



KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT AGENCY

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

**CASA1000-COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROJECT COVID-19 ADDITIONAL FINANCING –
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC (P174285)**

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List of Acronyms and abbreviations

AA and AO	Ayil aymak, Ayil okmotu
ARIS	Community Development and Investment Agency
BFM	Beneficiary Feedback mechanism
CLM	Combustive-lubricating materials
CESA	Community Engagement and Social Accountability
CASEREM	South Asian Energy Regional Market
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CSP	Community Support Project
CA	Central Asia
DCPPQ	Department of Chemicalization, Plant Protection and Quarantine
DED	Design and estimate documentation
DGKR	Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
EA	Environmental Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESTSA	Environment Safety Territorial State Agency
FDG	Group of family doctors
GBV	Gender Based Violence
ha	Hectare
IDA	International Development Association
IT	Internet Technology
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
L4Y-CSP	Livelihood for Youth - Community Support Project
LSG	Local self government
MIA	Ministry of the Interior Affairs
Km	Kilometer
mA	Milliampere
MAFI&M	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration
MoHKR	Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic
MED	Municipal Education Department
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NEGK	National Electric Network of Kyrgyzstan
NO _{x2}	Nitrogen and Nitrogen Dioxide
OVOS	Otzenka vozdeistviya na okruzhayushchuyu sredu, means national procedure for EIA
PM _{2.5}	Particulate matter, 2.5 micrometers or less
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PCBs	Polychlorinated biphenyls
POM	Project Operation Manual
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PRC	People's Republic of China
PTL	Power Transmission Line
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RGAD	Rayon Government of agricultural development of the Ministry of Agriculture
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RSA	Rayon State Administration
RED	Rayon Education Department

RFMC	Rayon Family Medicine Center
SAEPF	State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry
SAW	Statement of Accomplished Works
SES	Sanitary and Epidemiological Service
SETI	State Environment Technical Inspection
TE	Technical Engineer
TS	Transformer Substation
WB	World Bank
WVS	Works Value Statement
WHO	World Health Organization
Wt	Watt

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Executive summary

Government of the Kyrgyz Republic has identified the support for regional development as one of the key policy areas in the coming decades, and therefore has requested the World Bank for additional financing under CASA-1000 Community Support Project (hereinafter referred to as CASA1000-CSP)

CASA 1000 Community Support Project (CSP) focuses on the enhancement of the services, livelihoods and inclusion of the people living in 78 villages within the Corridor of Impact near the CASA1000 Transmission Line in Jalalabad, Osh and Batken oblasts of Kyrgyzstan. It was approved by the Bank in 2018, in the amount of US\$ 10 million.

The Additional Financing (AF) in the amount of US\$ 21mln finances scaling up of activities of the parent project to support all Aiyl Okmotus (AOs) in these oblasts in the reestablishment of livelihoods affected by COVID-19 and create improved access to primary health care facilities. Accordingly, financing and scope of several sub-components have been modified and include: (i) financing for the development of livelihood facilities envisioned under subcomponent 1C; (ii) support for improved access to health and safety of the people, and any social infrastructure that supports livelihood development under subcomponent 1B; (iii) the necessary technical assistance, capacity building and project management to implement these components. The description of project activities under these subcomponents of the parent project that follows has been updated accordingly to reflect the change in the project scope and focus.

Due to the fact that the main directions and activities within the framework of additional financing are not fundamentally different in comparison with the main project, and changes are mainly associated with an increase in number of ayil aimaks covered by the project and increase in number of investments for small grants, the Environmental and Social Management Framework also remains unchanged in essence and is supplemented only in terms of measures and components provided in the additional financing of the Project.

The design of the livelihood support systems (LLS) is new in the AF and unlike in the parent project, financing will no longer be provided from a parallel trust fund. The modified design and financing modality are aimed to provide: 1) rapid support in the aftermath of COVID-19; 2) micro-grants for disadvantaged community members to restart livelihoods; and 3) continuous support system for micro-entrepreneurs. The design process will include the review of potential environmental and social impacts and risks and identification of adequate mitigation measures to address any negative impacts.

The goal of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) which is also a part of the CASA1000-CSP Operational Manual is to ensure environmental and social sustainability throughout the entire implementation cycle of the CASA1000-CSP Project, and provide stakeholders, technical engineering (TE) and consultants of the Community Development and Investment Agency (ARIS) with technical guidance and procedures for:

- (i) determining potential environmental and social impact of sub-projects implemented under the Project;
- (ii) development of action plans to mitigate social and environment impacts to consider them in the bill of quantities for sub-projects to minimize environmental impact;
- (iii) determining monitoring requirements to ensure the implementation of measures to mitigate or minimize environmental impacts.
- (iv) the review of potential social impacts and risks and identification of adequate mitigation measures to address any negative impacts to ensure social diligence related land acquisition and/or resettlement impacts, occupational health and safety, labor management, and gender related issues as gender equality, gender-based violence (GBV), sexual abuse/harassment.

The implementation of the Project generally will have a positive impact and beneficial effect in target villages: (i) access to improved healthcare facilities in villages, access to improved social infrastructure, livelihoods support (Component 1), (ii) support for community mobilization and capacity building, engagement of civil society and

awareness raising, it is planned to develop a multimedia communication strategy, considering the level of education, access to Internet (Components 2), (iii) Project management and monitoring and evaluation. (Component 3).

The project is expected to cause certain short-term adverse effects on air, soil, water and noise levels, especially during construction work. The following environmental issues are likely to be associated with the activities under Component 1: noise, impact on soil and water resulting from construction work, traffic restrictions during construction and restoration work, construction dust and debris, and safety of workers and local residents associated with electric shocks, as well as the effects associated with spills of transformer oil during dismantling or installation of transformers. However, these negative impacts will be temporary and depend on the construction site, at the same time, they can be easily mitigated by taking appropriate measures to prevent and (or) mitigate them. Negative impacts on natural environment, specially protected areas, objects of historical and cultural heritage are not expected, since the project will be implemented in the settlements that do not affect and border with these objects.

Overall social impacts of the project are positive. There are some contextual social risks such as mistrust among the population on mismanagement of resources by agencies, exclusion of some vulnerable people from project benefits. Social tensions in the country (associated with regional and ethnic divisions), coupled with a lack of transparency and accountability in the sector, and inaccessible information about the government priority investments in the sector, may also pose certain risks to the project. The main social risks during the implementation of the project are the potential access restriction to communal property and natural resources (due to construction works), pastures, arable land, forest land, fallow lands, loss of sources of income and livelihoods (fruit trees, collection of medicinal plants, firewood, etc.). These risks shall be minimized or mitigated through careful planning and transparent socially inclusive selection of beneficiaries, conducting extensive information campaigns and implementing measures to engage civil society to increase transparency and accountability within the sector, build relationships with clients and attract local communities.

According to the requirements of WB OP 4.01 "Environmental Assessment" with regards to the type, location, sensitivity and scale of the project, nature and level of potential negative environmental impacts, all sub-projects shall be referred to Category B. The project sites will be selected based on decision-making process at the community level. They may include water supply and sanitation facilities, first-aid points, kindergartens, rehabilitation of roads, agriculture and improvement of pasture infrastructure, improvement of energy supply in rural areas, and others. As soon as the exact location of investments under CSP are known, the site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) and Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) will be developed, if necessary.

ARIS is the implementing agency of the Project responsible for documenting all activities related to social and environmental safeguards by preparing and implementing the ESMP, RAP, submitting regular progress reports with data on monitoring results. These reports provide the summary on lessons drawn from works performed, analysis of common problems identified, the nature of corrective measures developed to solve problems, assessment of status of corrective measures taken, considering the recommendations made in the previous reporting period. These reports shall cover not only environmental and social safeguards aspects, but also environmental and social issues of broader nature (gender issues, consideration and resolution of complaints, etc.).

ARIS shall prepare regular reports on the status of compliance with environmental social safeguards requirements before World Bank missions take place to assist in the implementation of the Project, or more frequently, if necessary. Analytical data on compliance with the protective provisions shall be included in the annual progress reports on implementation of CASA1000-CSP. Reports shall be supplemented with photos. On-site monitoring checklists and reports shall be stored in electronic and paper copies at ARIS and made available to the World Bank upon request.

ARIS will be responsible for publication of documentation on environmental and social issues developed for the CASA1000-CSP. This documentation will include ESMF, ESMP and the RAP (if any) developed individually for each

sub-project. Consultations with project stakeholders, especially with local community directly affected by the Project, are compulsory in the process of development the ESMPs and RAPs. Public comments shall be defined in these documents prior to their final approval. The ESMF will be published in Russian and English on ARIS website, and other relevant media, and discussed with all interested stakeholders of CASA1000-CSP.

In case of significant environmental and social impact, the consultation process for each subproject shall be carried out before the commencement of works and mobilization of any equipment to the sub-project site. The consultation process involves providing the affected communities with information about the sub-project as well as the access to such information by other interested parties. This information shall be presented in a plain language, and made accessible and understandable to various groups of individuals of the community. The information may be placed in the public places, buildings of local authorities, published in local print media, announced by the radio or at the public meetings. The timing and method of disclosure may vary depending on the specific needs of the affected communities, besides, this information should be disclosed as early as possible.

Due to ongoing COVID-19 quarantine and ban on public events the Public consultations on ESMF were conducted from 13 to 25 July 2020 using web-based on-line platform «Your Priorities» (Annex 9). For this purpose the ESMF was preliminary disclosed (on July 7th) on ARIS web-site http://www.aris.kg/ru/proekty_aris/realizuemye_proekty/proekt_podderzhki_mestnyh_soobschestv_kyrgyzskoj_respubliki_casa_1000/ramochnye_dokumenty_po_sotsialno_ekologicheskomu_upravleniju in russian language and also on the online platform: <https://kyrgyz-demo-republic-village-covid-19.yrpri.org/group/3282>. Feedback and recommendations received in response to this disclosed document were reflected in the final text.

1. Project background

Water resources are the most important natural wealth of Kyrgyzstan, the effective use of which directly depend on its economic development perspectives and the place in global economy. At the same time, experience in the development of water resources proves the necessity of addressing the challenges of the development of Kyrgyzstan, and creating conditions for social progress.

Despite that the level of electrification (rate of the grid connection) is basically high (the average index within the country is about 95%), reliability and quality of service provision are very low in terms of its quality (low voltage). The reliability is worsened by a combination of factors - aging infrastructure, overloads, high distribution losses, inefficient use due to low tariffs and insufficient generation of power capacity (during winter season).

Access to uninterrupted and efficient electricity supply is crucial for the well-being of population as well as the provision of public services in the Kyrgyz Republic. Exports of clean excess energy during the summer at a relatively low cost would help the Kyrgyz Republic receive income needed to strengthen the budget in order to finance fuel resources to meet electricity needs during winter and to promote energy efficiency programs, thus allowing for more efficient medium and long-term management of the energy crises related to shortage of electricity in winter periods. In 2006, the Central Asian countries (Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan) and the South Asian countries (Afghanistan and Pakistan) signed a memorandum of understanding defining the basis for regional energy market - the Central Asian and South Asian Regional Energy Market (CASAREM) - for distributing the surplus energy resources of Central Asia to meet electricity needs in South Asia. The first stage of CASAREM is to establish the necessary power transmission systems and trading infrastructure systems to sell about 1,300 megawatts (MW) of electricity from Central Asia to South Asia. In May 2016 in Dushanbe, the leaders of these four countries officially announced the launch of the CASA 1000 Project.

In order to mitigate the security risks of the Project aimed at exporting electricity from the Kyrgyz Republic to South Asia in order to strengthen the ownership of communities living along the power line and at the same time use the opportunity to develop these communities (including access to uninterrupted year-round electricity supply) within Kyrgyzstan, 450 km of the AC transmission line will be used in CASA1000 Project, that will extend the TL from the Datka Substation (Jalalabad Oblast) to the border, with an additional 25 kilometers on the Tajik side, reaching the Khujand Substation. The line will follow the borders of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, passing through regions that are economically weak and isolated, prone to regular ethnic tensions and conflicts between Kyrgyz and Uzbek border guards (Jalal-Abad, Osh and Batken). The total cost of CASA-1000 Project is currently estimated at US\$ 1.7 billion. The Kyrgyz share will be financed by the World Bank grant directly to the NEGK which will in charge of the Kyrgyz portion of the project.

Since the CASA1000 Transmission line will not directly provide power to nearby communities, the Community Support Project (CSP), which is based on a community-driven development approach, was designed to create a channel through which the CASA1000 Project will implement a benefit sharing mechanism. Under the CASA1000-CSP in the Kyrgyz Republic¹, villages in 42 ayil aimaks will be supported in the improvement of electricity supply, social facilities (such as FAP First Aid Posts, kindergartens, expanding school buildings, improving rural roads) and livelihood facilities for youth employment (such as greenhouses or workshops). Such community-level investments parallel to the CASA1000 project are aimed at addressing social risks and building a sense of ownership, as villages affected by the transmission line can benefit from local investments. CASA1000-CSP. The Corridor of Impact (CoI), covering 3 kilometers from the Transmission line, follows along the Kyrgyz-Uzbek border in the Ferghana Valley and includes communities of 42 Ayil Aymak Jalal-Abad, Osh and Batken oblasts, which are economically and socially vulnerable

The target communities receiving support from CASA1000-CSP project are the following:

¹ In all four countries where CSP is being implementing.

- (i) Communities in the immediate vicinity of the power line: all residents of villages through which the power line passes;
- (ii) Communities in the Corridor of Impact: all residents of 77 villages in the CoI within 1.5 km of the power line (including those who live “in the immediate vicinity” of the power line);
- (iii) Communities in Ayil Aimak, which are crossed by a power line.

Due to the pandemic of coronavirus infection (COVID-19) that began in 2020 and the ongoing measures in the country to prevent the spread of infection, the specific measures include the introduction of quarantine, a self-isolation regime, as well as restrictions on relocation, trade and industrial ties both between Central Asian countries and inside the country. The proposed AF is aimed at expanding the coverage of CASA1000-CSP project activities to support communities in all ayil aimaks in the three southern regions. In order to create more resilient communities, the AF focuses primarily on restoring livelihoods affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and improving access to primary health care in rural communities. Accordingly, such activities will include: (i) support for the development of livelihoods; (ii) supporting social infrastructure that improves access to local health care or stimulates investment in livelihoods development; and (iii) the necessary technical assistance, capacity building and project management.

2. Project activities and preliminary environmental assessment

2.1. Project activities

The Project Development Objective (PDO) of CSP is to support the improvement of livelihood development, the empowerment and infrastructure services (including energy supply) in order to increase socio-economic opportunities, inclusion and stability in the communities in the area of the CASA-1000 transmission line, as well as support of the community affected by the COVID crisis.

The project will adopt the “1 + 3” structure. “1” refers to the first year during which investments will be directed towards providing energy infrastructure at the local level and raising awareness of energy issues. “3” refers to three cycles (once a year) of community-driven development activities. In the first year, not only communication with the CASA-1000 will be created, but also a significant risk of public concern that electricity is exported through the transmission line will be eliminated, while they experience significant problems with the quality of household electricity supply.

The project includes the following components and subcomponents aimed at achieving the overall goal of the project - increasing local capacity for joint planning of the development process and improving access to reliable infrastructure in target communities.

2.2 Key Changes under the Additional Financing

The Project Development Objective will be revised to expand the target area of the project, but remains the same in all other respects. The PDO will be to engage communities in the development of social and economic infrastructure in order to enhance services, livelihoods, and inclusion in target oblasts near the CASA1000 Transmission Line.

The **project coverage** will be expanded. The target areas in Jalalabad, Osh and Batken Oblasts will increase from 42 AAs to approximately 187 AAs to cover all rural AAs in the oblasts in the south through which the CASA1000 transmission line passes.

Component 1: Support for Community-led Investments in Social and Economic Infrastructure

Through investments in small social and economic infrastructure, communities will have access to improved social and economic infrastructure for poverty reduction, enhanced livelihoods, and youth development. No disbursements have been made under Component 1.

Additional financing (AF) 15.0 million. USD will be allocated to this component to support another 145 AAs, to improve access to medical services, investment in livelihoods in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken regions. The distribution of AA sub-grants for investment in subcomponents 1B and 1C will follow the same principles and methodology as for the parent project, considering the AA population, poverty and remoteness. The introduction of AF will take place over three cycles (about 50 AAs will be supported in each cycle), including the AA's t hit hardest by the COVID-19 crisis.

Subcomponent 1A: Support for Electricity Improvements in target villages (1st year).

Activities under this subcomponent will be aimed at improving electricity supply (transformer substations, power lines, street lighting, etc.), using alternative energy sources, as well as conducting awareness-raising campaigns on energy-efficient technologies in communities located near power lines. The following events will be held within the framework of the subcomponent:

- Informing communities about the results of the NEGK study, about the state of the village's electric power system;
- Prioritizing energy supply problems at the village level;
- Subgrants for rural electricity supply.

For additional financing, no changes are anticipated to this subcomponent.

Subcomponent 1B: Support for social infrastructure and services in target villages.

Under the subcomponent, the implementation of the “traditional community-based development component” will be implemented, where the community selects priority investments at the village level with the active involvement of local communities.

Support for three rounds of community-selected investments for the development of small infrastructures (for 30 communities annually) including support for expansion and renovation of buildings, construction of new facilities (access to adequate electricity and energy conservation, kindergartens, schools, street lighting, roads, improvement of pasture infrastructure, medical centers, youth centers and sports facilities). The investment will amount to approximately \$ 4 million for all target villages, within three years starting from the second investment year. The distribution coefficient of grants by villages and the share of community contributions will be further specified

Within the framework of **additional financing**, the implementation of this subcomponent finances priority subprojects of social infrastructure and medical services, selected through the decision-making process based on the participation established in Subcomponent 2A. It is anticipated that, considering the needs associated with COVID-19, the selected subprojects will include the repair or construction of first aid posts (FAPs), family medical centers and support for their needs related to hygiene, sanitation and drinking water. However, communities can also give priority to subprojects that will underpin their efforts to strengthen livelihoods, such as kindergartens (nurseries, part-time kindergartens, etc.) that allow women to work. The number of AAs that will select these facilities will not be known until the prioritization process is completed. As in the main project, the AF will monitor whether subprojects in women's focus groups are selected as a priority for investment.

Subcomponent 1C: Support for Livelihoods in selected Ayil Aimaks

Under this subcomponent, support will be provided in the construction of economic facilities at the AA level (such as greenhouses, craft workshops, agricultural processing facilities or IT centers, etc.) that promote entrepreneurship. The sub-grant will be the equivalent of \$ 1.4 million under the project. The construction of revenue-generating facilities, such as greenhouses, the provision of domestic services, car repair shops, craft services, etc.) is expected. The grant allocation coefficient and the share of community contributions will be further clarified.

Additional financing. To address the acute shortage of economic opportunities in targeted AAs and the loss of livelihoods caused by the COVID-19 crisis and economic downturn, the subcomponent will expand support for the construction of livelihood support facilities related to value chains. Although the exact types of subprojects are not currently known, the likely value chains will be: (i) agricultural production and processing, as well as supporting sectors; (ii) arts and crafts, clothing production; (iii) the digital sector and the services sector; and (iv) new products and services in response to the COVID-19 crisis. In the southern regions, the project is likely to support refrigerated warehouses, fruit and vegetable greenhouses and warehouses, honey processing workshops, car workshops, craft workshops and multi-purpose work centers. About 2,000 jobs are expected to be created as a result of the expansion or creation of enterprises in value chains.

Subcomponent 1C will also support vulnerable households associated with value chains in restoring their livelihoods, supporting small facilities as part of a livelihood support system. Such facilities are specifically designed for beneficiaries who do not have access to any other forms of financing. The creation of such facilities may include, for example, supporting vulnerable women in the manufacture of crafts or clothing related to the value chain of crafts or tourism, supporting young people to purchase equipment for the production of honey related to the value chain of honey, or buying tools for repair fitter agricultural machinery.

Component 2: Support for Community Mobilization, Youth Engagement and Communications

As part of this component, all social mobilization processes, a communication campaign and information dissemination activities aimed at relevant stakeholders in aiyl aimaks and, possibly, oblasts/rayons along the Transmission line will be financed. It is planned to develop a multimedia communication strategy, with due regard to the level of education, access to the Internet, etc.

This component will be oriented to both to local communities and local self-government bodies (local administrations and Local Keneshes). As part of an innovative process involving youth as community-led process leaders, lessons from social cohesion will be adapted at the community's initiative.

- ***Subcomponent 2A: Support for community mobilization, social accountability and youth engagement***

- ***Subcomponent 2B: Communication***

- ***Subcomponent 2C: Livelihoods Support Program for target communities***

Subcomponent 2A will support a range of community mobilization and capacity-building activities to ensure that: (i) communities, especially youth and marginalized groups, are actively involved in the selection of projects aimed at reducing poverty; (ii) investments under Component 1 aimed at socio-economic infrastructure (including electricity supply) were indeed the highest priority projects for the communities; and (iii) all members of the target communities received the information, necessary assistance and capacity building for decision-making, based on their needs, and that women, vulnerable and poor households are involved in the decision-making process.

In AF, subcomponent 2A will be expanded to additional target areas. This will ensure that all AAs are supported by community mobilization activities, which will ensure that component 1 communities make decisions on investments in social and economic infrastructure, respond to the needs of all community members, and processes are designed to reach the poor and vulnerable. The subcomponent will also finance the same social responsibility activities that are planned under the CASA1000-CSP and CESA, as well as strengthen the mobilization, capacity building and involvement of youth near border and enclave areas.

Subcomponent 2B: Communication

Subcomponent 2B aims to ensure the voting rights and participation of young women and men by assisting in the implementation of selected: (i) awareness-raising activities; (ii) citizen engagement activities; and (iii) social accountability activities conducted with and by young men and women in targeted communities. This will focus on creating communities with development knowledge and more knowledge of local governance issues (including effectiveness, transparency and accountability). Both these support areas will form the basis of Component 1, and at the same time, they will be aimed at providing broader skills that will be applied in solving civil issues of local importance.

Additional Financing. In addition to the communications developed as part of the parent project (which focuses on relations with the CASA1000), AF will create a reliable communications platform for all villages and AA in the target areas to increase resilience and national and local ties. The purpose of this communications support is to create two-way information and feedback mechanisms that will ensure that communities: (i) receive official and up-to-date information about the project, as well as COVID-19 and other emergencies, (ii) access to a reliable mechanism in real time to provide feedback on project processes and on gaps in services and functions; and (iii) promoting overall project monitoring. The two-way communication-feedback platform is vital in an emergency so that all communities are in contact with higher authorities and have a mechanism to express their needs. ARIS will create a small group to ensure that communications and materials meet the needs of 187 targeted AAs, adjusted as necessary to continuously improve efficiency. The subcomponent will finance: (i) local communication materials (including support for materials coordinated by the MoH); (ii) distribution through traditional mobilization (public gatherings and local events) under Subcomponent 2A, traditional media (radio, television, telephone), as well as through social media campaigns. This subcomponent will further support the development of distance learning products needed to develop the skills of facilitators and other local stakeholders in the context after COVID-19.

Subcomponent 2C: *Livelihoods Support Program for target communities*

The new Subcomponent 2C will support the development of a livelihood support program. As part of the ongoing project, the Support Program, which provides training, coaching and mentoring/training on critical livelihoods, is supported by a parallel grant from the Japan Social Development Fund (L4Y-CSP). As part of the Fund, the support system needed by the target beneficiaries to restore the livelihoods affected by COVID-19 and its consequences will be funded. The livelihood support system will target vulnerable community members identified as: (i) extremely poor; (ii) persons with disabilities; (iii) unemployed elderly people (of working age); (iv) unemployed women; (v) members of large households; (vi) single-headed households; and (vii) at-risk youth. The Subcomponent will finance technical assistance, local market and beneficiary assessments and value chains, as well as training, coaching and mentoring to support the survival of microenterprises.

Component 3: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation

This component will finance the costs of ARIS as an executive agency related to project management, including coordination and supervision of the implementation of activities, financial management, annual audit, as well as monitoring and evaluation. Responsibilities for managing and coordinating project activities will be assigned to a group of project management specialists formed within ARIS.

The project will coordinate the activities of construction, design and other organizations during the implementation of the project, take the necessary measures to ensure environmental safeguards and mitigate the social and environmental impact, manage the regional offices of ARIS in the regions. Within the framework of the Project component, coordination will be carried out between the Ayil okmotu and the parties involved in the implementation of the project. Project management will be based on the ARIS information system.

Component 4: Contingent emergency response component (~ 0 USD)

The AF will include a Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC), which in the event of an urgent need for assistance in response to an eligible crisis or emergency, will enable the GoK to reallocate project funds to response efforts. Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, this provisional zero component is designed as a mechanism that will allow for rapid access to project funds for a Kyrgyz Republic response and recovery to crisis. Activities would be targeted to mitigate and respond to the socioeconomic impacts of the crisis. To trigger this component, the government would need to declare an emergency or provide a statement of facts justifying the request for activation of the use of the emergency funding. If used, potential funds can be mobilized in accordance with World Bank procedures for a quick response to crisis and emergency situations, which will minimize previous training procedures and fiduciary requirements and requirements for measures to reduce social and environmental impact.

The activities under this Component will cover both natural disasters and man-made disasters, including epidemics. This component will not have any lists of positive or negative impacts. Therefore, it is extremely difficult to describe the potential risks and mitigation measures that are associated with emergency response and potential vulnerabilities and / or groups. In this regard, the process of selecting potential activities and institutional mechanisms for ensuring environmental and social due diligence, monitoring and necessary capacity-building measures are described for this component. The selection process will allow you to indicate which types of emergency response measures can be carried out without any additional environmental or social assessment, and which of them will require an assessment (and at what level) before they can be implemented. This component will not finance any activity that will be assigned to Category "A" in accordance with OP WB 4.01 "Environmental Assessment".

Environmental measures during the implementation of Component 4

If component 4 is to be launched, the initiator of the activity, i.e., the applicant, together with the application for financing the response and restoration measures, will have to fill out the Environmental Review/Screening Form (Annex 9.). The information provided in this Form will be used by ARIS to assess the scope of activities in terms of their environmental impact and the necessary mitigation measures, as well as to assign the environmental category

of the subproject in accordance with OP WB 4.01 “Environmental Assessment”. ARIS will need to indicate the type of environmental tool (full ESMP or ESMP checklist) required to determine the impacts and mitigation measures for the subproject. The ESMPs will be disclosed and submitted for approval to the World Bank project team safeguards experts. No activities can be financed without the approval of environmental forms, while necessary environmental studies can be carried out simultaneously with restoration/response operations.

3. Legal and Institutional framework

3.1 National legislative and regulatory framework

The main regulatory legal acts regulating environmental safeguards, labor and safety in the Kyrgyz Republic (“KR”) are presented below. Other legislative and by-laws applicable to the project are presented in **Annex 5**: (other legislative and by-laws).

The Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic (2010) is the basis of the entire legislative framework. The Constitution provides for the right of all citizens to a favorable environment for life and health, and to compensation for harm caused to health or property by actions in the field of environmental management.

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Environmental safeguards”² is the basis for comprehensive regulation of public relations in the field of interaction between society and nature. The law establishes the basic principles of environmental safeguards and defines measures to ensure environmental safeguards in terms of standardizing the quality of the environment, defining specially protected natural areas, establishing rules and procedures for managing natural resources, introducing a system of monitoring and environmental monitoring, as well as strengthening response procedures for emergencies. The law prohibits the financing and implementation of projects related to environmental management, without a positive conclusion of the state environmental review.

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Environmental Expertise”³ ensures compliance of economic and other activities with environmental requirements. The law applies to projects that may have an impact on the environment, including a feasibility study and project documentation for construction, reconstruction, expansion, technical re-equipment, as well as to other projects that may have such an impact, regardless of their estimated cost, departmental affiliation and ownership.

The law obliges the initiator of the project to submit the necessary documents related to the project and its environmental impact for conducting a state environmental review. The expert commission of the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry is responsible for reviewing the submitted documents.

To finance or implement the project, a positive conclusion of the state environmental review is required. A negative conclusion will lead to a ban on the implementation of the project.

In the Kyrgyz Republic, two types of environmental impact assessments are carried out: state and public (the conclusion of a public environmental impact assessment is advisory).

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “General Technical Regulation for Ensuring Environmental Safety in the Kyrgyz Republic”⁴ establishes general requirements for ensuring environmental safety in the design and implementation of economic and other activities for the production, storage, transportation and disposal of products.

The law establishes the types of economic activity subject to environmental review and their hazard categories (I, II and III), which are determined depending on the amount of environmental pollution, the amount and species composition of harmful substances released into the atmosphere, discharged onto the terrain or water bodies, as well as disposed waste). Types of economic activity subject to mandatory environmental review). The hazard category is determined by the state authorized body on the basis of information provided by the subject of economic and other activities.

² dated June 16, 1999 No. 53 (as amended on March 23, 2020 No. 29).

³dated June 16, 1999 No. 54 (as amended on May 4, 2015 No. 92).

⁴dated May 8, 2009 No. 151 (as amended and supplemented on July 8, 2019 N 83).

The Regulation on the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure in the Kyrgyz Republic (2015) establishes the procedure for assessing the environmental impact of the proposed activity. Environmental Impact Assessment (“EIA”) consists of the following stages: (1) a decision to conduct an EIA, (2) a preliminary EIA (based on the feasibility study of the project) (3) an EIA (based on the project documentation — a project, a working draft) and (4) after the project analysis pro (conducted one year after the start of business). For facilities with a low level of environmental impact specified in the Regulation, only a statement of environmental consequences is filled out.

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Production and Consumption Wastes” (2001) regulates relations arising in the process of generation, collection, storage, use, neutralization, transportation and burial of production and consumption wastes, state administration, supervision and control in the field of waste management. preventing the negative impact of production and consumption wastes on the environment and human health when handling them, as well as maximizing their involvement in economic circulation as an additional source of raw materials.

In accordance with the law, activities of legal entities and individuals related to waste management are subject to licensing in accordance with the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Licensing”.

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On protection of atmospheric air” (1999-2016) defines the basic principles of the Kyrgyz Republic aimed at ensuring the purity of atmospheric air and improving its quality, preventing and mitigating chemical, physical, biological and other effects on air quality. According to the law, the contractor undertakes to carry out demolition or construction activities, as well as transportation and temporary storage of waste, minimizing dust and other emissions into the air.

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On labor protection”⁵ establishes the legal basis for regulating relations in the field of labor protection between workers and employers and is aimed at creating working conditions that meet the requirements of safety, occupational health and the working environment.

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Industrial Safety of Production Facilities”⁶ defines the legal, economic and social basis for ensuring the safe operation of hazardous production facilities and is aimed at preventing accidents at hazardous production facilities and ensuring the readiness of legal entities operating hazardous production facilities to localize and eliminate the consequences of these accidents.

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “Technical Regulation” On Industrial Safety” (2013) defines the main provisions of technical regulation in the field of industrial safety, aimed at preventing accidents at hazardous production facilities and ensuring the preparedness of organizations to localize their consequences.

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On ensuring fire safety” (2016) is aimed at protecting the life and health of citizens, property of individuals and legal entities, state and municipal property from fires, defines the main provisions of technical regulation in the field of fire safety and establishes general fire safety requirements for products, objects of protection, including buildings and structures, production facilities, fire-technical products and general-purpose products.

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Pastures” was developed with the aim of ensuring economically viable sustainable use of pastures. In their operation, an approach based on the involvement of local communities and assuming their participation in it was used. The Law "On Pastures" should provide a legal basis for sustainable pasture management, the elimination of three tier management and the transfer of all functions and powers of ayil okmotu.

The Law on Chemicalization and Plant Protection (1999) defines the legal, economic, environmental, social and organizational basis for the chemicalization and protection of plants in the interests of protecting the health of the

⁵Dated 1 June 2003, № 167 (with corrections and additions of 26 July 2019, № 142).

⁶ Dated 19 November 2001, № 93 (with corrections and additions of 2 August 2016, № 160).

population, animals, the environment, preventing or eliminating the effects of pollution of soil, plant and animal products.

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On measures to protect the environment and public health from the adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides” of July 27, 2001 N 376 was approved, which approved the List of chemicals and pesticides, the use of which is prohibited or strictly limited.

In accordance with article 3 of the Law “On the Chemicalization and Protection of Plants”, the supply and use of pesticides that have not passed registration tests and are not included in the List of pesticides and agrochemicals approved for use in the Kyrgyz Republic is prohibited.

The Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic “On approval of the State catalog of pesticides and agrochemicals approved for use in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2011 - 2019” was also adopted.

The Public Health Act (2020) whose main objectives are to protect public health; formation of a healthy lifestyle of citizens in the Kyrgyz Republic, prevention of infectious and non-infectious diseases

The medical waste management procedure (DGKR dated 12/30/2019 No. 719) was developed in order to ensure sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population, to prevent harmful effects on human health and the environment, to improve and systematize the waste management rules of healthcare organizations and is intended for medical organizations, regardless of ownership.

3.2 Institutional framework for environmental assessment and management, labor protection and fire safety

A number of government departments are responsible for managing and protecting the environment in the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as labor protection and ensuring safety measures (Table 4). The lead agency is the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry, whose mandate is to ensure compliance with environmental legislation.

Table 1: The main government bodies performing functions to ensure environmental safeguards, labor and safety

Agency	Related functions
State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (SAEPF)	1) determine the state policy in the field of environmental protection; 2) establish quality standards and environmental safeguards standards; 3) defines specially protected natural areas; 4) establish a system for monitoring environmental pollution; 5) conducts environmental review of design documents and business activities.
Department of Environmental Monitoring	Monitors the state of atmospheric air, soil, and water
State Inspectorate for Environmental and Technical Safety under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	Carries out state supervision and control over the implementation of environmental and technical safety requirements Carries out state supervision and control over compliance with labor protection and fire safety requirements
Ministry of Health (Ministry of Health) Department of Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance (SES)	Carries out bacteriological and chemical monitoring of the quality of drinking water, monitors electromagnetic radiation, noise levels, vibration
Agency for Hydrometeorology under the Ministry of Emergencies of the Kyrgyz Republic (Kyrgyzhydromet)	It monitors the state of atmospheric air and surface water

Kyrgyz State Design Institute for Land Management under the State Registration Service of the Kyrgyz Republic (Kyrgyzgiprozem)	Conducts a number of measures on land management and land cadastre throughout the Kyrgyz Republic, regardless of the legal form of land users
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Basic legal acts in the social sphere

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On State Guarantees and Compensations for Persons Living and Working in Highlands and Remote Hard-to-reach Areas"
Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on state benefits in the Kyrgyz Republic"
Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Guaranteed State Minimum Social Standards"
The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Basics of Social Services for the Population in the Kyrgyz Republic"
The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Basic Principles of Budget Law in the Kyrgyz Republic"
Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Set of Measures to Ensure the Rights and Improve the Quality of Life of Persons with Disabilities in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2014-2017"
Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic "On establishing the size of state benefits"
Code of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Children"
Family Code of the Kyrgyz Republic
Civil Code of the Kyrgyz Republic
Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Kyrgyz Republic
Model Regulation "On the Commission on Social Issues under the Executive Bodies of Local Self-Government"

3.3 World Bank Safeguards Policies

According to the World Bank's Safeguards Policies, the Environmental Assessment (EA) is a process that precedes the phase of project implementation, and it is aimed to assess the project's potential environmental risks and impact; identify the project alternatives; ways to improve the selection, location, planning, design and implementation of the project by preventing, minimizing, mitigating or compensating for damage caused by negative environmental impacts and improving the positive impacts. EA includes the processes for mitigating and managing negative environmental impacts during the implementation of the project and its sub-projects.

There is a 10 + 1 principle of the environmental and social protective measures of the World Bank aimed at avoiding, minimizing and mitigating potentially negative environmental and social impacts of the projects financed by the World Bank. The World Bank Safeguards Policies triggered by the project and its applicability to the project are given in Table 2 below.

Table 2. World Bank's Safeguards Policies and their applicability to the project

Safeguards Policies	Applicability
Environmental assessment (OP / BP 4.01)	The OP is triggered in case the project has negative environmental and social impact associated with soil degradation, water and air pollution, occupational safety and health issues, and so on. It is also believed that such

Safeguards Policies	Applicability
	potential impacts will be mostly temporary, applicable only to the project sites.
Involuntary Resettlement (OP / BP 4.12)	This OP is applicable, since activities for Component 1, specifically related to the construction / reconstruction, might have resettlement impacts including access restrictions and minor land acquisitions.
Disclosure Policy (BP 17.50)	The ESMF and the RPF will be made public and will also be the subject of public discussions in the country. These documents will also be disclosed in the World Bank Infoshop prior to the project evaluation. All safety checklist data to be prepared in the future will also follow the principle of disclosure of the Bank's information.

The procedure of environmental assessment of subproject proposals

The ARIS conducts an environmental screening of each of the proposed subproject in order to determine the environmental category and the type of environmental management tool. The Bank recommends to classify the proposed project into one of the three categories, depending on the type, location, vulnerability and scale of the project, and the nature and magnitude of potential environmental impacts.

Category A. For sub-projects of this category the impacts are significant, and requires an overall environmental assessment, since the types of environmental impact can be extremely diverse. The CASA1000-CSP project will not support the activities assigned to this category.

Category B. For sub-projects of this category, it is mandatory to carry out the assessment in the form of general environmental screening of risks, impacts and selected mitigation measures, and develop an environmental and social management plan (ESMP) (or environmental management plan (EMP) where relevant), and a monitoring plan (MP) for environmental measures. Public disclosure and consultations on ESMP or EMP are mandatory for all subprojects with relatively significant risks, especially if they are of the community concern and public interests and imply considerable environmental changes.

Category C. This category is assigned for subprojects with negligible environmental and social risks. As a rule, there is no particular need for EMP or ESMP, since there are no negative environmental impacts from the project activities.

Involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12). The significant physical resettlement is not expected under the project. However, the impact in the form of temporary acquisition of land, restriction of access to livelihoods are expected due to construction works for improvement, replacement or reconstruction of electrical lines, construction/reconstruction of health care facilities, schools, kindergartens, water supply, improvement of pasture infrastructure, establishment of craft shops etc.

Since the priority activities are defined at the community level, the scope of construction works will not be known until the decision-making process is completed.

The RPF sets out the eligibility requirements and rights for compensations. As soon as the project design is finalized and the types of works and location are known, the local government shall prepare RAP, if necessary, in line with RPF requirements and obtain its approval from WB, discuss it with PAPs and disclose it. The civil works shall not begin until the RAP is fully developed.

The RPF is the guiding document for the development of appropriate measures to mitigate impacts on the social sector caused by the anticipated sub-projects, which locations have not yet been identified. RPF has been developed on the basis of OP 4.12 "Involuntary Resettlement " and agreed with the World Bank.

RPF includes measures to mitigate impacts involving land acquisition, restriction of access to land or services, and property loss and guide the preparation of the RAPs which will identify impacts from the project, the extent of the impact (temporary or permanent) on land use/access to land or facilities, and will determine the procedures for providing compensation and relocation assistance to the project-affected people including amounts of compensation.

Reporting

ARIS should annually provide the World Bank with general information about the funded sub-projects, their environmental and social impacts in order to assess and prevent any cumulative effects of similar investments. ARIS will provide the WB project supervision mission with all the results of environmental and social assessments and environmental and social impact management plans prepared as part of the funded sub-projects.

4. Comparison of national legislation and World Bank environmental assessment requirements

Despite the fact that the basic rules and procedures for environmental assessment provided for in national legislation are somewhat similar to the requirements of the World Bank, there is a difference that mainly relates to categories of preliminary environmental assessment (screening).

The national legislation defines the types of economic activity subject to mandatory environmental review. The procedure for conducting an environmental impact assessment according to national legislation (otzenka vozdeistviya na okruzhayushchuyu sredu – OVOS – Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)) consists of the following stages: (1) a decision to conduct an OVOS, (2) a preliminary OVOS (based on the feasibility study of the project) (3) OVOS (based on the project documentation - a project, working draft) and (4) post-project analysis (carried out one year after the start of activities). For facilities with a low level of environmental impact specified in the Regulation, only a pre-OVOS may be conducted. In the Kyrgyz Republic, two types of environmental assessments can be carried out, state and public. The conclusion of the latter is advisory in nature.

WB requirements. In order to meet the WB requirement, the environmental assessment may use a number of tools: environmental impact assessment (EIA), regional or sectoral EA, environmental audit, threat level and risk assessment, ESMP. The EIA uses one or several of these tools or its specific, as relevant. If the project is likely to have regional or sectoral impacts, the regional or sectoral EA is required. In this project the most subprojects of category “B” will require the ESMP (see Annexes 3 and 4).

In the framework of this project and its additional financing, the principle of “greatest restrictions” is used to harmonize the requirements of national legislation and the World Bank on the environment impact assessment: when selecting subprojects and monitoring their implementation, those provisions and principles that have the stronger restrictions compared to others are considered and reflected in the ESMP. That is, if national requirements are stronger in relation to the environment management planning than the requirements of the World Bank, then these requirements of national legislation have a priority for contractors, designers and other project partners. If the requirements of the Bank are in some respects more stringent than national requirements, then the provisions of the Bank shall prevail.

5. Subproject/sub-grant selection

In the preparation and implementation of a subproject/sub-grant, it may be necessary to conduct and develop:

- Environmental Impact Assessment;
- Environmental Management Plan;
- Monitoring Plan of the Projected Activities.

The Kyrgyz legislation provides a list of activities for which a “Full OVOS (EIA)” is required (**Annex 1**). The activities from this list are subject to be evaluated as Category A or Category B according to the classification of the WB (see above)

The activities from the list shall undergo the assessment based on **Category A** and **Category B** in accordance with the Bank’s classification (see above).

Subprojects of **Category A** are not financed by this Project since the types of environmental impacts can be extremely diverse, and the impacts are very serious and may impose significant adverse environmental impact. Such an impact may cover a territory larger than the sites or facilities on which the work is supposed to be carried out.

For **Category B** subprojects with reversible and relatively small environmental and social impacts site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) (or Environmental Management Plans (EMP), where relevant) will be developed. They will reflect ways to prevent, minimize or mitigate possible risks and negative consequences through the adoption of appropriate preventive measures, which will be provided for in the development of design and estimate documentation or a technical solution. This means that potential negative impacts will be eliminated or reduced to acceptable levels.

The initiators of the priority proposals (communities) fill out the **Preliminary Assessment Screening Checklist (Annex 2)** to determine the environmental category of the sub-project in accordance with the WB classification and submit it along with the project proposal to ARIS.

ARIS conducts the preliminary social and -environmental risk assessment (screening) based on the submitted screening list and rejects those sub-projects that fall into **Category A**. The proposals that are categorized as “unacceptable”, according to the World Bank classification, are rejected in accordance with Annex 1.1. When selecting priority proposals ARIS shall be guided by the principles of risk assessment: i.e. even if this activity is not on the list, and ARIS considers it as too risky for funding, then this proposal may be rejected.

In accordance with the national legislation, the economic activities (sub-project / sub-grant) requiring OVOS shall undergo a mandatory state OVOS in accordance with Annex 1.

For the priority proposals with more significant impacts on socio-ecological environment, the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) shall be drawn up in accordance with Annex 3, and the mandatory public consultations to be held. If the proposals are having the least impact, then the initiators prepare the ESMP checklist in accordance with Annex 4.

In order to assess the risks of a socio-environmental nature in the event of emergency response, the preliminary assessment check-list shall also be applied in accordance with Annex 2, the category is determined following the procedure and, if necessary, the abbreviated or full Management Plans shall be prepared.

6. Scope and objectives of the site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan

The ESMP is considered a binding document that must be followed during sub-projects' implementation. The ESMP consists of a set of mitigation, monitoring and institutional responsibility measures that will be taken during the implementation and operation of facilities to eliminate negative environmental and social impacts on a specific project site, compensate them, or reduce them to an acceptable level. The Environmental and Social Management Plan or ESMP checklist (**Annex 3 part 4**) describes measures to mitigate the characteristic impacts resulting from the construction, reconstruction of buildings or structures, including labor protection and safety, earthwork, and the collection and disposal of solid and hazardous waste.

ARIS will be responsible for monitoring the compliance of all the measures financed under the Project with the measures of the World Bank's environmental and social safeguards policies applicable to the Project, as well as with the requirements of the national legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic. Environmental monitoring of the work will be carried out in accordance with the ESMP (annex 3 part 3) or ESMP checklist (annex 4 part 4) described in this document. Environmental and social monitoring involves regular inspection of sites for all physical activities of the Project, funded by project contractors, and monitoring the implementation of the ESMP and RAP, if necessary. A form for the supervision of construction work or reconstruction and modernization was developed. This form will be of practical value when conducting environmental and social monitoring (**Annex 5**).

Contractors and beneficiaries of the Project are required to comply with the Project ESMF/checklist. The contractor should have specialized personnel responsible for the implementation of the site-specific ESMP at the construction stage (and the RAP, if necessary). ARIS will monitor the implementation of mitigation measures and the implementation of good practice prescribed by these documents, and if deficiencies are identified, it will notify the contractors / beneficiaries of the sub-project of the identified problems and will require corrective actions. In case of non-elimination of violations of requirements of the RAP/ESMP, ARIS will impose the sanctions provided for violation of the terms of the contract. The ESMP will be included in the tender documentation for the performance of work, and the RAP, if necessary, will be attached to the contracts for implementation of works, and thus, contractors will be required to comply with the requirements of this documentation. The contractor will receive a copy of the RAP after its preparation and become familiar with the anticipated impact on relocation and will ensure a minimum degree of impact. In cases where the RAP requires the repair or restoration of the property of the Project Affected Population (PAP), these measures will be included in the contract with the construction organization.

7. Potential environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures under the Project

7.1 Environmental and social benefits

The project will have generally positive environmental and social impacts on the proposed project sites.

The expected benefits of investments include: (i) reduction of energy losses due to the installation of modernized TP, installation of lighting, power lines, (ii) increase of reliability and quality of power supply due to priority measures aimed at the most vulnerable areas, (iii) improvement of rural infrastructure, water supply, reconstruction/construction of medical institutions, schools, kindergartens, (iv) installation of efficient environmentally friendly heating stoves, (v) improving access to medical facilities; (vi) production and processing of organic agricultural products

7.2 Potential negative environmental and social impacts

It is expected that the Project may cause certain short-term negative impacts: impact on soil and water as a result of construction work, increased noise levels, limited movement of vehicles during construction and rehabilitation works, construction dust and debris, as well as the safety of workers and the public, disposal and the storage of medical waste, the use of banned pesticides/herbicides, damage to fertile land, and chemical pollution of natural waters. However, these negative impacts will be temporary and related to the construction and operation object, and they can be easily mitigated by the implementation of appropriate measures to prevent and (or) mitigate. Negative impacts on the natural habitat, protected areas, objects of historical and cultural heritage are expected to be minimal or mitigated.

As a result of the implementation of the Project and its AF, the main potential negative environmental impacts during the implementation of the Project may be due to the following reasons:

Water pollution. When fuels and lubricants leak from construction vehicles and stored waste, as well as other mechanisms, petroleum products and chemicals can contaminate the soil, enter groundwater, or drain into surface water bodies. Maintenance and washing of machinery near natural streams can also lead to water pollution. If the temporary settlements of builders are formed at the construction site, environmental pollution can be caused by sanitary facilities.

Impacts on biodiversity. The necessary earthwork for construction, repair or agriculture can damage the vegetation cover and lead to deforestation. Quarries for building materials, disposal of excess material and waste can disturb the animal world, including the impact on the natural habitat. However, since all work will be carried out mainly on the developed territory, significant damage is unlikely, as well as impacts on cultural heritage sites or the natural habitat.

Noise, vibration and temporary air pollution. Dust will be generated as a result of construction work, transportation of building materials/waste, and freight traffic. A significant increase in noise level is expected in the process of construction, transportation of material, work of construction equipment, in particular, during excavation, pneumatic drilling, construction cranes. Noise and vibration will cause concern for local residents if the work is carried out in the immediate vicinity of residential areas.

Seismic zone. According to the Institute of Seismology of the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic, the project location area is in the seismic activity zone with a magnitude of 9 or higher (8, 9 and > 9 points on the Richter Scale). When designing and building foundations, you should carefully study the potential seismic factors and decide based on them.

Formation of garbage and hazardous waste. The following types of rubbish can be generated in the course of project implementation: (i) construction waste, transport, loading and unloading, compressors, jack hammers and other construction equipment, excess soil and stones, cut down trees, shrubs, household waste, obsolete equipment and materials, and; (ii) hazardous waste - construction waste containing asbestos plaster, lead-based

paints, asbestos slate, mercury-containing waste, mineral wool and roofing material, worn tires, filters and oils from construction equipment and transformer substations, containers from used fertilizers and pesticides.

Hazardous production factors as a result of construction work. A direct impact on the safety and health of people during construction work can be caused by various factors, for example, high-altitude work, the operation of cranes and bulldozers, welding, and sanitary conditions, electric shock, etc. The potential impact on the safety and health of workers is also associated with work-related injuries during construction (structural failure, etc.) or contaminated drinking water or food.

Electric shock. Electric shock occurs in contact with an electric circuit in which there are voltage sources and/or current sources capable of causing current to flow through a part of the body that has come under voltage. Usually sensitive to humans is the passage of a current of more than 1 mA. In addition, in high voltage installations, electric shock is possible without touching live parts as a result of current leakage or breakdown of the air gap with the formation of an electric arc.

Due to the high electrical resistance of human tissues, their heating occurs rather quickly, which can cause burns. Even relatively small voltages, of the order of 110–230 Volts, with short-term contact with the chest can cause a malfunction of the heart muscle (60 mA for alternating current, 300–500 mA for constant). An electric shock can cause a malfunction in the nervous system, for example, erratic muscle contractions. Repeated strokes can cause neuropathy. Acute electrical injury can cause increasing asystole.

If the head is damaged by electric shock, loss of consciousness is possible. With sufficiently high voltage and current strength, so-called electric arcs can occur, causing severe thermal burns.

During construction work and equipment operation, measures will be taken to ensure the safety of work. When servicing electrical installations, protective equipment will be used. During the work, the sites will be fenced and fencing tapes. For unauthorized persons, access to the work site will be prohibited. Only employees who have been trained in working with electrical equipment and safety procedures for servicing electrical installations will be allowed to work.

Road traffic. Any efforts will be made to minimize the time spent on construction machinery and trucks on the road, in order to prevent any incidents or damage to property. Drivers will be warned that they should be careful. The speed limit at the work sites will also be regulated by traffic when passing heavy equipment. Proper traffic management will also prevent negative effects on traffic as much as possible.

Objects of historical and cultural heritage. The term “cultural heritage” encompasses tangible and non-tangible heritage. Impact on objects of historical and cultural heritage as a result of their destruction from construction work in the immediate vicinity. Conducting construction work in legally protected areas affected by project activities.

Transboundary impacts. The proposed project will not cause any transboundary impacts. Proposals that have a potential transboundary impact will not be considered eligible.

Medical waste. The main source of medical waste generation will be the operation of FAP and Family Doctor’s Groups medical facilities (personal protective equipment, gloves, masks, etc.). As well as the use of PPE medicines to prevent coronavirus infection during the operation of child care facilities, also on construction sites during construction work.

Solid fuel heating systems. The project will not finance facilities that include the repair, replacement or installation of heating systems for solid fuels (coal, firewood), and for liquid fuels (used oils and fuel oil).

Use of pesticides/herbicides (pest control). Ecological concern may be caused by pasture management projects, the creation of greenhouses, if the latter involve the distribution and use of pesticides and herbicides. It should be noted that in light of the new requirements of environmental laws on environmental protection, chemical methods of weed control in mountain pastures and farmland are not always acceptable. The main environmental risks are

associated with the unsafe use and use of pesticides and fertilizers in order to prevent excessive surface runoff and pollution of soils, surface and ground waters.

The spread of infectious diseases. The main risk of the spread of dangerous infectious diseases is the failure to comply with hygiene standards and distance measures in connection with the attraction of human resources to construction sites during work.

Climate change. Climate change is one of the most serious threats to society, the economy and the environment around the world. Climate change also poses serious problems for all sectors of the economy. These risks include the destruction of infrastructure due to floods and storms, the unpredictability of weather conditions, and increased competition for climate-dependent resources such as water and energy. In a broader sense, the effects of climate change affect human health, crop yields, water availability and people's living standards.

Social Impacts. Social impacts other than land include potential exclusion of poor and vulnerable groups in project benefit sharing, labor and poor working conditions, and gender related issues such as potential abuse and harassments to women which consider as low. (details are provided in the section 8 below). Land and construction related social impacts are mainly during the construction phase, will be limited by disturbance y from noise, vibration and, possibly, some traffic disturbance located in or around residential areas, and restrict access to social facilities. Work in progress may also restrict or block people's access to homes, land, or other private or public property. Local residents may not be notified in advance about upcoming work and a temporary interruption in the provision of municipal or communication services due to road works. There is a possibility that the Project Affected Persons will experience anxiety caused by improper behavior of the contractors, or observing the negative impacts of the ongoing work, while they will not know how to voice their concerns and make suggestions.

Like the main Project, the AF will be implemented in the territories of Ayilniy aimaks bordering neighboring countries of Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and China. The main risks associated with cross-border disputes and ethnic tensions are related to the ethnic minorities (Tajiks, Uzbeks) residing in these areas, which may be aggravated in the event of a decline in the socio-economic conditions of the country, such as (i) social and ethnic divisions; (ii) youth migration and unemployment and lack of opportunities for young people; (iii) family quarrels and gender-based violence; (iv) depleted natural resources and the impact on the environment, land and water resources, including competition and cross-border disputes regarding scarce resources; (v) the alleged decline in the quality of key social services; and (vi) the limited capacity of local institutions.

7.3 Proposed mitigation measures

All work should be performed only after obtaining the necessary permits from state bodies and approvals by WB

Organizational measures. Prior to the commencement of construction work, it is necessary to inform local inspectorates for construction supervision and environmental protection and the public about upcoming activities through the media and (or) in areas open to public access (including at the work sites), by disclosing the ESMP and the RAP (if necessary) for a specific site for each subproject/sub-grant. All measures required for the implementation under social and environmental safeguards, including their monitoring, should be planned and provided for in the budget of the work plans of the Client, contractors and subcontractors. All works should be carried out in a safe and disciplined manner, with minimal impact on the population and the environment.

Working conditions and regulation of labor relations. Provisions for and execution of written procedures labor relations are regulated in accordance with the requirements of the national legislation. The workers of the parent project, both temporarily engaged and workers of contractors should be provided with clear information and documentation regarding the conditions of their employment. The labor contracts shall define their rights and information will be established in the information and documentation, with regard to working hours, wages, overtime, compensation and benefits, and compliance with security measures.

Occupational health and safety. Occupational health and safety will be carried out in accordance with national legislation. Construction workers must wear safety helmets, safety glasses, safety belts and safety shoes. Before

the start of construction works, workers must be instructed in the rules of labor safety. In addition, it is necessary to conduct a regular check of machinery and equipment in order to identify and eliminate malfunctions, observe periods of equipment repair, conduct training and instructing workers performing maintenance of mechanical equipment, tools and devices, safe methods and means of work. It is forbidden: to give out defective or unverified tools for work, as well as to leave unattended mechanical tools connected to the electric network or to compressed air hoses; pull out and twist cables and air hoses; cables and hoses must not intersect with wire ropes, electric cables. It is necessary to strictly observe the applicable national regulations on the safe operation of cranes/earthmoving machines and welding. The main requirements and mitigation measures regarding for OSH will be specified in in the ESMPs.

Combating air pollution and minimizing dust. During construction activities, it is necessary to store demolition waste in a controlled area, sprayed with water to reduce dust formation. During the operation of pneumatic equipment/wall demolition, the occurrence of dust should be suppressed by the constant spraying of water and/or the installation of anti-dust barrier screens at the facility. Open burning of construction/waste materials at the facility is not allowed. Reduced loading/unloading of bulk materials. When transporting any dust-forming materials to the recovery site, the cargo should be sprayed or covered. The formation of dust at the construction site in the dry season can be minimized by irrigating the land.

Reducing the negative impact on the soil and plant cover. Construction workers should work in such a way as to minimize the "ecological footprint" on the site. The movement of vehicles and construction equipment is allowed only along designated access roads to prevent damage to grass and other vegetation along the site. If tree felling is necessary within the right of way to provide space or ensure the operation of construction equipment, then strict control measures should be taken to prevent the felling of an excessive number of trees and damage to others growing near the trees. In the event that felling of trees and bushes is unavoidable, it is necessary to compensate for damage by planting trees/bushes in places agreed with local authorities.

Prevention of soil and water pollution. Maintenance and fueling of construction machinery and equipment should be performed in service centers located as far as possible from the site of work. In the case of performing these works at the facility, an impermeable surface for refueling should be provided and a supply of absorbent substances should be provided in case of an emergency spill. Car washing should be prohibited near surface water bodies. Storage of building materials should not be allowed, if possible. Otherwise, the building material should be stored at the construction site, and protected from atmospheric conditions. Used automobile oil, reserves of fuels and lubricants and other hazardous substances should also be stored on an impermeable surface, preferably under a canopy, and must be protected from fire. If residential buildings for workers are located in the construction camps, septic tanks or toilets with a cesspool should be provided, and during their operation, direct discharge of water into surface water bodies and deterioration of sanitary conditions should not be allowed.

Prevention of soil erosion. Earthwork can be carried out for a long time along the object and in quarries. Soil compaction, improvement and restoration of excavated soil areas should be carried out immediately after completion of work in certain areas of the affected area, rather than postponing such work until the work is completed. Sawing or planting of vegetation should be undertaken as necessary to prevent erosion. The soil and plant layer must be removed from the sites and stored separately during excavation, so that it can then be used to restore the site and restore the natural vegetation as much as possible. The use of existing quarries to prevent massive environmental footprints should be encouraged.

Waste collection and disposal. Waste should be minimized, separated and handled accordingly, if possible. Outdoor burning and illegal dumping of any waste is strictly prohibited.

Non-hazardous waste - demolition waste and other, as well as waste containing asbestos, will be disposed of at specially designated landfills in consultation with local authorities. Excess excavated soil will be returned to officially designated areas. The construction contractor will receive a permit for waste collection.

Maintenance of construction equipment and machines will be carried out in specialized service centers, which also accept worn tires, filters and used oil.

Waste containers will be placed to collect household waste from the construction site and construction base (if any). The issue of regular collection of household waste will be agreed with local authorities.

Heating systems. The project finances projects to replace heating furnaces with solid fuels and liquid fuels (coal, firewood, fuel oil, waste oils) with electric boilers, electric convectors or other alternative sources of heat supply.

Disposal of medical waste. Disposal and collection of medical waste will be provided for in accordance with the Medical Waste Management Procedure⁷. This instruction is designed to ensure the sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population, to prevent harmful effects on human health and the environment, to improve and systematize the waste management rules of healthcare organizations and is intended for the following organizations (hospitals (citywide, clinical, specialized, departmental), family centers medicine, dental clinics, ambulance stations; organizations for long-term care for patients; pharmacies and pharmaceutical industries; - health-improving organizations (motels, dispensaries, rest homes, boarding houses); - sanitary-prophylactic organizations; private organizations for the provision of medical care, etc.), regardless of ownership. Personal protective equipment must be disposed of in accordance with the recommendations of the WHO and the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic at designated waste collection sites.

Disposal of transformer oil. Among the many wastes to be disposed of, special mention should be made of used transformer oils. Although the disposal of transformer oil is a cost-effective procedure, enterprises seek to minimize the amount of waste oil, which is achieved using special separation, filtration and recovery technologies to extend the shelf life of the oils. Contaminated transformer oils must be disposed of and replaced with new oils, as they do not comply with the technical requirements applicable to them. Used oils pose a serious environmental hazard, therefore, the disposal of transformer oil is a necessary stage in completing the operation of the oil. Unutilized waste oils can be a source of water pollution, which will affect the quality of the water and the local ecosystem as a whole. It is worth mentioning the danger of oil ignition, which will lead to the emission of harmful substances hazardous to humans and wildlife, which also indicates the need for disposal of transformer oil. The main methods used for the disposal of transformer oil are processing, burning and regeneration. Among them, the most beneficial is the regeneration method. Regeneration is a step-by-step purification of transformer oil: removal of mechanical impurities and water, evaporation, adsorbent purification. The result is a base oil identical to fresh, with a yield of 80-90%. Various purification methods are high-tech processes, but often it is cheaper to process and burn old oil and purchase a new one. Used transformer oils are a valuable raw material resource, as they are not only waste that must be disposed of, but also a product that must be recycled. Recycling becomes possible after processing oils in order to remove impurities and contaminants from them using a variety of technological operations. Thus, the utilization of transformer oil is economically feasible due to the fact that during its processing for reuse it requires several times less energy and raw material costs than for the primary production of oil from oil products. The utilization of transformer oil is carried out by the organization "National Electric Network of Kyrgyzstan", the transformer oil is partially cleaned and partially disposed of in case of PCB detection.

Within the framework of the project, it is possible to replace transformer substations with the presence of PCBs in them. Brief information on the possible effects of PCBs on human health and the environment, as well as their visual identification, is described (Annex 8).

Handling asbestos, ruberoid and mineral wool. The general approach when handling these materials is that construction companies should not allow crushing (or) destruction of waste; ensure their burial in a closed area in order to prevent their unauthorized removal by any persons. In addition, construction companies should also not allow the release of asbestos fiber into the air as a result of crushing. Workers must wear special clothing, gloves,

⁷ Temporary instruction for the management of medical waste in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic Approved by the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated December 30, 2019 No. 719

and respirators when working with asbestos plaster, ruberoid, and mineral wool. The use of asbestos-containing materials is not allowed in selected sub-projects.

Mercury-containing waste. The main mercury-containing waste during the repair of facilities will be disposed of in accordance with national requirements. And the recommendations of the World Bank. For storage instructions for the transport of mercury-containing wastes, see Annex 8.1 of this document.

Work close to objects of historical and cultural heritage (HCH), the procedure for finding random finds of cultural value.

Work carried out in the immediate vicinity of the HCH facilities is coordinated with local authorities and authorized state bodies. If during the socio-environmental assessment it is established that the project can affect the HCH at any stage of its implementation, it is necessary to attract experts on cultural heritage to help identify, value and protect the cultural heritage. If necessary, a Management Plan for HCH objects is being developed.

In the event that an “accidental find, artifacts” is discovered during excavation, the contractor must immediately cease all physical work at the facility and inform the local authorities before receiving a written notice with permission to resume work.

Construction induced disturbance to local communities. Local communities should be notified of the timing and extent of planned work. If work is carried out near or in the immediate vicinity of residential areas, then working hours should be strictly limited to daytime and the area should be sprayed with water to prevent dust formation. Special signs and, possibly, fences, crossings should be used if work is carried out near children's institutions. Limit the speed of vehicles in residential areas. Temporary storage of building materials and rubbish, as well as parking of construction equipment should not block or restrict the access of local residents to their property and public places or, if it is inevitable, alternative temporary routes should be organized.

Traffic safety and pedestrians. Waste and material storage areas, work camps and access roads should be clearly marked. Work must be planned and undertaken in such a way as to minimize traffic disturbance and risk to local residents. Personnel operating construction equipment and heavy vehicles must be licensed and trained.

Pest management system

Despite the fact that the project does not provide for the widespread use of pesticides and herbicides, this problem requires a special approach for the proper use of pesticides and herbicides in the regions where the project is implemented. Thus, the project considers OP 4.09. "Pest management." In this regard, one of the objectives is to stimulate an integrated approach to pest control and increase the awareness of the beneficiaries of the dangers associated with pesticides.

Therefore, recommended measures to improve pest management are presented below.

There is no special law in the Kyrgyz Republic that would completely regulate the management of any chemicals, including pesticides, at all stages of their life cycle. Legal regulations regarding pesticides can be found in various regulations. The main one is the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Chemicalization and Plant Protection" dated January 25, 1999 N 12, as well as the Instructions for the safe use, storage and storage of pesticides in agricultural production, approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated July 5, 2011 No. 361. It should be noted that there is no pesticide production in the Kyrgyz Republic. For agricultural needs, various commercial structures import (import) pesticides not containing POPs that are allowed for use.

A specially authorized body in the field of chemicalization and plant protection is the Department of Chemicalization, Protection and Plant Quarantine of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation). It carries out activities to implement state policy in the field of protecting agricultural plants from pests, diseases and weeds, as well as conducting phytosanitary quarantine measures.

The aim of DCP PQ is to ensure phytosanitary safety and safe handling of pesticides and agrochemicals, as well as increasing the productivity of crop production.

At the same time, packaged drugs of unknown production or production from China, Pakistan, and India are openly sold in the markets. Their uncontrolled use in agriculture is increasingly leading to serious violations of various parts of the ecosystem, worsening the basic properties of soil, water, air, vegetation and food, thereby affecting public health. Inability to assess the harmful effects of counterfeit and smuggled pesticides on human health and the environment.

The need and range of pesticides and their movement is controlled by the plant protection service. A pesticide or agrochemical is included in the State catalog of pesticides and agrochemicals approved for use on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic, which is maintained by DCP PQ.

The legislation does not contain special requirements for the distribution (distribution) of pesticides. The Law “On Chemicalization and Plant Protection” in Article 17 establishes that individuals and legal entities engaged in wholesale and retail trade have the right to purchase and sell pesticides and agrochemicals that have undergone state registration and are included in the State catalog of pesticides and agrochemicals authorized for use in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic. Limited use pesticides are sold only to citizens with special vocational training. Sale (resale) of empty containers from pesticides and agrochemicals is not allowed.

Distribution of imported pesticides by regions of the republic is carried out considering the structure of sown areas. The need and range of pesticides and their movement are controlled by the plant protection service.

Storage of pesticides and agrochemicals is permitted in specialized storages intended only for their storage. Bulk storage of pesticides is prohibited.

There is no need to dispose of newly imported pesticides, as their need and provision are strictly regulated. At the same time, there are facts of import and use of counterfeit and contraband pesticides and agrochemicals. Existing monitoring does not provide the necessary laboratory control over the counterfeit and smuggled pesticides used.

Recommended Pest Management

Given the current situation in the field of pest control, described above, this ESMF recommends that the CASA-1000 CSP take a tripartite approach to prevent or minimize any potential damage to public health or the environment caused by the use of pesticides (including herbicides and insecticides).

- ***Environmental selection.*** The first element of this approach is the requirement for environmental selection for all project interventions involving the purchase or use of pesticides, and, if necessary, the preparation of a specific Environmental Impact Management Plan to eliminate any potentially negative environmental impact. During the selection of the subproject/sub-grant, the environmental impact of the interventions funded by the Project will be examined, in particular, community-driven infrastructure investments, which may include the use of pesticides for weed control or other purposes. The result of the selection will be the prepared ESMPs, which include measures to prevent or minimize any negative impact from the use of pesticides.

- ***Dissemination of information and training.*** The second element is providing farmers and gardeners with information, advice and training on the appropriate and effective use of pesticides, as well as promoting the use of environmentally friendly pest control alternatives. Within the framework of the project, it is important to promote public awareness, advisory services and training programs, reaching out to a wider circle of farmers and communities, providing the necessary information in order to increase the awareness of the beneficiaries of the dangers associated with pesticides, as well as providing information on best practices for the safe use and handling of pesticides.

- ***Monitoring.*** The third element includes selective environmental monitoring in those cases when it is necessary to identify the effects of the use of questionable drugs. As part of the ESMP, ARIS will monitor and monitor the use of any pesticides, herbicides or insecticides in farms or investments at the initiative of the communities where the

project is implemented, and where necessary, conduct periodic monitoring of soil and water quality regarding the content of pesticide residues in the soil or groundwater runoff. To carry out this monitoring and analysis, it will be necessary to involve specialists from the SAEPF laboratory, as well as the laboratory of the Department of chemicalization for the necessary analysis of water and soil quality.

The institutional capacity of the regulatory framework in the country is sufficient to promote and support a safe, effective and environmentally sustainable pest control. At the same time, during the implementation of this project, attention will be focused on alternative environmentally friendly methods of pest control, reducing dependence on synthetic chemical pesticides. The development of a separate Pest Management Plan is not planned, but the project will support activities to train farmers in order to build knowledge and capacity to use biological and environmentally friendly pest control methods. The project will not finance the purchase of banned pesticides.

The spread of infectious diseases. The main event for the non-proliferation of acute respiratory infections at the construction site is “General recommendations for contracting organizations for the non-proliferation of infection”.

Adaptation to climate change. Implementation and capacity building activities will contribute to the benefits of climate change mitigation. (i) Modernization of existing buildings or construction of new FAPs, kindergartens, etc. and livelihood facilities will be conducted using agreed upon standard energy-efficient, earthquake-resistant projects that consider the effects of climate change. The project will ensure compliance of investments (materials, projects, specifications) with the requirements, the implementation of proper supervision of the construction. AF also does not allow any use of coal-fired heating systems in project investments, (ii) as regards capacity building for Component 2A, in the framework of the AF, training on climate change will be held for all ARIS employees, relevant stakeholders, and for joint-stock companies, activists on community mobilization, business partners specialized training will be held. (iii) individual young people will be appointed “ambassadors” on climate change (as provided for in the initial draft) to conduct trainings and awareness-raising activities on mitigation and adaptation to the effects of climate change (for example, on alternative technologies) in order to changes in behavior at the institutional level and at the household level (for example, lowering the heating temperature), as well as on transparency and communication of the results of climate-related activities in order to increase accountability by the local government and ARIS; (iv) under Component 2C, technical assistance will be provided to help develop entrepreneurial interest and capacity to create and develop environmental enterprises; (v) the ARIS online platform will be complemented by a “countdown on climate change” section, which will track progress towards achieving targets for mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change; (vi) carbon investments will be applied to agricultural investments to mitigate CO2 emissions.

Contract management. Construction and other contracts will include provisions related to labor and occupational health and safety as provided in the World Bank Standard Procurement Documents and Kyrgyz legislation.

CASA1000-CSP will manage and monitor the performance of contractors in relation to contracted workers, focusing on compliance by contractors with their contractual agreements (obligations, representations, and warranties) and labor management procedures. This may include periodic 17 audits, inspections, and/or spot checks of project locations and work sites as well as of labor management records and reports compiled by contractors.

Contractors’ labor management records and reports submitted for review will include: representative samples of employment contracts or arrangements between third parties and contracted workers, records relating to grievances received and their resolution, reports relating to safety inspections, including fatalities and incidents and implementation of corrective actions, records relating to incidents of non-compliance with national law, and records of training provided for contracted workers to explain occupational health and safety risks and preventive measures

General mitigation measures for Component 4

The key activities to minimize adverse environmental and social impacts through the development of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which details the relevant mitigation and management measures, will be as follows:

- Avoid or minimize felling of green spaces in preparation for restoration work in targeted areas in order to reduce the likelihood of soil erosion and damage to the natural habitat. This can be done by working in areas where logging has already been carried out, where the infrastructure existed prior to the disaster/emergency, or by minimizing the cutting of green spaces, where new areas have been identified, since it was recognized that objects are in unsatisfactory condition;
- It is necessary to develop an irrigation infrastructure to prevent localized erosion. Construction work usually erodes the soil. Therefore, careful development of projects for the restoration and reconstruction of irrigation systems can help to avoid problems associated with erosion;
- After completion of construction work, it is necessary to plant green spaces around the objects so that the land is not exposed to destructive forces;
- The proper disposal of asbestos will be one of the responsibilities of the contractors. Asbestos can be safely disposed of in sealed plastic containers, such as municipal landfills;
- Ensure the availability of acceptable sanitation facilities for builders close to workplaces in order to prevent contamination of water and soil with waste in the area of the workspace and adjacent territories;
- Prevent restoration work and waste disposal near waterways to ensure the protection of water resources;
- Construction sites and work sites should have an appropriate waste management regime, which provides for the creation of a waste management hierarchy, which addresses issues of prevention, reduction, reuse, restoration, recycling, disposal and only then disposal. In particular, this framework helps to prevent or minimize the generation of waste as much as possible. In cases where it is impossible to avoid waste generation, ways should be sought to minimize, recover and reuse it; and in cases where the waste cannot be recovered or reused, consider the possibility of its treatment, destruction and disposal in an environmentally friendly way.

8. Social Impacts and Risks

As the Parent Project, AF will be implemented on the territories of Ayil aimaks, some of the potential social risks and impacts are described below;

Inclusion of Disadvantaged/Vulnerable Groups. CASA1000-CSP as community centered development project will pay attention to include vulnerable community members identified as:

- (i) Individuals, in extreme poverty;
- (ii) persons with disabilities;
- (iii) unemployed elderly people of working age;
- (iv) unemployed women;
- (v) members of large households;
- (vi) households headed by single women; and
- (vii) youth at risk;
- (viii) households at risk from climate change.

The disadvantages experienced by these groups are often compounded by less awareness of their rights, limited mobility, low level of education, lack of skilled job qualifications work experience. Lack of access to the Internet and inability to use Internet messengers to gain access to information about the project.

A stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) has been prepared which is a standalone instrument that outlines the measures to provide access to information (for example, through printed materials in their own language, disclosure of information that meet the needs of these vulnerable groups), and the selection of appropriate venues for public consultations. The project will establish focus groups for vulnerable community members to ensure that disadvantaged and vulnerable groups have equal opportunities to participate in project activities and will develop measures to access information and project benefits, provide feedback or file complaints. Focus group discussions will also be organized for these groups at the stages of selection of priority proposals with due attention to their specific needs and proposals received during the consultations.

Gender-based violence (GBV), sexual harassment. During the project implementation, one possible risk of gender-based violence in the areas where the project is implemented and involves construction and installation works. Especially, in rural areas where women are vulnerable for exposure to GBV related incidents. Since the objects are scattered over a vast territory and are implemented in remote, far-flung hard-to-reach areas, this can create certain problems for oversight, and thus increase the risk of potential abuse of authority over women while limiting their ability to timely report cases of abuse. Employment of women for project activities, also carries certain risks of the GBV, harassment and abuse. Mitigation measures for these risks will be developed and included in the sub-project ESMP with a special focus on women cultural vulnerability to certain types of behavior at construction sites and/or should they be employed for construction works.

Labor conditions and regulation of labor relations. Violation of the labor relations procedures, works by Project employer, contracting organizations, violation of labor conditions and workers' recruitment, use of child labor, discrimination, nonobservance of labor safety are among issues that will be need to be considered in establishing proper labor management at workplaces/sites.

Labor Management Procedures (LMP). The environmental and social aspects of the CASA1000-CSPAF project will be addressed in accordance with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards ESS2 relates to Labor and Working Conditions and expects the The LMP enables to identify main labor requirements and risks associated with it and help the Borrower to determine the resources necessary to address labor issues. A draft LMP which is initiated early in project preparation, and is reviewed and updated throughout development and implementation of the project. Accordingly, this document details out the type of workers likely to be employed by the project and how they will be managed including such issues as labor conditions and regulation of labor relations including the use of child labor; occupational health and safety, access to information and grievance redress. The LMP is attached to this ESMF as annex 8.

Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Though project financing does not expect to generate large scale land acquisition or resettlement including physical displacement, potential; minor land acquisition of projects/subgrants are not ruled-out. Also access restrictions to people during constructions or temporary losses of income sources could be possible. For this purpose, in order to mitigate the project impacts, the project has prepared RPF to guide the PIU required mitigation actions. The ESMF also include a screening checklist to ensure and address potential social risks and impacts in design and implementation of subprojects (Annex 2).

9. Grievance Redress Mechanism / Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism

The Project workers' GRM

A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) or Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism (BFM) will be provided for all direct workers and contracted workers to raise workplace concerns. Such workers will be informed of the grievance redress mechanism at the time of recruitment and the measures put in place to protect them against any reprisal or abuse by an employer. e. Measures will be put in place to make the grievance redress mechanism easily accessible to all such project workers, to meet ESS2 requirements.

It should be emphasized that this BFM is not an alternative/substitution to legal/judicial system for receiving and handling grievances. However, this is formed to mediate and seek appropriate solutions to labor related grievances, without escalating them to higher stages. Thus, all employees always have rights, according to Kyrgyzstan legislation, to access judicial/legal grievance management system. The Project workers' grievance redress mechanism will not prevent workers to use judicial procedure.

The project will establish a step-by-step GRM procedure for the Project workers consistent with the ESS2 before the Assessment of Project Effectiveness and describe them in the Project Operations Manual (POM).

Workers can use BFM as per the following communication channels established under the ARIS CASA1000-CSP, so they can submit their complaints on every stage of project implementation;

- a) Hotline (calls are received 24-hours; conversations will be recorded);
- b) WhatsApp (a system of immediate text messaging for mobile devices with voice and video connections);
- c) Social networks (Facebook, Instagram);
- d) ARIS website: www.aris.kg;
- e) Verbal or written communications received during fieldwork meetings from Young Facilitators, Community Correspondents, C-VIA and/or CDSO members;
- f) Incoming correspondence via ARIS reception;
- g) Incoming correspondence via e-mail: bfm@aris.kg,

An online information platform on the ARIS official website where there is information about the BFM/GRM, where beneficiaries and other stakeholders of the project can leave their appeals and complaints. (link <https://kyrgyz-demo-republic-village-covid-19.yrpri.org/post/25458>).

The ARIS online information platform, created during the spread and fight against the coronavirus epidemic in the Kyrgyz Republic, plays an important role in receiving feedback from beneficiaries and other stakeholders of the project. This platform will help to obtain information or provide feedback to the BFM/ on the progress of construction of project facilities, on environmental and social safety measures and the results of research and surveys conducted by the project, which contributes to the objectives of the project in response to the needs of the beneficiaries.

The feedback mechanism should provide flexibility and availability in the use of the above channels for the beneficiaries and other stakeholders of the project wishing to submit complaints. The work with appeals is carried out by the BFM/ specialist responsible for the implementation of the Feedback Mechanism.

Steps for processing and providing feedback responses.

Step 1. Appeal registration. All appeals are registered in order to track the analysis and provide uniform data (reports for donors, ARIS Executive Director and project coordinators).

a. Appeals received written or orally are recorded in the BFM/GRM journal, and then entered into the BFM configuration in the 1C program for analyzing and monitoring incoming correspondence, containing the following information (depending on the type of request):

- Full Name;
- Registration and residence address or telephone number;
- Content of the appeal;
- Other reference information.

Appeals can be submitted anonymously. If a request is received in the absence of any of the above data, it is recorded in the BFM/GRM incoming correspondence journal, and the results of the request will be published in the local media, on the ARIS website, or made public at the AK session. Electronic appeals received through the BFM/GRM channels (e-mail, helpline, social networks, etc.) are automatically registered in the BFM configuration in the 1C system. Confidentiality should be ensured in all cases, including when the identity of the person submitting the appeal is known, in order to avoid conflicts of interested parties.

Step 2. Classification of categories/Distribution by categories of BFM/GRM, distribution by protective measures.

Upon receipt of appeals, the BFM specialist categorizes them in the BFM configuration in the 1C system.

No Categories	Classification
1	General requests
2	Complaints concerning policy violence, guidelines and procedures
3	Complaints concerning contract violations
4	Complaints concerning misuse of project funds
5	Complaints concerning power abuse/ interference
6	Force-major circumstances messages
7	Suggestions
8	acknowledgment

For complex work with beneficiaries, appeals concerning the safety measures, received appeals are distributed by BFM specialist in 1C system BFM configuration.

Step 3. Action/Response. Once assigned, cases identified as complaints (categories 2-6) are assigned to a responsible person for investigation, if necessary. Complaint officers gather facts and clarify information to create an overall picture of the circumstances behind the complaint. Verification usually includes field visits, document review, meeting with the complainant (if known who wishes to be involved), and meetings with those who can solve the problem (including AA official and unofficial leaders). Complaints related to misuse of funds may also require meetings with suppliers and contractors. The responsible person coordinates the action plan with the BFM specialist and sets the deadline for solving the problem.

- If the grievance is related to AA, the BFM specialist forwards the complaint to the appropriate Area Coordinator.
- If the complaint is related to the area, the BFM specialist forwards the complaint to the LCSP Coordinator.
- If the complaint relates to the Central Office, the BFM specialist will refer it to the Executive Director.
- The relevant employee and the BFM specialist will decide on the course of action within 2 weeks after receiving the information.

Step 4. Notification. If the person who sent the appeal is not anonymous, he will be notified by phone or other channels of the BFM that his complaint is being considered. The notification will be recorded in the outgoing mail journal.

- The BFM specialist provides the following information:

- Name, last name of the executor (project specialist), who received the appeal.
- Terms of execution (minimum 30 days, maximum 60 days from the date of registration of the appeal)
- Terms and course of action is determined in accordance with the instructions of the ARIS BFM on handling requests.

Step 5. Control of execution. After the completion of the investigation, the beneficiary will receive a notification about the decision taken by ARIS on his case. If the citizen/beneficiary is not satisfied with the decision received as a result of the consideration of the appeal, he has the right to appeal. Instructions for filing an appeal will be provided with your answer.

Step 6. Appeal. The appeal is considered by a special ARIS Committee for the consideration of appeals. The ARIS Executive Director will form a Committee for Consideration of Appeals from project managers and heads of departments who will conduct the hearing of appeals. The Appeals Review Committee will consist of [X] people, of whom [X] are members of the BFM and [X] are persons independent of the project implementation bodies and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. After the appeal consideration of the appeal, the beneficiary or other interested person of the project, dissatisfied with the decision obtained as a result of the consideration, has the right to appeal the decision in court.

Population awareness-raising on BFM. Information about the Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism will be disseminated to all beneficiaries and persons affected by the ARIS CASA1000-CSP project through regular information channels (for example, TV and radio companies, print media, radio stations, news agencies, social networks), including by organizing meetings, round tables, public hearings (including on resettlement or compensation), working meetings at all stages of the ARIS CASA1000-CSP project; and also through the training module ARIS BFM and other sources of information.

The ARIS CASA1000-CSP will provide information on the scope of the Feedback Mechanism, eligibility criteria for submitting complaints, the procedure for submitting complaints (where, when and how), the time frame for receiving a response to complaints, as well as the principle of confidentiality and the right to submit anonymous complaints.

Awareness campaigns will be conducted annually. Campaigns will be prepared by the ARIS CASA1000-CSP Communications Team to encourage the use of the BFM/ and the publication of information on the appeals received and resolved. The campaign will use local media (e.g. television, newspapers, radio). When organizing and conducting such campaigns, special efforts must be made to reach vulnerable segments of the population.

Campaigns should include information on the scope of the BFM/, eligibility criteria for petitioning, petitioning procedure (where, when and how), investigation process, timelines for responding to petitioners, principle of confidentiality and the right to anonymous petitions.

Publication of appeals. Once an appeal (statements, suggestions, complaints, inquiries, positive feedback) has been resolved to encourage the use of the BFM, the measures taken to resolve it will be published in the local media. Upon request, the identity of the applicant will be kept confidential.

BFM/ activities report. Quarter and annual reports of the ARIS CASA1000-CSP Project shall include BFM/ sections, which provides renewed following information:

- BFM/ status (procedures, trainings, population awareness raising campaign, budget estimation etc.);
- Quantitative data on the number of applications received (applications, proposals, grievances, inquiries, positive feedback), including the number of applications that were related to the WB OR 4.12 policy on Involuntary Resettlement, and the number of applications resolved;
- Qualitative data on the type of appeal and the answers provided to them, problems that remained unsolved;
- Level of satisfaction with the measures taken (response);
- Any accepted corrective measures.

BFM efficiency monitoring. In addition, the following measures will be accepted for monitoring of the BFM/GRM functioning in properly manner:

- During the Public Hearings on social audit, village residents conduct the discussions of the Grievance Redress System functioning and introduce their proposals to improve this system.
- During their regular observing visits, ARIS CASA1000-CSP Central office will conduct the assessment of the Grievance Redress System functioning.

ARIS CASA1000-CSP team and the World Bank jointly will conduct the review of the BFM/ monitoring data, as a part of regular missions to support the implementation.

9.1 World bank Grievance Redress System

The project workers may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project workers may submit their complaint to the WB's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projectsoperations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org.

10 Monitoring and Reporting

During the project implementation, the ARIS will ensure that the environmental mitigation measures are implemented. In the case of non-compliance, the Project Safeguards Specialist as needed will investigate the nature and reason for noncompliance, and a decision is taken about what is needed to bring Investment into compliance, or whether financing should be suspended.

A Monitoring Plan (MP) can be useful to verify compliance with the requirements, commitments and control of monitoring of expenditures of the mitigation measures implementation identified during the environmental assessment analysis or as part of the assessment of Category B projects. Like the ESMP, the project cycle in the Monitoring Plan is divided into three phases. The monitoring plan includes the basic information necessary for high-quality and reliable monitoring: Subject of monitoring, Location of monitoring, Method of monitoring parameters, ensuring constructiveness of comparisons, Necessary and most effective frequency and methods of monitoring, Reason for monitoring of a particular parameter.

In addition to these elements, the costs associated with monitoring (both investment and regular) and institutional obligations are determined. Upon completion of the Monitoring Plan development and after being brought into the context of the project implementation, the ARIS will request reports from the contractors and technical supervising engineers at appropriate times and include the results in their periodic reports to the WB and provide with the results to Bank staff during supervision missions.

The status of compliance with agreed environmental mitigation measures is to be reported by ARIS in regular (quarterly or semi-annual) reports on project implementation. In the case of non-compliance, ARIS investigates the nature and reasons for non-compliance, and a decision has to be made on what is needed to bring a sub-project into compliance, or whether financing should be suspended.

The ARIS makes available information on monitoring of environmental management plans and mitigation measures in its routine reporting on project implementation to the World Bank and during periodic Bank supervision missions.

11. Integration of the ESMP into project documents.

ESMPs will be included in contracts for proposed activities as an integral annex. The ESMF provisions will be used for the following purposes:

- (a) Inclusion of the ESMF requirements in the Project Operational Manual;
- (b) Inclusion of Environmental Guidelines in implementation of training activities for individual sub-projects;
- (c) Specifying of environmental and social follow-up responsibility within the ARIS;
- (d) Specifying mitigation measures during the implementation of the proposed activities;
- (e) Monitoring and evaluation of mitigation/preventive measures identified in the site-specific review and in the ESMP. The necessary mitigating measures would constitute integral part of the subproject implementation including the contracts binding the contractors to carry out the environmental obligations during construction works.

All contractors will be required to use environmentally acceptable technical standards and procedures during carrying out of works. Additionally, contract clauses shall include requirements towards compliance with all national construction, health protection, safeguard laws and rules as well as on environmental protection.

12. Consultation and Disclosure Process

ARIS will be responsible for the publication of environmental and social documentation developed for the project purposes. This documentation includes this ESMF, as well as ESMPs developed for individual subprojects. Consultation with project stakeholders, especially the local community, who will be directly affected by the Project, is a mandatory requirement when developing an ESMP. Public comments will be taken into account in these draft documents prior to their final approval. This ESMF will be published in Russian and English on the ARIS website, and other relevant media, and will be discussed with all project stakeholders. A consultation process for each sub-project will be undertaken prior to the commencement of work and the mobilization of any equipment at the sub-project site with significant environmental and social impacts.

Public consultation can be carried out virtually using an IT platform (skype, zoom, website, newsletter, web platform, etc.), which will provide two-way communication and a session of answering questions. Comments will also be available through similar IT platforms.

The consultation process includes providing information on the sub-project to affected communities and making such information available to other stakeholders. This information will be presented in an understandable language, and will also be accessible and understandable for various groups of people in the community. Information can be posted in public places, local government buildings, published in local print media, broadcast on the radio or during public meetings. The timing and manner of disclosure may vary depending on the particular needs of the affected communities, but information should be disclosed as early as possible. The GRM project mechanism will be a tool for collecting and responding to stakeholder feedback during project implementation.

Annex 1. Types of activities subject to mandatory OVOS in the Kyrgyz Republic by national law

1. Energy facilities:

- 1) cogeneration plants, cogeneration plants, hydroelectric power stations;
- 2) industrial plants for the production of electricity, steam, hot water;
- 3) pipelines supplying gas, oil and oil products, heat;
- 4) high voltage power lines;
- 5) stockpiles of oil and oil products, gas, solid fuel;
- 6) ash dumps.

2. Reservoirs.

3. Enterprises for the extraction and processing of oil, petroleum products, gas.

4. Production of building materials (cement, asphalt, slate, asbestos cement pipes and others).

5. Agriculture and forestry:

- 1) agricultural intensification projects;
- 2) projects for the organization and reorganization of rural land tenure;
- 3) water management projects for agricultural purposes;
- 4) land reclamation projects in order to change the type of land use;
- 5) poultry, livestock, fish farming complexes;
- 6) land reclamation projects.

6. The mining industry:

- 1) exploration, development;
- 2) the extraction of mineral raw materials (marble, basalt, salt, sand, gravel, clay and others);
- 3) coal mining;
- 4) ore mining;
- 5) ore processing;
- 6) production of non-ferrous, rare, precious metals;
- 7) disposal and burial of waste, including hazardous and toxic.

7. Metalworking industry:

- 1) machine-tool manufacturing;
- 2) the production of semiconductor materials;
- 3) enterprises for the repair of aviation, railway transport;
- 4) production of radio and television equipment;
- 5) foundry and metal production.

8. Glass production.

9. Production of pharmaceutical, biological, protein preparations.

10. Chemical production.

11. Food industry:

- 1) the production of fats and oils;
- 2) the production of meat and dairy products;
- 3) sugar production;

- 4) tobacco production;
- 5) production of wine and vodka products;
- 6) alcohol production;
- 7) beer production;
- 8) the production of canned food.

12. Textile, leather, paper industry:

- 1) primary processing of wool and hides;
- 2) the production of chipboards, cardboard, fiberboard;
- 3) leather production;
- 4) paper production;
- 5) dyeing;
- 6) rubber production.

13. Warehouses of toxic, dangerous, radioactive substances.

14. Wastewater treatment plants, flue gases.

15. Groundwater withdrawals.

16. Water supply systems in populated areas, irrigation and drainage systems.

17. Construction of roads and railways.

18. Airports, airfields, test sites, ports of inland navigation, racetracks.

19. Construction of recreational and tourist facilities.

20. Organization of industrial nodes.

21. Sewer networks.

22. Mountain lifts and cable cars.

23. Utilization, processing and disposal of industrial and household waste.

24. Gas stations.

25. Service stations and pre-sale preparation of vehicles.

Activities not subject to OVOS in the Kyrgyz Republic

1. Open-type parking lots for a maximum of fifty cars, as well as garages with boxes for maximum of two cars.
2. Design documentation for specific residential, public and other non-industrial facilities without autonomous sources of heat supply, water supply, sewage treatment facilities and lands for solid waste located outside the specially protected natural areas, state forest resources, water protection zones, recreational areas related to the demolition of green spaces.
3. Design documentation of industrial facilities that do not require the arrangement of sanitary protection zones that without autonomous sources of heat supply, water supply, wastewater treatment facilities and land for solid waste located outside the specially protected natural areas, state forest resources, water protection zones, recreational zones not associated with the demolition of green spaces, according to the state sanitary and epidemiological service.
4. Routine renovation of building.
5. Internal construction works.
6. Small construction within the master plan which had previously undergone EIA.
7. Research and development that does not pose a threat and danger to the environment.
8. Purchases that do not require actions that would adversely affect the environment.

This list does not include urban planning documentation for residential neighborhoods, industrial and public areas of cities and other settlements, as well as landscaping projects.

Annex 1.1 Examples of projects eligible for WB financing

This list is not limited to the following activities, and can be supplemented after a preliminary environmental assessment.

The category of the project proposal is established on the basis of the initial environmental screening by the local community, initiating the project proposal at the stage of the selected priority and preparation of the proposal, in accordance with the following approximate categorization. At the next stage, the project security specialist refines the established category of the project proposal and gives further recommendations on the development of the Environmental and Social Management Plan.

Category B - Medium Potential Impact.

The development of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is required, including in the format of the ESMP checklist.

Agriculture and livestock

- Organization of gardening in an area of over 5 hectares.;
- Organization of workshops for processing meat of animals and poultry, slaughterhouse.
- Workshops for the processing of wool;
- Plantations of woody vegetation over 5 hectares.;
- Workshops for the processing and storage of milk.
- Construction of baths for animal disinfection.
- Animal pens with splits
- Purchase of livestock and other livestock activities
- creation of greenhouses with/without the use of heating equipment.

Food industry

- Workshops processing agricultural products (fruit and vegetable processing, conservation, etc.);
- Production of wines and other drinks.

Small industrial production,

- Workshops for the production of bricks, reinforced concrete structures, woodworking, metalworking;
- Sewing shops;
- Auto repair shops.

Building

- Installation of transformer substations, installation of street lighting, power lines;
- Construction/repair of public buildings (schools, kindergartens, clinics, libraries, public institutions for recreation);
- Repair of rural roads;
- Small irrigation systems (repair and restoration only);
- Construction/reconstruction of communal systems (for example, water supply, sewer system, waste disposal);
- Construction/repair of small bridges (with spans <25m)
- Construction/repair of logistics centers;
- Construction of playgrounds

Category C - Low Potential Impact

Marketing and commercial services.

- Purchase of agricultural supplies and agricultural machinery;
- Purchase of improved varieties of seeds, seedlings
- Professional services (ateliers, hairdressers, items for the repair of household appliances, shoes, etc.),
- Procurement, which does not require the department of actions that adversely affect the environment and social environment;
- Use of authorized pesticides/herbicides;
- gardening up to 5 ha;

Examples of projects not eligible for WB financing

Storage of explosive and hazardous substances.

The manufacture or sale of hazardous substances containing, for example, carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic properties, including creosote and chlorinated solvents.

Maintenance and Repair of Chlorine/Fluorocarbon Devices (CFCs).

Storage and packaging of illegal pesticides and herbicides.

Extraction of minerals and minerals (except for the extraction of small amounts of sand, stones, gravel).

Installation or operation of buildings with heating systems for solid and liquid fuels (coal, firewood, fuel oil, waste oils).

Projects not complying with WB Fundamental Principles

Production and processing of tobacco products.

Production, distribution or sale of illegal pesticides.

Selling CITES Natural Products (Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora).

Any activity with significant use of radioactive materials.

The use or production of chlorine/fluorocarbons (CFCs).

Production of products containing polychloride biphenyl (PCBs).

Annex 2. Screening checklist – Preliminary assessment of socio-ecological risks and impacts subprojects

This form is used in case of emergency response

(to be filled before preparation of subproject detailed design)

The name of the project.....

The name of the rayon/oblast for the restoration/reconstruction of the infrastructure

.....

The name of the institution of the performer

.....

Date:

Name of approving authority

Part A: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Please provide a brief summary of the type and extent of response/restoration activities (total area, required land, approximate size).

Probable Involuntary Resettlement/Social Impacts	Yes	No	Details
1. Will the intervention include new physical construction work?			
2. Does the intervention include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?			
3. Is this sub project intervention requiring acquisitions of private or additional municipal lands?			
4. Is any temporary impact likely?			
5. Temporary or permanent physical relocation of people/children due to construction, repair works			
6. The interventions unintendedly result in, for instance, accidents, damage, adjacent buildings, irrigation facilities and etc.			
7. Vulnerable groups negatively impacted by the project			
8. Restricted access to public facilities, housings, economic activities due to construction works			
Environmental Impact			
9. Describe the proposed areas for locating the infrastructure; describe environment conditions			(include the map)
10. Protected areas, forest lands, national parks, natural area or wildlife reserves near the construction site (up to 3 km)			If yes, indicate
11. Cultural or historical spots, natural and architectural monuments, ethnic value located on/near the site (up to 500m)			If yes, indicate the name
12. The site is located across the migratory flyways or other migrating animals			If yes, indicate

13. Any known geological phenomenon on the proposed site, e.g. snaps, landslides, mudslides, rockslides or unstable soil that may impact the facility or the site?			If yes, indicate
14. The closest river, brook, lake (up to 1km)			if any, indicate the name
15. Increased risk of flooding due to the proposed activity			
16. Excavation of soil, arrangement of embankment or removal of bedding (e.g. gravel stone) from the river, brook or lake is necessary			
17. The project leads to extraction of natural resources, e.g. granite, limestone, coal, lignite, oil or gas			
18. The project interferes with the ground or underground service utilities e.g. communication, water supply, sewerage or natural gas			
19. Sources of drinking water is needed for project activities			
20. The depth of groundwater on the site is known (m)			If yes, indicate
21. The project activities are related to withdrawal groundwater and surface water			
22. The project is related to a discharge of domestic or industrial wastewaters into the surface water, groundwater, treatment facilities, cesspool			
23. The project will use such construction machinery as graders, excavator etc.			
24. The project will cause interference of drainage systems			
25. The project activities (construction, repair, reconstruction, demolition) will lead to noise or light pollution negatively impacting the nature or environment			
26. The works envision the removal of asbestos-containing materials or the use of construction materials that may contain asbestos, formaldehyde (chipboard, plywood etc.) or other toxic materials (mercury-containing fluorescent lamps, transformer oils, pesticides, lead-based toxic paints etc.)			
27. The medical wastes, if any produced during the project have to processed and disposed			
28. The project creates or produce solid hazardous wastes, such as construction waste, dry or wet accumulator batteries, fluorescent lamp, aerosol cans, paint, solvents			
29. The project activities create/produce nontoxic, nonhazardous, solid wastes (subsequently requiring soil for disposal)			
30. The project activities engage with soil contaminated with toxic or hazardous materials			
31. The project activities lead to more polluting emissions due to a disposal or fugitive emissions, e.g. sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, volatile organic compounds, methane			
32. The project envisions the operation, technical maintenance or decommissioning of systems, containing ozone-depleting chemicals, e.g. chloro-			

fluorocarbons or other cooling agents			
33. The level of odor and/or noise will increase during the project			
34. The project requires for storage of liquid fuels or hazardous materials (slate)			
35. The project is related to the use of fertilizers, pesticides or other chemical substances			
36. The project leads to contamination of surface and groundwaters with pesticides or toxic chemicals			
37. The project is related to cattle breeding and leads to contamination of surface water and soil with animal wastes, such as manure or blood.			
38. The project involves removal or cutting of trees and shrubs			
39. The project involves using radioactive materials			
40. The project requires heat supply using solid fuel, mazut, oil wastes			
41. The project requires the construction/rehabilitation of electric supply, water supply lines, pipelines, passage roads			
42. Please, determine the preliminary category of risk of your project activities (<u>underline</u>)			Category A Category B Category C

1. In case the environmental assessment is required, what specific issues need redressing?
2. The timeframes and indicative budget of the environmental assessment? _____
3. Attach photos of the site (*number of pages*)

Full Name, signature and date no assessment required

Head of AA	Full name	Signature
ARIS CDSO:	Full name	Signature

Part B. Outcome of the screening (filled by ARIS Safeguards Specialist)

- ☐ **1. Absolute avoidance:** The activities are unlikely to impact on natural or physical environment. No additional environmental assessment is required.
- ☐ **2. Adverse impact is potential:**
- The activities will not have significant negative impact on the environment, health and safety, but could have insignificant impact that could be negated or minimized with the respective tools. The ESMP shall be developed by local government with the assistance of CDSO, and approved by Safeguard's Specialist and agreed with WB before proceeding with the biddings for construction works.
- ☐ **3. Cancellation of activities:** The activities are significant and adverse environmental impact could not be mitigated. Full environmental assessment is required, the adequate measures to reduce these impacts and the alternatives are not possible. The project is not recommended for financing.

Category by the results of check in accordance with the frames	A	B +	B -	C
PROPER CHECK				
Category A				
	Will not be financed by project			
Category B +				
	EIA of ESMP also considered, in case if authorized body requests EIA			
Category B -				
	ESMP checklist			
Category C				
	Without proper check			
Final decision				
Additional explanations, if needed				

Agreed with CPS Safeguards Specialist.

«_____»_____202_.

Annex 3: Environmental and Social Management Plan

Content: Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Monitoring Plan

ESMP reflects the mitigation measures for environmental impacts, as well as the monitoring activities for institutional development. These measures are to be used during the project implementation to reduce negative socio-environmental impacts. With regard to projects with average level of environmental impacts (Category B), the ESMP may be effective for combining measures required for effective mitigation of environmental impacts.

The form of ESMP provided in this Annex serves as a model developing ESMP. This model splits the project cycles into three phases: construction, operation or decommissioning. Each phase defined all important aspect of impacts expected according to the preliminary impact. The cost estimate is also carried out for environmental mitigation measure disaggregated by installation costs (investment costs) and operation (recurrent costs) of environmental mitigation tools. The ESMP defines institutional commitments for installation and operation of environmental mitigation tools and method.

The monitoring plan may be useful for verification of the compliance with requirements, commitments and for control of cost for monitoring of the implementation of environmental mitigation defined during the analysis in the framework of the environmental assessment or the assessment of project of Category B. the form of this plan is given in this annex below. Similar to ESMP, the monitoring plan is split into three phase (construction and operation, decommissioning). The Form also includes the baseline data required for high-quality and reliable monitoring.

Additionally, the costs for monitoring and institutional commitments shall be defined for these elements (both investment costs and recurrent costs). Upon the development of monitoring Plan and introducing it as part of the context of project implementation, ARIS will request the reports from Technical Supervisors in the respective period of time. These progress reports shall include findings to be submitted to WB as well as to WB staff during the follow-up missions.

The template of ESMP

Agreed with

SETI of _____ Raion

Full name of Inspector
(signed) _____

Date « ____ » _____

Approved by

Head of AA of _____ Raion

Full name (signed) _____

Date « ____ » _____

Cover Sheet

ESMP

village _____

AO _____

Raion _____

Oblast _____

Proposed Subproject _____

Indicative contents of ESMP

Part 1

1. Summary of activities for subproject;
2. Summary on natural and climatic characteristics of the Raion;
3. Socio-economic information on AA or village;
4. Description of environment of the proposed site;
5. Construction phases and key technical solution;
6. Scope and objective of ESMP;
7. ESMP (part X);
8. Monitoring Plan;
Annexes
9. Statement of Site Selection;
10. Land parcel map;
11. Minutes of public consultations (photos, list of participants);
12. Other annexes.

Part 2: Template for Environmental and Social Management Plan (Component 1)

sub-project, location and brief description

Environmental and social components	Impacts	Proposed mitigation measures	Institutional Responsibility for Minimizing Impacts	Cost of mitigation measures
Construction period				
Physical environment				
The soil				
Water resources				
Air quality				
Biological components				
Fauna and flora				
Social components				
Aesthetics and landscape				
Communities				
Cultural heritage				
Safety, health of staff and the public				
Operation period				
		Physical components		
The soil				
Water resources				
Air quality				
Biological components				
Fauna and flora				
Social components				
Aesthetics and landscape				
Communities				
Cultural heritage				

Part 3 Environmental Monitoring Plan

Event / Action	Which parameter is to be monitored?	Where the monitoring of the parameter take place?	How will the parameter be monitored?	When? (determine frequency/or continuous basis)	Reasons For monitoring the parameter?	Who is responsible for monitoring?
Construction phase						
Operation phase						

Annex 4: Environmental management plan for construction, installation and rehabilitation works (checklist form)

General recommendations for using the checklist

For low-risk topologies, such as school building and healthcare facility rehabilitation, a team of security experts in Europe and Central Asia have developed an alternative ESMP option to the current form to enable a more streamlined approach to ESMP preparation for small rehabilitation or construction projects in the health, education or public services sectors. The checklist sample form is designed to provide “good practice examples”, is easy to use, and is consistent with safety requirements.

The form of the checklist sample provides for the coverage of typical approaches to the main mitigation measures in relation to construction contracts with little local impact. It is accepted that this form presents the key elements of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or the Environmental Fundamentals (EF), which should meet the requirements of the World Bank, according to environmental assessment, as part of OP 4.01 operational policy. The purpose of the development of this checklist is its use by contractors for small-scale work as a guide, as well as an integral part of the tender documents engaged in the production of small-scale work in the framework of projects financed by the World Bank.

The checklist contains 3 sections:

Part 1 Contains a descriptive part that provides a description of the project and identifies the institutional and legislative aspects, the technical composition of the project, the possible need for a capacity development program, and a description of the process of conducting public hearings. This part can be up to 2 pages of text. If necessary, you can specify applications with additional information.

Part 2 Contains a checklist on environmental and social screening, in which activities and possible environmental issues can be checked in a simple form (“Yes” or “No”). If any event or question is prompted by the answer “Yes”, there is a link to the corresponding section in the table below, which clearly defines the measures for control and mitigation.

Part 3 Introduces a plan for monitoring activities during project and construction. Here, the ESMP form has been retained in accordance with the usual requirements of the World Bank for Category B projects. This checklist provides for the inclusion of Part 2 and Part 3 in the tender documents for contractors, with pricing in the tender process and supervision of the implementation of work.

CONTENT

- A) General information about the project and the facility
- B) Safety Information
- C) Mitigation measures
- D) Monitoring plan.

ESMP checklist for construction and rehabilitation

PART 1: GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT AND OBJECT

INSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION						
Country						
Project name						
Project scope and activity	Small-scale construction work on the rehabilitation of buildings under the project _____					
Institutional arrangements (Name and contact details)	WB (project team leader)	Project management	Local partner and/or beneficiary			
Implementation mechanism (Name and contact details)	Safety control	Local partner supervision	Local Supervision	Contractor		
DESCRIPTION OF THE FACILITY						
Facility name						
Description of the site location of the facility			Annex No. 1: Site Map <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Who is the owner of the land?						
Description of geographical, physical, biological, geological hydrographic and socio-economic conditions						
Location and distance for logistics, especially materials, water, stones						
LEGISLATION						
Indicate national and local legislation and permits that apply to the project						
PUBLIC HEARINGS						
Indicate the place and time of the public hearing						
INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT						
Are any capacity development activities foreseen?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes or no. If yes, then indicate in Annex No. 2 a capacity development program					

Part 2: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

	Types of works and examples of expected impacts	Condition in case the answer is yes	Additional links
The expected works on the site may cause direct or indirect issues/impacts:	1. Reconstruction /rehabilitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic loads due to machinery traffic on the site Increase level of noise, dust, water and soil pollution during the demolition and/or rehabilitation of the facility Construction and domestic wastes 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See items A and B below
	2. New construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excavation and soil erosion impacts Waste waters into local watercourse and groundwaters Traffic loads due to machinery traffic on the site Increase level of noise, dust during construction Construction waste 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See items A and B in the table below
	3. Occupational health and safety of workers during construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See items A
	4. Ensure the traffic and pedestrian safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is located in the settlement 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See items D
	5. Upgrading the project building for improved rational use of water and energy	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See items F and H
	6. Sewerage and treatment of waste waters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste water discharge system and/or direct discharge of waste water into local watercourses 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See items L
	7. Historical buildings and sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance of historical-cultural monuments 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See items K
	8. Land acquisition for subproject ⁸ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of private lands Temporary relocation of local villagers due to project works Involuntary resettlement measures Impacts on sources of income/livelihoods and commercial structures 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See items M

⁸ Land acquisition for subprojects include resettlement of local population; change in terms of livelihoods; invasion to the private lands. It relates to land plots, purchased or transferred for subprojects, and such purchases or transfers related to impact on people residing formally and/or informally on this land and/or having any sort of business (e.g. shops).

	Types of works and examples of expected impacts	Condition in case the answer is yes	Additional links
	9. Hazardous or toxic materials ⁹ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evacuation or disposal of hazardous construction waste and/or demolition works waste 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See items C
	10. Impact on forest and/or other protected areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on protected woodlands, buffer/edge zones and/or other protective zones Disturbance of local protected wildlife 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See items I
	11. Treatment of medical waste and its disposal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disposal of medical wastes on site or outside of it 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See items J
	12. Development of detailed design	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See items E

PART 3: IMPACTS MITIGATION MEASURES

NAME	PARAMETERS	CHECKLIST ON MITIGATION MEASURES
A. General conditions	Notice and Safety	(a) Local construction and environmental supervision authorities and communities have been notified of upcoming work (b) The population is notified of the work by means of an appropriate announcement in the media and/or in public places, incl. at the site of work (c) fences around the site are installed to ensure safety of people and children (d) All construction and / or rehabilitation permits required by law have been obtained. (e) All works shall be done in the safest and discipling manner and organized in such a way to minimize the negative industrial process impacts on the local people and environment (f) Appropriate warning signs at the site shall inform workers of the need to comply with basic rules and requirements (g) In case the Contractor engages for repair and construction works the outsource workers that would be permanently stationed at the site, they should be provided with all necessary living conditions, including accommodation, dining room. (h) first aid kit at the site (i) Personal protective equipment for workers is in line with international best practice (safety helmets, if necessary masks and safety glasses, safety belts and safety boots)

⁹ Works with toxic and/or hazardous materials particularly include works with asbestos, toxic paints, works on removing the old paints containing lead etc.

		<p>(j) Works re done as per the SNiP KR 12-10-18 Labor safety in construction</p> <p>(k) availability of safety manuals at the site</p> <p>(l) emergency services at the site or the closest nearby, with phone number</p>
B. General rehabilitation and/or construction work	Air quality	<p>(a) Construction waste must be collected in a designated area and then disposed of in a landfill.</p> <p>(b) Maintain cleanliness at the construction site and surrounding area.</p> <p>(c) It is forbidden to burn construction waste and structures on an open fire at the construction site.</p> <p>(d) Avoid excessive accumulation of idle construction equipment on the construction site.</p> <p>(e) Avoid idling of machinery engines</p> <p>(f) Reduce dust levels from working or transporting materials to a minimum by irrigating access roads</p> <p>(g) Reduce loading of soil into vehicles.</p> <p>(h) Organization of correct storage and transportation of flammable and emitting hazardous materials (gas cylinders, bituminous materials, solvents, paints, varnishes, glass and slag wool), etc.</p> <p>(i) Equipment for vehicles transporting bulk cargo with removable tarpaulins</p>
	Soil	<p>(a) Refueling vehicles strictly at stationary stations</p> <p>(b) Avoid contamination of the construction site by spills of fuels and lubricants in order to prevent them from entering the soil.</p> <p>(c) Removal of fertile soil layer for use in reclamation works</p> <p>(d) Provide drainage measures to prevent soil flooding at high groundwater levels</p> <p>(e) To cover the parking area of the construction machinery with rubble</p>
	Noise	<p>(a) The conduct of construction work must be limited by the time specified in the permit</p> <p>(b) During operation, the covers of the motors of generators, compressors and other mechanical equipment must always be closed and the equipment placed as far as possible from the living area</p>
	Water quality	<p>(a) Appropriate measures are taken at the site to prevent leaching and control of sediment, for example, bales of hay and / or silt fences to prevent leaching of sediments from the site and excess turbidity of waterways and rivers</p>
	Wastes	<p>(a) For construction waste, prepare temporary storage sites for subsequent disposal to a local landfill.</p> <p>(b) Where possible, the contractor shall ensure that appropriate applicable and resistant materials are reused (excluding Asbestos).</p> <p>(c) Household and food waste from the permanent presence of the Contractor's visiting personnel at the site should be separated from the rest of the construction</p>

		waste and placed in special containers, which, as they are filled, should be disposed of to the district dump.
C. Toxic materials	toxic and hazardous materials	<p>(a) All toxic or hazardous substances, when temporarily stored on site, must be stored in secure containers, appropriately labeled with the composition and properties of this material and how to handle it.</p> <p>(b) Containers containing hazardous substances must be placed in containers that cannot be leaked to prevent spills and leaks.</p> <p>(c) Paints containing toxic components or lead-based solvents must not be used during work.</p>
	asbestos-containing materials	<p>(a) If there is asbestos on the project site, it must be clearly marked as hazardous material.</p> <p>(b) Whenever possible, asbestos will be placed in suitable sealed containers to minimize exposure.</p> <p>(c) Before removing the asbestos (if necessary), it will be treated with a moisturizing agent to reduce the generation of asbestos dust.</p> <p>(d) Qualified and experienced professionals will be allowed to work with asbestos.</p> <p>(e) If the need arises for the temporary storage of asbestos-containing materials, all waste should be placed in secure, properly labeled, closed containers.</p> <p>(f) The removed asbestos cannot be reused.</p>
D Road and pedestrian safety	Direct or indirect damage to traffic and pedestrians from construction work	<p>(a) The contractor must provide adequate security for the construction site.</p> <p>(b) Equip the work area with information and warning signs and fences so that the work area is marked and visible and the public is properly alerted and warned of possible hazards.</p> <p>(c) Safe and permanent access to the existing FAP building should be ensured during construction activities on the site if the existing FAP remains open to public.</p>
E. Detailed Design		<p>Design and estimate documentation (DED) should include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) exclusion of the use of Asbestos in design work; 2) using local material whenever possible; 3) adequate ventilation and natural lighting; 4) the construction of floors, excluding sliding, falling and retention of infectious material; 5) adequate thermal insulation of floors, walls and floors; 6) convenience for people with disabilities (door blocks without thresholds); 7) if possible, the exclusion of cutting down trees and shrubs; 8) water supply, local sewerage system with a cesspool;
F. Energy Supply		<p>F. Arrangement of reliable power supply with connection to existing networks, in accordance with Technical specifications.</p> <p>Compliance with the rules for working with electrical appliances</p> <p>Conducting first aid briefing in case of electric shock</p>

G. Heat Supply		Heating - electric, with the provision of measures to save energy and reduce heat loss through proper insulation of floors, outer walls and ceilings, according to the design.
H. Forests, Wetlands, and/or protected areas under impact	Protection	<p>a) No damage will be caused to natural habitats and protected areas in the immediate vicinity of the work site and such areas will not be used; all personnel will be prohibited from hunting animals, foraging, cutting down trees or otherwise causing harm.</p> <p>(b) If there are large trees in the vicinity of the work, signs, fences, protection of the root system and prevention of any damage should be required.</p> <p>(c) The use of adjacent areas, especially protected areas, for reserve excavations, temporary quarries and waste dumps is not allowed.</p>
I. Medical waste collection	Medical waste control	Disposal of medical waste in accordance with the Regulations for the disposal of medical waste GoKR
J. Historical buildings	Cultural heritage	Provide measures if artifacts or other "accidental finds" are found during excavation or construction work, the fact of detection was recorded, officials were notified, and work on the site was suspended or changed taking into account such finds
K. Sewerage facility	Water quality	It is planned to install water supply and sewer pipes, build a new septic tank on the site. All wastewater will go to the septic tank (clarified water will be discharged into the soil through gravel-sand
L. Land acquisition	plan/basis for land diversion	The local government has a state act Compliance with all resettlement procedures

PART 4: MONITORING PLAN

Phase	what (is it subject to monitoring?)	Where (is it subject to monitoring?)	how (is it subject to monitoring?)	When (determine the multiplicity (or constantly?))	What for (is it subject to monitoring?)	Cost (if not included in the design estimate)	Who (responsible for monitoring?)
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Design phase	Design and estimate documentation (DED) is described in detail in paragraph E above.	Reports and final design, prepared by design institution	Review of reports and finished design and estimate documentation prepared by the project company.	At the stages of presentation by the project company of the finished design and estimate documentation before the examination.	To ensure that all necessary requirements are included in the bidding documents.	Project budget	ARIS
Construction phase	<p>Fencing of the territory of the site during construction work.</p> <p>2. Availability of information stands with contact details for complaints from the local population.</p> <p>3. Availability of personal protective equipment for the Contractor's personnel.</p> <p>4. Ban on the use of Asbestos.</p> <p>5. Prevention of soil erosion and the ingress of wastewater into adjacent streams.</p> <p>6. Proper collection and removal of construction waste.</p> <p>7. The Contractor has a contract with aiyl okmotu for the disposal of construction waste at the local landfill.</p> <p>8. Prevention of dust formation.</p> <p>9. Reduction and time limitation (from 8:00 to 18:00) of noise.</p>	Construction site	Inspection visits to construction sites. Handling complaints from the local population.	During construction and until a Certificate of Completion is issued. In case of complaints from the local population.	To ensure compliance with all necessary environmental requirements	Must be included by the Contractor in the tender proposal	SETI and SES

Operation phase	<p>1. Proper operation of the septic tank, according to the instructions, clean it as it is filled with a sewage machine.</p> <p>2. Conducting an introductory briefing with service personnel.</p>		<p>Supervision</p> <p>Inspection visits to repair and construction sites.</p>	<p>Weekly</p> <p>Periodically, according to service instructions.</p>	Due to the requirements of national norms and standards	At the expense of the operating organization, AO.	At the expense of the operating organization, SETI and SES
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Annex 5: Environmental Monitoring Form for Construction Supervision

Property Location					
Contractor Name					
Name of Supervisory Organization					
Date of the Facility Inspection					
State of construction work					
Documents and activities for verification	Status				Notes
	Yes	Partially	Not	No data	
Contractor licensed to extract natural resources					
The contractor has received permission to operate concrete / asphalt mixing plant					
The contractor has an agreement on the collection and disposal of waste					
The contractor entered into an agreement with a service provider for the removal of household waste from the facility					
The work site is fenced and warning signs installed					
Works do not impede pedestrian access and traffic, or temporary alternative access roads are organized					
Working hours					
Construction equipment and machinery are in standard technical condition (no excess exhaust or noise, fuel and lubricant leaks)					
Building materials and waste are covered with a special coating during transportation					
A construction site is sprayed with water when performing work generating large amounts of dust					
The temporary workers' settlement or contractor base is fenced; sites for temporary storage of waste and maintenance of vehicles / equipment are allocated.					
In the in the belt working village water is supplied and provided sanitation					
Temporary workers' settlement or contractor's base equipped with first aid and firefighting equipment					
Workers wear special uniforms and protective equipment suitable for the type of work performed (gloves, helmets, respirators, goggles, etc.					
Maintenance and fueling of construction vehicles and equipment are carried out in a specially designated area, on which there is an impenetrable surface in case of an emergency spill.					
Washing machines and construction equipment is carried out at the maximum distance from natural streams to prevent direct runoff to water bodies					

Construction waste is taken out only in specially designated places.					
The extraction of natural building materials is subject to the conditions specified in the license.					
The excess material and the top soil-vegetable layer obtained as a result of excavation are stored separately and are used to fill / restore the site as required.					
The work is temporarily stopped in the event of the discovery of "accidental finds" and government departments responsible for the preservation of cultural heritage are notified of the fact of discovery.					
After completion of the physical work at the facility, the contractor's camp / base is cleaned of any remaining elements after work and planning and restoration work is carried out.					

Annex 6: National legislation and procedures

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On the rate of payment for environmental pollution (emissions, discharges of polluting substances, waste disposal)” (2002) establishes the rate of payment for environmental pollution in a certain amount per ton of pollutants.

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Water”¹⁰ regulates relations in the field of use and protection of water resources (water), preventing the environmentally harmful effects of economic and other activities on water bodies and water facilities and improving their condition, strengthening the rule of law in the field of water relations. The law regulates the quantity and quality of water discharged into nature, prohibits the discharge of industrial, domestic and other waste and wastewater into water bodies.

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Licensing” (1997-2011). According to this law, a license is required to carry out the following activities: (1) processing, disposal and destruction of toxic materials and substances, including radioactive materials; (2) transportation (including across borders) of toxic industrial waste.

Air quality standards are given in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Air Quality Standards (mg / m³)

Name of substance	Maximum permissible concentration	Daily average concentration	Hazard Class
The total number of suspended particles	0.15	0.05	3
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	0.5	0.05	3
Carbon monoxide (CO)	five	3	4
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	0.085	0.04	2
Nitric oxide (NO)	0.40	0.06	3
Tetraethyl lead	0.0001	0.00004	1
Source: hygienic standards GN "Maximum allowable concentrations of pollutants in the ambient air of populated areas" have evidence supporting PPKR on April 11, 2016 number 20. Annex 17.			

Water quality standards are defined in 3 general categories: fisheries, drinking water and wastewater discharges. Water quality standards include:

- (i) Hygienic standards of the GN “Maximum Permissible Concentrations (MPC) of chemicals in the water of water bodies of domestic, drinking, and cultural and domestic water use”, approved by DGKR dated April 11, 2016 No. 20. Annex 16.
- (ii) Hygienic standards of the GN “Estimated allowable levels (TACs) of chemicals in the water of water bodies for drinking, domestic and cultural water use” approved by DGKR dated April 11, 2016 No. 20. Annex 20.

International conventions

The Kyrgyz Republic has ratified the following international conventions in the field of environmental protection:

1. Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, 1998;
2. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, 1996;

¹⁰ Dated 14 January 1994, № 1423- XII

3. 1996 Convention on Biological Diversity;
4. The 2000 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution;
5. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2000;
6. Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, 2000;
7. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer 2000;
8. Montreal 2000 Ozone Depleting Substances Protocol;
9. The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, 2002;
10. Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention), 2001;
11. 2003 Ramsar Convention on Wetlands;
12. UN Economic Commission for Europe Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, year of accession: 2001;
13. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and / or Desertification, Especially in Africa, Year of Accession: 1999
14. Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Year of Accession: 2006;
15. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety Year of Accession: 2005;
16. Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, year of accession: 1995.

In accordance with the regulatory legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic, the requirements of national labor legislation are adequate and protect the rights of the employee.

The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic pursues a unified state policy in the field of labor protection, defines the functions of ministries and departments, coordinates and monitors their activities to ensure healthy and safe working conditions. Local state administrations and local governments ensure the implementation of state labor protection policies within their competence in the relevant territory.

The main objectives of the Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (as amended by the Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic dated December 31, 2019 No. 150) are to establish state guarantees of labor rights and freedoms of citizens, create favorable working conditions, protect the rights and interests of workers and employers. Labor legislation is aimed at creating the necessary legal conditions to achieve optimal coordination of the interests of parties to labor relations, as well as the interests of the state.

The main objectives of labor legislation are the legal regulation of labor and relations directly related to them:

- on the organization of labor and labor management;
- for employment with this employer;
- for vocational training, retraining and advanced training of personnel directly from the given employer;
- on social partnership between employers, workers and government bodies, local self-government, collective bargaining, collective bargaining and agreements;
- on the participation of representative bodies of workers and employers in establishing working conditions and applying labor legislation in cases stipulated by law;
- on the liability of employers and workers in the world of work;
- on supervision and monitoring of compliance with labor legislation (including labor protection legislation);
- to resolve labor disputes.

Also, in accordance with the Labor Code, the terms of labor contracts are established.

Article 55. Duration of an employment contract. Employment contracts are concluded:

- 1) for an indefinite period;

2) for a specified period of not more than 5 years (fixed-term employment contract), unless otherwise specified by this Code and other laws.

A fixed-term employment contract is concluded in cases when it is stipulated by laws, and also when labor relations cannot be established for an indefinite period, considering the nature and conditions of the forthcoming work, including:

- with heads, deputy heads and chief accountants of organizations, regardless of their legal forms of ownership;
- for the period of time (up to 2 months), as well as seasonal work, when due to natural conditions, work can only be done for a certain period of time (season);
- for urgent work to prevent accidents, disasters and eliminate their consequences and other emergency circumstances;
- for work that goes beyond the ordinary activities of the organization (reconstruction, installation and commissioning, audit), as well as for work related to the deliberately temporary (up to 1 year) expansion of production or the volume of services provided;

Art. 58. Conclusion of an employment contract and execution of an employment contract.

The current labor law only provides for a written contract. A written contract is a legal document and can be used to protect the rights of an employee in the event of a labor dispute. In accordance with Article 14 **of the Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic**, if an employment contract was not properly executed with an employee, but he, with the knowledge of the employer or his authorized person, began to perform labor functions, the employment contract is considered concluded from the day when the employee actually started work.

At the same time, the employer is not relieved of the obligation to legally draw up an employment contract

Section 60. Invalidity of an Employment Contract

An employment contract shall be declared invalid by a court if it is concluded:

- 1) under the influence of deception, threat, as well as on extremely unfavorable conditions for the employee due to a combination of difficult circumstances;
- 2) for the species, without intent to create legal consequences (an imaginary employment contract);
- 3) a person who is not able to understand the meaning of his actions;
- 4) a citizen recognized incompetent due to mental illness or dementia.

Recognition of the contract as invalid does not entail the loss by the employee of the right to annual leave, monetary compensation for unused days of leave upon dismissal, inclusion of the worked time period in the insurance period and other benefits.

Section 61. Invalidity of Certain Conditions of an Employment Contract

Certain conditions of an employment contract are invalid if they:

- 1) worsen the position of the employee in comparison with the conditions provided for by this Code, other regulatory legal acts containing the norms of labor law, a collective agreement, agreements or local regulatory acts containing the norms of labor law;
- 2) discriminatory.

The invalidity of certain conditions of the labor contract does not entail the invalidity of the labor contract as a whole.

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on labor protection dated August 1, 2003 No. 167 (*as amended by the Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic dated April 17, 2009 No. 127, October 31, 2014 No. 149, July 26, 2016 No. 142*) protects all categories of workers without exception.

This Law establishes the legal basis for regulating relations in the field of labor protection between employers and employees and is aimed at creating working conditions that meet the requirements of preserving the life and health of workers in the course of labor activity.

This Law applies to:

to employers;

- for employees who are in employment relations with employers;
- ... for foreign citizens and stateless persons working in organizations under the jurisdiction of the Kyrgyz Republic,

In addition, the provisions of the international laws to which the Kyrgyz Republic is a party are subject to the provisions that have entered into force in the manner prescribed by law.

Section 7. Guarantees of the right of workers to work under conditions consistent with labor protection requirements

The state guarantees workers the protection of their right to work in conditions that meet the requirements of labor protection and industrial sanitation.

The working conditions stipulated by the labor contract must comply with the requirements of regulatory legal acts on labor protection.

At the time of suspension of work by the authorized state body determined by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, as a result of violation of labor protection requirements through no fault of the employee, he retains his place of work (position) and average earnings.

If the employee refuses to perform work in the event of a danger to his life and health, with the exception of cases provided for by the labor legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, the employer is obliged to provide the employee with other work at the time of eliminating this danger. If the provision of other work for objective reasons is not possible, the employee downtime until the danger to his life and health is eliminated is paid by the employer in accordance with the labor legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

If the employee does not provide personal and collective protective equipment (in accordance with the standards), the employer does not have the right to require the employee to perform labor duties and is obliged to pay for the simple occurrence for this reason in accordance with the labor legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

A worker's refusal to perform work in the event of a danger to his life and health due to a violation of labor protection requirements or from performing heavy work and work with harmful or hazardous working conditions not provided for in the labor contract does not entail his disciplinary action or termination of labor contract initiated by the employer.

In case of harm to the life and health of the employee in the performance of labor duties, compensation for this harm is carried out in accordance with the labor legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In order to prevent and eliminate violations of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on labor protection, the state ensures the organization and implementation of state supervision and control over compliance with labor protection requirements and establishes the responsibility of the employer and officials for violation of these requirements.

Article 14. Providing employees with personal protective equipment

At work with harmful or hazardous working conditions, as well as at work carried out in special temperature conditions or related to pollution, certified personal protective equipment is given out to workers, rinsing and neutralizing agents in accordance with the standards approved in the manner determined by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The acquisition, storage, washing, cleaning, repair, disinfection and neutralization of personal protective equipment for workers are carried out at the expense of the employer.

Code of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Children” dated July 10, 2012 No. 100 (As amended by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic dated April 27, 2017 No. 64, March 30, 2018 N 33, April 24, 2019 N56)

Chapter 2 Rights and interests of children, guarantees for their provision

2. Children from the age of 14 are entitled to conclude an employment contract with the written consent of one of the parents and their substitutes, or of the territorial unit of the authorized body for the protection of children and in their free time to participate in socially useful work that does not violate the process of learning, accessible to them due to their state of health and development that is not harmful to their health, physical, moral and mental state, and also have the right to vocational training. This right is ensured in the manner prescribed by law through the system of institutions of primary labor (professional) training.

3. The procedure for concluding and terminating an employment contract and other features of the regulation of labor of workers under the age of 18 are established by labor legislation.

Article 15. Use of child labor

1. It is forbidden to take or attract a child to carry out any work that could be dangerous to his health or prevent him from getting an education or harm his health and physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.

2. It is forbidden to exploit child labor in the worst forms of manifestation, as well as forced labor of children in any form at enterprises, institutions and organizations, regardless of ownership, including in cooperatives, peasant and farm enterprises.

3. It is forbidden to use child labor in work with harmful or dangerous working conditions, in underground work, at night, and also in work the performance of which could harm their health and moral development (gambling, work in night entertainment establishments, production, transportation and trade in alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, narcotic and toxic drugs, etc.).

4. It is forbidden to lift, carry and carry by children heavy weights that exceed the limit standards established for them.

The list of works on which the use of child labor is prohibited, as well as limit standards for heavy loads are approved in the manner established by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chapter 3 Bodies in the field of ensuring the rights and interests of children

Article 19. Powers of local state administrations in the field of ensuring the rights and interests of children

Local state administrations in the field of ensuring the rights and interests of children exercise the following powers:
coordinate the activities of territorial divisions of state bodies in the field of ensuring the rights and interests of children;
exercise, within their competence, control over the observance of the rights and interests of children in the relevant territory.

December 30, 2003 No. 244 was adopted by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Ratification of ILO CONVENTION No. 182 On the Prohibition and Immediate Measures to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The Kyrgyz Republic, being a party to international treaties, has ratified a number of international acts - the Convention "On Forced Labor" and the Convention "On Slavery". The Kyrgyz Republic adopted the **Law of the Kyrgyz Republic** dated March 17, 2005 No. 55 (January 11, 2018 N 2) "**On Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Human Beings**".

This Law defines the legal framework for preventing and combating trafficking in persons, the procedure for coordinating the activities of bodies engaged in the fight against trafficking in persons, establishes a system of measures to protect and assist victims of trafficking in persons.

Objectives of this Law

The objectives of this Law are:

- prevention of activities related to illegal export and trafficking in persons;
- fight against illegal export and human trafficking;
- Protection and assistance to victims of trafficking and human trafficking.

Chapter 2. Basics of organizing activities to prevent and combat trafficking in persons

Article 6. Subjects engaged in the prevention and combating of human trafficking

1. The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic is the main subject of leadership in the activities to prevent and combat human trafficking and provide it with necessary means and resources.
2. Executive authorities organize the work of subordinate bodies to implement the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic regulating the prevention and combating of human trafficking.
3. The entities involved in the prevention and combating of trafficking in persons within their competence are:
 - prosecution authorities;
 - internal affairs bodies;
 - an authorized body in the field of foreign affairs, diplomatic missions and consular posts of the Kyrgyz Republic;
 - an authorized body in the field of ensuring national security;
 - an authorized body in the field of protection and protection of the state border;
 - authorized body in the field of customs;
 - an authorized body in the field of labor and social development;
 - an authorized body in the field of education and science;
 - an authorized body in the field of public health;
 - an authorized body in the field of migration;
 - local state administrations;
 - local governments within the delegated state powers.
4. The subjects involved in the prevention, detection and suppression of trafficking in persons within their competence are other executive bodies, the list of which is determined by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.
5. In the event of a reorganization or renaming of the executive authorities listed in this article, their functions in the field of preventing and combating trafficking in persons shall be transferred to their successors.
6. Coordination of the activities of bodies to prevent and combat human trafficking is carried out by the authorized body.

Kyrgyzstan has also ratified the Conventions of the International Labor Convention concerning labor protection.

List of some Conventions:

- ILO Convention 1725 of 1925 “On Compensation for Workers in Accidents at Work”;
- ILO Convention 97 of 1949 on Migrant Workers;
- ILO Convention 105 of 1957 on the Abolition of Forced Labor;
- ILO Convention 182 of 1999 on the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor;
- ILO Convention 184 of 2001 on Safety and Health in Agriculture.
- ILO Convention 167 of 1988 on Safety and Health in Construction;
- ILO Convention 129 of 1969 on Labor Inspection in Agriculture;
- ILO Convention 29 of 1930 on Forced Labor;
- ILO Convention 45 of 1935 on the Employment of Women in Underground Work;
- ILO Convention 47 of 1935, On the Forty-Hour Working Week;
- ILO Convention 77 of 1946 on the Medical Examination of Teenagers in Industry;
- ILO Convention 78 of 1946 on the Medical Examination of Teenagers in Non-Industrial Work;
- ILO Convention 79 of 1946 on the night work of adolescents in non-industrial work;
- ILO Convention 90 (revised) of 1948 on the night work of adolescents in non-industrial work;
- ILO Convention 124 of 1965 on the Medical Examination of Young People for Underground Work;
- ILO Convention 138 of 1973 on the Minimum Return for Admission to Employment

Annex 7: Summary on transformer oil containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)

The main function of transformer oil is to cool the power transformer, reactors, oil switch heated by electric current. This group of organic compounds includes the chlorine-substitution biphenyls derivatives - polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB). They were first synthesized in 1929. The peculiarity of these substances is heat-resistance and ability to be used as isolation in electrical technology. Colorless and odorless PCB are also chemically stable. PCB were first produced in USA by "Monsanto" Company in 1929. These oil liquids are incombustible and do not conduct electricity, but greatly conduct heat. PCBs are resistant to acid and alkaline impacts. Due to its properties, they have been extensively used as dielectrics in transformers and condensers, cooling liquid in heat exchange systems, hydraulics, and as the elements of plasticizers, paints, enamels, lubricating oils, plastics, carbon-paper, additives in household chemicals. In various countries PCBs have been produced by various trademarks: Arochlor, Pyranol, Inertin in USE, Kanechlor, Sybalon in Japan, Parylene in France, Delor in Czechoslovakia.

PCBs have made in USSR from 1934 to 1995. They were produced under such trademarks as sovol, sovtol and gekhsol. The main manufacturer of sovol was the "Orgsteklo" manufacturer (Dzerzhinsk), "Orgsynthes" (Novomoskovsk) and pilot plant VNITIG (All union herbicides research institution, Ufa). Polychlorobiphenyls were filled in power, high-voltage, impulsive transformer manufactured in many cities of Russia at that time.

The current production of PCBs is almost entirely ceased in the whole world. To ensure prompt and environmentally safe disposal of these substances, most countries signed the Stockholm Convention in 2001 on Persistent Organic Pollutants. Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP) – are the chemical substances, non-degradable or slowly degradable in natural conditions. The participants of this convention took the responsibility to completely dispose PCB that exist in their countries until 2028. The Kyrgyz Republic ratified the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic substances in July 19th 2006.

PCBs were not produced in the Kyrgyz Republic. These substances could be imported to the Republic's territories as part of the electric equipment, transformer oils, paintwork materials, different lubricants. No import and export data of these substances is available due to a large number and types of electrical equipment, volumes and trademarks of transformer oils, paintworks and other materials. Such equipment as transformer condensate, transformer oils that may contain PCB, are identified by the type and name of the equipment and oil brands.

However, the most dangerous impact of PCB on human is its mutagenic effect, which has a negative impact on health of future generations. The problem is that PCBs do not break down and capable to accumulate in the biological objects and food products. PCBs possess rather high toxicity level. It is proven that these substances have many-sided damaging impact on a number of organs and systems along with their capability of long-term accumulation in fatty tissues. The hazard of PCB to human health is that they are considered as strong source of immune system suppression ("chemical" AIDS). Besides, the intake of PCB provokes cancer, damage of liver, kidney, nervous system and skin (neurodermatitis, eczema, rash). If absorbed by embryo and baby, PCB may cause congenital deformities and child's pathology (backwardness, decrease in immunity, damage to the blood-forming organs).

By the time the world communities realized the danger, huge amounts of these combinations had already been produced (from 1929 to mid-1970s), and globally polluted the Earth with constantly circulating in the environment. If entered into the organism, the PCB is easily absorbed through digestive tract, lungs, skin and accumulated in fatty tissues. In most samples of fatty tissues PCB content was 1 mg/kg or less, large amounts – up to 700 mg/kg – were found in fatty tissues of humans that were occupationally exposed (concentration in blood – 0,3 and 200 micrograms/100 ml). Nevertheless, PCB are accumulated in human organism and can exude only in small amounts even over a long period of time. Which is why it being necessary to adhere to strict safety measures when dealing with PCB.

PCB has a long and documented history of negative impact on nature. They are associated with downgraded reproductive functions and blocking the immune functions. 27 seals caught in Arctic have indicated such defects. In 1986 the flood in Saginaw river basin in Michigan resulting in PCB-pollutants penetrated into the ecosystem; next year the hatching level of Caspian tern has decreased by 70%. The hatched nestlings had abnormalities and couldn't survive more than 5 days. Otters in Switzerland became extinct due to infertility.

PCB content identification mark during visual inspection of transformers

Although the average service term of PCB-transformer is around 40 years and longer, such conditions as overloading and high operating temperature and physical impact may reduce its service life and entail operational and environmental risks. Preventative maintenance operations are very important to eliminate such dangers. The main function of transformers is to transform the current from one electric potential to another. During this process, the heat conversion necessary for efficient cooling is produced. The liquid used for that purpose shall not only be a good cooler, but a fine electric isolation (dielectric) which may be a mineral oil or PCB. The problem with PCB identification is that many types of transformers were designed and sold all over the world. Unfortunately, there is no absolute visual method to identify the type of the PCB transformer. Some Soviet manufacturers pointed out the dielectric liquid in the type and serial number. For example, some PCB contained in the transformers, produced in ex-USSR, are identified as TNZ, TNP, TNR

Picture 1: Manufacturer plate of Russian PCB transformers



Example. The transformers produced in Chirikskiy Transformer plant: TNZ – 25/10, gross mass 490kg, 160 kg of Sovtol, TNZ – 40/10, 610/205, TNZ – 630/10, 3400/1100, TNZ – 1000/10, 5000/1800, TNZP – 400/10, TNZP – 630/10, TNZP – 1000/10, TNZP – 1600/10 and etc., Sverdlov transformer plant: TNP – 400/10, TNP – 800/10, TNP – 1600/10, TNP – 1000/10 and etc.

Between 1958 and 1988 in Russia, to 1992 in Kazakhstan, PCB containing condensers of different types and applications were produced, including the small condensates containing PCB in the amount from 0.005 to 1.8 kg to be used in fluorescent lamps.

If the second letter of the condenser's type name is C, this means the presence of heatproof oil. The letter A means the presence of PCB.

As in the reactive power compensation installations produced in Ust-Kamenogorsk the KS0, KS1, KS2, KSK1, KSK2, KSTS condensates were applied, the PCB-liquid was also included – TCB (trichlorebenzene). In the electric transport manufactured in Serpuhova, the condensates KS, KSK, FST, FS, GTS and others, containing sovol and TCB. Fluorescent lamps from Leninakana with LS, LSM, LSE1, LSE2 condensates with sovol, TCB. In transformative plants, condensates like PS, PSK, containing sovol and other.

Dismantling the PCB transformer, safety measures and environmental safeguards

When decommissioning the PCB containing equipment, all technical and organizational measures are taken for safe work performance. In practical terms, the decommissioning starts with logoff procedure carried out in accordance with local safety regulations for handling the electrical equipment and manufacturer's instruction (if available). Before starting to work with transformers, it is necessary to ensure that transformer is turned off on the low and high voltage side, and that the incoming and outgoing lines are short-circuited and visually and safely grounded on the work position and that the contact-breaker panel marked with clear sign **"do not turn off, works in progress"**. Besides, it is necessary to make sure, that the access to transformer does not represent any risk.

The working area shall be isolated with red and white plastic tape, in order to avoid unauthorized access. The fire extinguisher must be installed in an appropriate place of the site, ready to be used in case of fire risk.

It is required to seal these leaks to prevent further crossed contamination. Also, remove all visible contaminations from metal parts, for example, by applying acetone to provide safe operation in the future.

If there are no leaks or defects of the transformer, and its surface is clean and the depletion did not occur at the site, then the decommissioning may be carried out in standard safety work clothing. It is allowed to fill the same barrel with PCB-content from different transformers, in case PCB content or similar concentration is marked. If there are no data on PCB content in oil, then the oil is considered to be contaminated with PCB and the barrels with undefined oil must be marked as contaminated with PCB.

After decommissioning process, the PCB containing equipment and wastes shall be safely and temporary stored by the owner of such equipment for further transportation to the central warehouse and detoxification and disposal.

Small-sized equipment of the performance type (for example, condensates) that remained leak-proof are dismantled from its operation sites and packed as a whole without opening and draining the PCB. Large-sized equipment must be drained off of PCB in order to avoid leaks during transportation.

While dismantling and transporting, it is recommended to empty the transformer at its future location site in advance ***in accordance with detailed action plan*** and provide all required equipment, such as, PCB pumps, barrels, personal protective equipment and tools, to avoid the risk of loss of PCB containing cooling liquid.

Before draining the oil, it is necessary to take safety measures in case of spilling: cover the ground by one or two layers of canvas of increased strength and set the containment basin under main parts, such as: oil pump, box coupling, and etc. It is also recommended to have absorbents ready, such as: sand, cement mixture.

Due to fluctuation (glutinosity) of PCB containing cooling liquid, there may be some difficulties when opening the drain tap. This fact is necessary to be considered in advance, to resolve the situation in the best possible way. If the tap is impossible to open, empty the transformer through the oil filling hole or by dismantling the isolation.

The transformer must be mounted at a certain angle until its fully empty in order to extract as much cooling liquid as possible. It is necessary to take into consideration that after the extraction, some amount of oil in the transformer may remain and then vaporize from wind in the course of time. The drain tap must be closed until the draining is completed and where possible the transformer should be filled with absorbent to retain the remnants of oil. After removing the transformer from protection cover, the area shall be visually inspected and if necessary, the floor, trenches, walls and rest cables shall be cleaned before mounting new transformer.

All staff assigned to deal with PCB must be well instructed on proposed action plan regarding safety measures, use of equipment ensuring the safety, and applicability of state norms.

As far as possible, the PCB liquids must be transported by the pump used to reduce dissemination and losses caused by leaks. It is necessary to use the radial-flow pump with all wetted surface made of stainless steel. Shaft packing shall use carbon rings of external type to limit the destructive impact of PCB on gasket material. Valves must be made of copper or covered with stainless steel. The sleeve must be made of flexible metal or covered with tetrafluorethylene or silicon polymers, and the containment basin must be placed under all pumps, valves and clutches for sleeve connection.

When dealing with PCB, all required safety measures must be undertaken in order to prevent pollution of the environment.

The samples of equipment or materials potentially containing PCB must be carefully taken without spilling or losing. If the backing block is required, the oil absorbing carpet is used.

All working materials must be cleaned with acetone or disposed as hazardous wastes, including personal protective equipment (PPE). Objects made of glass or metal may be completely washed; synthetic material, objects made of plastic and wood and etc. shall not be wash and must be disposed as hazardous wastes.

When interfering with equipment that has leakage or is in bad condition, it is necessary to prevent the leak or contamination.

In the areas of spills: contaminated area must be marked and fenced off. The clothes and boots must be changed in the designated place (room) when entering and exiting the contamination area. If possible, the leak must be detected and hermetically sealed, for example with joint sealing. Besides, the decommissioned equipment that develop a leak must be placed in steel barrel or containment basin, in worst case, absorbing tissues shall be put around the equipment and the replacement must be performed in the closest time.

In case of leak due to damaged equipment, install an appropriate containment basin. Small number of leaks must be hermetically sealed, and when performing these actions relevant equipment for ensuring safety must be used. In this

regard it is recommended to keep the respective material (containment basin, rubber gloves, hermetic material) close to such equipment.

Visually detected contaminated soil or concrete must be dismantled as soon as possible to prevent further contamination. The surface of the objects (transport vehicles, sidewalks, buildings and etc.) must be cleaned using the materials absorbing the oil, and the surfaces must be wiped with solvent. After cleaning, the surfaces must be chemically checked on the results of cleaning process. The material used for cleaning must be placed in barrels for disposal.

Marking. All barrels, containers and equipment containing the PCB, PCT and PBB or contaminated with such, must be clearly marked with a caution label, as well as with the label containing such information about this equipment or barrels. This information includes the data on barrel content or equipment configuration (exact amount of equipment or volume of liquid), type of wastes, name of place, origin of the wastes in order to provide the opportunity to track the data of recurrent package, where required, and also the name and telephone number of the responsible person.

Package. Before placing to the warehouse or transporting wastes containing the PCB, PCT or PBB, they must be packed in boxing:

- a) Liquid wastes must be placed, for example, in steel barrel with double gap closure;
- b) Movement and transportation of wastes is performed in accordance with KR Government Regulation №885 from 25.12.2015 «Procedure for dealing with hazardous wastes», which is why the containers shall correspond to the requirements related to transportation, considering the possibility of its future use for the same purpose;
- c) Large-sized drained equipment is stored without package or packed in a big container (external isolating barrel), or thick plastic case, if there is a risk of contamination;
- d) Small-sized equipment with liquid or emptied must be placed in barrels with absorbent materials. One barrel may contain big number of small-sized equipment, in case of sufficient absorbent materials inside of it. Loose absorbent may be procured from suppliers of specialty goods, related to safety measures. Rasping and sand can also be used;
- e) Barrels and equipment may be mounted on the containment basin for movement using the forklift truck and for storage. Before moving the containment basin, the barrels and equipment must be fixed with lashing straps.

Temporary storage of PCB containing equipment and wastes.

Owner of PCB containing wastes stores them on the production areas or special rooms for not more than 12 months since its placement.

Technological instructions on dismantling and transportation of the transformer.

Disconnect the tire and descents from the taps, power and control cables from the motors and gears, transformer grounding. Perform a partial dismantling of the fire protection system.

Perform an external transformer inspection to identify defects, mark with chalk any leakage points. Draw up a statement of inspection for defects (if necessary).

Shut off gates and valves between the heat sinks and the transformer tank.

Clean the exterior surfaces of the contact input terminals from dirt.

Mark all the rails the points of coupling with rollers of the carriages of the transformer, lift the transformer with jacks from the expander side, remove the gaskets providing the slope of the transformer on the axis of the gas relay location. Inspect the carriages and rollers, brush roller axis. Lower transformer on the rails to check the reliability of fixing of carriages to the bottom of the tank.

Secure units of the pulley block to the anchor and special structure on the transformer to move it along the transverse axis. Gradually unwinding the cable from the winch drum, pass it through a snatch block, charge the pulley block, secure the end of the rope through the ear in the block and strengthen the slack in the pulley block. Carefully check the condition of the carriages and rolling paths.

Check the joints on the crossings of tracks, set insertions at the junction of rail crossings and fix them.

Move the transformer as follows:

Move the transformer from the foundation onto the rotation crosspiece;

lift transformer to 150 mm, turn the carriage to 90 °, lower the transformer, fix the carriages, rearrange the insertions in the crosspieces, rearrange the pulley block.

move the transformer to 40 - 50 m and rearrange the pulley block.

Operations for turning rollers and rolling along the longitudinal and transverse axes should be repeated all through the rolling path. Transformer should be rolled smoothly, without jerks, at a speed not exceeding 8 m / min.

Tractive effort should be directed towards the axis of rails.

Raising of the transformer by means of hydraulic jacks should be carried out smoothly, monitoring by pressure gauges, installed on these jacks, distributing the load evenly on the jacks. Hydraulic jacks should be installed only in areas specified in the transformer technical documentation. The installed hydraulic jacks should have the safety nuts on the piston crowns. The connecting hoses must be pre-tested and tested and have no twists.

In some cases, it is allowed to move the transformer in a partially disassembled state.

Disposal of transformer oil.

Among the many kinds of wastes to be disposed of, the transformer oil should be mentioned separately. The main task of the transformer oil is to cool power transformers, reactors, oil circuit breakers, which get heated by the electric current. The main requirement for transformer oils is their purity, that is, the absence of extraneous fibers and water that gradually reduce its resistance to electricity. With continuous care, regular cleaning and removal of the oxidation products of oil can last up to 25 years. Although transformer oil recycling is a cost-effective procedure, companies seek to minimize the volume of waste oil, which is achieved by means of special separation technology, filtration and recovery for extending the working life of oils.

Over time, the transformer oil loses its original quality as a result of accumulation of oxidation of oil products different impurities and pollutants. The polluted transformer oil must be disposed of and replaced with new oil as it ceases to meet the relevant technical standards. Used oils represent a serious danger to the environment, so the transformer oil recycling is a necessary stage in the oil exploitation process completion. Non-recycled waste oil can become the source of water pollution that affects the quality of water and the local ecosystem as a whole. It is also worth mentioning the dangers of fire oils, which would emit into the air substances hazardous for human and animal life. This reinforces the need for disposal of transformer oil.

The main methods used for disposal of transformer oil are recycling, incineration and recovery.

Among these methods, recovery is the most advantageous method.

Recovery is a multistage process of purification of the transformer oil: Removal of mechanic impurities and water, evaporation, and adsorbent cleaning. Following this process, the base oil identical to the fresh one is recovered, and its yield is 80-90%.

Various methods of cleaning processes are high-tech, but it is often cheaper than to process and burn the old oil and the buy new one.

Used transformer oil is a valuable raw material, as it is not only a waste that must be destroyed, but also a product to be reused. It becomes possible to reuse it after processing oils to remove impurities and pollutants from it using a variety of technological operations. Thus, transformer oil recycles economically advantageous due to the fact that when it is processed for reuse it requires several times less energy and raw material than for the primary production of transformer oil from petroleum oils.

Transformer oil is disposed of by the National Electricity Grid of Kyrgyzstan. Should PCB have detected in the transformer oil, it undergoes partial treatment and disposal.

Annex 7. 1 Collection, storage, transportation and disposal of mercury-containing waste.

Mercury is a chemical that is toxic and dangerous in any state. signs of poisoning are different and depend on the dose, exposure time and route of entry into the body. Mercury vapors are heavier than air, but despite this, they do not settle in the lower layers, but are evenly distributed throughout the room. Mercury vapors are not felt at all even in significant

concentrations. Infection can only be detected with special equipment. Mercury vapors can penetrate building materials and accumulate on various surfaces, subsequently secondarily contaminating the room.

Entering nature, mercury compounds cause pollution of soil and water bodies, poisoning of animals and people. From the upper layers of the soil, they can escape and again return to the water and soil with precipitation. Mercury most strongly affects the excretory and central nervous system of the human body. It causes disorders of speech, hearing, vision, disrupts the coordination of movements. These effects are not reversible and only a very long treatment can slightly reduce their manifestation. Accumulating in the body throughout a person's life, mercury can lead to infertility, death of the fetus or its mutation in pregnant women, decreased immunity, and cancer.

Mercury-containing lamps were developed over a hundred years ago and introduced into widespread use in the 1930s. They were used for various purposes - to illuminate streets, roads, workrooms. Now, thanks to energy-saving initiatives, mercury lamps are used in everyday life around the world. A law on energy conservation was adopted in Kyrgyzstan (No. 88 dated July 7, 1998), and recommended limiting the use of incandescent lamps. Of course, incandescent lamps have disadvantages, but the environmental friendliness of using energy-saving mercury-containing lamps is a separate issue. The only thing that can be said for sure is that the disposal of mercury-containing lamps is an absolute necessity (One fluorescent lamp contains from 3 and more mg of mercury vapor, and 0.1 mg in a burned-out lamp. One crashed light bulb in an unventilated room may exceed the permissible concentration of mercury vapor 160 times).

At all enterprises (organizations, institutions), by order of the administration, persons are appointed who are responsible for the complete collection and timely delivery of devices containing mercury, mercury-containing lamps and mercury wastes.

In institutions, organizations and enterprises, the collection and storage of failed mercury-filled devices, in which the leak is broken, of broken devices and lamps, is carried out in sealed metal containers.

Storage of mercury-containing wastes and lamps should be concentrated in special storage rooms assigned to the responsible person and ensure its full safety. The pantry at the end of the working day should be locked, and the keys should be given to guards on receipt.

It is strictly forbidden to destroy, dispose of or transfer to individual citizens the spent mercury and devices containing it.

Reception of mercury-containing waste from enterprises (institutions, organizations) is carried out by a specialized organization.

A specialized enterprise ensures the reception of mercury-containing wastes, devices with mercury filling and their further disposal in the prescribed manner.

The organization involved in the utilization of fluorescent lamps —(attached). Tel No. 36-04-84, 36-01-45.

In places of collection of spent mercury-containing lamps, they are recorded and pre-prepared for delivery to a specialized organization.

Mercury-containing waste is collected in sealed steel cylinders to prevent losses.

It is not allowed to collect mercury waste in thin-walled glassware, as well as in cardboard packaging.

When working with pulverized waste, humidification is necessary at all stages of loading and unloading.

When replacing spent mercury-containing lamps, as well as during their packaging, loading and unloading, care must be taken and measures taken to minimize lamp fights.

Placement of lamps for storage and transportation is carried out in the factory packaging or in a special container with a capacity of not more than 100 lamps.

Packaged lamps should be stored on shelves, in a room specially designated for this purpose, where damage to the lamp boxes is excluded.

Broken lamps found upon opening the package are poured into a special container.

Requirements for the transport and disposal of mercury-containing waste.

Transportation of devices with mercury filling should be carried out by specialized transport. If it is absent, transportation by other vehicles is allowed, excluding the possibility of creating emergency situations, causing harm to the environment and human health. The driver of the vehicle must undergo safety training.

Transportation should be carried out in airtight containers, ensuring the safety of the material. The packaging material shall be inert with respect to the constituent waste.

Transportation of fluorescent lamps should be carried out in the original packaging or in a special container with a capacity of not more than 100 pieces, with the obligatory stacking of places in regular rows to avoid a fight.

An accompanying document indicating the type of product must be submitted for each flight of a machine transporting mercury-containing wastes and metallic mercury. Loading and unloading of mercury-containing wastes should be carried out in the presence of the responsible person.

Responsibility for non-compliance with environmental and sanitary requirements when handling mercury dumps, devices containing metallic mercury and mercury-containing wastes.

Enterprises (institutions, organizations), officials and citizens who have caused harm to the environment as a result of violation of the requirements for the safe handling of mercury wastes and mercury and failing to comply with the requirements of this provision bear disciplinary, administrative or criminal liability in accordance with applicable law.

Disposal of mercury-containing lamps.

Disposal of fluorescent and other mercury-containing lamps is a complex process that is carried out in the factory at specialized enterprises. In relation to such enterprises, certain requirements are imposed. The lamps are crushed in a vibration mechanical installation, separating the socles, glass and a dangerous substance phosphor. Mercury is thermally sublimated in a vacuum chamber and then frozen with liquid nitrogen. The components are automatically distributed across different capacities. Broken glass is buried with municipal solid waste or used as concrete aggregate. The metal goes to the smelter. In a special sealed container, the mercury goes for further processing, where it is cleaned and goes to the re-production of thermometers and other electronic devices.

Memo for citizens on the rules of operation and disposal of mercury-containing lamps.

Energy-saving fluorescent lamps are a qualitatively new light source. A fluorescent lamp is a tube with electrodes filled with mercury vapor and an inert gas (argon), and its inner walls are coated with a phosphor. Unlike traditional hardening lamps, the spectral composition of the visible radiation of fluorescent energy-saving lamps depends on the composition of the phosphor, and therefore the latter can have a different color temperature, which determines the color of the lamp (2700 K - soft white light, 4200 K - daylight, 6400 K - cold white light).

The main advantages of fluorescent energy-saving lamps are significant light output, which allows you to create high levels of illumination, efficiency, favorable spectral composition of light, diffuseness of the light flux and relatively low brightness. The radiant flux of fluorescent lamps does not have a harmful effect on the human body, the radiation intensity of these lamps in the ultraviolet region of the spectrum is insignificant, and ordinary glass, from which tubes of fluorescent lamps are made, practically do not transmit ultraviolet rays.

Compact spherical energy-saving lamps with double glass in the part of ultraviolet radiation are completely safe.

The main negative point when using fluorescent lamps is the presence of a small amount (40-50 mg) of mercury. Mercury is hermetically sealed in a glass tube, therefore, from a toxicological point of view, lamp operation is safe. Release of toxic substances into the environment is possible only in the event of technical damage. Therefore, lamps require special disposal. Energy-saving lamps should not be thrown into the trash chute and street containers for the collection of solid waste. If the lamps are damaged, safety precautions must be taken: ventilate the room, collect fragments and drops of mercury with a damp rag in an airtight container with a lid, and carry out wet cleaning.

The large-scale use of lamps without taking measures to collect, store, neutralize and dispose of in violation of integrity will inevitably lead to the ingress of harmful substances into atmospheric air and soil.

In order to ensure safe handling of mercury-containing wastes, lamps that have become unusable without damaging them must be disposed of using specialized organizations. Damaged mercury-containing lamps are hazardous to health.

Annex 7.2 General recommendations for measures to prevent the spread of coronavirus COVID-19

- Appointment of staff health officer;
- Development of warning scheme in case of incidents at the construction site, including the appearance of symptoms of coronavirus infection;
- The responsible person shall prepare information on the contractor, identify existing workers with chronic diseases;
- Development of measures for entry to and exit from the territory of the construction site by workers;
- The appointed health worker supervises the restriction of contacts between workers and people near the facility, and if necessary, prohibits certain workers from leaving the site during the term of their contract to avoid contact with local residents. The movement of workers off-site is only allowed with respiratory masks.
- Submission to ARIS technical supervision or Project regional engineer of weekly information on measures to reduce the spread of S-19;
- Conducting a daily briefing to remind employees about self-monitoring of possible symptoms (fever, cough) and the need to inform the person in charge if they have symptoms or don't feeling well;
- Briefings for employees before starting work, with particular attention to cough etiquette, hand hygiene, and distance measures;
- Preventing the employee from returning to the facility from infected area or after contacting with an infected person within 14 days or (if this is not possible) ensure isolation of such a worker for 14 days.
- Preventing a sick worker from entering the facility, referring him to local medical facilities; home isolation for 14 days is required if necessary.
- Extending the duration of existing contract to prevent workers from returning home to the affected areas or, conversely, returning workers to the facility from the affected areas.
- Mandatory installation of washbasins, provision of antiseptic agents to workers at the work site;
- Confirmation that employees are fit for work (relevant certificates) before they begin their work. Checking and recording the temperature of workers and other people entering the facility or requiring them to self-report before or after entering the facility.
- Conducting daily briefings for workers prior to their shift, paying particular attention to COVID-19, including cough etiquette, hand hygiene and distance measures.
- Training workers and staff at the facility on the signs and symptoms of COVID-19, how it is spread, how to protect oneself (including regular hand washing and social distance);
- Placing posters and signs across the construction site, with images and text;
- Ensuring the availability of means soap, disposable paper towels and closed garbage cans in key places throughout the facility, including at the entrances/exits to work areas; where there is a toilet, a dining room or food is served, drinking water is provided; in the working room

Cleaning (disinfection) and disposal

- Conducting regular and thorough disinfection (cleaning) of all working objects, including offices, residential premises, dining rooms, and common areas.
- Providing cleaning personnel with appropriate cleaning equipment, materials and disinfectant.
- Training of cleaning staff (cleaners) in proper hygiene (including hand washing) before, during and after cleaning work; how to use PPE safely (if necessary);
- Any health-care waste generated by workers must be collected in containers or bags designed for this purpose and disposed;

Regulation of working methods

- Possible reduction in the size of working groups.
- Limiting the number of workers at the workplace (construction site) at any time.

- Transition to a 24-hour shift (rotation).
- Reorganization of work processes for specific work activities and tasks to ensure social distance;
- Organization (where possible) of work breaks in open areas at the facility.
- Consideration of the possibility of changing the layout of the dining room or phased meal, to ensure social distance.

Medical services

- Obtaining information about the capabilities of local medical facilities. Coordination with medical institutions of the scope of services provided, procedures for the admission of patients and (if necessary) any costs or payments that may arise.
 - Conduct preliminary discussions with the nearest medical institutions, if necessary, obtain data on action arrangements to refer sick workers to medical institutions;
- Consider how sick worker shall be delivered to the medical facility and the method of their transportation.

Annex 8. Labor management procedures

1. INTRODUCTION

Although this project is under safeguards policy regime, some of the environmental and social aspects are being addressed through the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework One of the Standard- ESS 2- relates to Labor and Working Conditions and expects the Borrowers to develop labor management procedures (LMP). The LMP enables identify main labor requirements and risks associated with it, and help the Borrower to determine the resources necessary to address labor issues. The LMP is a living document, which is initiated early in project preparation, and is reviewed and updated throughout development and implementation of the project. Accordingly, this document details out labor management procedures including type of workers likely to be deployed by the project and legal and Bank requirements to ensure safe and secure working conditions.

2. Overview of Labor Use On the Project

ESS 2 categorizes the workers into: direct workers, contracted workers, community workers and primary supply workers. The Concept Stage ESRS envisaged that the project would include direct workers (ARIS employees) as well as contracted workers (employees of construction contractor organizations, suppliers). This section describes the following, based on available information:

2.1. Type of Workers

Direct workers

To implement the Project scopes (coordination of activities, fiduciary management, monitoring and evaluation, preparation and reporting), the Project Coordinator will be appointed. Under ARIS, employees will be engaged in charge of:

Overall objectives: social mobilizers, financial management, procurement, monitoring and evaluation, compliance assurance,

Technical tasks: Infrastructure Engineer, Energy Sector Engineer, Safeguards Specialist;

General Project support: coordinator assistant, office manager, translator, driver.

ARIS employees are not civil servants - they will be hired to implement the project.

Contracted Workers

For technical support of one of the components, private entrepreneurs will also be involved.

To conduct small repair and construction work on subcomponents, it is planned to attract employees under the contract (under the contracts with construction contractors).

2.2. Number of Project Workers

Direct Workers. Preliminary, the total number of the Project staff is estimated 16, but will be clarified when project implementation begins.

Contract Workers. The number of project contracted workers who will be employed are not known as of now. This will become known as and when implementation begins.

2.3. Characteristics of Project Workers

The Project will be led by a Coordinator, and consist of a Financial Management (FM) specialist, an Accountant, one or two Procurement specialists (as needed), a Monitoring and Evaluation specialist, Safeguards Specialist

on environmental, social and technical requirements to the construction works and Administrative staff (for support and interpretation).

For the implementation of the Project Components, ARIS engage the consultants in the following fields: economics (small business); mobilization, digital equipment/platforms and content development; raising of knowledge in climate change field.

Given that the repair and construction work will be small in scale, contractors for the construction or repair will use local labor. Most likely, these workers will be mostly male (this is especially true for low-skilled workers).

2.4. Schedule of needed labor use

The direct workers at the Project will generally be required full time and around the year for the project duration. Other experts/consultants will be hired on demand basis throughout the project period. Timing for involvement of contracted workers will be known at later stages, however it is clear that they will be engaged depending on implementation of various sub-components on specific time slots.

Civil Works contracted workers will be required as per the need. Construction season typically lasts from April to October but can be somewhat longer or shorter depending on weather conditions. So, it will be up to the contractor to mobilize labor force to coincide with the type of work and the season. The work hours should not exceed 8 hours a day, with the provision of at least 1 hour for the rest.

ASSESSMENT OF KEY POTENTIAL LABOR RISKS

In this section, based on the provided information, the potential risks are described.

Labor risks associated with contracted workers at subproject level. There is non-existence of construction activities under most the proposed project components and no major risks are envisaged. Construction-repair works will be implemented by local contractors and where possible contracted workers will be hired locally.

Labor risks including labor influx and associated Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and risk of child labor use. Given the small size of construction works under subproject/sub-grants of the Project, nevertheless it will adhere to the national labor code which prohibits forced labor. Since construction works to be supported under the subproject/sub-grants will be very small in scale and prioritized by Project, the risk of forced labor is expected to be small. Nonetheless, the contractors will be required in the contract to commit against the use of forced labor, and Project staff in charge of contractor supervision will monitor and report the absence of forced labor.

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) risks are low to moderate and will depend on the type of sub-components works to be implemented. All contractors hired for small-scale renovation works under sub-component 1.1. will be required to develop and implement written labor management procedures, including procedures to establish and maintain a safe working environment as per requirements of ESS2. All contractors under sub-component 1.1. will be required under the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to ensure workers will use basic safety gears, receive basic safety training and other preventive actions as provided in the Project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

Risks related to employment conditions. Workers will be hired by the Project - directly (as Project employees) or indirectly (under contracts with consultants or service providers). Practice shows that construction contractors enter into employment contracts with their employees, providing for one-time payments for an individual type of service or the performance of services. The employees will be attracted for short-terms limited to several months.

Overtime work risks. There is a risk that the current practice of unaccounted working hours and lack of compensation for overtime will continue. According to Labor Code of KR with the employer concurrence, the direct workers will receive other rest hours in another day as compensation for overtime (Article 174). The

project will seek to address the risk through informing Direct Workers their rights and establishing a Grievance Redress Mechanisms in ARIS BFM.

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION

National labor legislation: Terms and conditions

The legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on labor protection is based on the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic and consists of the Labor Code, the Law on labor protection and other regulatory legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic on labor conditions and occupational safety provides everyone the right to:

- Safe labor. Using forced and child labor shall be prohibited. (Article 23);
- The right to rest. Everyone shall have the right to leisure. Establishing maximum working time, paid annual leaves, weekly days off, and other conditions prescribed by law, shall ensure this right. (Article 44);
- Protection of health. Everyone shall have the right to health care. (Article 47); and
- Social security. Everyone shall be guaranteed social security in old age, in the time of sickness, invalidity and loss of ability to work, or loss of a guardian in instances and order prescribed by law. (Article 53).

Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 106 dated August 4, 2004 is the fundamental legislative act aimed to regulate all labor matters arising in the Kyrgyz Republic. This Code governs employment relationships and other relations, directly related, directed to protection of the rights and freedoms of the parties of employment relationships, establishment of the minimum guarantees of the rights and freedoms in the sphere of work. Article 9 of the Code prohibits discrimination and guarantees that all citizens have equal rights to work; discrimination in labor relations is prohibited. Any differences, non-admission or preference, denial of employment, regardless of nationality, race, gender, language, religion, political beliefs, social status, education, property, leading to a violation of equality of opportunities in the field of labor, are prohibited.

Wages and deductions

Contracts and collective agreements establish the form and amount of compensation for work performed. The monthly salary of an employee who has worked during this period the norm of 8 working hours and fulfilled the labor standards (labor duties) cannot be lower than the minimum wage established by law. The minimum wage does not include surcharges and allowances, bonuses and other incentive payments, as well as payments for work in conditions deviating from normal, for work in special climatic conditions and in territories exposed to radioactive contamination, other compensation and social payments. (Article 154).

Employer can pay workers at least once per month (Article 157). Employers also must pay for work related damage to health or property, and families are compensated in case of death. Deductions are allowed for specific reasons but may not exceed 50 percent of the amount owed to the employee. (Article 161).

Working hours

The standard work week is 40 hours, with less allowed for those under 18. The number of hours per day, and days per week, is established in the contract/agreement between the employer and employee (Article 90).

For pedagogical workers of educational organizations, a reduced working time of no more than 36 hours per week is established (Article 379). Depending on the position and (or) specialty, the teaching staff of educational organizations, considering the peculiarities of their work, the duration of working hours (norms of hours of teaching work at a wage rate) is determined by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. Teachers are allowed to work part-time, including in a similar position, specialty (Article 379).

Employers must provide women with children up to 18 months with additional thirty-minute breast feeding time every three hours a day, and mothers with two or more children with additional one-hour time-off a day. Upon the worker request, additional time offs are summed with lunch and rest break, or summed and used at the beginning or end of the working days (shifts) in accordance with reduced working hours (Article 309). Details of time off are established in contracts/agreements.

Article 304 prohibits overtime, weekend work, and business trips for women who are pregnant or who have children under three years of age. For women with children between three and 14 years of age, overtime and business trips are allowed, but only if the woman agrees.

Rest time (breaks)

Types of rest time are (Article 109):

- breaks during the working day (shift);
- daily (inter-shift) rest;
- weekends (weekly continuous rest);
- non-working holidays;
- vacation.

The employees must be granted a rest and meal break during the workday. Time and duration is regulated by internal work rules, shift schedules, or by an individual employment contract or a collective agreement between the employer and employee (Article 110).

Leaves

In addition to national holidays, employees have to receive at least 28 calendar days of paid leave per year, with workers under 18 years of age and disabled employees. receiving 30 days.

Leave without pay may also be taken by certain groups of people and may also be covered in contracts. At termination of employment, employees are paid for unused leave, or they may use the leave as their last days of employment.

Women are provided maternity leave by application; the employee is granted additional leave without preserving wages for caring for the child until the child reaches the age of three years. By agreement of the parties, leave to care for a child until he reaches the age of three years may be granted at any time and any duration. Childcare leave can be used in full or in parts also by the child's father, grandmother, grandfather, other relative or guardian who actually cares for the child.

Overtime work

33 Work beyond the normal working hours can be done either on the initiative of the employee (part time job) or on the initiative of the employer - overtime work (Article 98).

34 Remuneration for overtime work is paid for the first 2 hours of work at least one and a half times, for the next hours - at least twice. The specific amount of overtime pay may be determined by a collective agreement or an employment contract. At the request of the employee, overtime work instead of increased pay can be offset by the provision of additional rest time, but not less than the time worked overtime. Work outside the normal working hours, part-time, is paid depending on the time worked or production (Article 174).

Labor disputes

Labor disputes are considered as “unregulated discrepancies between the employer and employee on the issues of application of legislative and other normative actions on labor of the Kyrgyz Republic and working conditions provided by labor agreement (contract) and collective agreement and contracts (Article 356).

Individual labor disputes are considered by labor dispute commissions, an authorized state body in the field of supervision and control over compliance with labor laws and courts. The employee of his choice may apply for the resolution of the labor dispute to the labor dispute committee or the authorized state body in the field of supervision and enforcement of labor legislation or directly to the court. In cases where the labor dispute commission is not created in the organization, the labor dispute is subject to consideration directly by the authorized state body in the field of supervision and monitoring of compliance with labor legislation or in court (Article 412).

Grievances

Law on Appeals of Individuals and Legal Entities (from May 4, 2007) contains legal provisions on established information channels for citizens to file their complaints, requests and grievances. Article 8 of the Law sets the timeframes for handling grievances, which is 15 days from the date of receipt that do not require additional study and research, and 30 days for the appeals that need additional study.

Brief overview of national legislation: occupational health and safety

The occupational safety issues are addressed in the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic. Under Article 42, the citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic have the right to free work, to use their labor capabilities, to choose their occupation and area of activities, the right to safe labor conditions that meet the requirements of safety and hygiene and the right to remuneration for their work and social security not below the living minimum established under the law.

The Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, introduced on July 1, 2004, has a section on occupational safety and health (OHS). The Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic establishes the obligations of the employer to ensure occupational safety, state regulations on occupational safety and the duties of the employee in the field of OSH. The employee is guaranteed occupational safety, training and instruction, sanitary, welfare and medical services. The Code treats of the issues of the creation and activities of the occupational safety services, investigation and record of occupational accidents and diseases, the award of benefits and compensations depending on the labor conditions.

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Occupational Safety which came into force on August 1, 2003 sets the legal framework for the relations between the employers and employees and is aimed at creating labor conditions that meet the requirement of preserving the life and health of the employees at work. The law sets down the guidelines of state policy on occupational safety and the principles of state management of occupational safety.

Access to state officials from state bodies on labor protection and social insurance, as well as representatives of public monitoring to check the working conditions and work safety measures at organizations and investigate the accidents at work and professional diseases.

Employees, on the other hand, are required to pass initial and periodic tests medical examinations, pass training and periodic in instructions on safety requirements (Article 12), and to carry out medical and health measures that are prescribed by medical institution if paid by employer (Article 16).

ESS2 AND POLICY GAP

5.1. The World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS): Standard 2

The World Bank's stipulations related to labor are outlined in its ESS2. Implementing agency promotes sound worker-management relationships and provides safe and healthy working conditions. Key objectives of the ESS 2 are to:

- Promote safety and health at work;
- Promote the fair treatment, nondiscrimination and equal opportunity of project workers;
- Secure protection of project workers, including vulnerable workers such as women, persons with disabilities, children (of working age, in accordance with this ESS) and migrant workers, contracted workers, community workers and primary supply workers, as appropriate;
- Prevent the use of all forms of forced labor and child labor;
- Support the principles of freedom of association and collective bargaining of project workers in a manner consistent with national law; and
- Provide project workers with accessible means to raise workplace concerns.

ESS2 applies to project workers including fulltime, part-time, temporary, seasonal and migrant workers. Where government civil servants are working in connection with the project, whether fulltime or part-time, they will remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing public sector employment agreement or arrangement, unless there has been an effective legal transfer of their employment or engagement to the project. ESS2 will not apply to government civil servants.

Working conditions and management of worker relationships. CASA1000-CSP will develop and implement internal labor management procedures applicable to the project. These procedures will set out the way in which project workers will be managed, in accordance with the requirements of national law and this ESS. The procedures will address the way in which this ESS will apply to different categories of project workers including direct workers, and contract workers.

Project workers will be provided with information and documentation that is clear and understandable regarding their terms and conditions of employment. The information and documentation will set out their rights under national labor law and ESS requirements (which will include collective agreements), including their rights related to hours of work, wages, overtime, compensation and social package. This information will be provided at the beginning of the working relationship and when material changes occur.

For more details on the WB Environmental and Social Standards, please follow the below links:

www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework/brief/environmental-and-social-standards and

<http://projects-beta.vsemirnyjbank.org/ru/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework/brief/environmental-and-social-standards>.

5.2. Policy Gap

Comparison of key OHS related World Bank Requirements with Kyrgyz Republic Legal Requirements:

ESS & Topic	Major WB requirements	Major WB requirements Key requirements/gaps in Kyrgyz Republic legal framework
A. Working conditions and management of labor relations	Written labor management procedures Terms and conditions of employment Nondiscrimination and equal opportunity Worker's organizations Elaborate Labor Management Plans including Contractor's ESMP	Written employment contract required, including procedures and employment conditions. Non-discrimination and equal opportunity requirements exist. No provision for Labor Management Plans.
B. Protecting the work force	Child labor prohibition Forced labor prohibition	Child labor prohibited (under 14). No forced labor is allowed.

C. Grievance mechanism	Grievance Redress Mechanism should be developed and placed for direct and contracted workers (GRM).	No specific GRM process for employees working with individual employment contracts. Grievance registration and follow-up procedures are available through the “Law on Appeals of Citizens”.
D. Occupational Health and Safety	Detailed Procedure required for every project. Requirements to protect workers, train workers, document incidents, emergency preparation, addressing issues; and emergency situations Monitor OHS performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No detailed procedure specific to every project. Requirements to protect workers, train workers, document incidents, emergency preparation.
E. Category of workers	Specifies categories of workers	No such classification
F. Minimum age of workers	Minimum age for employment is 14; A child between 14-18 may be employed or engaged only in certain conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment permissible for 14 plus age, but with guardian permission. • 14-18 years are not permitted to work under difficult and unsafe working conditions.

6. RESPONSIBLE STAFF

The CASA1000-CSP will be directly supervised by ARIS. CASA1000-CSP Coordinator, on a daily basis, will coordinate the project activities including relations with direct employees, contractors and suppliers.

Safeguards Specialist (consistent with the environmental, social and technical requirements) will be responsible for the following functions:

Implement this labor management procedure.

Ensure that civil works contractors comply with these labor management procedures, and also prepare occupational health and safety plans before mobilizing to the field.

Ensure the contracts with the contractors are developed in line with the provisions of this LMP and the project’s ESMF, as detailed in the Project Operations Manual (POM).

Monitor to verify that contractors are meeting labor and OHS obligations toward contracted and subcontracted workers as required by Kyrgyz Republic law and respective contracts between CASA1000-CSP and the contractors.

Monitor contractors and subcontractors’ implementation of labor management procedures.

Monitor compliance with occupational health and safety standards at all workplaces in line with Kyrgyz Republic occupational health and safety legislation.

Monitor and implement training on LMP and OHS for project workers.

Ensure that the grievance redress mechanism for project workers is established and implemented and that workers are informed of its purpose and how to use it.

Have a system for regular monitoring and reporting on labor and occupational safety and health performance.

Monitor implementation of the Worker Code of Conduct.

While preparing templates of contracts with contractors (consultants and construction contractors) CASA1000-CSP include LMP, OHS aspects. LMP and OHS responsibilities of the Contractors are the following:

Follow the labor management procedures and occupational health and safety requirements in line with the ESMF provisions and stated in the contracts signed with CASA1000-CSP. If the number of workers (direct +contracted) is above 50, then Contractors will develop their own LMPs and OHS plans.

Supervise the subcontractors' implementation of labor management procedures and occupational health and safety requirements.

Maintain records of recruitment and employment of contracted workers as provided in their contracts.

Communicate (in accessible form) clearly job descriptions and employment conditions to all workers

Make sure every project worker hired by contractor/subcontractor is aware of dedicated phone number, email address, and web portal through which anyone can submit grievances to ARIS LO.

Provide induction to workers with requirements, and regular training to employees in labor protection requirements, including training on their rights on safe labor (which guaranteed by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic), on the risks of their jobs, and on measures to reduce risks to acceptable levels

Conduct (in collaboration with CASA1000-CSP Specialist on Environmental and Social requirements) training on labor management procedures and occupational safety to manage labor resources and labor safety, to provide effective work of the subcontractors

Ensure that all contractor and subcontractor workers understand and sign the Code of Conduct prior to the commencement of works, and supervise compliance with the Code.

7. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

As specified in the Labor Code, employment of project workers will be based on the principles of non-discrimination and equal opportunity. There will be no discrimination with respect to any aspects of the employment relationship, including recruitment, compensation, working conditions and terms of employment, access to training, promotion or termination of employment. The following measures, highlighted in the ESMF, will be followed by contractors and monitored by CASA1000-CSPM&E Specialist, to ensure fair treatment of all employees:

Recruitment procedures will be transparent, public and non-discriminatory, and open with respect to ethnicity, religion, sexuality, disability or gender.

Applications for employment will only be considered if submitted via the official application procedures established by the contractors.

Clear job descriptions will be provided in advance of recruitment and will explain the skills required for each post.

All workers will have written contracts signed, describing terms and conditions of work and will have the contents explained to them (the conditions will be explained to workers additionally).

Unskilled labor will be preferentially recruited from the surrounding communities (minimum 50%);

The contracted workers will not be required to pay any hiring fees. If any hiring fees are to be incurred, these will be paid by the Employer.

Depending on the origin of the employer and employee, employment terms and conditions will be communicated in two languages, in the state language and the language that is understandable to both parties.

In addition to written documentation, an oral explanation of conditions and terms of employment will be provided to workers who may have difficulty understanding the documentation.

It is noted that language-related problems are not expected, but if they are, interpretation will be provided for workers as necessary.

Foreign workers will require work permits, which will allow them to work in Kyrgyzstan.

All workers will be 18 years old or above for civil works. This will be a requirement in Project contracts with construction contractors.

Normal working time should not exceed 40 hours per week. With a five-day working week, the duration of daily work is determined by the internal work regulations approved by the employer after prior consultation with the representatives of the workers (in compliance with the established working week duration).

The Contractors will be responsible for the following:

To obey requirements of the national legislation and this labor management procedure;

Maintain records of recruitment and employment process of contracted workers;

Communicate clearly job description and employment conditions to contracted workers;

Have a system for regular review and reporting on labor, and occupational safety and health performance.

8. AGE OF EMPLOYMENT

The Kyrgyz Republic law prohibits anyone under 18 from performing “unhealthy or heavy” and there are special requirements for leave, work hours, and other conditions of employment. Employer will ensure that no construction workers under 18 years are employed. Under 18 years old employees are allowed to work in sectors with no health risks with the following reduced working hours: the employees aged 14 to 16 years old - no more than 24 hours a week, from 16 to 18 years old - no more than 36 hours a week.

Contractors will be required to verify and identify the age of all workers. This will require workers to provide official documentation, which could include a birth certificate, national identification card, passport, or medical or school record. If a minor under the minimum labor eligible age is discovered working on the project, measures will be taken to immediately terminate the employment or engagement of the minor in a responsible manner, taking into account the best interest of the minor.

9. TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The employment terms and conditions applying to the Project employees will be set out in this document. These internal labor rules will apply to all employees who are assigned to work on the project (direct workers). Terms and conditions of part-time direct workers are determined by their individual contracts in accordance with the national legislation of the KR. The precise number of project workers who will be contracted are not known as of now. This will become known as and when implementation begins.

The contractors’ labor management procedure will set out terms and conditions for the contracted and subcontracted workers. These terms and conditions will be in line, at a minimum, with this labor management procedure, the Kyrgyz Republic Labor Code and specified in the standard contracts to be used under the project.

In addition to these professionals, the CSP shall hire as many individual consultants as needed to help with the implementation of specific project activities over the course of the implementation. All the consultants will be trained on the World Bank policies and procedures and with additional implementation support after project effectiveness.

10. CONTROL OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE CONTRACT

Construction contracts and other agreements will include labor, safety and health provisions that are consistent with the World Bank's standard Procurement Rules and Kyrgyz law.

The CSP will regulate and supervise contractors' activities in relation to their contract workers, with particular emphasis on compliance by contractors with their contractual agreements (commitments, assurances and guarantees) and workforce management procedures. This may include periodic audits, inspections and / or spot checks on projects and work sites, as well as contractor documents and reports related to human resources management.

Verifiable documents and contractor reports related to human resources management may include: templates for employment contracts or agreements between third parties and contract workers; records of complaints received and decisions made; safety inspection reports (including fatalities and other incidents, and corrective actions); records of non-compliance with national legislation; records related to the organization of briefings, the purpose of which is to educate contracted workers about the risks associated with occupational safety and health, and preventive measures.

Annex 9 Minutes of public hearings and list of participants

13 – 25 July 2020.
Osh, Jalal-Abad, Batken

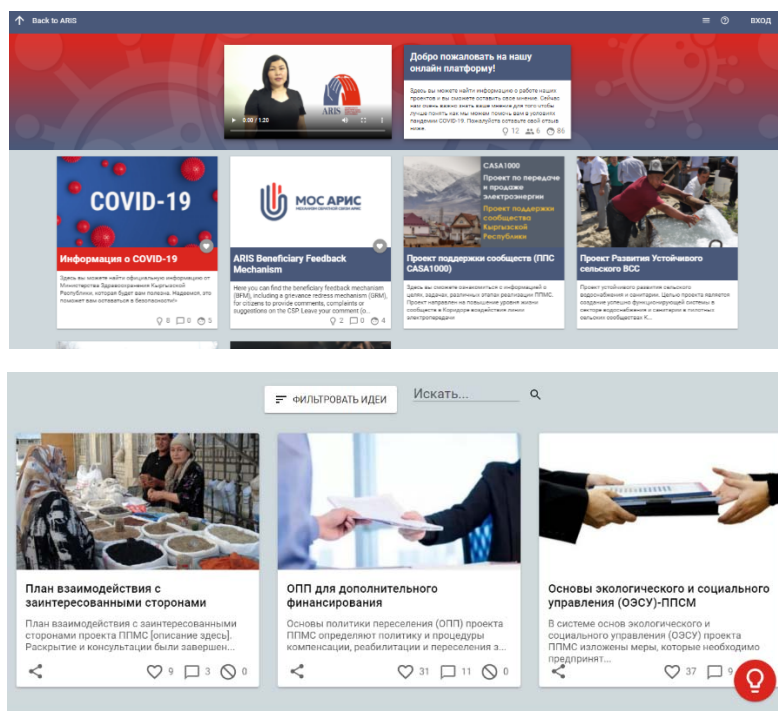
Annex

Due to ongoing quarantine activities in the country, related to outbreak of COVID-19 coronavirus infection, and increasing number of infected, also ban on Public Hearings conduction, in different oblasts and ayil aimaks adapted consultations methods were conducted.

In the period from 13 July to 25 July 2020, the disclosure of information and public hearings were conducted on prepared project implementation documents: (1) Environmental Social Management Framework document (ESMF), (2) Resettlement Policy Framework document (RPF), (3) Stakeholder Engagement (SEP). These documents were placed on ARIS website:

http://www.aris.kg/ru/proekty_aris/realizuemye_proekty/proekt_podderzhki_mestnyh_soobschestv_kyrgyzskoj_respubliki_casa_1000/ramochnye_dokumenty_po_sotsialno_ekologicheskomu_upravleniju in russian language and on online platform, designed for project - «Your Priorities»: <https://kyrgyz-demo-republic-village-covid-19.yrpri.org/group/3282>.

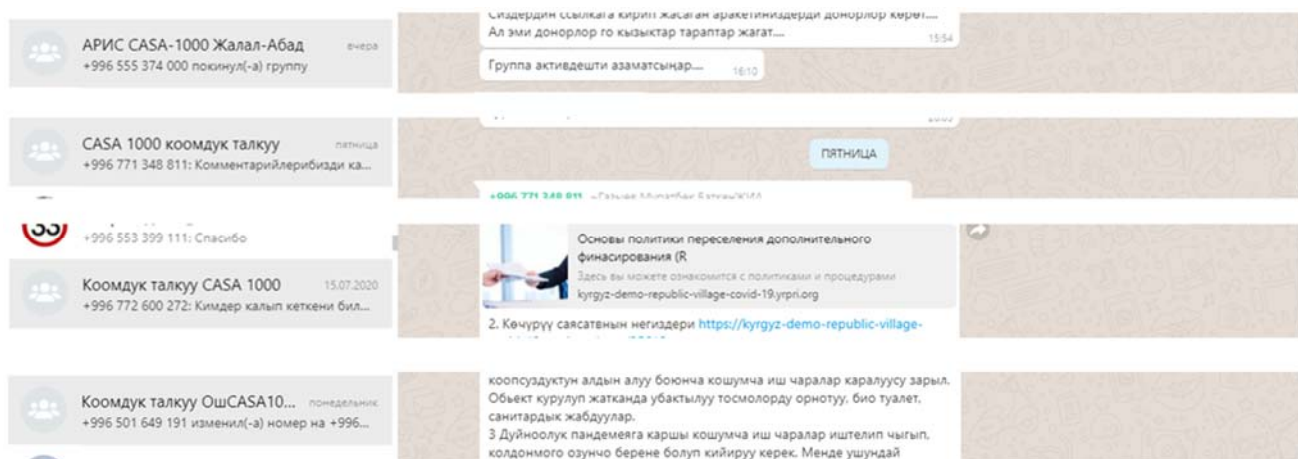
Image 1. The fragment of online platform front page:



Adapted consultations mechanism

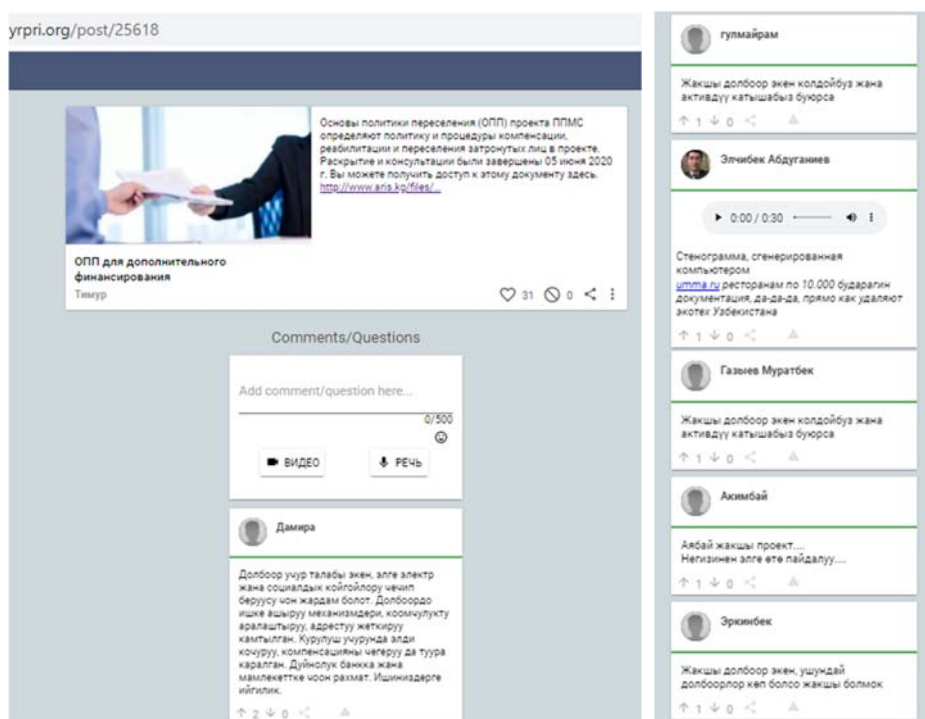
With the assistance of social mobilization specialists of ARIS Osh oblast branch, WhatsApp groups were created to conduct the Public Consultations in Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad oblasts. The groups were created separately for the population and state authorities. All state authorities of oblasts listed above were united in one WhatsApp group.

Image 2. WhatsApp group creation screenshot



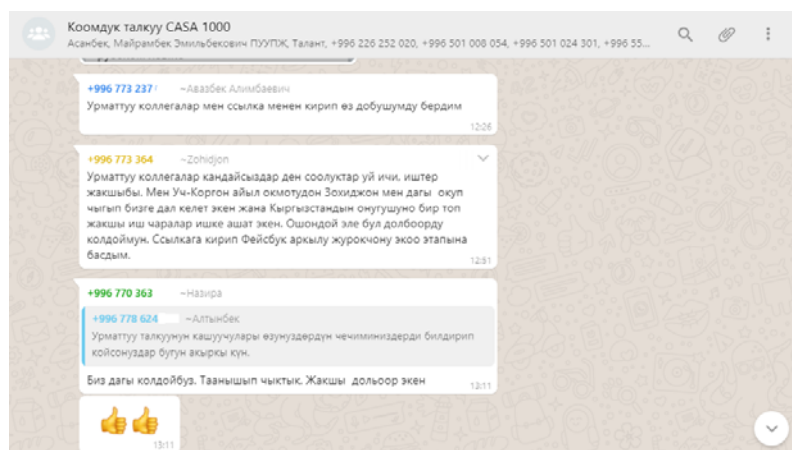
It's possible to leave the comments on online platform. The links to online platform for providing the comments, questions and wishes of the participants were submitted as mandatory.

Image 3. Screenshot of the online platform page – posting the comments



In case, when the participants have the difficulties while using the online platform, they were given the opportunity to leave questions/comments in appropriate WhatsApp group.

Image 4. WhatsApp group screenshot – posting the comments



Brief information in kyrgyz language was prepared in presentation format for the meeting participants, where the information was provided: (1) about the project and its components, (2) the objectives and brief description of the developed framework documents were presented, (3) information about possible social-ecological risks during the project implementation, (4) about the WB involuntary resettlement policy, (5) on preparation of the Voluntary Resettlement policy (VRP), in cases of land plots and assets identifying, which could be affected by the Project, (6) about major stakeholders, (7) about feedback mechanism.

During the conducting of this activity, 153 persons participated. Among them: men - 105, women - 48, representatives of state authorities - 68. The list of participants is showed below:

Oblast	Community/LSG			State authorities		
		Among them:			Among them:	
	Total	men	women	Total	men	women
Osh	28	17	11	19	17	2
Batken	25	14	11	13	12	1
Jalal-Abad	32	18	14	36	27	9
TOTAL:	85	49	36	68	56	12

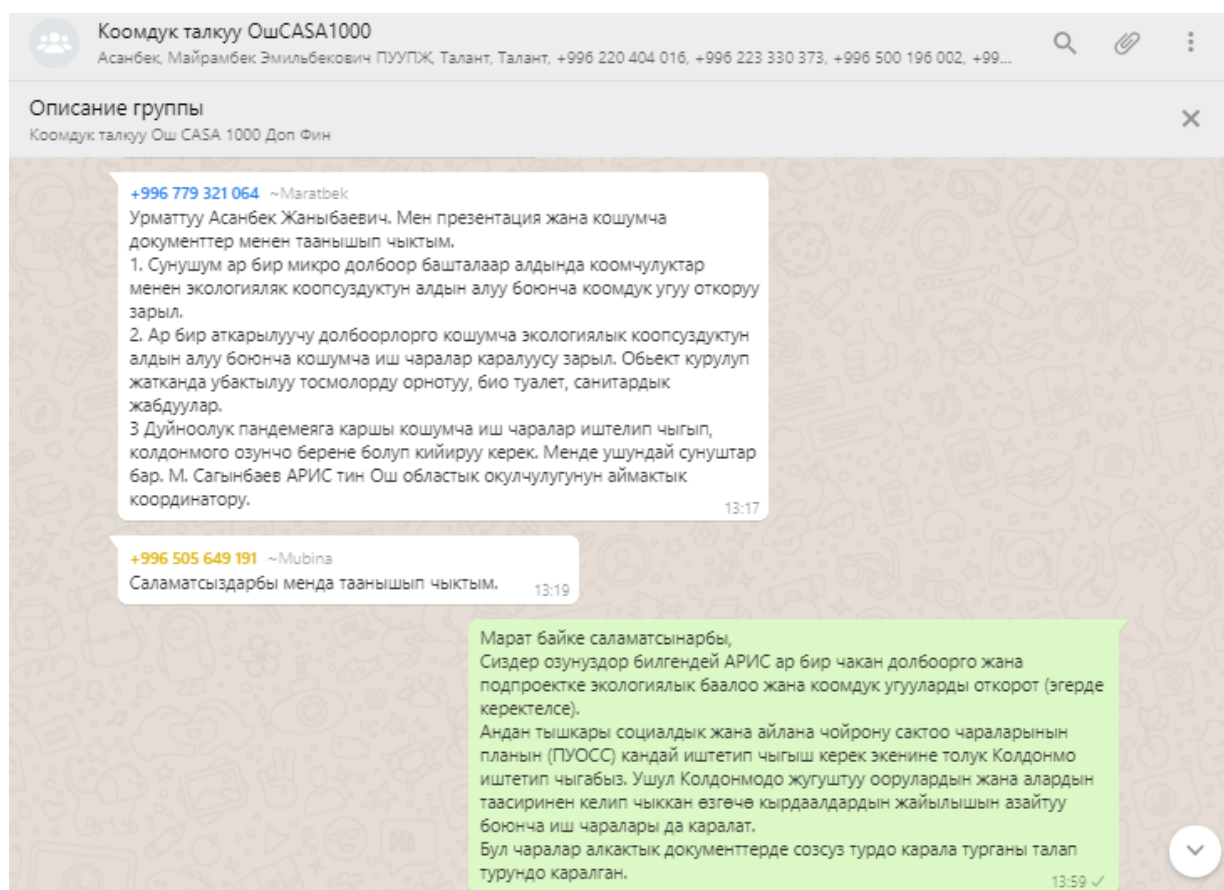
The most of the received comments were concerned the planning project support. Also questions were asked concerning the project itself.

Main questions were related to technical moments on functional access to the online platform, such as registration, access to electronic messages, leaving the comments etc.

During this activity there were no issues/comments related to environment and social guarantees, developed for the project implementation, and making changes and additions in the framework documents are not required.

Below in the Image 5, the screenshots of issues and answers in WhatsApp are shown:

Image 5. Screenshot of the issues and answers in WhatsApp group.



Comments:

1. My opinion is, to conduct the public hearing on the environment safety with the community before the start of each micro project.
2. For each micro project, the additional environmental measures on the environment safety must be developed. During the construction of the object, the temporary fences, bio lavatories, sanitary-technical equipment must be installed.
- 3 Additional measures against the global pandemic must be developed and included into the Manual as a separate article.

Answer: as you know, ARIS conducts the environment assessment and public hearings (if necessary) for each micro project and sub project.

Despite that, we will design a comprehensive Manual, on how to design the Action Plan in social and environmental spheres (ESMP). Also in that Manual, provided the measures to decrease the dissemination of infection diseases and the emergency situations they cause.

**The list
of WhatsApp group participants of Batken oblast (group community)**

Nº	Name, last name	Place of residence	position	WhatsApp number
1	Karabeva Baktygul	Tegirmen	School principal	77807----
2	Mallaeva Maral	Uchkorgon AA, Navoi	School principal	77278----
3.	Imetov Maksat	Aktatyr AK	Deputy	77222----
4	Mavlonov Dilshot	Jany Jer AA	Deputy	77661----
5	Salimbekov Kenjebek	Jany Jer AA	Deputy	77043----
6	Mamatkulov Mavlon	A. Masaliev AA	Farmer	50102----
7	Ismailov Kanybek	Sulukty Municipal Kenesh	Deputy	77895----
8	Gulmairam	Sulukty Municipal Kenesh	Deputy	77719----

9	Japarov Kubanych	Leylek Ayil Kenesh	Village council chairman	77717----
10	Turdubaeva Rahat	Batken city	Activist	77111----
11	Toichu kzy Ainura	Batken city	Private Entrepreneur	22625----
12	Ormonov Mamtayip	Dara village	Village activist	77260----
13	Gaipova Bunazarat	Batken city	Activist	77894----
14	Murzaev Mukambek	Maidan AA	Farmer	77733----
15	Kudaibergenov Avazbek	Kadamjai city	Private Entrepreneur	77323----
16	Baltabaev Saidulla	Maidan AA	Land surveyor	77740----
17	Abdinazarov Mamatayip	Batken city	Engineer	77378----
18	Tursunaliyev Zahidjan	Uchkorgon AA	Investments Specialist	77723----
19	Nazira	Temirbaev	School principal	77036----
20	Mustafakulova Patila	Kotormo AA	Medical worker	77958----
21	Raimov Shailoobek	Samarkandek AA	Activist	77020----
22	Sadirova Saida	Karabulak AA	Activist	77724----
23	Erkebaeva Buinsa	Kadamjai Mayor's office	Social specialist	77858----
24	Choenova Jyldyz	Uchkorgon AA	Women activists	22546----
25	Jakypov Altynbek	Uchkorgon AA	Farmer	77862----

**The list
of WhatsApp group participants of Batken oblast (group state authorities)**

№	Name, last name	Place of residence	position	WhatsApp number
1	Gamparov Isa	RGAD, Kadamjai	specialist	7724617--
2	Dosanov Nurbek	SETI, Kadamjai-Kyzyl-Kiya	deputy	5057058--
3	Rahmankulov Bahram	NGO, International Tolerance Foundation	expert	7761447--
4	Bekbaev Janybek	SETI, Leylek rayon	specialist	7727962--
5	Shadmanov Alym	ESTSA	investments specialist	7761121--
6	Mamanasir uulu Almaz	SETI, Batken rayon	specialist	7024540--
7	Abdygyniev Elchibek	RSA, Kadamjai	investments specialist	7732210--
8	Gazyev Muradbek	Young Entrepreneurs Association	director	7713488--
9	Abdisalamov Nurzarip	RGAD, Batken	Head specialist	7790471--
10	Mamdaminov Sardarbek	RSA, Batken	Head specialist	7705859--
11	Joldoshev Sultan	RED, Batken	Head specialist	7723521--
12	Abdullaev Akim	Oblast Healthcare, Batken	manager	7722697--
13	Kalykova Maktym	MED, Batken	manager	7732292--

**The list
of WhatsApp group participants of Osh oblast (group community)**

#	Name, last name	position	WhatsApp number
1	Karmyshova Begayim	AO "Mangyt", social worker	773 275 0--
2	Orozbaev Mirlan	AO "Too-Moyun", head	7771567--
3	Gulzhigitov Suyun	AO "Kerme-Too", head	7766162--
4	Janibekova Gulsaira	AO "Chekabad", social worker	5559200--
5	Nyshanbaev Murat	AO "Kyzyl-Suu", head	5557522--
6	Matanbaev Jamshit	AO "Mady", head	5521976--

7	Tillabev Jyldyzbek	AO "Joosh", head	2204040--
8	Aitymbetova Nurzada	AO "Otuz-Adyr", social worker	5024488--
9	Arynova Sanabar	AO "Jany-Aryk", deputy head	5534334--
10	Busuev Mamat	AO "Myrzake", deputy head	7766122--
12	Sydykov Zamirbek	AO "Jylaldy", deputy head	7729040--
13	Karaev Sovetbek	AO "Kolduk", head	7775526--
14	Jumaeva Gulzhamal	AO "Iyri-Suu", activist	5550826--
15	Inashov Edilbek	AO "Salam-Alik", head	7729262--
16	Shamaeva Rosa	AO "Naiman", head	7766772--
17	Tilenov Murat	AO "Toolos", deputy head	7785064--
18	Dorbaev Maksat	AO "Bel", head	7789006--
19	Ajibekov Dastan	AO "Mirmahmudov", deputy head	7714050--
20	Orunbaeva Aigul A.	AO "Kara-Tash", responsible secretary	7060686--
21	Saitov Rahmatilla	AO "Sary-Mogol", head	7780265--
22	Tajibaev Jumabek	AO "Alay", head	7780220--
23	Osmonova Jypara	AO "Budalyk", responsible secretary	5542801--
24	Bolushova Burulkan	AO "Josholu", responsible secretary	5565591--
25	Baatyrov Kanybek	AO "Ylai-Ata"	0700 55 87 --
26	Asanov Kanybek	AO "Kara-Kochkor"	0500 22 73 --
27	Aidaralieva Gulmira	AO "Kyzyl-Jar", activist	554 222 0--
28	Alimbekova Burma	AO "Kashka-Jol", librarian	0704 52 68 --

**The list
of WhatsApp group participants of Osh oblast (group state authorities)**

#	Name, last name	position	WhatsApp number
1	Toktorbaev Jalil	Plenipotentiary Representative of the Government of the KR in Osh oblast, head of apparatus	5583443--
2	Kulanbaeva Aijan Mamaevna	Plenipotentiary Representative of the Government of the KR in Osh oblast, apparatus specialist	5530654--
3	Ismailov Arapbay	ESTSA, specialist	7783208--
4	Amatov Erkebay	ESTSA, specialist	7760007--
5	Baltabaev Aibek	PF "Development Policy Institute", coordionator	5595516--
6	Mametov Bolot	RGAD representative, Kara-Kulja	222 010 0--
7	Kebekchieva Jeenbu	RSA, head of apparatus, Kara-Kulja	7730089--
8	Abdraimov Tolkunbek	RGAD representative, Chon-Alay	7703491--
9	Jamaldinov Mamadiyar	RSA representative, Chon-Alay	7762773--
10	Turduev Muhamed	RGAD representative, Nookat	772 692 8--
11	Orozmamat uulu Kubanych	RSA representative, Nookat	772 000 0--
12	Japanov Sherikbay	RSA, 1 st deputy head, Alay	772 162 5--
13	Aliev Kochkonbay	RGAD, head, Alay	7703787--
14	Adiev Kapar	RSA, 1 st deputy head, Kara-Suu	7700071--
15	Mamedov Kubanych	RGAD, head, Kara-Suu	7550763--
16	Madymarov Bahap	RSA representative, Uzgen	7700005--
17	Abdraev Imangazy	RGAD representative, Uzgen	5510102--
18	Abdukarimov Avazbek	RSA representative, Aravan	5505159--
19	Halmatov Ikram	RGAD representative, Aravan	5530292--

The list of WhatsApp group participants of Jalal-Abad oblast (group community)					
#	Name, last name	Place of residence	Working place	position	Mobile phone number
1	Bagymbaev Bolot	Toktogul	Bel-Aldy AA	Head	7791909--
2	Tashtankulova Kuzorkan	Toktogul	Jazy-Kechuu MTU	Head	7008977--
3	Munduzbaeva Toktobubu	Toktogul	Kyzyl-Ozgorush AA	Head	7734429--
4	Sariev Askar	Suzak	Suzak AA	Head	5507700--
5	Matiev Ashirbek	Suzak	Kara-Darya AA	Head	7738835--
6	Kurbanov Timur	Suzak	S. Atabekov AA	Head	5551210--
7	Toktosunov Bakyt	Suzak	Lenin AA	Head	7736161--
8	Satieva Aliya	Suzak	S. Atabekov AA	Teacher	7706219--
9	Kazakova Jumakan	Suzak	Bagysh AA	Teacher	7704108--
10	Alimov Ilimbek	Suzak	Kara-Alma AA	Head	7715672--
11	Myrzabekov Rayimbek	Suzak	Bagysh AA	Head	7735080--
12	Bakirov Dairbek	Suzak	Kurmanbek AA	Head	5553626--
13	Kudaiberdieva Nazgul	Ala-Buka	Ak-Tam AA	Deputy head	7735133--
14	Famankulov Gakyb	Ala-Buka	Ak-Korgon AA	Head	5544793--
15	Biychieva Gulira	Ala-Buka	1-May AA	Deputy head	7716316--
16	Sherbaev Muhtar	Ala-Buka	1-May AA	Head	7006379--
17	Ashyrbaev Bolot	Chatkal	Terke-Sai AA	Head	7773918--
18	Anarbaeva Buujan	Chatkal	Terke-Sai AA	Responsible secretary	2223943--
19	Abdykerimova Uulbu	Chatkal	Chatkal AA	Kindergarten Manager	7732520--
20	Nurkamilova Gulmairam	Bazar-Korgon	Beshik-Joon AA	Deputy head	7761012--
21	Akmatkulov Kadyr	Bazar-Korgon	Taldy-Bulak AA	Head	7739509--
22	Sagynbaeva Gulipa	Bazar-Korgon	Bazar-Korgon AA	Deputy head	7795106--
23	Stambekova Aijamal	Aksy	Kosh-Tobo AA	Teacher	7089297--
24	Akmatov Marat	Aksy	Jany-Jol AA	Deputy head	7739143--
25	Shablanov Kenebay	Aksy	Avletim AA	Teacher	7792674--
26	Karataeva Nurzat	Aksy	Kara-Jygach	Teacher	7789391--
27	Azimbaeva Temirkan	Aksy	Kara-Suu AA	Responsible secretary	7721396--
28	Eshenkulov Janybek	Nooken	Masy AA	Head	5553740--
29	Alykulov Shergazy	Nooken	Shaidan AA	Head	7786621--
30	Mirzahmedova Samara	Nooken	Masy AA	Kindergarten Manager	7702038--
31	Egemberdieva Jakshylyk	Nooken	Nooken AA	Head	7700301--
32	Seitova Jamila	Nooken	Mombekov AA	Head	7786682--

The list of WhatsApp group participants of Jalal-Abad oblast (group state authorities)					
#	Name, last name	Rayon of residence	Organization	position	Mobile phone number

1	Polotov Erkin	Ala-Buka	RGAD	Specialist	7554757--
2	Sarkulov Zamir	Ala-Buka	SETI	Specialist	7785394--
3	Uzakov Murat	Ala-Buka	RSA	Specialist	7775439--
4	Mambetov Muzafar	Ala-Buka	NGO	Expert	7716320--
5	Kurmankulov Almaz	Nooken	SETI	Specialist	7799650--
6	Jumaev Kalbek	Nooken	ESTSA	Specialist	7790097--
7	Oljobaev Nurbek	Nooken	RED	Head	7729560--
8	Dosumbetova Aychurok	Nooken	Rayon hospital	Chief physician	7717732--
9	Asanov Askat	Nooken	RGAD	Specialist	7715842--
10	Karagulova Dinara	Nooken	NGO	Specialist	7731858--
11	Abdullaeva Sabira	Toktogul	RSA	Specialist	7738420--
12	Ismanaliev Niyaz	Toktogul	RGAD	Specialist	7788348--
13	Japarov Bolot	Toktogul	SETI	Specialist	7701796--
14	Madylbaev Omurbek	Toktogul	RED	Specialist	5008414--
15	Teshebaeva Nurzhamal	Toktogul	Rayon hospital	Physician	7726962--
16	Dobulbekov Osmonkul	Aksy	RSA	Head specialist	7730136--
17	Alimbekova Satina	Aksy	RGAD	Specialist	7723806--
18	Sarkulov Zamir	Aksy	SETI	Specialist	7785394--
19	Topchubekov Jusupbek	Aksy	ESTSA	Director	7782667--
20	Emilbek u. Talantbek	Aksy	RED	Head of the department	7721048--
21	Jamankulov Beishen	Chatkal	RGAD	Specialist	7708855--
22	Beldibekov Zamirbek	Chatkal	SETI	Specialist	7776869--
23	Anarbekov Kurmanaly	Chatkal	ESTSA	Specialist	5598026--
24	Mamatova Aysuluu	Chatkal	RED	Specialist	7771326--
25	Kakieva Perizat	Chatkal	RSA	Specialist	7739082--
26	Orunbaeva Zamira	Suzak	RFMC	Physician	7722052--
27	Sultangaziev Bekjan	Suzak	SETI	Specialist	7775544--
28	Mamatsabirov Islam	Suzak	RSA	Head of the apparatus	7784103--
29	Matkasymov Joldoshbay	Suzak	RGAD	Head	7790606--
30	Elamanov Mendirman	Suzak	RED	Specialist	7798855--
31	Kadyrov Abibilla	Bazar-Korgon	SETI	Specialist	7714518--
32	Burkanov Murat	Bazar-Korgon	RED	Specialist	5518357--
33	Tilenbaev Turar	Bazar-Korgon	LLC "Agro business"	Director	7068723--
34	Zamira Adishovna	Bazar-Korgon	RSA	Deputy head	7782500--
35	Zairov Ilyaz	Bazar-Korgon	Rayon hospital	Deputy director	7793614--
36	Turgunbekov Taalai	Bazar-Korgon	RGAD	Specialist	7736177--