out on unidentified sites.

It is expected that in this project, the numbers of people to be impacted will not be significant and that the impacts on the entire displaced population will be minor (i.e. affected people are **not** likely to be physically displaced and less than 10% of their productive assets will be lost). Overall it is expected that fewer than 200 people will be affected in any activity.

The VIP 3 does not expect resettlement of people under its village interventions involving subproject and micro projects. Therefore preparation of RAP may not be necessary. However, in case of livelihood losses and temporary resettlement of persons and or properties may require to prepare social due diligence reports such as Abbreviated RAPs. Content outlines of RAP and A-RAP is given in Annex 8B – for further reference

## CHAPTER 5. METHODS OF VALUING AFFECTED ASSETS

This chapter sets out the guidelines for determining the value of affected assets.

### 5.1. Type of Compensation Payments

Compensation for all land use and assets in kind or cash as guided by the entitlement matrix will be required for the following assets:

- ✓ Land;
- ✓ Structures and fixtures;
- ✓ Cultivated crops (both cash and food crops) and trees; and
- ✓ Loss of businesses or employment.

In addition, disturbance allowance will be provided for disturbances during:

- economic or business activity;
- storage of goods;
- replacement of lost services;
- and other assistance as outlined in the Entitlement Matrix above.

However this is for guidance only, and it is essential that at the time of detailed RAP preparation current market values and replacement cost values will be used to establish actual compensation. In addition, any additional allowances as deemed appropriate may be given such as extra assistance for vulnerable families, disturbance allowances etc. All cash amounts will be adjusted to reflect any economic changes and buying power. ARIS will evaluate the compensation amounts as per the RAP and ensure that they reflect market reality and that it is consistent with Kyrgyz Republic law as long as it meets the requirements of WB OP 4.12.

### 5.2. Preparation of Asset Inventory

During the census, each asset will be enumerated and inscribed on an inventory and a valuation of the asset carried out using the principles and guidance of the RPF. A copy of the inventory list of assets is provided to PAPs. The total

list of affected assets and their assigned values including any additional compensatory measures will be registered and agreed with the PAP. Moreover, it is specified that following approval by the WB and by the Project Coordinator, one copy of the final RAP will be given to PAP with description of the grievance redress mechanism.

### **5.3. Valuation Methods**

#### **5.3.1. Replacement Cost Approach:**

This approach is based on the premise that the costs of replacing assets is based on damages caused by project operations. This approach involves replacement of expropriated assets and covers an amount that is sufficient for asset replacement, moving expenses and other transaction costs.

**Replacement cost for land plots** is equal to the market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration of the rights of land ownership/use and transfer taxes and/or fees.

**Replacement cost for buildings and structures** is equal to the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any documentation and registration of property rights registration and transfer taxes. Depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account nor the value of benefits to be derived from the project.

#### **5.3.2. Schedule of rates:**

Ministry of Agriculture and Reclamation of the Kyrgyz Republic has a compensation matrix for damages during land acquisition, loss of land, clearing of trees. When applied, rates current for the period of actual replacement must be used.

The Construction Departments have a schedule of rates for preparing estimates for construction works, which the consultant can use to assess costs for construction materials and labor cost. When applied to calculate replacement cost, rates current for the period of actual replacement must be used.

### **5.4. Compensation for Various Assets**

#### **5.4.1. Compensation for Land**

In the event of permanent land acquisition, the first premise is provision of replacement land to official user. In the case where no alternative land is available within a reasonable distance, cash compensation at full replacement cost (see footnote 1 for definition).

In addition, the PAP will be compensated for any improvements made to the land (for instance irrigation structures). This will be calculated based on the current prevailing market rates for labor, equipment and materials.

Where land lost is only a small proportion of total land owned by the PAP, but renders the remaining land as unusable, the compensation provided should be calculated based on the total land affected (i.e., the actual land lost plus the remaining unusable land).

Where land is temporarily acquired, standing crop will be compensated at fully matured market rate or the rate proposed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Reclamation, whichever is higher. There will also be compensation for the cost of lost growing seasons. The compensation will be paid to the tiller rather than the owner, where the user is not the owner (e.g. tenant). Compensation will be paid for the lost yield of horticultural crop.

Aside from the payment for standing crop, the project will ensure that the land is returned to its original form so it is suitable to resume its former use.

#### **5.4.2. Calculation of Crops and Fruit Trees Compensation Rate**

The current prices for the crops will be determined, taking into account the rate recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Reclamation and the highest market price, whichever is higher. The crops used will be the ones that are currently or have most recently been cultivated on that land.

Where rented land will be withdrawn, compensation for 2 agricultural seasons shall be paid.

If the land to be withdrawn is in individual land use, besides an alternative land plot or cash compensation, an owner gets compensation for 2 agricultural seasons of crop.

In addition, PAPs will be encouraged to harvest their produce before loss of land. In order to ensure that this is possible, and that appropriate market prices are received for yields, there needs to be sufficient consultation beforehand so that harvesting can be properly planned.

The value of the labor invested in preparing agricultural land will be compensated at the average wage in the community for the same period of time. The rate used for land compensation should be updated to reflect values at the time compensation is paid.

Fruit trees will be compensated based on the price of a replacement sapling along with number of years it will take the sapling to reach full maturity, as well as using rate of fruit yield produced by this tree during the specified time.

#### **5.4.3. Compensation for Structures**

The preferred option is to provide alternative structures (storage facilities and fences etc.) of improved quality where possible.

The second option is provision of cash compensation at full replacement cost. Replacement cost will be based on:

- Specifications of structures and detail of materials used;
- Prices of these items collected in different local markets;
- Costs for transportation and delivery of these items to acquired/ replacement land or building site;
- Estimates of construction of new structure including labor required and any necessary land preparation; and Any associated taxes, registration fees.

Compensation will be made for structures that are (i) abandoned because of relocation or resettlement of an individual or household, or (ii) directly damaged by project activities.

#### **5.4.4. Compensation for Community Assets**

Compensation will be provided for community assets identified through the socio-economic survey. In all cases these will be provided in kind and new facilities will be constructed or the old facilities repaired if partially impacted by the project.

#### **5.4.5. Compensation for Loss of Businesses**

Compensation will be paid for the lost income during the construction period (time lag between losing the income and re-establishment). This will be estimated based on records of the daily or monthly income of the affected parties.

### **CHAPTER 6. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

*Before commencement of project implementation, all PAPs will need to be compensated in accordance with RAP. For activities involving land acquisition or loss, denial or restriction to access, it is further required that these measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation prior to displacement. Taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, if applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to displaced persons.*

The measures to ensure compliance with this RPF will be included in the RAP that will be prepared for each subproject involving land acquisition. RAP will include schedule for the implementation of activities related to resettlement including all stages: from preparation to completion of works with indication of precise dates of achieving expected benefits for both PAPs and local community and termination of various types of assistance. The RAP will be disclosed in a manner and location accessible to PAPs, both in draft and when finalized. The parties shall also agree on how these activities are related to the project implementation in general. The evaluation process must ensure that RAPs contain acceptable measures that link resettlement activity to civil works.

The timing mechanism of these measures would ensure that no individual or affected household would be displaced (economically or physically) due to civil works activity before compensation is paid and resettlement sites, as relevant, with adequate facilities are prepared and provided to the PAPs.

Compensation will be paid to individual PAPs only after a written consent of the PAPs.

### **CHAPTER 7. GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISMS**

#### **7.1 BFM structure**

Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism (BFM) is a process of receiving prompt, objective information, evaluation and consideration of appeals (claims, suggestions, complaints, requests, positive feedback) related to ARIS projects. ARIS is currently preparing a Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism (BFM) to be used by all projects, and will include a

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) component. Once the BFM has been finalized by the ARIS, and with World Bank No Objection, the BFM will be adopted by the CSP project.

In accordance with the Law of the KR “On the procedure of citizen’s appeals” and internal regulations of ARIS work with the appeals, citizens/beneficiaries may send any appeals on the issues related to the implementation of ARIS projects at all implementation stages, including the Resettlement Program issues (to identify resettlement needs); follow the procedures of involuntary resettlement in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Kyrgyz Republic and WB OP policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. The appeals may be sent to ARIS via the following channels of Grievance Redress Mechanism:

Methods for logging grievance	Grievance procedures
<p>1. Hotline (calls are received 24-hours; conversations will be recorded);</p> <p>2. WhatsApp (a system of immediate text messaging for mobile devices with voice and video connections);</p> <p>3. Social media (Facebook, Odnoklassniki);</p> <p>4. ARIS web-site: <a href="http://www.aris.kg">www.aris.kg</a>;</p> <p>5. verbal or written appeal received during the on-site working meetings;</p> <p>6. Incoming correspondence via ARIS reception;</p> <p>7. Incoming correspondence via e-mail.</p>	<p>1. The appeal are fixed in the log of BFM incoming correspondence and considered.:</p> <p>Information recorded includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• name and surname;</li> <li>• registration and residential address or telephone number;</li> <li>• contents of the request, feedback, or grievance;</li> <li>• other background information.</li> <li>• What actions are being taken</li> <li>• Person/Agency responsible for resolving complaint</li> <li>• Status of resolution</li> </ul> <p>1.1 In case the appeal was addressed without any of the above data, it is recorded in the incoming communication log of GRM and the sender is notified.</p> <p>The outcome of the appeal will be published in mass media at the local level, ARIS web-site or given to the public at the Ayil Kenesh Session</p> <p>2. The appeal are entered into BFM configuration in 1C program to analyze and monitor.</p> <p>3. The appeals may be submitted anonymously. The privacy shall be ensured in all cases including the case when the identity of a person submitting the request is known to avoid a conflict between the interested parties.</p> <p>ARIS, on behalf of Project Implementation Unit, will immediately contact person(s) lodging grievance to determine the nature of the grievance.</p> <p>ARIS, along with local self-government representatives, will work with person(s) to resolve grievance.</p> <p>If grievance cannot be resolved by ARIS and local self-government, the complaint can be filled through government systems and legal court system</p>

Grievance Redress Mechanism shall ensure flexibility and availability of using above-mentioned channels to the citizens/beneficiaries, anyone wishing to submit an appeal. The work with citizen’s/beneficiaries’ appeals is carried out by ARIS specialists responsible for the implementation of BFM. If the complainant is not satisfied with measures proposed by project implementers, then the complaint can be taken to the local and national legal system.

## 7.2. Public Awareness-Raising on BFM

Information on Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism will be disseminated to all beneficiaries and people having been influenced by ARIS projects via regular information channels (for instance, TV and radio companies, printed media, radio stations, news agencies, social media) including organization of meetings, roundtables, public hearings (including on resettlement or compensation), working meetings at all stages of ARIS projects implementation; and through ARIS BFM training module and other awareness sources.

ARIS will provide information on the scope of Beneficiary 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.

## 7.3. Consideration Process of ARIS BFM

When receiving feedback, including grievances, the following is defined:

- Type of appeal
- Category of appeal
- People responsible for the study and execution of the appeal
- Deadline of resolving the appeal.
- Agreed action plan

After defining the type of grievance, BFM specialist registers the details related to the appeal in the log of incoming correspondence and then in the BFM configuration in 1C program.

A person sending the appeal will receive a notification in which BFM specialist will inform the following via telephone or other BFM channels:

- Name and surname of the executor (project specialist) to which the grievance was forwarded
- Deadlines for the execution (maximum 60 days since the day it was registered)
- Deadlines and actions are determined in accordance with the ARIS BFM instructions on the work with the grievance.

Notification will be registered in the log of incoming correspondence. GRM specialist will help an appealing person at all stages of consideration and warrant that grievance is considered in due manner.

In case if the citizen/beneficiary is not satisfied with the resolve received after the consideration he/she has a right to appeal. The appeal is considered by the ARIS special Review Committee. Executive director of ARIS will form the Review Committee from project managers and head of departments that will conduct appeal hearings. The Review Committee will consist of people from GRM as well as people independent from project implementation unit and the Government of the KR, such as representative NGOs.

After review of the appeal the citizen/beneficiary unsatisfied with the solution received has a right to appeal against the decision in court.

## 7.4. Publication of the Appeals

After the Appeal (applications, suggestions, complaints, requests, positive feedback) is resolved measures taken to resolve the appeal will be published in mass media at the local level as a way to encourage other to utilize the GRM. Upon request the identity of person(s) who submitted grievance will be kept in secret.

## 7.5. Reporting on BFM progress

Quarter and annual reports of ARIS projects shall include Section related to Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism which provides updated information on the following:

- Status of BFM formation (procedures, training, population awareness campaigns, budgeting etc.);
- Qualitative data on number of received grievances \ (applications, suggestions, complaints, requests, positive feedback), highlighting those grievances related to the WB policy OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and number of resolved grievances;
- Quantitative data on the type of grievances and responses, issues provided and grievances that remain unresolved;
- Level of satisfaction by the measures (response) taken;
- Any correction measures taken.



## CHAPTER 8. MECHANISM FOR PAP CONSULTATIONS

Public hearings on the draft Resettlement Policy Framework were held in October 2014 in Kant, Issyk-Ata Raion, Chui Oblast. Participants included representatives from Raion government and local level authorities, local kenesh members and officials of Raion authorities such as *Architecture Department, Environmental Office, Land Management Department, Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance as well as non-governmental organizations and community members*. In addition to questions on the project design participants expressed concern regarding the financing of resettlement costs, specifically that the financing of costs at the local government level will be difficult given the limited resources at that level. The project team was requested to consider alternatives.

During the implementation of the project, PAPs will be consulted in the following manner at all stages of the project:

1. Consultations will be held with stakeholders at the VIP-3 pre-project stage to discuss the RPF.
2. Following the identification of a construction site, an ARIS consultations with affected peoples will be undertaken to inform them of project design, footprint of the project, impacts, etc. It is expected that much of this information will already be known due to the community focused nature of the intervention, however care will be taken to ensure that affected persons are aware of this information and that feedback is solicited which may result in changes of the footprint to minimize resettlement impacts.
3. Once the inventory and valuation of assets is complete, the ARIS consultant will discuss the details with the PAP(s) and whether or not the inventory is accurate and the valuation is acceptable to them.
4. Once the RAP is completed, the PAPs will be provided with a copy of the RAP in a form and language that is accessible to them.
5. Prior to subproject implementation the amount of cash or in kind offered for compensation will be discussed with each eligible PAP for consideration and endorsement before PAPs are affected.
6. PAPs are entitled to have a third party (as a rule, the representatives of LSG) present at this moment until this final transfer of assets. At any point PAPs can instigate a complaint using the grievance redress process described above.

Consultations will be take into account socio-cultural factors such as: levels of literacy, cultural barriers to participation of sub-groups within the communities and necessary mitigation factors such as timing—to ensure maximum participation given household responsibilities, geographic spread, etc., and formats that are culturally appropriate. Relevant materials will be provided to affected groups in a timely manner prior to consultation and in a form and language that is understandable and accessible to the groups being consulted. Sufficient time will be provided to communities to review and discuss information shared with them prior to the completion of resettlement instruments. Feedback from communities will be integrated into the design and implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan and as necessary wider project implementation.

Consultations will be documented providing details on the consultation process such as participants of consultations, issues discussed during the consultation, nature of information disseminated at consultations, concerns raised and responses to concerns. The consultation report will also include demographic information on the participants (gender, age, representation of special interest groups, etc.).

## CHAPTER 9. ARRANGEMENTS FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### 9.1. Overview

The arrangements for monitoring will fit the overall monitoring plan of the entire project which will be implemented through ARIS. All RAPs will set goals by which to evaluate their success, which will include:

- i. affected individuals, households, and communities being able to maintain their pre-project standard of living, and even improve on it,
- ii. the local communities remaining supportive of the project and
- iii. Number of grievances resolved

In order to assess whether these goals are met, RAPs will indicate parameters to be monitored, institute monitoring milestones and provide resources necessary to carry out the monitoring activities. All data collected will be gender disaggregated. ARIS will institute an administrative reporting system that will:-

- Provide timely information about all resettlement arising as a result of project activities;
- Identify any grievances that have not been resolved and require resolution;
- Document the timely completion of project resettlement obligations for all permanent and temporary losses;

- Evaluate whether all PAPs have been compensated in accordance with the requirements of the RAP;
- Alert project authorities to the necessity for land acquisition in the project's planned activities

The objective will be to make a final evaluation in order to determine:

- ✓ If compensations are paid out timely and at all replacement cost;
- ✓ Living standards of PAPs and maintaining their pre-subproject standards;
- ✓ Specific impacts on vulnerable households.

Indicators will be set within each RAP. Data will be gathered from communities or information collated through surveys, as required. The information for these indicators should be collated at regular intervals (e.g., quarterly or half yearly depending on circumstances) and compared over time. The census information will be used as a baseline.

## 9.2. Monitoring RAP Implementation

ARIS staff responsible for resettlement and compensation issues will manage the compilation of basic information on all physical or economic displacement arising from the project, on a quarterly basis.

They will compile the following statistics:

- Number of subprojects/microprojects requiring preparation of a RAP;
- Number of households and individuals physically or socio-economically displaced by each subproject/microproject;
- Length of time from RAP finalization to payment of compensation to PAPs;
- Timing of compensation in relation to commencement of construction;
- Amount of compensation paid to each PAP household (if in cash), or the nature of compensation (if in kind);
- Number of people raising grievances in relation to each sub-project;
- Number of unresolved grievances.

ARIS will review these statistics in order to determine whether the resettlement planning arrangements as set out in this RPF are being adhered to. Financial records will be maintained by ARIS, to permit calculation of the final cost of resettlement and compensation per PAP or household.

ARIS will maintain a complete database on resettlements conducted. The database will be a part of official VIP-3 documents.

## CHAPTER 10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Below is a table with description of responsibilities for implementation of the RPF.

**Table 10.1: Responsibilities for implementation of the RPF.**

Item No.	Party that participates in preparation, implementation and overseeing of land acquisition and resettlement	Responsibility
1	LSGBs	1) Participation in consultations. 2) Acquisition of land parcels for PAPs in case of compensatory replacement of land.
2	ARIS Safeguards Specialist Community Development Officers	1) Consultations with PAPs Preparation of RPF and RAP taking into account that (i) Land acquisition/resettlement expenses will be financed from project funds; and (ii) Sub-projects that have resettlement costs exceeding 1 % of the overall requested amount will be disqualified. ARIS will do the screening and will inform AAs before the proposals are submitted. 2) Disclosure of information about RPF and RAP 3) Agreement on compensations with PAPs 4) Implementation of RPF and RAP 5) Identification of PAPs, inspection of entitling documents and list of assets affected by the project 6) Assessment of the list of assets of the affected households 7) Holding of socio-economic survey of PAPs 8) Holding of monitoring

		9) Provision of the information about implementation of RPF and RAP to the World Bank 10) Managing grievances related to the project.
3	Working Group	Grievance redress during implementation of RPF.

## SCREENING CHECKLIST TO ASSESS SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS OF SUBPROJECT INTERVENTIONS

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

23. Will this intervention generate downsize in current labor force (retrenchments) of the agency				
24. Does intervention may cause unintended consequences such as accidents/ damages to adjacent buildings				
25. Are any vulnerable groups who may affect adversely (including indigenous people) due to the project intervention?				
Overall Assessment and proposed mitigations measures, if any:				

## SUGGESTED CHAPTER OUTLINE FOR RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

Content of the Document	Data Requirements and type of analysis to be included
1. <b>Executive Summary</b>	
2. <b>Project Description</b>	<i>This section should provide a brief of the sub project, , project area, impact zone etc.</i>
3. <b>I-RAP Purpose and Objectives</b>	<i>This section should present the main objectives of the RAP, and the t methodology that has been used in the preparation of the -RAP.</i>
4. <b>Legislative Framework for the Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement in Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<i>This section shall contain a summary about the key relevant laws in relation to the land ownership, expropriation, transfer of ownership and compensation issues. It should also present the main administrative and institutional framework for issues related to land management and resettlement in Kyrgyz</i>
5. <b>The World Bank Social Safeguard Policies</b>	<i>Detail the key safeguard policies for the World Bank - OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement. It should also include details of good international practices and .the various principles related to this safeguard policy including, but not limited to, the resettlement instruments, scope and coverage of the RAP preparation and approval</i>
6. <b>Gaps Between the Kyrgyz Regulation and the World Bank Policies</b>	<i>This section should present the gaps between the WB's social safeguard policies and the Kyrgyz Legislations. It should contain measures and recommendations to bridge the gaps (if any) between the two sources of legislations.</i>
7. <b>Potential Impacts to people, properties and livelihood &amp; Mitigation measures</b>	<i>This is the main section of the document which describes the findings of the initial census Survey and Socioeconomic assessments including potential number of project affected persons and socioeconomic conditions including information of vulnerable groups, if any. Number of land lots to be acquired, potential damages to properties, structures, potential impact to livelihood of people including restriction for framers, forest users etc . This section also explain possible mitigation measures such as necessity of resettlement, relocation, as well as suggestions to avoid adverse social impacts.</i>
8. <b>Entitlement Matrix/Framework</b>	<i>This section describes the entitlements so for the different categories of PAPs, damages to properties, resettlement, relocations, and livelihood support including support/assistance for vulnerable groups, if any. The entitlement matrix summarizes the main types of losses as described above and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlement. This is described in the RPF</i>

<b>Content of the Document</b>	<b>Data Requirements and type of analysis to be included</b>
<b>9. Valuation process and Compensation payment Procedure</b>	<i>This section should explain, the suggested valuation and compensation payment process, based on Kyrgyz laws and regulations as well as consideration of WB policies. Market value vs replacement cost estimates. Alternative land as compensation etc.</i>
<b>10. Institutional arrangements for implementation of RAP</b>	<i>This section should outline the institutional arrangement and roles and responsibilities, including agencies responsible for resettlement process. It is suggested to present an assessment of the implementing agency, specific to implementation of RAP. Provide an assessment of the strengths, weaknesses and opportunities for capacity enhancement to address social safeguards, gender issues and citizens engagement.</i>
<b>11. Public consultations and community participation</b>	<i>This section should describe the terms and methodologies to be adopted for consultation and participation of PAPs in the process of development of RAPs and until they have received their entitlements. This process should be elaborated to avoid and minimize confusion and suspicions for PAPs and relevant authorities engaged in land acquisition and or other compensation determination and disbursement processes. This should be detailed for different levels of consultations, information sharing, awareness creation and the expected outcomes at different stages of the consultation and participation approaches which should be adopted.</i>
<b>12. Grievance Redress Mechanisms</b>	<i>In this section, provide the basic objective of GRM, detailed description of existing grievance redressal mechanisms/ systems/practices under the Kyrgyz laws including customer complaint mechanisms with different agencies and propose suitable redressal mechanisms/measures It should also include levels of GRM and their composition for type of grievances. The identification of eligible people for compensation, the valuing and compensation and any other complaints they may have with the entire process should be mentioned. Provide necessary formats, address and modes of communication of grievances in the Annex.</i>
<b>13. Budget Estimates and Funding Arrangements</b>	<i>This section should provide preliminary cost estimate and estimated budget for the RAP implementation. This section should provide an overall cost estimates for land acquisition, resettlement including for monitoring of the resettlement activities. If there are multiple sites, the RAP should give an indicative budget for resettlement for each of the sites or communities. The financial responsibility of the relevant stakeholders, where applicable, should be categorically stated to avoid ambiguity of source of funds for resettlement activities.</i>
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation Procedures</b>	<i>The section should include institutional monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E) arrangements for implementation of the RAP, parameters/indicators for M&amp;E, periodic evaluation, reporting of grievances, land acquisition &amp; resettlement progress and dissemination of these reports.</i>
<b>Annexes</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. List of Project Affected Persons</li> <li>2. Social Screening Result sheet</li> <li>3. Additional Socio-Economic characteristics of sub project area</li> <li>4. Methodology used for Compensation Calculations:</li> </ol>

Content of the Document	Data Requirements and type of analysis to be included
	<p>5. Questionnaires/survey formats used for census survey and field data collection</p> <p>6. Photos and Maps</p> <p>7. Other</p>