



THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT AGENCY

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

THIRD VILLAGE INVESTMENT PROJECT (COVID-19 RESPONSE)
ADDITIONAL FINANCING – KYRGYZ REPUBLIC (P174316)

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AA	Ayil Aimak
ACM	Asbestos-containing materials
AF	Additional Financing
AO	Ayil Okmotu
ARIS	Community Development and Investment Agency
BFM	Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism
BoQ	Bill of Quantities
CDSO	Community Development Support Officer
CERC	Contingent Emergency Response Component
CMP	Construction and Installation Work
CO	Carbon Monoxide
DCPQP	Department of Chemicalization, Protection and Quarantine of Plant
DDE	Detailed Design Estimates
DGKR	Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Emergency Situation
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
ETS	Engineering and Technical Staff
FAP	First-Aid Point
FS	Feasibility Study
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GFD	Group of Family Doctors
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ha	Hectare
CHS	Cultural Heritage Sites
LMP	Labor Management Procedures
IDA	International Development Association
ILO	International Labour Organization
km	Kilometer
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
LC	Labour Code
LSG	Local Self-Government
LSP	Livelihoods Support Program
mA	Milliampere
MAFI&M	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration
MIS	Management Information System
MoH	Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MM	Mass Media
NO _x	Oxide and Nitrogen Dioxide
NPO	Non-Profit Organization
OJSC	Open Joint Stock Company
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PM _{2.5}	Particulate matter, 2.5 micrometers or less

POL	Petrouleum, Oil and Lubricants
POM	Project Operations Manual
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PRC	People's Republic of China
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SAEPF	State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SES	Sanitary and Epidemiological Service
SES	Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance
SETI	State Environmental and Technical Inspectorate
SH	Stakeholders
SP	Subproject
TA	Technical Assistance
TS	Technical Specifications
UN	United Nations
USA	United States of America
VC	Value Chain
VIP-3	Third Village Investment Project
WB	World Bank
WB OP	Operational Policies of the World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

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Executive Summary

This Environmental and Social Management Framework outlines and applies the basic requirements and procedures established under the Third Village Investment Project Additional Financing (hereinafter referred to as the VIP-3 AF), the defined requirements relate to the identification and assessment of social and environmental risks and impacts associated with the project. The application of these requirements helps to focus on the identification and management of social and environmental risks, which contributes to the achievement of the project's objective of development of a sustainable local capacity, improved access to quality public infrastructure services, and environmental conservation.

The Third Village Investment Project (VIP-3) supports the Kyrgyz Republic to improve access to infrastructure and services, especially in rural areas. It is being implemented in four oblasts (provinces) in the north of the country - Naryn, Issyk-Kul, Chuy and Talas. The VIP-3 of \$ 12.0 million (including International Development Association (IDA) Loan # 56010 equivalent to \$ 6.6 million and IDA Grant # D0410 equivalent to \$ 5.4 million) was approved by the World Bank Board of Executive Directors on March 27, 2015; after some delay in ratification, it became effective on 26 February 2016.

The VIP-3 AF will have generally positive environmental and social impacts on the proposed project sites.

The expected benefits of investments include: (i) improvement of rural infrastructure, water supply, reconstruction /construction of health care facilities, schools, kindergartens, (ii) implementation of climate adaptation measures, (iii) improvement of energy efficiency of buildings, (iv) installation of environmentally-friendly heating stoves, (v) improvement of access to health care facilities; (vi) production or processing of organic agricultural products.

To date, communities from all 266 AAs in the target areas have been supported to participate in trainings, focus group discussions, prioritization/decision making for local development strategies, public hearings on budget formulation, and to prepare proposals to compete for VIP-3 small infrastructure investments. To date, the project has provided AOs subgrants for small infrastructure for 32 MPs (up to a ceiling of US\$20,000), such as machinery for waste management, playground equipment for kindergartens, renovations of first aid points (FAPs), upgrades to heating systems, and street lighting. It has also provided subgrants to AOs for 42 SPs (from US\$31,376 – US\$354,570), such as kindergartens, school extensions, water supply systems, sports halls, a rehabilitation center for disabled persons, and community centers (centre for cultural and social events).

However, an outbreak of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) caused by the 2019 novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) quickly spread around the world during 2020. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) announced a global pandemic. As the coronavirus is rapidly spreading around the world, COVID-19 was first diagnosed in the Kyrgyz Republic on March 24, 2020, with 20 cases and 1,064 deaths by the end of September 2020. The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic imposed restrictions (such as curfew, social distancing and travel restrictions) between March 25, 2020 and April 15, 2020 to limit the spread of the virus, but as elsewhere, it has devastating consequences for citizens' livelihoods. To support the country's post-COVID-19 economic recovery plan, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic has requested the World Bank to provide additional financing for the Third Village Investment Project (hereinafter referred to as the VIP-3) as part of the COVID-19 response strategy.

The proposed COVID-19 AF for VIP-3 will deepen the support the project provides to all AAs in the four oblasts in the north will enable the VIP-3 to: (i) continue supporting social infrastructure investments, focusing primarily on infrastructure that improves access to local health care, or directly or indirectly supports livelihoods; (ii) support the reestablishment of livelihoods affected by COVID-19; (iii) provide associated Technical Assistance (TA), capacity building, and project management; and (iv) incorporate a Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) for future emergencies.

Project development objective and actions within the VIP-3 AF do not fundamentally differ from the parent project. However, VIP-3 AF, by increasing the number of investment subgrants, narrows down the focus on health and livelihoods for post-COVID-19 economic recovery.

As with the parent project, VIP-3 AF will **cover the same four oblasts in the north of the country** and strengthen support which is provided within project to communities in the participating oblasts. In total, 222 out of 266 rural

AAs in the north of the country will be eligible to participate in the project (i.e. all AAs except those 44 that have already received grants for SPs in the parent project). It consists of four components:

Component 1: Capacity Building of Local Self-Government and Communities (AF US\$2,5 million)

Component 2: Village Investment (AF US\$13.3 million)

Component 3: Project Management (AF US\$1.2 million)

Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response Component (US\$0)

This framework document sets out the main regulatory legal acts governing environmental protection, occupational health and safety in the Kyrgyz Republic (KR) and other legislative and by-laws applicable to the proposed Additional Financing project.

A number of government agencies responsible for management and protection of the environment in the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as for occupational health and safety are given.

The ESMF describes the triggered World Bank Safeguard Policies, which have remained unchanged from the parent project:

- OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment
- OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement
- OP 4.09 on Pest Management
- OP +1 on Access to Information

In 2018, the WB adopted social and environmental standards for the identification and assessment of social and environmental risks and impacts. Despite the fact that the above-mentioned safeguards policies remain applicable in the framework of the VIP-3 AF, in accordance with the new recommendations of the WB, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Labor Management Procedures (LMP) have been added to this framework document.

According to these provisions, an Environmental Assessment (EA) of subprojects is carried out, potential social and environmental risks of subprojects and their impacts are identified; project alternatives are explored; ways to improve the selection, location, planning, design and implementation of subprojects are identified by preventing, minimizing, mitigating or compensating for damage caused by negative socio-environmental impacts and by improving positive impacts. EA includes processes to mitigate and manage negative social and environmental impacts during project implementation.

The ESMF describes a procedure for conducting environmental screening of each proposed subproject/subgrant in order to determine the environmental category and the type of environmental management tool. The Bank OP 4.01 recommends to classify the proposed subprojects/subgrants into one of the three categories (A, B, C), depending on the type, location, vulnerability and scale of the project, and the nature and magnitude of potential environmental impacts. The legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic also provides a list of activities for which a full EIA is required including the conclusion of the state environmental expert review of the planned activity.

ARIS will annually provide the World Bank with general information about the financed subprojects, their environmental and social impacts in order to assess and prevent any cumulative effects of similar investments. ARIS will provide the WB Supervision Mission with all the results of environmental and social assessments and environmental and social management plans prepared as part of the financed subprojects/subgrants.

In the framework of this project and its additional financing, the principle of “greatest restrictions” is used to meet the requirements of national legislation and the World Bank on the environmental impact assessment: when selecting subprojects/subgrants 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 the requirements of national legislation are used. If the Bank’s policies and requirements are in some respect more strong than the national ones, then the Bank requirements prevail.

In the preparation and implementation of a subproject/subgrant, the following will be conducted and developed:

- Activities to assess environmental and social impacts;

- Site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) including a Monitoring Plan of the activities envisaged.

The site-specific ESMP is considered a binding document that must be followed during subprojects' 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 main environmental and social risks of the Project are expected as a result of construction/creation of facilities and their operation.

The main impacts during the construction/creation of facilities are expected on soil, water, changes in the landscape of the area, increased noise levels, restricted movement of the population and vehicles during construction or rehabilitation works, construction dust and debris, improper disposal and storage of construction, household or medical waste, and the safety of workers and the public.

As sources of impacts and risks, this framework document covers:

- Pollution of water sources;
- Impact on biodiversity;
- Noise, vibration and temporary air pollution;
- Seismic hazard;
- Generation of debris and hazardous waste;
- Hazardous production factors as a result of construction works such as electric shock; road traffic; work at dangerous heights, etc.
- Historical and cultural heritage sites;
- Transboundary impacts;
- Medical waste;
- Solid fuel heating;
- Use of pesticides /herbicides;
- Spread of infectious diseases;
- Climate change;
- Social impacts (vulnerable groups, gender-based violence, working conditions and labor management);
- Land acquisition and resettlement.

Due to the ongoing quarantine measures in the country associated with the outbreak of coronavirus infection COVID-19, and the increase in the number of infected, as well as the introduction of a ban on public meetings in various regions and ayil aimaks, disclosure and discussion of the framework documents were held online using the developed ARIS's tool on an online platform.

From April 30 to May 7, 2021 the content of social and environmental documents was disclosed and their public discussion was carried out by inviting them to provide comments and additions for: (1) Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) https://www.aris.kg/uploads/docs/ESMF%20AF%20VIP-3_KG_EN.pdf, (2) Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), (3) Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

The documents are available on the ARIS website: https://www.aris.kg/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=265&Itemid=383&lang=ru in the official language and are also available on the ARIS online platform in "Your Priorities" window: <https://kyrgyz-demo-republic-village-covid-19.yrpri.org/community/3233>. During the discussion there were no questions/comments on the developed environmental and social safeguards in the implementation of the project, and, accordingly, no amendments and additions to the framework documents are required.

The report on the activities held can be found in Annex 8 of this document.

1 Objective and Content

The objective of this Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), which will also be part of the VIP-3 AF Project Operations Manual, is to ensure environmental and social resilience, occupational health and safety throughout the implementation cycle of the VIP-3 AF, as well as to provide the stakeholders, engineering and technical staff (ETS) 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 for mitigating social and environmental impacts to consider them in the bill of quantities (BOP) of tender documents of 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 in order to ensure social due diligence with respect to land acquisition and/or resettlement impacts, occupational health and safety, labor management, and activities aimed at addressing gender equality, gender-based violence (GBV), sexual harassment.

The implementation of the Project generally will have a positive impact and favourable effect in target villages: (i) access to improved healthcare facilities in villages, access to improved social infrastructure, livelihoods support (ii) support for community mobilization and capacity building, engagement of civil society and awareness raising (iii) Project management and coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the project, (iv) in cases of need for emergency response (CERC) in the future.

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 construction work, as well as the effects associated with subgrants. 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, historical and cultural heritage site are not expected, since the project will be implemented in the settlements that do not affect and border with these sites.

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 on Environmental Assessment with regards to the type, location, sensitivity and scale of the project, nature and level of potential negative environmental impacts, all subprojects/subgrants 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 the VIP-3 AF are known, the site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) and Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) will be developed, if necessary.

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, the main goal of which is to support sustainable poverty alleviation by providing assistance to and strengthening capacity of local communities and local self-governing bodies in identifying and prioritizing local problems. ARIS is responsible for documenting all activities associated with social and environmental safeguards through the preparation and implementation of ESMP, RAP, preparation of regular reports on the implementation of measures describing the results of monitoring. These reports summarize the work performed, fieldwork, analyze the common identified problems, describe the nature of the corrective measures developed to address the problems, and also assess the status of the corrective measures taken, taking into account the recommendations proposed in the previous reporting period. This reporting will cover not only aspects of environmental and social management, but also broader environmental and social issues (for example, gender issues, handling and redressing grievances, etc.).

ARIS shall prepare regular reports on the status of compliance with environmental and 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 VIP-3 AF. 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 VIP-3 AF. This documentation will include ESMF, ESMPs and RAPs (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, ESMPs and RAPs will be disclosed on ARIS website in Russian and English, and other relevant media, and discussed with all interested stakeholders of VIP-3 AF.

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 will be held using the online platform "Your Priorities" <https://kyrgyz-demo-republic-village-covid-19.yrpri.org/community/1264>.

2. Description of AF Project Activities

Project Development Objective. VIP-3 covers the following: (a) to build local capacity for participatory development; and (b) improve access to quality community infrastructure services in the targeted Project areas. As for the AF the project development objective will remain without changes.

The objective of the Project is to reduce poverty among the rural population by building the capacity of local self-governments in collaborating with their communities to plan and implement local development programs. This objective is achieved through the Project Development Objectives (PDO), which are: (a) building local capacity for participatory development and (b) improving access to quality community infrastructure services in the targeted Project areas.

Community development activities will focus on developing livelihoods and health-related needs as part of a parent project to address the issues caused by the impact of COVID-19.

Project Coverage. The project will **cover the same four oblasts in the north of the country**. AF will strengthen support which is provided within project to communities in the participating oblasts. In total, 222 out of 266 rural

AAs in the north of the country will be eligible to participate in the project (i.e. all AAs except those 44 that have already received grants for SPs in the parent project).

2.1. Key Changes under the Additional Financing

Component 1: Capacity Building of Local Self-Governments and Communities (parent project – US\$ 2,2 million).

This component aims to build the capacity of local communities and AOs for joint development through: (i) community mobilization and training, and (ii) peer-to-peer learning. Community Development Support Experts (CDSOs) organize and mobilize community members (including the poor and the vulnerable) to jointly plan local development strategies, prioritize infrastructure needs, decision-making regarding infrastructure investment, and monitor construction, operation and maintenance (O&M) of project infrastructure (funded under Component 2). This component also supports the exchange visits between communities and capacity building of AOs on best practices in co-management and local development.

Additional Financing:

Component 1: Capacity Building of Local Self-Governments and Communities (AF US\$2.5 million). The AF will finance community mobilization activities similar to those under the parent project, tailoring the mobilization and capacity building to the COVID-19 context and focusing capacity building on livelihoods development. AF will expand the scope of the capacity-building activity to help vulnerable men and women establish or reestablish their livelihoods. An LSP will comprise TA from qualified organizations to create a support system (market and needs assessment, business proposal development, training and coaching) that promotes viable businesses and ensures the sustainability of livelihoods.

Component 2: Village Investments (parent project US\$8.6 million). Component 2 aims to improve access to quality community infrastructure services in the target oblasts by providing subgrants to AOs for SPs and MPs that have been prioritized by their communities, and then selected for subgrants in an oblast-level competition.

Additional Financing:

Component 2: Village Investments (AF US\$13.3 million). The AF will allocate US\$13.3 million to support additional health- and livelihoods-related investments in 222 AAs in the north. Subgrant distribution to AAs for these investments will follow the same principles and methodology as for the CASA1000-CSP COVID-19 AF, taking into account each AA's population, poverty level and remoteness, and any specific exposure to shocks (such as natural hazards or COVID-19). Subgrants to each AA will range from US\$20,000 to US\$130,000. To enable all 222 rural AAs to benefit from Component 2 financing, they will not compete for project support.¹ Implementation of the AF will occur over three phases (70–75 AAs will be supported in each stage); the poorest AAs and those most affected by the COVID-19 crisis will be supported earlier in the project. The project will provide TA for climate co-benefits of every SP, irrespective of size.

Component 2 investments will be geared more toward economic infrastructure/ livelihoods facilities and enhanced access to health care than in the parent project. While the types of SPs will vary based on local needs, value chains that might benefit from investment in small-scale facilities include: (i) dairy production and processing, and supporting sectors such as transport services;² (ii) crafts and garment production; (iii) digital and new service sectors (e.g., recycling or other environmental enterprises); and (iv) new COVID-19-response products and services. These livelihoods facilities will likely include refrigerated storage facilities, warehouses, small-scale manufacturing or dairy processing plants, machinery workshops, craft workshops, and multi-purpose work centers.

Component 3: Project Management (parent project US\$1.2 million). This component finances the costs of the implementing agency, ARIS, for project management, which includes the coordination and supervision of implementation activities, financial management, annual audits, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

¹ The POM will define the ceilings for livelihoods investments and social infrastructure. Larger investments will be informed by value chain analyses and included in the Local Development Strategy. Communities will have the option to pool their subgrants to build larger social infrastructure or livelihoods facilities.

² New irrigation canals will not be financed; the rehabilitation of canals will involve repairs that reduce water loss and rectify other faults.

Additional Financing:

Component 3: Project Management (AF US\$1.2 million). The AF will help strengthen project management and M&E to implement the expanded scope of Components 1 and 2. Accordingly, Component 3 will be increased by US\$1.2 million. The project will build the capacity of ARIS staff and other local stakeholders in climate change adaptation and mitigation, as well as the social dimensions of climate change, and enhance the management information system (MIS) to track the indicators set out in the results framework (the MIS will be launched and applied to the parent project as well as the AF). Additional funds for operating costs will also be provided for project management and M&E.

Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response Component (~ US\$ 0)

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 (**See Appendix 2**). 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, occupational health and safety in the Kyrgyz Republic (KR) are presented below. Other legislative and by-laws applicable to the project are presented in *Appendix 6*.

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 Safeguards³ 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 Expertise⁴ 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 expert 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 on General Technical Regulation for Ensuring Environmental Safety in the Kyrgyz Republic⁵ 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.

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 (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 Waste Production and Consumption (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”.

³ 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 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 Safety ⁶ 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 ⁷ 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 readiness of legal entities operating hazardous production facilities to localize and eliminate the consequences of these accidents.

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, sites 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 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 adopted on July 27, 2001 N 376 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 Law on Public Health (2020) - 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

⁶Dated 1 June 2003, № 167 (with corrections and additions of 26 July 2019, № 142).

⁷ Dated 19 November 2001, № 93 (with corrections and additions of 2 August 2016, № 160).

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 agencies are responsible for managing and protecting the environment in the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as occupational health and safety (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 state bodies whose responsibilities is to ensure environmental protection and occupational health and safety

Entity	Relevant 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 for Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic (Kyrgyzgidromet)	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

The Main Regulatory 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 Allowances in the Kyrgyz Republic
Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Guaranteed State Minimum Social Standards
The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on the Fundamentals of Social Services for the Population of the Kyrgyz Republic
The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on the Basic Principles of Budgetary 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 Amount of State Benefits
Code on Children of the Kyrgyz Republic
Family Code of the Kyrgyz Republic
Civil Code of the Kyrgyz Republic
Code on Administrative Liability of the Kyrgyz Republic
Model Regulation on the Committee on Social Affairs under the Executive Bodies of Local Self-Government

3.3 World Bank Safeguard Policies

According to the World Bank Safeguard Policies on Environmental Assessment (EA), Environmental Assessment is a process prior to 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 by improving the positive impacts. EA includes the processes to mitigate and manage negative environmental impacts during project and subprojects implementation.

There are 10+1 environmental and social operational policies (OP) aimed at avoiding potentially negative environmental and social impacts of the projects financed by the World Bank and, when cannot be avoided, to minimize and mitigate those impacts. The World Bank safeguard policies triggered by the project and its applicability to the project are summarized in Table 2 below. The safeguard policies described in this subsection are identical to the parent project.

Table 2. The World Bank Safeguard Policies and Their Applicability to the Project

Safeguard Policies	Applicability
Environmental assessment (WB OP 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 health and safety issues, and so on. It is also believed that such potential impacts will be mostly temporary, applicable only to the project sites.
Involuntary Resettlement (WB OP 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 (WB OP 17.50)	The ESMF and the RPF will be made public and will also become the subject of public discussion in the country. These documents will also be uploaded on the ARIS website. All documents on social and environmental safeguards to be prepared in the future will also follow the principle of disclosure of the Bank's information.

Environmental Assessment Procedure for Subproject Proposals

The ARIS conducts social and 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 subprojects of this category the impacts are significant, and requires an overall environmental assessment, since the types of environmental impact can be extremely diverse. The VIP-3 AF project will not support the activities assigned to this category.

Category B. For subprojects 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 minor environmental and social risks. As a rule, there is no particular need for EMP or ESMP, since the project activities do not have any negative impact on the environment.

Involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12). The significant physical displacement 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 reimbursement/compensation. Once the project design is finalized and the types of works and location are known, the local government will prepare RAP, if necessary, in line with RPF requirements and obtain its approval from the WB, discuss it with PAPs and disclose it. The general construction 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 subprojects, 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 guidelines for preparing a RAP which will identify possible 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 persons including amounts of compensation.

Reporting

ARIS should annually provide the World Bank with general information about the financed subprojects/subgrants, their environmental and social impacts in order to assess and prevent any cumulative effects of similar investments. ARIS will provide the WB Supervision Mission with all the results of environmental and social assessments and environmental and social management plans prepared as part of the financed subprojects/subgrants.

4. Comparison of National Legislation and World Bank Environmental Assessment Requirements

Despite 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 (EIA) according to national legislation 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) EIA (based on the project documentation - draft, 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-EIA may be conducted.

In the Kyrgyz Republic, two types of environmental assessments can be carried out – state and public. While, the conclusion of the latter is advisory in nature.

WB requirements. In order to meet the WB requirements, 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 Appendices 3 and 4).

In the framework of this project and its additional financing, the principle of “greatest restrictions” is used to meet the requirements of national legislation and the World Bank on the environmental 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 the requirements of national legislation are applied. If the Bank policies are in some respect more stringent than the national ones, then the requirements of the Bank prevail.

5. Subproject/Subgrant Selection

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

- Environmental Impact Assessment;
- Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP);
- Monitoring Plan of the Activities Envisaged.

The legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic also provides a list of actions for which a full EIA is required (**Appendix 1**) including the opinion of the state environmental expert review (*Appendix 1.*).

Based on the Bank's classification, project activities can be classified into different categories, of which **Category A** or **Category B** subprojects are of particular importance with regard to environmental assessment.

Subprojects of **Category A** will not be financed under this Project since the environmental impacts can be 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 separate Environmental and Social Management Plans 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 detailed design estimates or a technical solution. This means that potential negative impacts will be eliminated or reduced to acceptable levels.

To determine the category of the subproject, the initiators of the priority proposals (local communities) fill out the **Preliminary Assessment Screening Checklist (Appendix 2)** and indicate the environmental category of the subproject/subgrant 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 checklist and rejects those subprojects that fall into **Category A**. The proposals that are categorized as “ineligible”, according to the World Bank classification, are rejected in accordance with **Appendix 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 financing, then this proposal may be rejected.

In accordance with the national legislation, the economic activities (subproject /subgrant) requiring EIA shall undergo a mandatory state EIA in accordance with **Appendix 1**.

For the priority proposals falling under Category B with relatively significant impacts on socio-ecological environment, the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) shall be drawn up in accordance with **Appendix 3**, and the mandatory public consultations to be held. If the proposals are having the low impacts and they consist of standard measures, for example, for the construction of small standard facilities, then the initiators prepare an ESMP in the checklist format in accordance with **Appendix 4**.

In order to assess the risks of a socio-environmental nature in the event of emergency response, the preliminary assessment screening checklist shall also be applied in accordance with **Appendix 2**, the category is determined following the procedure and, if necessary, the abbreviated or full management plans shall be prepared.

6. ESMP Scope and Objectives

The ESMP is considered a binding document that must be followed during subprojects' implementation. Therefore, it is a mandatory addendum to any contracts for the performance of work falling under Category B. 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 (ESMP) (**Appendix 3 and 4**) describes measures to mitigate the characteristic impacts resulting from the construction, reconstruction of buildings or structures, including occupational health 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 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 prepared for each specific subproject of Category B. Environmental and social monitoring involves regular inspection of sites for all physical activities of the Project, financed by project contractors, and monitoring the implementation of the ESMP and RAP, if necessary. In the course of the parent project, a form for the supervision of construction work or work related to reconstruction and modernization was developed and included in the POM (**See Appendix 5**). This form will be of practical value when conducting environmental and social monitoring within AF.

Contractors and beneficiaries of the Project are required to comply with the Project ESMP (and the RAP, if necessary). The contractor should have dedicated staff responsible for the implementation of the ESMP at the construction stage. 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 subproject 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 (suspension of cash payments until the comments are addressed, the suspension of construction and installation work until the comments are addressed, an appeal to the authorized state body for technical and environmental supervision) 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 will be attached to the work contracts, and thus, contractors will be required to comply with the requirements of this documentation.

Development of the RAP

In case of involuntary land acquisition or restriction of land use rights in the context of project requirements, a socio-economic census is carried out and the project affected parties are identified, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is developed and agreed upon.

The contractor will receive a copy of the RAP after its preparation and become familiar with the anticipated resettlement impact 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 Persons (PAP), these measures will be included in the contract with the construction organization.

The project has developed a Resettlement Policy Framework, which outlines in details the mechanisms for developing the RAP, its disclosure and approval.

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) improvement of rural infrastructure, water supply, reconstruction /construction of health care facilities, schools, kindergartens, (ii) implementation of climate adaptation measures, (iii) improvement of energy efficiency of buildings, (iv) installation of environmentally-friendly heating stoves, (v) improvement of access to health care facilities; (vi) production or processing of organic agricultural products.

7.2 Potential Negative Environmental and Social Impacts

It is expected that the AF project, as well as the parent project, may cause certain short-term negative impacts, which can be divided into two stages: the construction/establishment of facilities and their operation.

The main impacts during the construction/establishment of facilities are expected on soil, water, and natural habitats, changes in the landscape of the area, increased noise levels, restricted movement of the population and vehicles during construction or rehabilitation works, construction dust and debris, improper disposal and storage of household or medical waste, and the safety of workers and the public.

When creating livelihoods facilities, the main sources of impact on the ecological and social environment will be at the stages of production and operation. These are production waste, discharge of household wastewater, increased noise level, impact on the atmospheric air, on the soil, and risks associated with occupational health and safety of workers involved both in construction and in production itself.

However, these negative impacts will be temporary and related to the construction and operation site, and they can be mitigated by implementing appropriate prevention and/or mitigation measures. Negative impacts on the natural habitat, protected areas, cultural heritage sites 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. The unavoidable cutting of trees will be compensated according to the requirements of national legislation and local regulations.

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, operation of construction vehicle, in particular, during excavation, pneumatic drilling, operation of 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 zone with a magnitude of 9 or higher (8, 9 and > 9 points on the Richter Scale). When designing and building foundations, the potential seismic factors should be carefully examined to make decisions based on them.

Hazardous waste and debris formation. The following types of debris can be generated in the course of project implementation: (i) construction waste, transport, loading and unloading, compressors, jackhammers 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.

Working conditions and regulation of labor relations. Failure by the contractor to comply with labor regulation procedures, violation of working conditions and hiring workers, use of child labor, gender-based discrimination, use of forced labor, failure to comply with occupational health and safety regulations by contractors.

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 current-carrying 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 direct). An electric shock can cause a malfunction in the nervous system, for example, involuntary muscle contractions. Recurrent strokes can cause neuropathy. Acute electrical injury can cause asystole.

If the head is struck by electric shock, loss of consciousness is possible. At sufficiently high voltages and amperages, 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 off with fences and barricade 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 precautions for servicing electrical installations will be allowed to work.

Road traffic. Any efforts will be made to minimize the time spent that construction machinery and trucks are 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 machinery. Proper traffic management will also prevent negative effects on traffic as much as possible.

Historical and cultural heritage sites. The term “cultural heritage” encompasses tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Tangible cultural heritage, includes movable or immovable facilities, structures, groups of structures and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic or other cultural significance. Tangible cultural heritage can be located in urban or rural areas, and can be above or below ground level or under water.

Intangible cultural heritage means the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as instruments, objects, artifacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities and groups recognize as part of their cultural heritage passed on from generation to generation and constantly recreated by them in response to their environment, interaction with nature and history.

The main impacts may be the possible location in the immediate vicinity of the construction sites of the historical and cultural heritage sites and, as a result of their destruction or damage.

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

Medical waste. This paragraph is new compared to the parent project. It was included in connection with the coronavirus infection. The main source of medical waste generation will be the operation of FAP and Group of Family Doctors’ health care facilities (personal protective equipment, gloves, masks, etc.). As well as the use of PPE to prevent coronavirus infection during the operation of child care facilities, also on construction sites during construction work.

Solid fuel heating systems. This paragraph was included based on the outcomes of the parent project and the agreements reached at this stage. In order to reduce the negative impact on the climate and the environment, 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 due to the engagement of labor force in the work on construction sites.

Climate Change. Climate change is one of the most serious threats to society, the economy and the environment around the world. 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. Under the project, investments in rural infrastructure will be considered from the perspective of both adaptation to climate change (mainly through the use of water-saving and energy-saving technologies) and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (mainly by reducing the use of solid and fossil fuels for heating).

Social Impacts. Social impacts include potential alienation of land belonging to community members, including poor and vulnerable groups, poor working conditions, child labor, forced labor, gender issues such as potential violence or harassment against women or girls. Social impacts associated with construction work can be exacerbated by increased noise levels, increased vibration, restrictions on traffic in or around settlements, limitations on access to social facilities, and people's access to houses, land or other property. Local residents may not be notified in advance of upcoming works and a temporary interruption in the provision of municipal or communication services due to construction and installation work. It is possible that PAPs will experience anxiety caused by improper conduct of contractors or observe negative impacts of ongoing work without knowing how to voice their concerns and offer suggestions.

Like the parent project, the AF will be implemented within ayil aimaks that border on the neighboring state of Kazakhstan. The main risks associated with ethnic tensions are related to the ethnic minorities (Russians, Uzbeks, Uighurs, Dungans etc), 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 separation; (ii) youth migration and unemployment and lack of opportunities for youth; (iii) family disputes 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. Provision and implementation of written procedures for regulating labor relations. These procedures are regulated in accordance with the requirements of national legislation and labor management procedures developed for the project (see Appendix). The workers of the parent project, both temporarily engaged staff and workers of contractors should be provided with clear information and documentation of their terms of employment. Employment contracts will establish their rights regarding working hours, wages, overtime, compensation and benefits, compliance with safety measures.

Occupational health and safety during construction work. Occupational health and safety will be carried out in accordance with national legislation. Construction workers must wear safety helmets, safety goggles, safety belts and safety shoes. Before the start of construction works, workers must be instructed in occupational safety rules. 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, train and instruct workers performing maintenance of mechanical equipment, tools and devices, safe methods and means of work. It is forbidden to give out faulty or untested tools for work, as well as to leave unattended power 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 machineries and welding. The main requirements and mitigation measures regarding OSH are outlined in the ESMPs.

Combating air pollution and minimizing dust. During construction activities, it is necessary to store demolition waste in a controlled area, spray with water to reduce dust formation. During the operation of pneumatic equipment/wall demolition, dust formation should be suppressed by the constant spraying of water and/or the installation of anti-dust screens on site. 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 topsoil. Construction workers should work in such a way as to minimize the "ecological footprint" on the site. The movement of vehicles and construction machinery 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 machinery, 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. If the cutting down of trees and bushes is unavoidable, it is necessary to compensate for the damage by planting trees/bushes in places agreed with local authorities.

Prevention of soil and water contamination. Maintenance and fuelling of construction machinery and vehicles 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 accidental 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 facility 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. Sowing 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 machinery and vehicles 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 matter of regular removal of household waste will be agreed with local authorities.

Heating systems. The project will finance projects to replace heating furnaces with solid fuel and liquid fuel (coal, firewood, fuel oil, waste oil) 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 Procedure⁸. 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 institutions (hospitals (citywide, clinical, specialized, departmental), family medicine centers, dental clinics, emergency departments; long-term care facilities; pharmacies and pharmaceutical industries; recreation centers (health centers, medical and preventive treatment facilities, rest homes, boarding houses); sanitary and prophylactic institutions; private entities providing medical assistance, 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.

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

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 information on storage and transportation of mercury-containing waste, see Appendix 7.1 of this document.

Works to be performed close to historical and cultural heritage sites (HCHS). The procedure to be followed in case of detection of accidental finds of cultural value.

The work carried out in the immediate vicinity of the HCHS is coordinated with local authorities and authorized state bodies. If during the environmental and social assessment it is established that the project can affect the HCHS at any stage of its implementation, it is necessary to involve cultural heritage experts to help identify, value and protect the cultural heritage. If necessary, a management plan for HCH site 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 prior to 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, kindergartens, schools, then the working hours should be strictly limited to daytime and coordinated with the administration of preschool institutions. The construction area should be sprayed with water to prevent dust formation. Limit the speed of vehicles in residential areas. Special signs and, possibly, a fence, crossings must be used to ensure access to social facilities and safety of the population. Temporary storage of building materials and garbage, as well as parking of construction machinery 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 and pedestrian safety. Waste and material storage sites, work camps and access roads should be clearly marked and presented in the draft report on work performance. Work must be planned and undertaken in such a way as to minimize traffic disturbance and risk to local residents. Personnel operating construction machinery and heavy vehicles must be licensed and trained. If necessary, a Traffic Management Plan will be developed in coordination with the authorized state body.

⁸ 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

Pest management system

Despite the fact that the project does not provide for the widespread use of pesticides and herbicides, this issue requires a special approach for the proper use of pesticides in the regions where the project is implemented. Thus, the project triggers 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 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 entities import pesticides not containing POPs and approved for use.

A specially authorized body in the field of chemicalization and plant protection is the Department of Chemicalization, Protection and Quarantine of Plant (DCPQP) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration (MoAFIM). 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 objective of DCPQP 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 medicines 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 perturbations of various compartments of the ecosystem, leading to degradation of the basic properties of soil, water, air, vegetation and food, thereby affecting public health. Inability to assess the harmful effects of counterfeit and illegal pesticides on human health and the environment.

The need and range of pesticides and their trade 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 the DCPQP.

The legislation does not contain special requirements for the 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 training. Sale (resale) of empty containers for pesticides and agrochemicals is not allowed.

Imported pesticides are distributed by regions of the republic based on the pattern of sown areas. The need and range of pesticides and their trade 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 illegal pesticides and agrochemicals. Existing monitoring does not provide the necessary laboratory control over the counterfeit and illegal pesticides used.

Recommended Pest Management Measures

Given the current situation in the field of pest control, described above, this ESMF recommends that the VIP-3 AF 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/subgrant, 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, consulting services and training programs, reach a wider range 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 of pesticides and their management.

- **Monitoring.** The third element includes environmental sampling in those cases when it is necessary to identify the effects of the use of questionable drugs. As part of the ESMP, ARIS will control and monitor the use of any pesticides, herbicides or insecticides in farms where community-driven investment projects are implemented, and where necessary, conduct periodic monitoring of soil and water quality regarding the 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 DCPQP 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 management. At the same time, during the implementation of this project, the focus will be made 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 increase knowledge and build 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 measures to prevent the spread of acute respiratory infections at the construction site are general recommendations for contracting organizations on the prevention of the spread of infection see **Appendix 7.1.**

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 AOs, activists on community mobilization, for business partners specialized training will be held. These trainings will be integrated into the general trainings of the project, training modules will be developed additionally (iii) individual young people will be appointed as Youth Climate Change Ambassadors (as provided for in the parent project) 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 change the institutional and household behaviour (for example, turn down the heat), 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 increase entrepreneurial interest and develop capacity to sustain environmental enterprises, which will include trainings and workshops on the creation of environmentally friendly enterprises and the use of environmentally friendly technologies; (v) A climate change count down window will be added to the ARIS online platform to track progress in achieving climate change targets; (vi) carbon balance calculation tools will be applied for investments in agriculture to mitigate CO₂ emission, a consultant can be hired to provide the development of this tool within the WB projects.

Contract management. Construction and other contracts will include provisions for occupational health and safety as required by the World Bank's standard procurement documents and law of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The VIP-3 will manage and supervise contractors' work performance with particular attention to contractors' compliance with their contractual agreements (commitments, statements and guarantees) and labor management procedures. This may include periodic inspections and/or sample review of project facilities and work sites, and labor management records and reports prepared by contractors.

Contractors' reports on labor management may be revised and will include: representative employment contracts or arrangements between third parties and contracted workers, reports on complaints received and their resolution, reports on safety audits, including fatalities, and incidents, as well as the implementation of corrective actions, reports on incidents of non-compliance with national legislation, and reports on the training of contracted workers to explain health and safety risks and preventive measures.

Compensatory measures for impact on biodiversity and habitat. In order to reduce the impact on biodiversity and habitat, measures will be taken to minimize negative impacts and restore biodiversity. Where significant risks and adverse impacts are identified, a biodiversity management plan will be developed and implemented. In cases where additional survey is needed to identify the significance of potential impacts, additional survey and/or monitoring will be carried out prior to initiating any activities and making final decisions on the project design that could have significant negative impacts on potentially affected habitats and biodiversity which they sustain.

The project will not support economic activities in the territories of national parks, specially protected areas, nature reserves.

To carry out economic activities in forestry areas, it is necessary to demonstrate that such economic activities are permitted by law and develop a management plan for this area.

One of the elements of compensatory measures within the framework of the project for the withdrawal of natural resources will be compensatory landscaping according to the principle of "substitution or better", instead of one cut down tree, 3 young trees of the same species or type are allocated for this area from the project budget.

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 plantings in preparation for restoration work in targeted areas in order to reduce the likelihood of soil erosion and damage to natural habitats. This can be done by working in areas that have already been cleared, where infrastructure existed prior to the disaster/emergency, or by minimizing the felling of green plantings where new areas have been identified, since the existing facilities are in an unsatisfactory condition;
- It is necessary to develop an irrigation infrastructure to prevent localized erosion. Construction work usually erodes the soil. Therefore, careful design of irrigation systems rehabilitation and reconstruction projects can help to avoid the emergence of problems associated with erosion;
- After completion of construction work, it is necessary to plant green plantings around the facilities 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 utilized. 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 and Their Minimization

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. VIP-3 AF as community-based development project will pay attention to include vulnerable community members in the selection process for priority community proposals 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 and 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 as a standalone instrument that includes measures to engage with stakeholders and ensure their access to information (for example, through printed materials in their own language, disclosure of information that meet the needs of these vulnerable groups (which includes, but is not limited to extremely poor families; persons with disabilities (PWD); unemployed older people of working age; unemployed women; large families; single-parent families (women with children); youth at risk; families at risk of climate change)), and the selection of suitable places 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 implementation of the project, one of the possible risks of exacerbation of gender-based violence, such as sexual harassment, outrage, threats in the project areas is assumed during community mobilization, during construction and installation work, in rural areas where women are vulnerable to GBV incidents. Since facilities are scattered over a wide area and implemented in remote and inaccessible locations, this can create some problems for supervision and thus increase the risk of potential abuse of power over women, limiting their ability to report abuse cases in a timely manner. Hiring women for project activities also carries certain risks of gender-based violence, harassment and unseemly behavior. Measures to mitigate these risks will be developed in the POM (e.g. recruiting 2 women or working in pairs) and incorporated into ESMP with a particular focus on the vulnerability of women during community mobilization or information meetings in remote rural areas or in case of their involvement in construction and installation work.

Within the framework of the project, the ARIS Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism was developed through which women can apply on various issues, including gender-based violence. This information will be presented at all stages of community mobilization.

Labor conditions and regulation of labor relations. When establishing proper labor relations at workplaces, such issues are considered as violation of the procedure of labor relations, performance of work by the project employer, contractors, violation of working conditions and hiring workers, the use of child labor, discrimination, non-observance of labor protection.

Labor Management Procedures (LMP). The environmental and social aspects of the VIP-3 AF project will be reviewed in accordance with the requirements of the environmental and social standards (ESS) of the World Bank. ESS2 relates to labor and working conditions and expects borrowers to develop labor management procedures

(LMP). The LMP help to identify the main labor needs and associated risks and to help the Borrower identify the resources necessary to address labor issues. The LMP is a “living” document that is initiated at an early stage of project preparation, revised and updated during the development and implementation of the project. Accordingly, this document details the type of workers that can be recruited under the project and how they are managed, including issues such 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 in Appendix 8.

Land Acquisition and Resettlement

While project financing is not expected to cause massive land acquisition or resettlement, including physical displacement, potential minor land acquisition under projects/sub-grants is not excluded. It is also possible to restrict people's access during construction or to temporarily lose sources of income. For this purpose to mitigate the impact of the project, a RPF was prepared to guide the project management in taking the necessary mitigation measures. The ESMF also includes a screening checklist to ensure and address potential social risks and impacts when designing and implementing subprojects. (Appendix 2. Social and Environmental Risks Screening Checklist).

9. Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism and Grievance Redress Mechanism

A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) or Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism (BFM) will be provided for all key workers and contracted workers, beneficiaries and other Project stakeholders to raise workplace concerns. All interested parties will be informed of the grievance redress mechanism at the time of project implementation or recruitment and the measures put in place to protect them against any reprisal or abuse by an employer. 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 address and seek appropriate solutions to labor related grievances, without escalating them to higher stages. Thus, all employees always have rights, according to legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, to access judicial/legal grievance management system. The proposed grievance redress mechanism will not prevent workers from using judicial procedures.

The project will establish a step-by-step GRM procedure for project workers in accordance with the ESS2 prior to project performance evaluation and describe them in the Project Operations Manual (POM).

Workers will be able to use BFM as per the following communication channels established under the ARIS VIP-3 AF and they can send their appeals and complaints at every project implementation stage:

- 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 appeal received during the on-site working meetings via youth facilitators, community reporters, C-VIA members and/or CDSO;
- f) Incoming correspondence via ARIS reception;
- g) Incoming correspondence via e-mail: bfm@aris.kg;
- h) Online information platform on the ARIS official website, which contains information about the BFM/GRM and where beneficiaries and other stakeholders of the project can leave their appeals and grievances. (link <https://kyrgyz-demo-republic-village-covid-19.yrpri.org/post/25458>).

The ARIS online information platform was created when COVID-19 infections started in the country to disseminate information during the pandemic in the Kyrgyz Republic. It plays a significant role in the receipt of feedback from beneficiaries and other project stakeholders. Users can obtain information or leave a comment on the BFM/GRM about project issues, such as problem with construction progress, environmental and social

safeguards, results of research and surveys conducted by project, which contributes to project objectives and fulfilling beneficiary needs.

The BFM will ensure flexibility and the availability for citizens/beneficiaries to use any of the abovementioned channels for the beneficiaries and other stakeholders of the project wishing to submit an appeal. BFM specialist responsible for the implementation of the BFM handle all appeals and complaints.

Steps for Processing and Responding to Feedback

Step 1. Logging of Feedback. For the purpose of consolidating, analyzing, and providing unified data (reports to donors, the ARIS Executive Director, and project coordinators), all appeals are logged.

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

- Name and surname
- Registration and residential address or telephone number
- Content of the appeal
- Other background information

The appeals may be submitted anonymously. In cases where the appeals were received in the absence of any of the above data, it is recorded in the incoming correspondence log of the BFM, and the results of the appeal will be published in the media at the local level, on the ARIS website, or made public at the session of the Aiyl Kenesh.

b. Appeals received electronically (around the clock) through the BFM/GRM channels (email, hotline, social networks, etc.) are automatically registered in the BFM configuration in the 1C system. Confidentiality will be ensured in all cases, including when the identity of a person submitting the request is known, to avoid a conflict between the interested parties.

Step 2. BFM/GRM category sorting/distribution by category, distribution by safeguards measures

When appeals are received, the BFM specialist distributes them by category in the BFM configuration in the 1C system.

Category no.	Classification
1	General enquiries
2	Grievances regarding violations of policies, guidelines, and procedures
3	Grievances regarding contract violations/breach of contract
4	Grievances regarding the misuse of project funds
5	Grievances regarding abuse of power/intervention
6	Reports of force majeure
7	Suggestions
8	Appreciation

If an appeal involves safeguards measures, the BFM specialist distributes them by the following specific safeguards measures in the BFM configuration of the 1C System.

Step 3. Action/Response. Once sorted, cases categorized as a grievance (Categories 2-6) are assigned to a responsible individual for investigation if needed. The staff handling the complaint gathers facts and clarifies information in order to generate a clear picture of the circumstances surrounding the grievance. Verification normally includes site visits, a review of documents, a meeting with the complainant (if known and willing to engage), and meetings with those who could resolve the issue (including formal and informal AA leaders). Grievances related to the misuse of funds may also require meetings with suppliers and contractors. The responsible individual will agree on an action plan with the BFM Specialist and set a deadline for resolving the issue.

- If the grievance relates to an AA, the BFM specialist forwards it to the respective Oblast Coordinator.

- If the grievance relates to an oblast issue, the BFM specialist forwards it to the Project Coordinator.
- If the grievance relates to an ARIS Central Office issue, the BFM specialist forwards it to the ARIS Executive Director.
- The responsible officer and the BFM specialist decide on a course of action within two weeks of receiving the information.

Step 4. Notification. If the person sending feedback is not anonymous, they will be sent a notification via telephone or other BFM/GRM channel that their grievance is being investigated. The notification will be registered in the log of outgoing correspondence. The BFM/GRM Specialist will provide the following information:

- Name and surname of the executor (project specialist) to which the appeal was forwarded.
- Deadline for execution (minimum 30 days, maximum 60 days since the day it was registered).
- Deadlines and actions are determined in accordance with the ARIS BFM instructions on handling grievances.

Step 5. Follow Up. Once the investigation is complete, the beneficiary will be notified of the decision made by ARIS regarding their case. The citizen/beneficiary has a right to appeal if they are not satisfied with the resolution of the case. Instructions on appeal will be provided with the response.

Step 6. Appeal. Appeals are considered by the ARIS Special Review Committee. The ARIS Executive Director will form the Special Review Committee from project managers and heads of departments that will conduct the appeal hearing. The Special Review Committee will consist of [X⁹] people, including [X] people from BFM and [X] people independent from the PIU and the GoK. After review of the appeal, if the beneficiary or other project stakeholder is still not satisfied with the resolution received then they have the right to appeal the decision in court.

Public awareness-building on the BFM/GRM. Information on the BFM will be disseminated to all beneficiaries and persons affected by the VIP-3 AF via regular information channels (for example, TV and radio, print media, news agencies, social media), as well as meetings, roundtables, public hearings (including on resettlement or compensation), working meetings at all stages of the ARIS VIP-3 AF implementation; and through the ARIS BFM/GRM training module and other sources of information.

ARIS VIP-3 AF will provide information on the scope of the BFM, eligibility criteria for submitting complaints, the procedure for submitting complaints (where, when and how), the timeframe for receiving an answer to complaints, as well as the principle of confidentiality and the right to submit anonymous complaints.

Awareness-raising campaigns will be conducted annually. They will be designed by the ARIS VIP-3 AF communications team to encourage the use of the BFM/GRM and information will be published on complaints received and resolved. The campaigns will use local media (e.g. TV, newspaper, radio). When organizing and conducting these campaigns, special efforts will be made to reach vulnerable groups.

The campaigns should include information on the scope of the BFM/GRM, the eligibility criteria to make a complaint, the procedure to make a complaint (where, when, and how), the investigation process, the timeframe(s) for responding to the complainant, the principle of confidentiality, and the right to make anonymous complaints.

Publication of appeals. To encourage use of the BFM/GRM use, after an appeal (statements, suggestions, complaints, inquiries, positive feedback) the appeal will be published in the local media. The identity of the person making the appeal will be kept confidential upon request.

Reporting on BFM progress. The quarterly and annual reports from ARIS on the VIP-3 AF will include a section on the BFM that provides updated information on the following:

- Status of the BFM/GRM formation (procedures, training, awareness-building campaigns, budgeting, etc.)
- Quantitative data on the number of appeals received (applications, suggestions, complaints, requests, positive feedback), of them, the number of appeals related to WB Policy OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, and the number of resolved appeals

⁹ Depending on the type of appeal, the composition and number of people may vary.

- Qualitative data on the types of appeals and responses, and the issues that remain unresolved
- Level of satisfaction of the measures (responses) taken
- Any corrective measures taken

Monitoring BFM effectiveness. In addition, the following measures will be taken to monitor whether the BFM/GRM is functioning as intended:

- During the social audit open meetings, villagers will discuss the effectiveness of the grievance handling system and gather suggestions on how to improve it.
- In its regular supervision visits, the ARIS CO will assess the functioning of the grievance handling system.
- The ARIS VIP-3 AF team and the World Bank will jointly review the BFM/GRM monitoring data as part of regular implementation support missions.

9.1 World Bank Grievance Redress System

Project staff can submit complaints through existing grievance redress mechanisms proposed at the project level or directly to the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS will review the complaints received as soon as possible in order to resolve the project-related issues of concern. Project staff can file a complaint with an independent World Bank panel, which determines whether any harm (or any harm could be done) has been caused by the WB's failure to comply with its own policies and procedures. Complaints can be filed at any time after the issues of concern have been brought to the attention of the World Bank and the Bank has been given the opportunity to take appropriate action. Information on how to file complaints with the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service is available at:

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/projectsoperations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>.

Information on how to file complaints with the World Bank's Inspection Panel is available at www.inspectionpanel.org.

10. Monitoring and Reporting

During the project implementation ARIS will ensure the implementation of environmental mitigation measures. In case of non-compliance with this requirement, the project safeguards specialist, if necessary, will study the nature and reasons of such non-compliance, and then a decision will be made either on what needs to be done to bring the investment in accordance with the requirements, or on whether financing should be suspended.

The monitoring plan will be useful for confirming compliance with the requirements, obligations and control over the monitoring of the costs of the implementation of mitigation measures identified during the environmental assessment stage or as part of the assessment of Category B projects. Like the ESMP, the project cycle in the monitoring plan is divided into three stages. The monitoring plan includes the basic information necessary for high-quality and reliable monitoring: monitoring facility, location of monitoring, method of monitoring parameters, ensuring constructiveness in comparison, necessary and with the most effective frequency monitoring methods, reason for monitoring specific parameters.

In addition to these elements, monitoring costs (investment and recurrent) and institutional responsibilities have been identified. Upon completion of the development of the monitoring plan and after its inclusion in the project implementation context, ARIS will request contractors and technical supervision engineers to provide reports in the appropriate due date, and then include the results /data obtained in its periodic reports submitted to the WB, as well as provide the Bank staff data on results during supervision missions.

11. Integration of the ESMP into Project Documents

The ESMP will be included in the proposed activities as a constituent appendix. The terms of the ESMP will be used for the following purposes:

- (a) Incorporation of the ESMP requirements into the POM;
- (b) Incorporation of the ESMP requirements into the training activities for contractors and technical supervision engineers for specific subprojects;

- (c) Designation of subsequent responsibilities within ARIS on environmental and social issues;
- (d) Identification of mitigation measures at the stage of implementation of the proposed measures;
- (e) Monitoring and evaluation of mitigation/preventive measures identified in the site-specific review and in the ESMP. The necessary mitigation measures will be an integral part of the implementation of the subprojects, including contracts requiring contractors to comply with environmental obligations during the construction stage.

All contractors will be required to use environmentally-friendly technical standards and procedures during the work performance stage. In addition, contract clauses must include requirements to comply with all national construction, health protection and safety laws and regulations, and compliance with environmental protection measures.

12. Consultation and Disclosure Process

ARIS will be responsible for the disclosure of documents on social and environmental safeguards developed for the purposes of the project. This documentation includes the ESMPs as well as the ESMPs developed for individual subprojects. Consultation with project stakeholders, especially local communities that are directly affected by the Project, it is a mandatory requirement when developing an ESMP. Public comments will be taken into account in these draft documents, until their final approval. The ESMP 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 subproject /subgrant will take place prior to commencement of works and equipment mobilization for a project site with significant environmental and social impacts.

Public consultations can be held virtually and using an IT platform (skype, zoom, website, newsletter, web platform, etc.) that provides two-way communication and answer and question sessions. Comments will also be available on the same IT platform.

The consultation process includes providing information on the subproject to affected communities and providing such information to affected parties. This information will be presented in plain language, and will be accessible and understandable to various groups of people in the community. Information can be posted in public places, in the buildings of local self-government bodies, published in local print media, broadcasted by radio or at public meetings. The time and method of disclosure may vary depending on the specific needs of the community, confirmed by the communities, but such information should be disclosed as early as possible. The GRM will be a tool for collecting and responding to stakeholder feedback during the project implementation stage.

13. Labor Management Procedures

INTRODUCTION

While this project is governed by environmental and social standards, some environmental and social aspects are governed by the World Bank's Environmental and Social Management Framework. One of these standards - ESS2 - regulates labor relations and working conditions stipulating that Borrowers develop a Labor Management Procedures (LMP). The LMP allows the Borrower to identify the main requirements and risks associated with the labor force and determine what resources it needs to address the related issues. LMP is a living document. This means that it is prepared at the stage of project preparation, and then revised and updated in the course of its development and implementation. The document specifies the labor management procedures, including the types of workers likely to be involved in the project, as well as the Bank's requirements to ensure a safe and secure working environment.

OVERVIEW OF LABOR HIRED WITHIN PROJECT

The ESS2 categorizes the workers into: key workers, contract workers, workers from the local community (local residents) and workers of key suppliers. The key workers (ARIS employees) and contract workers (employees of construction contractors, suppliers) will be involved in the implementation of the project. This section provides a description of these types of labor force, based on the available information:

1. Types of Labor Force

Key workers

A project coordinator will be appointed to carry out project tasks (coordination of activities, fiduciary management, monitoring and evaluation, preparation and reporting). ARIS employees will be involved 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 support of the project: assistant coordinator, office manager, translator, driver.

ARIS employees are not state officials - they will be hired to implement the project.

Contract workers

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

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

2. Number of Project Workers

Key workers. Tentatively, the total number of project staff will be 16 people, but after the launch of the project, this number will be updated.

Contract workers. At this stage, there is no exact data on the total number of employees under the contract. This figure will become known after the launch of the project.

3. Description of Project Workers

The project will be led by a coordinator and will include a financial management specialist, an accountant, one or two procurement specialists (as required), a monitoring and evaluation specialist, an environmental, social and technical compliance specialist for construction works, and administrative staff (support and translation).

To implement the project components, ARIS will outsource consultants in the following areas: economics (small business); mobilization, digital equipment/platforms and content development; increasing knowledge on climate change.

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 particularly applies to low-skilled workers).

4. Employee Work Schedules

During the implementation of the project, the key project workers will work full-time throughout the year. Additional experts /consultants will be recruited as required. The exact schedule for hiring contract workers will become known at a later stage, but already now we can say that they will be involved in the implementation of various subcomponents for clearly defined periods of time.

Contract workers for general construction work will be recruited as needed. Typically, the building season lasts from April to October, however, depending on the weather, it can be longer or shorter. Thus, the mobilization of labor for the performance of certain repair and construction works remains at the discretion of the contractor (depending on the type of work and the season). The working day should not exceed 8 hours; at the same time, employees should be provided with a rest break (at least 1 hour).

ASSESSMENT OF KEY LABOUR RISKS

Potential risks are summarized in this section based on the available information.

Risks associated with contract workers at the subproject level. For most components of the proposed project, no major risks are expected. Construction and repair works will be carried out by local contractors, for which it is possible that contract workers from among local residents will be involved. In accordance with the World Bank procurement procedures, all contractors will be required to enter into written contracts with their employees that comply with the ESS2 standard (especially regarding the use of child and forced labor).

Labor influx and related gender-based violence (GBV) and the risk of child labor. Given the small scale of construction work under the subprojects/subgrants and the fact that the project is governed by national labor laws that prohibit the use of forced labor, these risks are considered to be low. Since the repair and construction work under the subproject /subgrant will be small in scale and will be monitored by the project, the risk of forced labor will be minimal. However, contracts with contractors will include a mandatory clause prohibiting the use of forced labor, and project staff overseeing the work of the respective contractors will monitor and submit reports confirming that such labor is not being used.

Occupational health and safety (OHS) risks. These risks are easy to mitigate and will depend on the type of work. All contractors involved in the repair and construction work will be required to prepare (in writing) and implement labor management procedures, including procedures for creating and maintaining a safe work environment in accordance with ESS2 requirements. In accordance with the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), all contractors will be required to ensure that their workers use basic protective equipment, provide them with safety briefings and provide other preventive measures provided for in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

Risks related to employment conditions. Workers will be hired by the Project - directly (as Project staff) or indirectly (under contracts with consultants or service providers). Practice shows that construction contractors enter into employment contracts with their employees, providing for lump sum payments for the provision of a certain type of service or performance of a certain work. The period of time for which employees will be involved will be limited to a few months.

Overtime risks. There is a certain risk that, in accordance with established practice, some of the hours worked will not be counted and workers will not be compensated for overtime. In accordance with the labor code of the Kyrgyz Republic, with the consent of the employer, as compensation for overtime work, the key staff will be provided with additional hours of rest on other days (Article 174). To mitigate this risk, the project will inform key workers of their rights and introduce this Grievance Redress Mechanism into the ARIS BFM system.

OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION

National Labor Law: Conditions of Employment

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

In terms of conditions and professional work, the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic provides each citizen with:

- i. The right to work safely. The use of child and forced labor is prohibited (Article 23);
- ii. The right to rest. Everyone has the right to rest. This right is ensured by setting the maximum working hours, providing paid annual leave and weekly days off, as well as ensuring other conditions provided for by law (Article 44);
- iii. The right to health care. Everyone has the right to medical care (Article 47);
- iv. The right to social protection. Citizens are guaranteed social security in old age, in case of illness and disability, loss of the earner cases and in the manner prescribed by law (Article 53).

The Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (No. 106 dated August 4, 2004) is the main legal document that regulates all issues related to labor relations in the Kyrgyz Republic. The code regulates labor and other relations directly related to labor, ensures the protection of the rights and freedoms of all participants in labor relations, and establishes minimum guarantees of rights and freedoms in the world of work. Article 4 of this code prohibits discrimination and guarantees all citizens equal rights to work; discrimination in labor relations is prohibited. It is prohibited to establish any distinctions, refuse admission or provide any advantages that may lead to violation of equal opportunities in the world of work, based on nationality, race, sex, language, religion, political opinion, social status, property status.

Wage and deductions

Contracts and collective agreements establish the form and amount of compensation for work performed. The monthly wage of an employee who has worked for the specified working time during this period and fulfilled the labor standards (labor duties) cannot be lower than the minimum wage established by law. The minimum wage does not include additional payments 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 54).

Salaries are paid at least once a month (Article 157). In addition, employers must compensate for work-related damage to the health or property of the employee, and in the event of the death of the employee, his family receives compensation. Deductions are allowed for specific reasons, but their amount cannot exceed 50 percent of the salary due to the employee (Article 161).

Working hours

The standard work week is 40 hours. For persons under the age of 18, it is allowed to set a reduced working time. The number of hours per day and days per week is determined in the contract between the employer and the employee (Article 90).

For teaching staff of educational organizations, a reduced working time is established: no more than 36 hours a week (Article 376). Depending on the position and (or) specialty of pedagogical workers of educational organizations, taking into account the peculiarities of their work, the duration of the working time (norms of hours of pedagogical work per wage rate) is determined by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. Pedagogical workers are allowed to work part-time, including in a similar position, specialty (Article 379).

The employer is obliged to provide women with children under the age of one and a half years, additional breaks for breastfeeding the child: 30 minutes every 3 hours of work. If a working woman has two or more children under the age of one and a half years, the duration of the additional break is 1 hour. At the request of a woman, additional breaks can be added to the break for rest and lunch, or summed up to the beginning or end of the working day (work shift) with a corresponding reduction (Article 309). The terms and procedure for granting breaks are established in the contract.

Article 304 prohibits the involvement of pregnant women and women with children under the age of 3 years in overtime work or work on weekends, as well as sending them on business trips. It is allowed to engage in overtime work and send on business trips women with children aged 3 to 14 years, but only with the consent of the woman.

Rest time (breaks)

The types of rest time are (Article 109):

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

During the working day, the employee must be given a break for rest and food. The time and duration of the break is determined by the internal regulations, the shift schedule or the individual labor contract or collective agreement between the employer and the employee (Article 110).

Leave

In addition to rest on national holidays, employees are entitled to 28 days of paid annual leave. Employees under the age of 18 and employees with disabilities are given 30 days.

Certain groups of people are entitled to unpaid leave, the possibility of which is also prescribed in the contract. Upon termination of the contract for unused vacation, employees are paid monetary compensation, or they can use it in the last days of work.

Upon a corresponding application, women are granted maternity leave, an employee, upon application, is granted additional unpaid leave to take care of a child until the child reaches the age of three years. Parental leave can be used in full or in parts also by the child's father, grandmother, grandfather, other relative or guardian actually caring for the child.

Overtime work

Work outside normal working hours can be carried out both on the initiative of the employee (part-time job) and on the initiative of the employer (overtime work) (Article 98).

Overtime work is paid for the first 2 hours of work not less than one and a half times, for the next hours - not less than double. 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 may be compensated by the provision of additional rest time, but not less than the time worked overtime. Part-time work outside normal working hours is paid according to the time worked or the output (Article 174).

Labor disputes

Labor disputes are unresolved disagreements between an employer and an employee on the application of the legislation and other labor regulations of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as the working conditions stipulated in the labor contract and collective agreement (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. An employee of her/his choice can apply for a resolution of a labor dispute to the labor dispute commission or an authorized state body in the field of supervision and control over compliance with labor legislation, or directly to the court. In cases where a labor dispute commission has not been created in an organization, the labor dispute is subject to consideration directly by the authorized state body in the field of supervision and control over compliance with labor legislation or in court (Article 412).

Grievances

The Law on the Procedure for Considering Citizens' Appeals (dated May 4, 2007) contains legal norms regarding the established information channels through which citizens can submit complaints, inquiries and appeals. Article 8 sets the time frame for considering appeals - 15 days from the date of receipt for appeals that do not require additional study or investigation, and 30 days from the date of receipt for appeals that require additional investigation.

Summary of National Legislation: Occupational Safety and Health

The right to occupational safety and health is established by the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic. In accordance with Article 42, citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic have the right to freedom of work, to dispose of their ability to work, to choose a profession and occupation, occupational safety and conditions that meet safety and hygiene requirements, as well as the right to receive remuneration not lower than that established by law living wage.

A section on occupational safety and health (OSH) is also contained in the Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, which was adopted on July 1, 2004. It establishes the obligations of the employer in terms of ensuring labor safety, provides for state regulation in the field of labor safety and prescribes the obligations of the employee in terms of OSH. The employee is guaranteed labor safety, training and instruction, sanitary conditions, sanitary, household and medical and preventive services. The code covers issues of creation and operation of labor protection services; investigation and registration of industrial accidents and occupational diseases; payments of benefits and compensations for special working conditions.

On August 1, 2003, the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Labor Protection came into force, which establishes the legal framework governing relations between employers and employees, and is aimed at creating working conditions that ensure the protection of the life and health of employees at the workplace. The law establishes the main directions of state policy in the field of labor protection and principles of state management of labor protection.

Providing access for employees of state bodies responsible for labor protection and social insurance, and representatives of public monitoring to check working conditions and occupational safety in organizations and to investigate industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

For their part, employees are required to undergo initial (upon admission to work) and further periodic medical examinations, training and periodic briefing on safety requirements (article 12), as well as participate in medical and recreational activities offered by the medical institution, if paid by the employer (article 16).

ESS2 and POLICY GAPS

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

The World Bank's labor regulations are set out in the ESS2 standard. The implementing organization fosters an effective relationship between workers and management and ensures a safe working environment. Key objectives of ESS2:

- Ensure safety and hygiene in the workplace;
- Ensure fair treatment of project employees by preventing discrimination and creating equal conditions;
- Ensure the safety of project workers (including representatives of vulnerable groups: women, persons with disabilities, children (who have reached working age in accordance with the ESS2 standard and migrants), contact workers, community workers (residents), and workers of key suppliers;
- Prevent the use of any form of forced or child labor;
- Support the principle of freedom of associations and collective bargaining, as long as it does not contradict national legislation;
- Provide project staff with affordable means by which they can bring their concerns to management.

The ESS2 standard is applicable to project workers, including permanent, part-time, temporary, seasonal and labor migrants. If, in one way or another, government employees are involved in the implementation of the project (as permanent or part-time employees), then their terms of employment are governed by the existing agreement or employment agreement with the relevant government agency, unless they have been officially transferred to the project staff. The ESS2 standard is not applicable to government officials.

Working conditions and labor relations management. The project will develop and implement internal project labor management procedures. These procedures will provide for methods of labor management in accordance with the requirements of national legislation and this ESS. In addition, they will set the criteria according to which project workers will be categorized: key workers and contract workers.

Project workers will be provided with clear and understandable information and documentation on the conditions of their employment. It will set out their rights under national laws and ESS requirements (including collective agreements) - rights related to working hours, wages, overtime, compensation and social package. This information will be provided at the very beginning of work, as well as when significant changes are made to the working conditions.

For more information on the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards, please visit:
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. Comparison of the World Bank Standards and State Standards of the Kyrgyz Republic

Comparative table of the World Bank OSH requirements and state requirements of the Kyrgyz Republic:

Environmental and social standards and area	WB basic requirements	Key requirements/gaps in the regulatory framework of the Kyrgyz Republic
A. Working conditions and labor relations management	Written labor management procedures. Conditions of employment. Non-discrimination and creation of equal opportunities in workers' organization. Preparation of labor management plans, including contractors' ESMPs.	It is mandatory to have written employment contracts that include procedures and conditions of employment. There are requirements for non-discrimination and equal opportunities. There is no legal requirement for labor management plans.
B. Labour protection	Prohibition of the use of child labor. Prohibition of the use of forced labor.	It is forbidden to use child labor (children under 14 years old). It is forbidden to use forced labor.
C. Grievance redress mechanism	A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) should be developed and implemented for key and contract workers.	There is no specific GRM for employees working under individual employment contracts. Registration of complaints and the subsequent procedure is provided for in the <i>Law on the Procedure for Considering Citizens' Appeals</i> .
D. Occupational Safety and Health (OSH)	Each project requires a detailed procedure. Requirements for the protection of workers, training of workers, official registration of accidents, preparation of action plans in the event of emergencies, and resolution of issues. Monitoring the fulfillment of OSH requirements.	A separate and detailed procedure is not developed for individual projects. Requirements for the protection of workers, training of workers, official registration of accidents, preparation of action plans in the event of emergency situations.
E. Category of worker	Categories of workers are established	No such classification is provided
F. Minimum working age	The minimum age for employment is 14 years. A child between the ages of 14 and 18 can be employed or employed only under certain conditions.	It is allowed to employ persons over 14 years old, but only with the permission of the guardian. It is forbidden to involve children aged 14-18 in work if this work involves difficult or hazardous working conditions.

RESPONSIBLE STAFF

The VIP-3 AF will be directly supervised by ARIS. The VIP-3 AF coordinator will carry out day-to-day coordination of project activities, including relations with key workers, contractors and suppliers.

The safeguards (Environmental, Social and Technical Compliance) specialist performs the following functions:

- Ensures the implementation of this labor management procedure;

- Ensures that construction contractors adhere to labor management procedures and (prior to commencement of work on site) adhere to occupational safety and health plans;
- Ensures that contracts with contractors are prepared in accordance with the provisions of this LMP and ESMF of the project, in the manner provided for in the Project Operations Manual (POM);
- Conducts appropriate monitoring - ensures that contractors comply with their obligations and OSH requirements in relation to contractors' and subcontractors' employees, which are established by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic and contracts between VIP-3 AF and contractors;
- Monitors contractors and subcontractors' adherence to labor management procedures;
- Ensures that occupational safety and health standards in the workplace are consistent with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of occupational safety and health;
- Conducts appropriate monitoring and conducts trainings for the project workers on LMP and OSH;
- Ensures that the beneficiary feedback mechanism is communicated and that employees are informed about its purpose and how to use it;
- Conducts regular monitoring and prepares reports on the effectiveness of the occupational safety and health system;
- Monitors compliance with the code of conduct for workers.

When preparing model contracts with contractors (consultants and construction contractors), VIP-3 AF will include requirements in terms of LMP and OSH. In accordance with the requirements of the LMP and OSH, contractors are required to:

- Observe the labor management procedure and the requirements in terms of occupational safety and health, in accordance with the provisions of the ESMF, which are prescribed in contracts with the VIP-3 AF. If the number of workers (key + contract) exceeds 50, then contractors should develop their own LMP and OSH plans.
- Monitor subcontractors' adherence to labor management procedures and occupational safety and health requirements.
- Maintain a record of contract workers and compliance with the terms of their employment.
- Disseminate (in an accessible form) job responsibilities and conditions of employment to all employees.
- Make sure that each employee hired by a contractor/subcontractor knows the phone number, e-mail address and website where he can submit a complaint to the ARIS BFM.
- To familiarize employees with the requirements related to labor protection; conduct regular trainings on the right to safe working conditions (which is guaranteed by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic), the risks associated with their work, and measures to reduce these risks to an acceptable level.
- Conduct (together with the Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist of the VIP-3 AF) trainings on labor management procedures and occupational safety to ensure the effective work of subcontractors.
- Ensure that all contractors and subcontractors' employees understand and have signed the code of conduct before the commencement of works and monitor compliance with this code.

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

According to the labor code, recruitment and subsequent relations with workers will be based on the principles of non-discrimination and ensuring equal opportunities. The project will not discriminate in any way with respect to any aspect of the employment relationship, including recruitment, compensation, working and employment conditions, access to training, promotions and termination of employment. To ensure fair treatment of all employees, contractors will comply with the measures specified in the ESMF, and the project safeguards specialist will monitor accordingly:

- Recruitment procedures will be transparent, publicly available and non-discriminatory; they will be the same for everyone, regardless of ethnic, religious and gender identity, sexual orientation of the applicant and whether s/he has physical constraints;
- Job applications will only be considered if they are submitted under a formal procedure established by contractors;
- Before hiring, clear job responsibilities will be circulated outlining the skills required for each job;
- Contracts will be signed with all employees, including a description of the working conditions (whereas, the conditions will be additionally explained to the employees);
- When hiring unskilled labor, preference will be given to residents of the surrounding areas (at least 50%);
- Employees will be advised in advance of the proposed termination of the employment contract - at least two months before termination;

- Contract workers will not be required to pay any recruitment fees. If any payment is associated with the hiring, it will be paid by the Employer;
- Depending on the origin of the employer and the employee, the terms of employment will be prepared in two languages: the state language and a language that is understandable to both parties;
- For workers who may find it difficult to understand written documentation, the conditions of employment contained therein will be explained orally;
- It should be noted that no language-related issues are expected within the project. However, if necessary, employees will be provided with interpretation;
- For foreign workers, a work permit is required, allowing them to work in Kyrgyzstan;
- Workers involved in construction work must be at least 18 years old. This requirement will be included in contracts between AAs and contracting organizations;
- Normal working hours should not exceed 40 hours per week. Taking into account the five-day working week, the daily working hours will be determined by internal regulations approved by the employer in agreement with the employee representatives (based on the approved working week).

Contractors shall:

- Comply with the requirements of the national labor legislation in the field of occupational health and safety and labor management procedures;
- Keep records of hiring and subsequent work of contract workers;
- In an accessible form explain to contract workers their job responsibilities and conditions of employment;
- Implement a system to ensure regular monitoring and reporting of labor relations and occupational safety and health.

AGE FACTOR IN LABOR MANAGEMENT

The Kyrgyz law prohibits persons under the age of 18 from working in “hazardous to health or difficult conditions,” and establishes special requirements for leave, working hours and other working conditions. The employer will not employ anyone under the age of 18 for construction work. Employees under the age of 18 are allowed to work in industries that do not pose a risk to human health; at the same time, the following reduction of working hours is provided for them: employees aged 14 to 16 - no more than 24 hours a week, from 16 to 18 years - no more than 36 hours a week.

Contractors will need to find out and check the age of all workers. To do this, workers will be required to provide official documentation, which may include a birth certificate, national identity card, passport, medical records or documents from the place of study. If it is established that a minor who has not reached the minimum working age is taking part in the project, measures will be taken to immediately terminate employment with this minor in such a way as to protect his interests as effectively as possible.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

This document will set out the terms and conditions of employment that apply to project staff. These internal rules governing labor relations will apply to all employees who will work on the project (key staff). The terms and conditions of recruitment of part-time key workers will be determined in individual contracts in accordance with the national legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The exact number of employees under the contract is still unknown. The exact number of staff will be known when the project starts.

The contractor labor management procedure will set out the terms of employment of subcontractor workers. These conditions will at least comply with this labor management procedure and the labor code of the Kyrgyz Republic. These will be indicated in the model contracts used for this project.

In addition to the listed specialists, VIP-3 AF will involve individual consultants in the work - as many as will be necessary to help in the implementation of specific project activities. All of these consultants will be familiar with the policies and procedures of the World Bank and, once the project is launched, will provide additional support for its implementation.

CONTROL OVER THE CONTRACTS

Construction contracts and other agreements will include provisions related to labor relations, occupational safety and health, which are in line with the standard World Bank Procurement Rules and the legal requirements of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The VIP-3 AF will regulate and supervise contractors' activities in relation to their contract workers, with particular attention to the compliance of contractors with their contractual agreements (obligations, assurances and guarantees) and labor management procedures. This may include periodic audits, inspections and/or spot checks on projects and work sites, and on documents and reports from the contractor related to labor management.

Documents to be checked and contractor reports related to labor 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 action); records of non-compliance with national legislation; records related to the organization of briefings, the purpose of which is to explain contract workers the risks associated with occupational safety and health and preventive measures.

Public hearings

From April 30 to May 7, 2021 the content of social and environmental documents was disclosed and their public discussion was carried out. The disclosure and discussion of the documents was held online on the ARIS online platform.

(1) Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), (2) Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), (3) Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). The documents are available on the ARIS website: https://www.aris.kg/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=265&Itemid=383&lang=ru in the official language and are also available on the ARIS online platform in "Your Priorities" window: <https://kyrgyz-demo-republic-village-covid-19.yrpri.org/community/3233>. During the discussion there were no questions/comments on the developed environmental and social safeguards in the implementation of the project, and, accordingly, no amendments and additions to the framework documents are required.

The report on the activities held can be found in Annex 8 of this document.

Appendix 1. Activities Subject to Mandatory EIA in the Kyrgyz Republic in Accordance with National Legislation

(excerpt from the Decree of the GoKR dated 13.02.2015 No.60 *Regulations on the Procedure for Conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic*)

1. Energy facilities:

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

1. Reservoirs

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

3. Production of building materials (cement, asphalt, slate, asbestos-cement pipes and other)

5. Agriculture and forestry:

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

4. Mining industry:

- 1) exploration and development work;
- 2) 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.

5. Metal-working industry:

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

8. Glass production

9. Production of pharmaceutical, biological, protein drugs

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 hide;
- 2) the production of chipboards, cardboard, fiberboard;
- 3) leather production;
- 4) paper production;
- 5) dye manufacturing;
- 6) rubber production.

13. Storage facilities for toxic, dangerous, radioactive substances

14. Wastewater treatment plants, flue gases

15. Groundwater intake

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

17. Construction of roads and railways

18. Airports, aerodromes, test sites, ports of inland navigation, autodromes

19. Construction of recreational and tourist facilities

20. Organization of industrial hubs

21. Sewer networks

22. Mountain lifts and cable cars

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

24. Gas stations

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

Activities not subject to EIA in the Kyrgyz Republic

1. Open car parking areas with no more than fifty cars, as well as garages with stall garages for no more than two cars.
2. Design documentation for individual residential, public and other non-production facilities that do not have autonomous sources of heat supply, water supply, sewage treatment facilities and solid waste landfills, and located outside the lands of specially protected natural areas, state forest resources, water protection areas, recreational areas, not related to the demolition of green plantings.
3. Design documentation of manufacturing facilities that do not require, according to the conclusion of the sanitary and epidemiological service, the arrangement of sanitary protection zones that do not have autonomous sources of heat supply, water supply, wastewater treatment facilities and solid waste landfills, and located outside the lands of specially protected natural areas, state forest resources, water protection areas, recreational areas not associated with the demolition of green plantings.
4. Routine building repair
5. Internal construction work
6. Small construction within a master plan previously subject to EIA
7. Surveys and development that does not pose a threat and danger to the environment

8. Purchases that do not require actions that 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 settlement gardening projects.

Appendix 1.1 Project Examples Eligible for WB Financing

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

The project proposal category is established on the basis of an initial environmental screening by the local community initiating the project proposal at the priority selection and proposal preparation stage in accordance with the following exemplary categorization. At the next stage, the project safeguards specialist clarifies the established category of the project proposal and provides further recommendations for 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, also in the format of an 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.

Construction

- 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 utility 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 agency to take 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

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

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 natural resources 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).

Appendix 2. Screening Checklist - Preliminary Assessment of Socio-Environmental Risks and Subproject Impacts

This form is used in case of emergency response

(to be filled before preparation of subproject proposal)

Part 1.

Project.....
 Raion/Oblast.....
 AA.....
 Date:

PART A: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

Please provide information on your planned activities (type, scale of activity, total area, required land resources).

Probable Social Impacts	Yes	No	Please, provide details / number if possible
Social Impact			
1. Will the intervention include new physical construction work?			
2. Does the intervention include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing facilities?			
3. Is this subproject 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 adversely impacted by the project			
8. Restricted access to public facilities, housings, economic activities due to construction/repair works			
Environmental Impact			
9. Please describe the proposed locations for the infrastructure; state of the environment.			(include the map)
10. Are there any protected areas, woodlands, national parks, sanctuaries or wildlife sanctuaries near construction site (up to 3 km)?			If yes, indicate the name
11. Are there cultural or historic spots, natural or architectural monuments, ethnic values (up to 500 m) on the site / near it?			If yes, indicate the name
12. Is the site located along the migratory bird flyways or other migrating animals?			If yes, indicate
13. Any known geological phenomena in the planned area such as faults, landslides, mudflows, rockfalls or unstable soil structure that may affect the facility or construction site?			If yes, indicate
14. How far is the nearest river, stream or lake from the place (up to 1 km)?			If yes, indicate the name
15. Will the risk of flooding increase due to the proposed activity?			
16. Does the site require excavation, embankment placement, or removal of bedding (such as gravel) from a river, stream or lake?			
17. Will the project activities lead to the extraction of natural resources such as granite, limestone, coal, lignite, oil, or gas?			
18. Will the project activities interfere with the operation of ground			

or underground utility lines such as communications, water supply, sewerage or natural gas?			
19. Sources of drinking water needed for project activities?			
20. What is the depth of groundwater at the site, m?			If yes, indicate
21. Are the project activities related to the abstraction of groundwater or surface water?			
22. Is the project activity related to the discharge of household or industrial wastewater into surface water, groundwater, treatment facilities, cesspools?			
23. Will the project activities use such construction machinery as grader, excavator, etc.?			
24. Will the project activities interfere with the drainage systems?			
25. Will the project activities, such as construction, repair, renovation, demolition, will lead to noise or light pollution that could adversely affect nature or habitat?			
26. Does the work involve the removal of asbestos-containing materials or the use of building materials that may contain asbestos, formaldehyde (particle board, plywood, etc.) or other toxic materials (mercury-containing fluorescent lamps, transformer oil, pesticides, poisonous lead-based paints, etc.)?			
27. Is it necessary to process and dispose of medical waste during project activities? Do the project activities generate medical waste?			
28. Will the project activities create or generate other solid or hazardous wastes such as debris, dry or wet batteries, fluorescent tubes, aerosol cans, paint, solvents, etc.?			
29. Will the project activities create/generate non-toxic, non-hazardous solid waste (subsequently requiring land resources for disposal)?			
30. Will the project activities affect soil contaminated with toxic or hazardous materials?			
31. Will the project activities lead to an increase in emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere from discharges or fugitive emissions, e.g. soot, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, methane?			
32. Will the project activities involve the operation, maintenance or decommissioning of systems containing ozone-depleting substances, such as freon or other refrigerants?			
33. Will odor and /or noise levels increase during project activities?			
34. Will the project activities require the storage of liquid fuels or hazardous materials (slate)?			
35. Are the project activities related to the use of fertilizers, pesticides or other chemicals?			
36. Will the project activities result in the release of pesticides, fertilizers or toxic chemicals into surface or groundwater?			
37. Are the project activities related to animal husbandry and will they result in the release of animal waste such as manure or blood into surface water, soil?			
38. Will the project activities include the removal or felling of trees, shrubs?			
39. Will the project activities involve the use of radioactive materials?			
40. Will the project activities use solid fuel, fuel oil, waste oil heating?			
41. Will the project activities require construction/restoration of electricity supply, water lines, pipelines, access roads?			
42. Please provide a preliminary risk category for your project activities (<u>please underline</u>)			Category A Category B Category C

1. If an environmental assessment is required, what specific issues need to be

- addressed? _____
2. Time frames for and estimated cost of the environmental assessment? _____
3. Please, attach photos of the site (*number of pages*)

Full name, signature and dates:

Head of AA /full name/ /signature/

ARIS CDSO: /full name/ /signature/

PART 2. SCREENING RESULTS (to be filled in by ARIS safeguards specialist)

- ☐ **1. Absolute avoidance:** The activities probably have no impact on the natural or physical environment. No additional environmental impact assessment is required.
- ☐ **2. Negative impact is possible:**
The activities will not have significant adverse environmental, health or safety impacts, but may have minor impacts that can be eliminated or properly minimized through appropriate measures. The ESMPs should be developed by the local government with the support of the CDSO, approved by the safeguards specialist and agreed with the WB before the start of the tender procedures for the construction work.
- ☐ **3. Cancellation of activities:** The activities are significant and have non-mitigating adverse environmental impacts. A full environmental assessment is required, adequate mitigation measures cannot be developed to address these effects and no alternatives are possible. The project is not recommended for financing.

Category based on screening results in accordance with the project scope (<u>please underline</u>)	A	B +	B -	C
Due Diligence				
The need for an additional site visit (please underline the relevant one)	Yes			
	No			
Acceptance of the assessment (please underline the relevant one)	Yes			
	No			
The need for public consultation on environmental and social impacts	Yes			
	No			
Category A				
	Will not be financed by the project			
Category B +				
	ESMP and EIA are being developed. In cases where the authorized body requests an EIA			
Category B				
	Abbreviated ESMP or ESMP checklist			
Category C				
	Without due diligence			

Final EA decision	
Additional clarifications as needed	

Approved by the VIP-3 AF Safeguards Specialist

/full name/

_____ 202_

Appendix 3: Environmental and Social Management Plan

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

The ESMP incorporates the environmental mitigation measures, as well as the monitoring and institutional development measures that should be applied during the project implementation in order to reduce the negative environmental and social impacts. For projects with medium environmental risk (Category B), an ESMP can be an effective tool to integrate the activities needed to effectively mitigate environmental impacts.

The ESMP format presented in this appendix is a sample for the development of an ESMP. In this sample, the project cycle is divided into three stages: construction, operation, or decommissioning. For each stage, all significant impacts expected from the preliminary assessment are identified. For each aspect of impact, mitigation measures are identified and added to the list. Also, the costs of implementing environmental mitigation measures are calculated, broken down by the installation (investment) and operating (recurring) costs of the environmental facilities. The ESMP form also defines institutional commitments for the installation and operation of facilities, and mitigation measures for environmental impacts.

A monitoring plan can be useful to verify compliance with requirements, commitments and control costs for monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures identified during an environmental assessment review or as part of an assessment of Category B projects. The form of this plan is presented in this appendix. Like the ESMP, it is divided into three stages (construction, operation, and decommissioning). The form also includes the basic information needed to conduct quality and reliable monitoring.

In addition to these elements, it is useful to identify monitoring costs (both investment and recurring expenses) and institutional commitments. Upon completion of the development of the monitoring plan and after its introduction in the context of the project implementation, ARIS will request reports from TSEs at the due time and include the results in its periodic reports submitted to the WB and present the results to Bank staff during supervision missions.

Sample ESMP

Agreed with

SETI _____ **Raion**
Inspector full name _____
Signature _____
Date “ ” _____

Approved by

AA Head _____ **Raion**
Full name _____
Signature _____
Date “ ” _____

TITLE PAGE
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Village _____

Ayil Okmotu _____

Raion _____

Oblast _____

Proposed subproject _____

An outline of the contents of the ESMP

Part 1

1. Summary of subproject/subgrant activities;
2. Summary of 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 solutions;
6. ESMP scope and objectives;
7. Environmental and Social Management Plan (part X);
8. Monitoring plan;

Appendices:

9. Site Selection Act;
10. Plot Plan;
11. Minutes of public consultations (photos, list of participants);
12. Other appendices.

Part 2. Template for ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Environmental and social components	Impacts	Proposed mitigation measures	Institutional Responsibility for Minimizing Impacts	Cost of mitigation measures
Construction period				
Physical environment				
Soil				
Water resources				
Air quality				
Biological environment				
Fauna and flora				
Social environment				
Aesthetics and landscape				
Communities				
Cultural heritage				
Occupational safety and health and public health				
Operation period				
Physical environment				
Soil				
Water resources				
Air quality				
Biological environment				
Fauna and flora				
Social environment				
Aesthetics and landscape				
Communities				
Cultural heritage				

Part 3. Environmental Monitoring Plan

Activities/Action	Which parameter should be monitored?	Where the monitoring should be conducted?	How is monitoring conducted?	When? (specify frequency / or on an ongoing basis)	Why is the parameter being monitored?	Who is responsible for monitoring?
Construction stage						
Operation stage						

Appendix 4: Environmental and Social Management Plan Checklist in the Performance of Construction and Installation and Rehabilitation Works

General recommendations for using the checklist

For standard activities with relatively low risk, such as school and health care facilities rehabilitation activities, a team of safeguards specialists in Europe and Central Asia developed an ESMP in the checklist format to ensure a more streamlined approach to the preparation of an ESMP for small scale rehabilitation or construction projects in the health care, education or public services sectors. The checklist form is designed to provide “examples of good practice”, that is easy to use, and is consistent with safeguards requirements.

The sample checklist form provides coverage of typical approaches to key mitigation measures in relation to construction and installation contracts with minor local impact. It is assumed that this form presents the key elements of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), which must meet the World Bank's requirements for environmental assessment, under the OP 4.01. The purpose of the development of this checklist is to use it by contractors as a guideline for the performance of minor works, as well as an integral part of the tender documents, performing minor works within projects financed by the World Bank.

The checklist contains 3 sections:

Part 1. Provides a description of the project and defines the institutional and legal aspects, the technical composition of the project, the possible need for a capacity development program, and a description of the public consultation process. This part can be up to 2 pages of text. If necessary, appendices with a follow-up information can be specified.

Part 2. Checklist for environmental and social screening, in which activities and possible environmental issues can be checked in a simple way (“Yes” or “No”). If activities or issue is prompted by an “yes” answer, a link is given to the appropriate section in the table below, which clearly defines the control and mitigation measures.

Part 3. Monitoring plan during project implementation and construction. This part presents an ESMP form according to the usual World Bank requirements for Category B projects. This checklist provides for Part 2 and Part 3 to be included in the bidding documents for contractors with prices determined during the tender process and oversight of the implementation during work performance.

Content

- A) General information about the project and the site
- B) Safeguards information
- C) Mitigation measures
- D) Monitoring plan

PART 1: GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT AND SITE

INSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DESCRIPTION				
Institutional arrangements (name/contact details)	Project Management		Local partner and/or beneficiary Head of AO	
Implementation arrangements (name/contact details)	Safeguards measures control	Supervision over the local contractor	Supervision over the work of local inspectors	Contractor To be defined after bidding
SITE DESCRIPTION				
Site name				
Land owner				
Description of project works				
Description of geographical, physical, biological, geological, hydrographic and socio-economic conditions				
Location and distance from the material supplies, inert materials and water				
LEGISLATION				
National legislation and permission documents applying for the project activity				
PUBLIC HEARINGS				
Insert venue/time of public hearings				
INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING				
Are there capacity building activities envisaged?	<input type="checkbox"/> No or <input type="checkbox"/> Yes			

PART 2: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

	Activities and examples of possible impacts	Status – if the answer is Yes	Further reference
Can the planned work on the site directly or indirectly cause any of the following problems and / or impacts?	1. Reconstruction/rehabilitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic load at the area Increase of noise and dust level and the pollution of water and soil during the demolition and/or reconstruction 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"> Consequences of excavation works and erosion of soil Waste water to local water streams and underground aquifer Traffic load at the area Increase of noise and dust level during the construction Construction waste 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See items A and B below
	3. Labor protection and safety for workers during the construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See item A below
	4. Traffic and pedestrian safety provision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is located at the populated area 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See item D
	5. Improvement of the building design for improved rational use of water and energy	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See items F and H
	6. Sewerage and waste water treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste water disposal and/or direct disposal of the waste water to local water streams 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See item L
	7. Historical buildings and sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destruction of the historical and cultural heritage (HCH) 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See item K
	8. Land allocation ¹⁰ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using the territories of private land Temporary resettlement of local people due to the project work Involuntary resettlement measures Impact on incomes/livelihood of local people and business structures 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See item M
	9. Hazardous or toxic substances ¹¹ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disposal or recycling of toxic and/or dangerous construction or demolition wastes 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See item C
	10. Impact on forests and/or other protected areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on protected forests, buffer and/or other protected areas 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See item I

¹⁰ Land acquisition (land allotment) for project work includes the relocation of the local population; changes in the livelihoods of the local population; invasion of privately owned territories. This applies to plots of land that are acquired or transferred under the project, and such acquisitions or transfers of land are related to the impact on people who officially and / or informally live and / or are engaged on this land with some kind of business (for example, they have news stands or kiosks).

¹¹ Work with toxic and / or hazardous materials includes, but not limited to work with asbestos, toxic paints, lead containing paint stripping work, etc.

	Activities and examples of possible impacts	Status – if the answer is Yes	Further reference
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trouble for local natural habitat of protected animals 		
	11. Handling with medical wastes and their disposal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disposal of medical wastes at the area and beyond 	[] Yes [] No	See item J
	12. Development of detailed design estimates	[] Yes [] No	See item E below

PART 3: MITIGATION PLAN FOR MINIMIZING NEGATIVE IMPACTS

Activities	Parameters	Impacts mitigation checklist
A. General working conditions	Informing, training and ensuring the safety of workers	(a) Local inspectorates supervising construction works and environmental safety, and local people are notified on expected project works in a proper manner. (b) Local communities are notified about works through signboards in public places (including construction sites) in a proper manner. (c) Appropriate fences are installed around the construction site to provide safety for people and children. (d) Required legal permissions are received (use of natural resources, waste dumps etc.) for the production of construction works. (e) All types of work must be performed with due safety and discipline in order to minimize negative impacts of production process on local people and environment. (f) Appropriate indication and information signs notifying the workers about basic required rules and principles of work performance must be installed on site. (g) If the Contractor attracts to construction and repair work the local staff that will reside on the site, it must have all necessary conditions including dormitory, kitchen, shower, toilet and meals should be arranged. (h) Availability of first aid kits on the construction site. (i) Personal protective equipment of the workers must meet work safety standards (with obligatory wearing of hardhats, masks where needed, protective goggles, safety belts and protective footwear). (j) Performance of work in accordance with SNiP KR 12-01-18 <i>Labor Safety in Construction</i> . (k) Availability of safety induction logs at the workplace. (l) Availability of a list with emergency services and their location and contacts
B. General construction work	Air quality	(a) Construction waste must be collected in a designated area and then taken to a landfill. (b) Keep the construction site and its surrounding areas clean. (c) It is forbidden to burn construction waste and structures on an open fire at the construction site. (d) Prevent excess accumulation of inoperative construction equipment at the construction site. (e) Do not allow the engine to idle. (f) Lower the level of dust from construction or material transportation to a minimum by means of watering the access roads. (g) Reduce the amount of loading soil in vehicles.

Activities	Parameters	Impacts mitigation checklist
		<p>(h) Organization of proper storage operations and inflammable and toxic substance materials transportation (gas tanks, bituminous materials, solvents, paints and polish, slag and glass wool) and etc.</p> <p>(i) Equip motor transport conveying bulky goods with removable canvas.</p>
	Soil	<p>(a) Refueling vehicles strictly at fixed stations</p> <p>(b) Avoid contamination of the construction area with fuel and oil spills in order to prevent entry into the soil.</p> <p>(c) Stripping the topsoil to use in reclamation work</p> <p>(d) Provide drainage measures to prevent soil flooding at high groundwater levels</p> <p>(e) The territory of the parking lot of construction equipment should be covered with rubble</p>
	Noise	<p>(a) Construction noises are allowed only during the specific time from 8 am to 6 pm.</p> <p>(b) During works, engine cowl and jackets of the generators, air compressors and other machines and mechanical devices must be put on and closed, and the machines and mechanism must be situated as far from residential construction as possible.</p>
	Water quality	<p>(a) Pollution of construction territory by spilled combustive and lubricating materials must be avoided to prevent polluted runoff get into irrigation canals.</p>
	Waste management	<p>(a) For construction waste, prepare places for its temporary storage with subsequent removal to a local landfill.</p> <p>(b) Whenever possible, the contractor shall ensure the reuse of appropriate, applicable and resistant materials (with the exception of ACM).</p> <p>(c) Household and food waste from the permanent location of the Contractor's visiting staff should be separated from other construction waste and placed in special containers, which should be transported to a local landfill as they are filled.</p>
C. Toxic materials	Toxic and hazardous materials management	<p>(a) All toxic or hazardous substances, when temporarily stored on construction site, must be stored in secure containers, appropriately labeled with the composition and properties of this material and how to use it.</p> <p>(b) Containers containing hazardous substances must be placed in containers that cannot be leaked to prevent spills or leaks.</p> <p>(c) Paints containing toxic components or lead-based solvents must not be used in the work.</p>
	Asbestos-containing materials management	<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 should be treated with a moisturizing agent to reduce the formation 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. Transport and pedestrian safety	Direct or indirect hazards for traffic and	<p>(a) The contractor must provide adequate security for the construction site.</p>

Activities	Parameters	Impacts mitigation checklist
	pedestrians during construction	<p>(b) Equip the work area with information and warning signs and fences so that the construction area is marked and visible and the public is properly alerted and warned of potential 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 estimates		<p>Detailed design estimates (DDE) should include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) exclusion of the use of ACM in design work; 2) using local material whenever possible; 3) adequate ventilation and natural lighting; 4) the construction of floors not sliding and capturing infectious material; 5) adequate thermal insulation of floors, walls and covering; 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. Power supply		<p>Installation of reliable power supply with connection to existing networks according to technical specifications.</p> <p>Compliance with the rules for working with electrical appliances</p> <p>Provide first aid instructions in case of electric shock</p>
H. Heating		<p>Heating – electric with the provision of measures to save energy and reduce heat loss through proper insulation of floors, outer walls and coverings according to the design.</p>
I. Forests, wetlands and / or protected areas that have been affected	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 causing other harm.</p> <p>(b) If there are large trees in the vicinity of the work, signs or fences should be placed, 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>
J. Medical waste management and disposal		<p>Disposal of medical waste in accordance with the regulations for the disposal of medical waste of the DGKR</p>
K. Cultural heritage sites	Cultural heritage	<p>Provide measures if artifacts or other "accidental finds" are found during excavation or construction work, the fact of discovery was recorded, officials were notified, and work on the site was suspended or changed taking into account such finds</p>
L. Sewerage		<p>The installation of water and sewer pipes, the construction of a new septic tank at the site is provided. All wastewater will go to the septic tank (clarified water will be discharged into the soil through gravel-sand filters). As it fills, it is necessary to clean the septic tank by attracting a sewage cleaning machine.</p>
M. Land acquisition for project		<p>The availability of a state act at local government</p> <p>Compliance with all resettlement procedures</p>

PART 4: MONITORING PLAN

Stage	What (due monitoring?)	Where (due monitoring?)	How (due monitoring?)	When (indicate frequency of inspections and their duration)	Why (due monitoring?)	Costs (if it is not budgeted for in the project)	Who (responsible for monitoring?)
Design	DDE (detailed design estimates) is described in detail in item E above.	Reports and final DDE prepared by the design company	Review of the reports and final DDE prepared by the design company	At the stages of submitting final DDE to expert review by the design company	To ensure that all necessary requirements are included in the bidding documents	From the project budget	ARIS
Construction work	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fencing the territory during construction works. 2. Information stands with contact details for complaints from the local population. 3. Availability of personal protective equipment for Contractor's staff 4. Ban on use ACM. 5. Preventing soil erosion and transfer of waste water to adjacent water courses. 6. Appropriate collection and removal of construction waste. 7. Contract between the Contractor and ayil okmotu for the disposal of construction wastes to the local dump. 8. Preventing dust production. 9. Time limit for noise (from 8 am to 6 pm). 	Construction site	Inspection visits to the 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	The Contractor must include in the bidding documents.	SETI SES
Operation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proper operation of the septic tank, according to the instructions, clean it 		Supervision	Weekly	According to the requirements	At the expense of the operating	Operating organization

Stage	What (due monitoring?)	Where (due monitoring?)	How (due monitoring?)	When (indicate frequency of inspections and their duration)	Why (due monitoring?)	Costs (if it is not budgeted for in the project)	Who (responsible for monitoring?)
	as it is filled with a sewage cleaning machine. 2. Conducting an induction briefing with service personnel.		Inspection visits to repair and construction sites.	Regularly according to the job instructions	of the national regulations and standards	organization, AO.	SETI, SES

Appendix 5: Environmental Monitoring Checklist for Construction Supervision

Site location					
Contractor					
Oversight organization					
Site inspection date					
Status of the construction work					
Documents and activities for review	Status				Notes
	Yes	Partially	No	No information	
Contractor is authorised to extract natural resources					
The contractor has received a permit to operate concrete mixing / asphalt mixing plant					
The contractor has entered into an agreement for the collection and disposal of waste					
Contractor entered into an agreement with a service provider for the collection of household waste from the site					
The construction area is fenced off and warning signs installed					
The works do not impede pedestrian access and traffic, or temporary alternative access roads are organized					
Working hours are respected					
Construction machinery and vehicles are in standard technical condition (no excessive exhaust or noise, no fuel leaks)					
Construction materials and waste are covered with a special coating during transportation					
The construction site is sprayed with water when performing work that generates large amounts of dust					
Temporary workers' settlement or contractor's base is fenced off; areas for temporary storage of waste and maintenance of vehicles / equipment are allocated.					
Water supply and sanitation are provided to the workers' camp					
Workers' camp or contractor base equipped with first aid and fire fighting equipment					
Workers wear special uniforms and protective equipment acceptable for the type of work (gloves, steel helmets, respirators, goggles, etc.)					
Maintenance and refueling of construction machineries and vehicle is carried out in a specially designated area, which has an impenetrable surface in case of an accidental spill.					
Washing of machinery and construction equipment is carried out as far as possible from natural streams to prevent direct runoff into water bodies					
Construction waste is removed only to specially designated places.					
Extraction of natural building materials is carried out in compliance with the conditions specified in the license.					

Surplus material and topsoil resulting from the excavation are stored separately and used for backfilling/restoration as required.					
Work is temporarily suspended in case of detection of accidental finds and the government departments responsible for the preservation of cultural heritage sites are notified of the discovery.					
Upon completion of the physical work on the site, the contractor's camp /base is cleaned of any remaining post-work stuff and planning and restoration work is carried out.					

Appendix 6. Other Legislative Acts and By-Laws

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on the Rate of Payment for Environmental Pollution (emissions, discharges of pollutants, 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 regulates relations in the field of use and protection of water resources (water), preventing the environmentally harmful impact 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, household and other waste and waste water 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, placement and destruction of toxic materials and substances, including radioactive materials; (2) transportation (including across the border) of toxic industrial waste.

Air quality standards are shown in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Standards for ambient air quality (mg/m3)

Substance	Maximum permissible concentration	Average daily concentration	Hazard category
Total suspended solids	0.15	0.05	3
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	0.5	0.05	3
Carbon monoxide (CO)	5	3	4
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	0.085	0.04	2
Nitrogen oxide (NO)	0.40	0.06	3
Tetraethyl lead	0.0001	0.00004	1
Source: hygienic standards “maximum permissible concentrations of pollutants in the ambient air of populated areas”, approved by the DGKR dated April 11, 2016 No. 20. Appendix 17.			

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

(i) Hygienic standards “maximum permissible concentrations (MPC) of chemicals in water of water bodies for household, drinking and cultural and domestic water use”, approved by the DGKR dated April 11, 2016 No. 20. Appendix 16.

(ii) Hygienic standards “safe permissible levels (SPL) of chemicals in water of water bodies for household, drinking and cultural and household water use”, approved by the DGKR dated April 11, 2016 No. 20. Appendix 20.

International conventions

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

1. Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice on Matters concerning Environment, 1998;
2. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, 1996;
3. Convention on Biological Diversity 1996;
4. Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, 2000;
5. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2000;
6. Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Investigation Procedure for Consent for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, 2000;
7. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, 2000;
8. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 2000;
9. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, 2002;

10. Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention), 2001;
11. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands 2003;
12. United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice on Matters Concerning Environment, year of accession: 2001;
13. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and /or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, year of accession: 1999
14. Convention on 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 concerning 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 the 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, determines the functions of ministries and departments, coordinates and controls their activities to ensure healthy and safe working conditions. Local state administrations and local self-government bodies ensure the implementation of the state policy in the field of labor protection within the limits of their competence in the respective territory.

The main objectives of the Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (as amended by the Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic of 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 employees and employers. Labor legislation is aimed at creating the necessary legal conditions for achieving optimal coordination of the interests of the parties to labor relations, as well as the interests of the state.

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

- on labor management;
- on employment with this employer;
- on professional training, retraining and advanced training of personnel directly from the given employer;
- on social partnership between employers, employees and government bodies, local governments, collective bargaining, concluding collective contracts and agreements;
- on the participation of representative bodies of employees and employers in the establishment of working conditions and the application of labor legislation in cases provided by law;
- on the material responsibility of employers and employees in the labor field;
- on supervision and control over the observance of labor legislation (including labor protection legislation);
- on the resolution of labor disputes.

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

Article 55. Term of the 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 another period is established by this code and other laws.

A fixed-term employment contract is concluded in cases where it is provided for by laws, as well as when labor relations cannot be established for an indefinite period, taking into account the nature and conditions of the forthcoming work, including:

- with heads, deputy heads and chief accountants of organizations, regardless of their organizational and legal forms and forms of ownership;
- for the duration of temporary (up to 2 months), as well as seasonal work, when, due to natural conditions, work can be performed only during a certain period of time (season);
- to carry out urgent work to prevent accidents, catastrophes and eliminate their consequences and other emergencies;

- to carry out work that goes beyond the normal activities of the organization (reconstruction, installation and commissioning, audit), as well as to carry out work associated with a deliberately temporary (up to 1 year) expansion of production or the volume of services provided;

Article 58. Conclusion of an Employment Contract and Registration of an Employment Contract

The current labor law provides only a written form of the 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 drawn up with an employee, but he began to perform labor functions with the consent of the employer or his authorized person, the employment contract is considered concluded from the day when the employee actually began work.

In this case, the employer is not exempt from the obligation to legally formalize an employment contract.

Article 60. Invalidity of an Employment Contract

An employment contract is recognized by the court as invalid if it is concluded:

- 1) under the influence of deception, threats, as well as on extremely unfavorable conditions for the employee due to a combination of serious circumstances;
- 2) for show, with no intention to create legal consequences (a forged employment contract);
- 3) a person who is not able to understand the meaning of his actions;
- 4) a citizen recognized as incapable due to mental illness or dementia.

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

Article 61. Invalidity of Certain Conditions of an Employment Contract

Certain conditions of an employment contract are invalidated if they:

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

The invalidity of individual terms of the employment contract does not entail the invalidity of the employment 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 of 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 framework 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 protecting the life and health of employees in the process of working.

This law applies to:

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

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

Article 7. Guarantees of the Workers' Right to Work in Conditions that Meet the Labor Protection Requirements

The government guarantees employees 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 employment contract must comply with the requirements of regulatory legal acts on labor protection.

At the time of the suspension of work by the authorized state body determined by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, due to violation of labor protection requirements not caused by the employee, s/he keeps her/his job (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 another job for the period of elimination of such danger. If the provision of other work for objective reasons is impossible, the employee's waiting time 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 is not provided with the means of individual and collective protection (in accordance with the norms), the employer is not entitled to demand from the employee to perform her/his job duties and is obliged to pay for the downtime that arose for this reason in accordance with the labor legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

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

In the event of harm to the life and health of an employee in the performance of her/his 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 government 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. Provision of Employees With Personal Protective Equipment

At work with harmful or hazardous working conditions, as well as at work performed in special temperature conditions or associated with pollution, employees are issued with certified personal protective equipment, washing 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 employees are carried out at the expense of the employer.

Code on Children of the Kyrgyz Republic of July 10, 2012 No. 100 (As amended by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic of April 27, 2017 No. 64, March 30, 2018 No. 33, April 24, 2019 No. 56)

Chapter 2. Rights and Interests of Children, Guarantees of Their Provision

Article 14. Basic Guarantees of the Children's Rights to Vocational Guidance, Training and Employment

2. Children from the age of 14 have the right to conclude an employment contract with the written consent of one of the parents and the persons replacing them, or the territorial subdivision of the authorized body for the protection of children and, in their free time, participate in socially useful work that does not interfere with the process of her/his education, available to them for health and development reasons, not harming their health, physical, moral and mental state, and also have the right to professional training. This right is ensured in the manner prescribed by law through the system of institutions of primary labor (vocational) training.

3. The procedure for the conclusion and termination of an employment contract and other features of labor management under the age of 18 are established by labor legislation.

Article 15. Use of Child Labor

1. It is forbidden to accept or involve a child to perform any work that may pose a danger to her/his health or serve as an obstacle to her/his education or damage her/his health and physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.

2. The exploitation of 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 the form of ownership, including in cooperatives, peasant and farms, is prohibited.

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

4. It is forbidden for children to lift, carry and move weights that exceed the limits established for them.

The list of jobs where the use of child labor is prohibited, as well as the maximum weight limits, are approved in the manner established by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chapter 3. Bodies 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 ensuring the rights and interests of children exercise the following powers:

- coordinate the activities of territorial subdivisions of state bodies 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.

On December 30, 2003, No. 244, the KR Law on Ratification of ILO CONVENTION No. 182 on the *Prohibition and Immediate Measures for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor* was adopted.

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

This law defines the organizational and legal framework for the prevention and combating human trafficking, the procedure for coordinating the activities of the bodies involved in combating human trafficking, establishes a system of measures to protect and provide assistance to victims of human trafficking.

Objectives of this Law

Objectives of this law are:

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

Chapter 2. Basics of Organizing Activities to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking

Article 6. Entities Carrying out Activities to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking

1. The key entity of management of activities to prevent and combat human trafficking and to provide it with the necessary funds and resources is the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

2. Bodies of executive power organize the work of subordinate bodies for the implementation of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, which regulates the issues of preventing and combating human trafficking.

3. Entities carrying out activities to prevent and combat human trafficking within their competence are:

- prosecution authorities;
- bodies of internal affairs;
- the authorized body in the field of foreign affairs, diplomatic missions and consular offices of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- the authorized body in the field of ensuring national security;
- the authorized body in the field of guarding and protecting the state border;
- the authorized body in the field of customs;

- the authorized body in the field of labor and social development;
- the authorized body in the field of education and science;
- the authorized body in the field of public health protection;
- authorized body in the field of migration;
- local state administrations;
- local government bodies within the delegated state powers.

4. The entities involved in the prevention, detection and suppression of human trafficking within their competence are other executive authorities, the list of which is determined by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

5. In the event of reorganization or renaming of the executive authorities listed in this article, their functions in the field of preventing and combating human trafficking shall be transferred to their successors.

6. Coordination of the activities of the bodies to prevent and combat human trafficking is carried out by the authorized body.

Also, Kyrgyzstan has ratified the Conventions of the International Labor Convention concerning Labor Protection.

ILO Convention 17, 1925, concerning Workers Compensation for Occupational Accidents

♦ ILO Convention 97 of 1949 concerning Migrant Workers

♦ ILO Convention 105 of 1957 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labor

♦ ILO Convention 182 of 1999 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour

♦ ILO Convention 184 of 2001 concerning Safety and Health in Agriculture

♦ ILO Convention 167 of 1988 concerning Safety and Health in Construction

♦ ILO Convention 129 of 1969 concerning Labor Inspection in Agriculture

♦ ILO Convention 29, 1930, concerning Forced Labor

♦ ILO Convention 45 of 1935 concerning the Employment of Women in Underground Work

♦ ILO Convention 47 of 1935 concerning the Forty-Hour Work Week

♦ ILO Convention 77 of 1946 concerning the Medical Examination of Young Persons in Industry

♦ ILO Convention 78 of 1946 concerning the Medical Examination of Young Persons in Non-Industrial Work

♦ ILO Convention 79 of 1946 concerning the Night Work of Young Persons in Non-Industrial Work

♦ ILO Convention 90 (Revised) 1948 concerning the Night Work of Young Persons in Non-Industrial Work

♦ ILO Convention 124 of 1965 concerning the Medical Examination of Young Persons for Underground Work

♦ ILO Convention 138 of 1973 concerning the Minimum Return for Employment

Appendix 7: 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 administration. Mercury vapor is 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 in any way even in significant concentrations. Infection can be detected only with special equipment. Mercury vapors can penetrate building materials and accumulate on various surfaces, subsequently re-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 volatilize and return again to the water and soil with precipitation. Most of all, mercury 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, fetal death or its mutation in pregnant women, decreased immunity, and oncological diseases.

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, work premises. Now, thanks to energy conservation initiatives, mercury lamps are used in everyday life around the world. In Kyrgyzstan, a law on energy saving was adopted (No. 88 dated July 7, 1998), which recommended limiting the use of incandescent lamps. Of course, incandescent lamps have drawbacks, 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 3 or more mg of mercury vapor, and a burned-out lamp contains 0.1 mg. One broken lamp in an unventilated room can lead to an excess of the permissible concentration of mercury vapor 160 times).

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

In institutions, organizations and enterprises, the out-of-order devices with mercury filling, in which the leak-tightness is damaged, are collected and stored in sealed metal containers.

Storage of mercury-containing waste and lamps should be made in special storerooms assigned to the person in charge and ensure its complete safety. The storeroom should be locked at the end of the working day, and the keys should be handed over to the guards against receipt.

It is strictly forbidden to destroy, throw away or transfer to individual citizens used mercury and devices containing it.

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

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

The organization engaged in the disposal of fluorescent lamps – *Kyrgyzskiy Kamvolno-Sukonnyy Kombinat OJSC*, License No. 0111 dated May 30, 2016. (attached). Tel. # 36-04-84, 36-01-45

In the places of collection of used mercury-containing lamps, they are registered and preliminary prepared for delivery to a specialized organization. The collection of mercury-containing waste is carried out in sealed steel cylinders, excluding losses. Collection of wastes of mercury in thin-walled glassware, as well as cardboard

packages, is not allowed. When working with dusty waste, it is necessary to moisten at all stages of loading and unloading operations.

Caution is required when replacing used mercury-containing lamps, and when packing, loading and unloading them, and it is necessary to take measures to minimize lamp breakage.

Placement of lamps for storage and transportation is carried out in the original packaging or in a special container with a capacity of no more than 100 lamps. Packaged lamps should be stored on racks, in a room specially designated for this purpose, where damage to the lamp boxes is excluded. Broken lamps found when opening the package are poured into a special container.

Requirements for the transportation and delivery of mercury-containing waste.

Mercury-filled devices must be transported by specialized vehicles. In its absence, transportation by other vehicles is allowed, excluding the possibility of creating emergency situations, causing harm to the environment, and human health. The vehicle driver must undergo safety training.

Transportation should be carried out in a sealed container that ensures the safety of the material. The container material must be inert with respect to the constituent waste.

Transportation of fluorescent lamps should be carried out in their original packaging or in a special container with a capacity of no more than 100 pieces, with the obligatory stowing in the correct rows to avoid breakage.

For each trip of a car transporting mercury-containing waste and metallic mercury, a supplementary document must be submitted indicating the type of product. Loading and unloading of mercury-containing waste should be carried out in the presence of a responsible person.

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

Enterprises (institutions, organizations), officials and citizens that have caused harm to the environment as a result of violating the requirements for safe mercury waste management 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 factory conditions at specialized enterprises. In relation to such enterprises, certain requirements are imposed. The lamps are crushed in a vibro-mechanical installation, separating the base, glass and the hazardous substance phosphor. Mercury is subjected to thermal volatilization in a vacuum chamber, and then freezing with liquid nitrogen. The components are automatically distributed in different containers. Broken glass is buried together with solid household waste or used as concrete aggregate. The metal goes to smelting factories. In a special sealed container, mercury goes for further processing, where it is purified and used for re-production of thermometers and other electronic devices.

Memo for citizens about the operating rules and disposal of mercury-containing lamps

Fluorescent energy-saving 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 covered with a phosphor. Unlike traditional tempering 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 different color temperatures, 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 luminous efficiency, which allows you to create high levels of illumination, efficiency, favorable spectral composition of light, diffuseness of the luminous 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 part of the spectrum is insignificant, and ordinary glass from which the tubes of fluorescent lamps are made practically do not transmit ultraviolet rays.

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

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

Large-scale use of lamps without taking measures for collection, storage, neutralization and disposal in case of violation of integrity will inevitably lead to the ingress of harmful substances into the atmospheric air and soil. For the safety of handling mercury-containing waste, lamps that have become unusable without damaging them must be disposed of using the services of specialized organizations. Damaged mercury-containing lamps are hazardous to health.

Appendix 7.1 General Recommendations for the Organization of Measures to Prevent the Spread of Coronavirus COVID-19

- Appointment of a responsible officer for staff occupational health and safety;
- Development of a warning scheme in case of incidents at the construction site, including the appearance of symptoms of coronavirus infection;
- The responsible person will prepare information about the contractor (see Appendix 1), as well as identify present workers with chronic diseases;
- Development of measures for entry and exit to the territory of the construction site of workers;
- The appointed health worker supervises the restriction of interaction with workers and people near the facility, and if necessary, prohibits certain workers from leaving the site during the term of their contract to avoid interaction with local residents. Moving workers outside site only with respiratory masks..
- Submission of weekly information on measures to reduce the spread of C-19 to ARIS technical supervision or to the project oblast engineer;
- Conducting a daily briefing to remind employees about self-control of possible symptoms (fever, cough) and the need to inform the person in charge if they have symptoms or are not feeling well;
- Briefing employees before starting work, with particular attention to cough etiquette, hand hygiene, and distance measures;
- Preventing the employee from returning from the infected area or after interaction with an infected person to the facility within 14 days or (if this is not possible) isolation of such a worker within 14 days.
- Preventing a sick worker from entering the facility, sending him to local medical facilities, and if it is necessary to require isolation of the house for 14 days.
- Extending the duration of the 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 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 the 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 spreads, how to protect themselves (including regular hand washing and social distance);
- Placing posters and signage throughout the construction site with images and text;
- Ensuring the availability of means for washing hands filled with soap, single-use paper towels and closed garbage cans, in key places throughout the facility, including at the entrances / exits to work areas; where there is a lavatory, a dining room or food is distributed, drinking water is provided; in the working room;

Cleaning (disinfection) and disposal

- Conducting regular and thorough disinfection (cleaning) of all working facilities, including offices, residential premises, dining rooms, and common-purpose 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 during use by workers must be collected in containers or bags designed for this purpose and disposed of;

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.
- Switch 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.
 - Conducting preliminary discussions with the nearest medical institutions, obtaining a mechanism of action if necessary to send sick workers to medical institutions;
- Consider how the sick worker will be delivered to the medical facility and the method of transportation.

Appendix 8. Report on Public Hearings and Information Disclosure

Date: April 30 - May 7, 2021

Attended by: Representatives of Issyk-Kul, Naryn, Chuy and Talas oblasts

Abbreviations

CDE - City Department of Education

FED - Financial and Economic Department

RCDPSES - Republican Center for Disease Prevention and State Sanitary and Epidemiological Supervision

RDADMA - Rayon Department of Agrarian Development of the Ministry of Agriculture

RED - Rayon Education Department

RFMC - Rayon Family Medicine Center

RSA - Rayon State Administration

SETI - Territorial State Environmental and Technical Inspectorate

SIETS - State Inspectorate for Environmental and Technical Safety

TIC - Territorial Investment Committee

TSAEP - Territorial State Agency for Environmental Protection

Annex

Due to the ongoing quarantine measures in the country associated with the outbreak of coronavirus infection COVID-19 and an increase in the number of infected people, also a ban on holding public meetings in various oblasts and ayil aimaks, tailored consultation methods were carried out on the ARIS online platform.

In the period from April 30 to May 7, 2021, a disclosure of the structure of social and environmental documents and public consultations were held for the implementation of the Third Village Investment Project Additional Financing with an invitation to submit comments on: (1) Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), (2) Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), (3) Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

These documents were uploaded on the ARIS website: https://www.aris.kg/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=265&Itemid=383&lang=ru in the official language and were also placed on the ARIS online platform "Your Priorities" window): <https://kyrgyz-demo-republic-village-covid-19.yrpri.org/community/3233>.

Figure 1. Fragment of the home page of the online platform

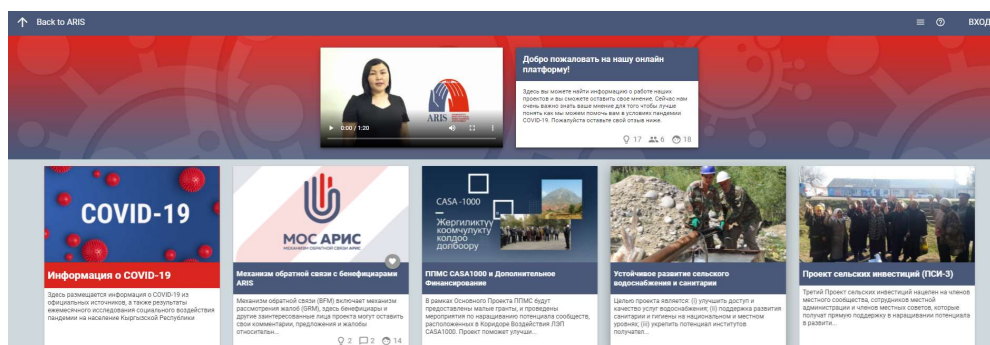
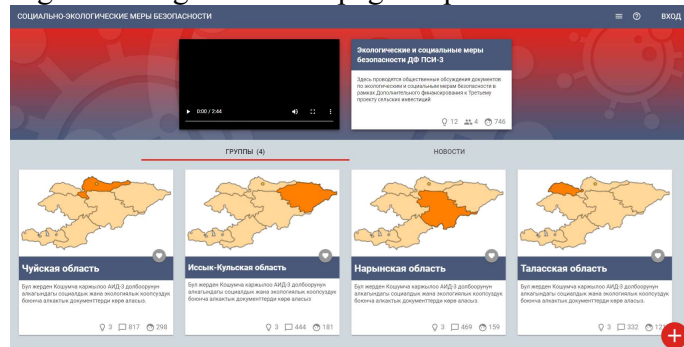


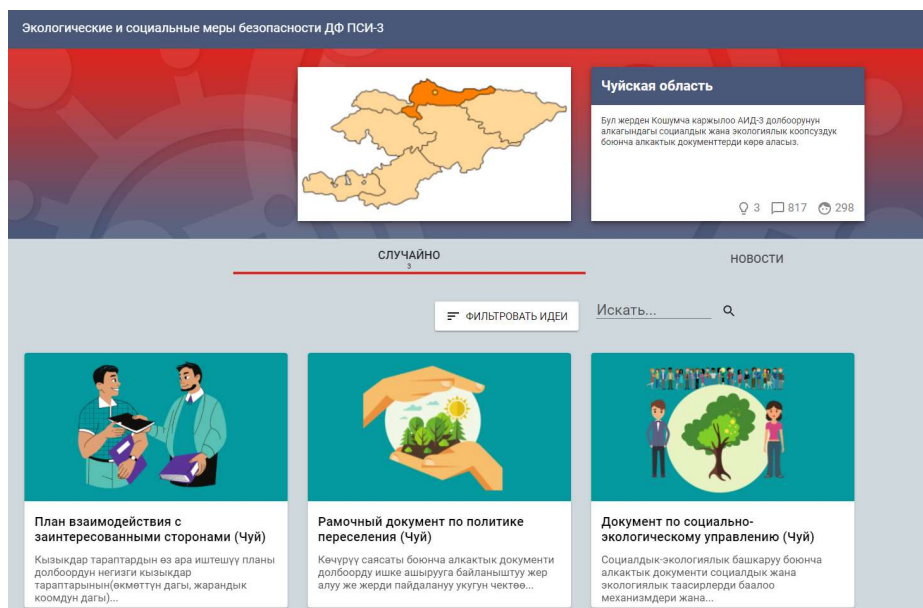
Figure 2. Fragment of the page on public consultations



Tailored Consultations Mechanism

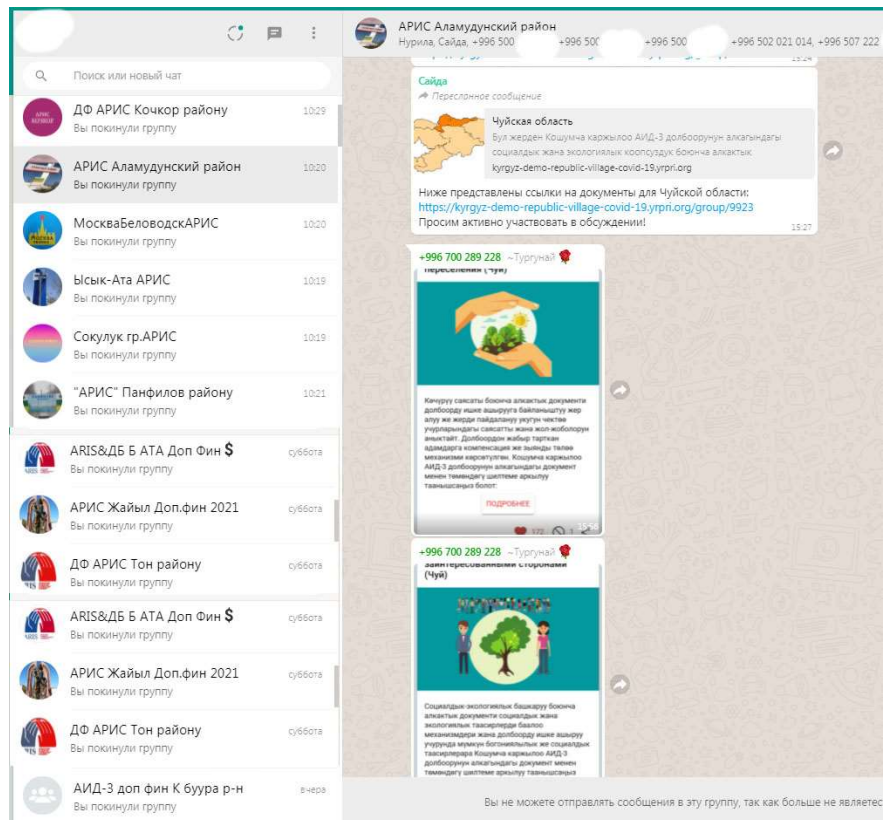
With the support of ARIS oblast offices coordinators and Community Development Support Officers, WhatsApp groups were formed to conduct public consultations in Issyk-Kul, Naryn, Talas and Chuy oblasts. For each of the oblasts, a window was formed with the inclusion of the Environmental and Social Management Frameworks.

Figure 3. Fragment of a page for representatives of the Chuy Oblast

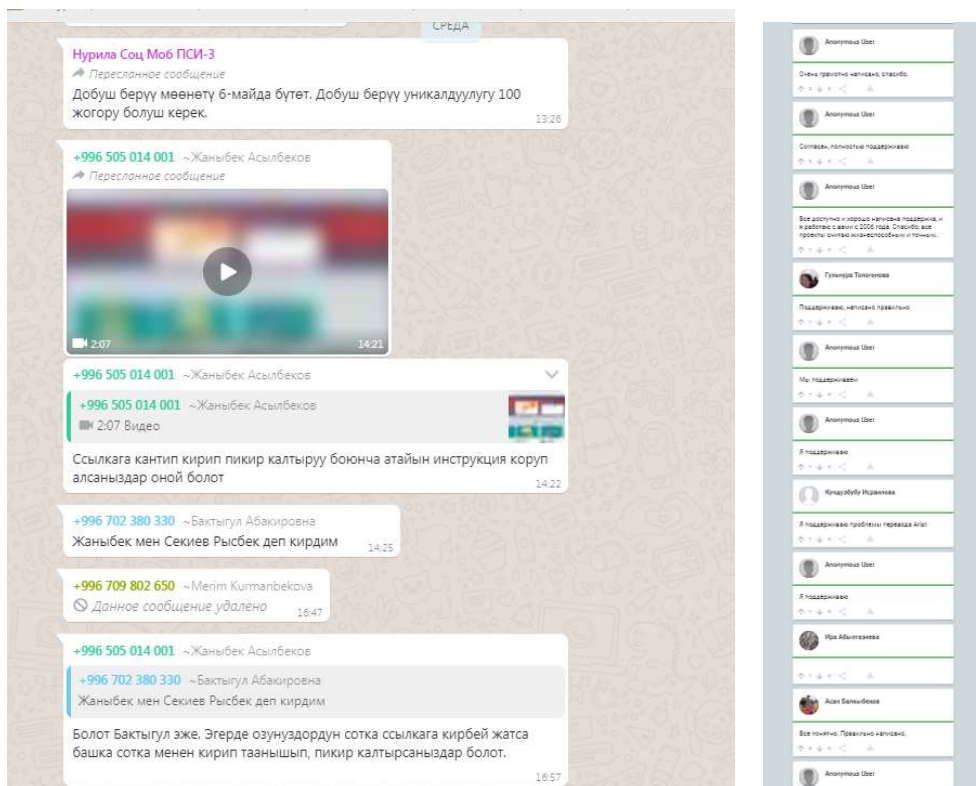


WhatsApp groups were formed for each of the oblasts with representatives of rayon administrations, representatives of state authorities, village activists and representatives of non-governmental organizations. A list of WhatsApp members is provided below.

Figure 2. Screenshot of WhatsApp groups

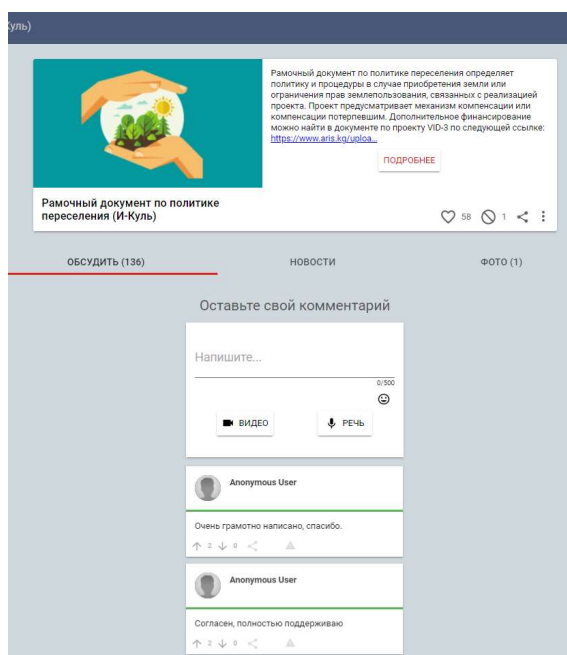


A video was prepared and sent to the participants of each group to work on the online platform.



Links to an online platform for submitting comments, questions or suggestions by participants were provided on a mandatory basis in the WhatsApp groups for each oblast.

Figure 3. Screenshot of the online platform page - posting comments



The meeting participants were provided with a brief information in the Kyrgyz language in the form of a short video, which included information: (1) about the project itself and its components, (2) about the objectives and a summary of the developed framework documents, (3) about possible social and environmental risks during project implementation, (4) on the WB policy on Involuntary Resettlement, (5) on the preparation of RAP in cases of identifying land plots and assets that may be affected by the Project, (6) on the key stakeholders.

747 participants registered on online platform

2,066 comments were left, 1,149 supported this project.

During this activity, no questions/comments regarding the environmental and social safeguards developed for the implementation of the project were received, and no amendments and additions to the framework documents are required.

The main comments were related to supporting the project and the developed framework documents, suggestions on the construction and renovation of healthcare facilities, the establishment of rehabilitation centers for children with disabilities, the creation of gymnastics rooms for women to recover from a coronavirus infection, rehabilitation and the creation of landfills for waste disposal were expressed by residents.

List of WhatsApp Group Members in Issyk-Kul Oblast

No.	Ayil Aimak	Full name of social workers/ senior specialists, mob.number	Full name of the AA secretary in charge, mob.number	Full name of the leader/responsible AA IG, mob.number
Zheti-Oguz Rayon				
1	Ak-Dobo	Usenova B., 0705 44 27	Kadyrkulova Gulnura, 077871, 0501 19 ----	Asylbekov E. T., 0703 00
2	Ak-Shyirak	Orozaliev Marat, 0705 02 76	Shakeeva Asel, 0709 82 --	Bektemirova Kyzylgul, 0703 26

3	Barskoon	Japarova Erkin, 0700 9990, 07713276 (Borcan)	Imanalieva Nazira, 0708 81--	Eralieva Nurjamal, 0706 87 -- --, 055387----
4	Darkan	Djunusheva Mirgul 0708 50 11- -	Sultanbayeva Zinagul 07039711--, 077972 ---	Taalaibek uulu Daniyar, 0708 08
5	Zhargylchak	Dayyrbekova Gulmira, 07038268--,	Alymbekova Zhazgul, 0701 54 64--	Akunova Rapiza, 0705 96 17
6	Zheti-Oguz	Abykeyeva Elmira, 0708 93 97- -	Ordobaeva Chinara, 07071069--	Ismailova Damel, 0703 06 39
7	Yrdyk	Sarykbayeva Nargiza, 05097272--	Mutalieva Mairam 05052644--	Mukambetov Mederbek, 0702 86 26-- ,
8	Lipenskiy	Sadabaeva Aida Zhenishbaevna, 07008713--	Erlan Kadyrov, 077334---	Dabytova Elnura Kamashevna, 07073661--
9	Orgochor	Mambetalieva Almagul Kazakbaevna, 0552 53 13--	Guliza Mokeshova, 07023310	Atakozueva Vadiga Armiyaevna, 0755 30 63--
10	Kyzyl-Suu	Kadaeva Eleonora Mukhamedovna, 0700 79 38 --	Tashbaeva Asel, 0709 89 66	Ulan Omurzakov Sulaimanovich, 0700 06 59--
11	Aldashev	Baidolotova Zhibergul, 0705 40 89 --	Uruslanbek kyzy Nargiza., 07008801	Salamat Madanbekov, 0500 14 01 --, 099900--
12	Svetlopolyskiy	Temirova Medetkan Abakirovna, 0701 24 00 --	Asel Kydyrbayeva 07071103--	Tologonova Gulnura Toktogulovna, 0705 98 --
13	Beishebaeva Venera	Deputy Head of RSA	07017215--	
14	Bupebaeva Bibigul	Chairman of "Selskaya Zhizn" PO	05510002--	
15	Akunov Alybek	Rayon Chief Architect	07009630--	
16	Kuldaev Temirbek	State Environmental and Technical Inspector for Zheti-Oguz rayon	07073822--	

Ton Rayon

1	Ak-Terek	Tilenbayeva Uulkeldi, 07014477--	Mamytov Edil, тел.: 07091865	Karbozova Venera 0704 599 6
2	Kol-Tor	Mirlan Maatkerimov, 07030525--	Turatbekov Shekerbek, тел.: 07010444, 07051257	Maarazykova Baktygul, 07088674
3	Kok-Moinok	Urumkulova Gulzat, 07023530- -	Israilova Kunduz тел.: 0707 6204	Abdikadyrova Lira, 07093041
5	Kun-Chygysh	Chodonova Aigul, 07019802--	Shakirova Gulmira, тел.: 0770 00 91, 07019819	Tynybek kyzy Aijamal 05002593, 07082589
6	Ton	Dzholochieva Ayamzhan, 07077191--	Churokova Ermek, тел.: 0772 22 66, 07012326	Urmanbetova Zhyparkul, 07741654--, 07082084--
7	Tort-Kul	Azamatova Ainura, 07006147--	Dyikambaeva Svetlana, тел.: 0703 3714--, 05543454	Gulnara Turkmenova 07053947--
8	Ulakhol	Churokova Elvira Kanybekovna, 07057781--	Zhentaev Ishenbai, тел.: 0706 65--5	Beisheev Mederbek, 0703 0019--
9	Kadzhi-Say	Dyushebaeva Ainura, 0706706- -	Sadyrova Kymbat, 0771550--	Balkybekov Asan, 07008414- -
10	Baigazieva Indira	Center for the Revitalization and Development of Rural Initiatives	5018364--	
11	Sharshenbek k. Gulbubu	Deputy Head of RSA	7791996--	
12	Abdyldaev Adilet	Rayon Architect	7015558--	
13	Abakirov Zairbek	State Environmental and Technical Inspectorate	701290--	

Tyup Rayon

1	Regional Environmental and Technical Inspector	Shaabaev Egemberdi	07019012--	
2	Regional Environmental and Technical Inspector	Kulanbayev Urmat	7072757--	

3	NGO	Urbayeva Shaim	7052976--	
4	NGO	Kuseeva Nazgul	7008525--	
5	Kuturgin	Aitakova Meerim 07032978 (Aliev Adil 070073--	Matkerimova Mayramkul 07089623--
6	Ak-Bulun	Natalia Ganenko 7081534--	Asamoldoeva Kunduz 7092057--	Demitikov Bakhtiar 504848444
7	Ak-Bulak	Chakieva Umut 7026245--	Aralbayeva Cholpon 7053811--	Orozaliev Asylbek 7028735
8	Sary-Bulak	Mamaeva Salamat 07039836--	Ismailova Tynarkul 7072765--	Asanova Gulzhan 0704004884
9	Tyup	Kurmanaliev Kanat 7024708--	Zhenalieva Lira 709 869 2--	Asylbekova Altynai 5050343--
10	Santash	Zhakshylykova Aida 07027292--	Usubbaeva Anara 07055312--	Ramis Bayseitov 07042102--
11	Aral	Zhigitekov Azamat 07712415--	Aikerim Azhymudunova 07098872--	Kurmanalieva Kayyrkul 07092009
12	Toguz-Bulak	Borbukova Margarita 07022112--	Bektursunova Atyrkul 50516701--	Baisynov Kurmanbubu 7050422--
13	Issyk-Kol	Zhumabekova Kanyshay 7084948--	Tabaldieva Zamira Zakirovna 07085287--	Urzhanova Nargiza 7074042
14	Mikhailovka	Mambetkunova Zhyldyz 07033405--	Usenova Gulmira 7093737--	Bakibaeva Sveta 70425071

Ak-Suy Rayon

No.	Name and Last Name	Position	Mob.Number
1.	Suranchieva Gulzat	Deputy Head of State Rayon Administration	7783106--
2.	Kelgenbayev Nursultan	Head of the Social Sector of the RSA	7718853--
3.	Tologonova Kyal	Specialist of the Social Sector of the RSA	7093180--
4.	Zhumabayeva Baktygul	Teplokluchenka AO, secretary in-charge	5501903--
5.	Borobaeva Kymbat	Teplokluchenka AO, social worker	5502460--
6.	Dyldaeva Venera	Oktyabr AO, secretary in-charge	5573757--
7.	Turdubayeva Baktygul	Oktyabr AO, social worker	7003159--
8.	Dyushembieva Zinakul	Boz-Uchuk AO, secretary in-charge	7086414--
9.	Nuril Moldogazieva	Boz-Uchuk AO, social worker	7015770--
10.	Beishenbayeva Anara	Kara-Zhal AO, secretary in-charge	7773474--
11.	Dononbayeva Batyykul	Kara-Zhal AO, social worker	5541901--
12.	Tabaldieva Ainagul	Karakol AO, secretary in-charge	7703257--
13.	Murzakozhoeva Dilde	Karakol AO, social worker	7026828--
14.	Kendirbayev Urmat	Kerege-Tash AO, secretary in-charge	7038846--
15.	Asya Karymshakova	Kerege-Tash AO, social worker	7074127--
16.	Sadambekova Chynarkul	Otradnoye AO, secretary in-charge	7056014--
17.	Musaralieva Aida	Otradnoye AO, social worker	7771291--
18.	Dolotkeldieva Sveta	Tepke AO, social worker	7721413--
19.	Isaev Rysbek	Chelpek AO, secretary in-charge	5545661--
20.	Gulnara Amankulova	Chelpek AO, social worker	5587574--
21.	Kaliev Nurlan	Enilchek AO, secretary in-charge	7077674--
22.	Aipieva Aidai	Enilchek AO, social worker	7075678--
23.	Murkanova Ainura	Oktyabr AO, Health Committee	7031166--

24.	Shaimergenova Kymbat	Head of the Rayon Health Committee	7089313--
25.	Dinara Suyunbayeva	village resident	7735275--
26.	Mayram Abdykerimova	Kerege-Tash, member of a public association	7052704--
27.	Syrgabayeva Burmash	Oktyabr AO, Health Committee	7737898--
28.	Aldeeva Gulnar	Kerege-Tash AO, village resident	7028677--
29.	Shorukova Saltanat	Karakol AO, councilor	7024673--
30.	Sagyndykova Saltanat	Village resident	7090904--
31.	Alagusheva Venera	Village resident	7783101--
32.	Rykeldieva Bahor	Tepke AO, village resident	7087755--
33.	Sadyrova Rashida	Social Commission Chairman "KADKA"	7028078--
34.	Irina Bondareva	"Ak-Suu Organik" entrepreneur	7002227--
35.	Subanova Aida	Chelpek Ayil Kenesh, councilor	7011241--
36.	Atygaev Talgarth	Kara-Zhal AO, village resident	5504157--
37.	Marat Termechikov	Karakol AO, village resident	5000758--
38.	Shadykanov Altynbek	Kerege-Tash AO, village resident	7033429--
39.	Akeleev Kairat	Kerege-Tash, Councilor of the Village Council	7053124--
40.	Almabekov Aibek	Private entrepreneur, village Teplokluchenka	7093274--
41.	Sakyev Adilet	Village Teplokluchenka, farmer	7075727--
42.	Amanturova Zharkyn	Village resident	7028255--
43.	Alagusheva Ulan	Environmental and Technical Inspectorate, Inspector	5000970--
	Total	Men - , Women ;	

Issyk-Kul Rayon

No.	Full name/ Position	Contact number
1	D.A. Akmatova Deputy Akim of the Rayon	05592212--
2	Matisaev Ch.K. Head of Environmental and Technical Inspectorate	07009090--
3	Tokoev M.Sh. Head of Rayon Architecture Department	07721616--
4	Toktorbaeva R. NGO staff	07053197--
5	Akymbaev Sh. NGO staff	07077671--
Toru-Aigyr AO		
6	Kanataeva G. Secretary in-charge	05000055--
7	Mambetova C. Social Security Specialist	07022562--
8	Umankulova J. Village Resident	07018999--
Tamchy AO		
9	Kamchybek T. Secretary in-charge	0702532--
10	Bekturova E. Social Security Specialist	07039190--
11	Mukambetova G. village resident	07081077--
Chon-Sary-Oy AO		
12	Suylaymanova G. Social Security Specialist	05051212--
13	Isanoeva N. Secretary in-charge	07021057--
14	Dadaev B. village resident	07075060--
Kara-Oy AO		
15	Джамгырчиева P. Secretary in-charge	07029358--
16	Кусмаилова Ч. Social Security Specialist	07051430--
17	Ilyazov J. village resident	05563339--
Bosteri AO		
18	Zholdosheva Chinara Secretary in-charge	07009465--
19	Toktoganaeva Zh. Social Security Specialist	05000207--
20	Syrgakov S. village resident	07022233--

21	Mursalieva Zh. village resident	07095018--
Kumbel AO		
22	Tologonov E. Secretary in-charge	07087094--
23	Ismailova K. Social Security Specialist	07098128--
24	Anvarbek u Almaz village resident	07052028--
Temir AO		
25	Rakhmanov A. P Secretary in-charge	07070904--
26	Sultanova D. S Social Security Specialist	07074714--
27	Musakulova K village resident	07000714--
Sadyr Ake AO		
28	Abdygulova N. Secretary in-charge	07026292--
29	Zhagueva A. Social Security Specialist	07027813--
30	Ishenbek u. A. village resident	07051045--
Semenovka AO		
31	Duisheeva G. Secretary in-charge	07077313--
32	A. Ashiralieva Social Security Specialist	07030531--
33	Talaibek k. A. village resident	07027071--
Ananjevo AO		
34	Shambetov E. Secretary in-charge	07031417--
35	Mambetova G. Social Security Specialist	07011233--
36	Aitpayev A village resident	07094077--
Abdrakhmanov AO		
37	Sharshakeev K. Secretary in-charge	05090904--
38	A. Dulatova Social Security Specialist	05026655--
39	Semeyeva A village resident	07092191--
Oruktu AO		
40	E. Mukambetov Secretary in-charge	0706240--
41	Kelgenova R. Social Security Specialist	0702007--
42	Musaeva M village resident	07071011--
Temir AO		
43	Rakhmanov A. P Secretary in-charge	
44	Sultanova D. S Social Security Specialist	07074714--
45	Mukakulova Kymbat village resident	07000714--

Naryn Oblast

At-Bashy Rayon

No.	Full name	Position	Telephone
At-Bashy AA			
1	Imanberdieva Torkun	Secretary	0773 59 12 --
2	Kazieva Klara	Social worker	0779 93 29 --
3	Akbayeva Zhyrgal	Village resident	0703 89 47 --
4	Asankul uulu Rahat	TIC	0708 79 09 --
5	Beishenaliev Ilim	Chief Physician	0772 32 08 --
6	Zholdoshbekov Bakyt	Architect	0708 66 11 --
Ak-Zhar AA			
1	Tabyldy kyzy Aizhamal	Secretary	0709 20 29 --
2	Temirbek kyzy Nuria	Village resident	0707 44 80 --
3	Nogoibayev Maksat	TIC	0705 80 27 --
4	Zhaparova Burul	Medical officer	0707 75 56 --
5	Sakatayeva Gulkayyr	Social worker	0706 01 09 --
Kara-Suu AA			
1	Moldazhieva Kanykei	Secretary	0702 75 62 --
2	Mambetsultanova Salamat	Social worker	0708 28 38 --
3	Abdrakhmanova Kenzhe	Village resident	0707 48 70 --
4	Maksat Samtyrov	TIC	0701 34 28 --
5	Azarmatova Kymbat	Medical officer	0700 58 24 --
6	Abdyrazakov Rakhmat	Medical officer	0708 45 99 --
Kara-Koyun AA			

1	Osmonaliev Bakytbek	Secretary	0707 25 44 --
2	Tentimishova Aizat	Social worker	0707 24 47 --
3	Mambetov Kuban	Head of the village	0705 60 59 --
4	Sharshenov Aktan	TIC	0703 47 78 --
5	Kokotaeva Gulzat	Medical officer	0702 60 24 --
Kazybek AA			
1	Sadykova Karlygach	Secretary	0700 14 43 --
2	Azhybek kyzy Aigul	TIC	0555 60 12 --
3	Abdrazakov Dyishubek	Village resident	0705 65 24 --
4	Omorova Sairagul	Medical officer	0556 60 26--
Ak-Talaa AA			
1	Kulova Venus	Secretary	0551 20 81 --
2	Sarymsakova Aida	Social worker	0707 19 96 --
3	Subanova Gulzat	TIC	0706 94 12 --
4	Kadyraliev Rustam	Village resident	0778 76 07 --
5	Aitmambetova Asyl	Medical officer	0707 40 98 --
Acha-Kayishdy AA			
1	Murat Asanaliev	Secretary	0708 10 01 --
2	Omurzakova Damira	Social worker	0709 19 21 --
3	Makelov Amanzhol	Village resident	0500 95 95 --
4	Barktabasova Nurgul	TIC	0773 57 17 --
5	Mutalipova Burulsun	Medical officer	0708 57 29 --
Bash-Kayishdy AA			
1	Toktorova Ainura	Secretary	0709 71 55 --
2	Satybaldieva Dinara	Social worker	0709 17 96 --
3	Soltobayev Bakyt	Village resident	0703 18 48 --
4	Kurmanbekova Cholpon	TIC	0702 12 10 --
5	Orozmambetova Chynara	Medical officer	0777 54 20 --
Taldy-Suu AA			
1	Chukulukov Abdikadyr	Secretary	0700 84 70 --
2	Kurmanbek uulu Abylai	Village resident	0700 40 08 --
3	Alymkulov Yzat	TIC	0709 48 14 --
4	Orozalieva Mira	Medical officer	0707 82 50--
Ak-Moyun AA			
1	Askerbekov Nursultan	Secretary	0702 28 28 --
2	Isakbayeva Aizhan	Social worker	0704 53 28 --
3	Mokeshov Arstanbek	Village resident	0705 50 01 --
4	Kadyrkulov Torokul	TIC	0700 11 65 --
5	Gulmira Mustapayeva	Medical officer	0705 67 11 --

Naryn Rayon

No.	Village	Full name	Position	WhatsApp number
1	Zhan-Bulak	Mamatbaeva Gulzhamal	Secretary	0707 99 77 --
		Zhumabayeva Zhumagul	Social worker	0708 65 98 --
		Kanalieva Gulayim	Medical officer	0703 64 60 --
2	Uchkun	Zhumabayev Tilebek	Secretary	0702 01 13 --
		Anara Baltabayeva	Social worker	0705 83 04 --
		Chksheva Gulzamira	Medical officer	0709 63 38 --
3	Sary-Oy	Zhakypov Chubak	Secretary	0705 37 25 --
		Bekturganova Ishenbubu	Social worker	070869 05 --
		Kazanbai kyzy Munara	Medical officer	0703 14 92 --
4	Ortok	Asankozhoev Tursunbek	Secretary	0707 19 51 --
		Zhumabayeva Nazgul	Social worker	0700 62 80 --
		Toydokova Aizhan	Medical officer	0507 72 16 --
5	Emgek-Talaa	Moyutov Kanybek	Secretary	0703 10 31 --
		Zhusubalieva Elzada	Social worker	0557 58 85 --

		Usonova Altyn	Medical officer	0708 54 68 --
6	Ak-Kuduk	Shamova Asylkal	Secretary	0707 37 47 --
		Ashyralieva Meerim	Social worker	0703 14 82 --
		Zholochieva Tolkun	Medical officer	0707 34 57 --
7	Zherge-Tal	Zhakypov Nurgazy	Secretary Social worker	0705 31 55--
		Ayilchy kyzy Asel	Medical officer	0708 17 53 --
		Musaeva G.	Secretary	0700 91 00 --
8	Kazan-Kuigan	Talipova Salamat	Secretary	0505 30 09 --
		Dyisheev Zhanybek	Social worker	0703 01 70 --
		Akmatalieva Gulzhan	Medical officer	0701 74 45 --
9	Dostuk	Baibekova Ainura	Secretary	0552 27 01 --
		Kanatbek kyzy Kymbat	Social worker	0708 77 66 --
		Zhumabayeva Gulayym	Medical officer	0707 26 06 --
10	Emgekchil	Aidarbekov Tilek	Secretary	0704 03 69 --
		Shamenov Bekzhan	Social worker	0707 34 45 --
		Ibraimkunova Azima	Medical officer	0502 14 14 --
11	Chet-Nura	Sydykova Kerez	Secretary	0501 05 19 --
		Sakenova Sarina	Social worker	0703 59 30 --
		Zhyldyz	Medical officer	0505 22 08 --
12	Naryn RSA	Idrisov Azat	Head of RSA Department	0701 03 02 --
		Baytokova Eliza	RSA Senior Specialist	0704 20 20 --
13	Public organizations	Imanalieva Chynar	Staff	0700 01 03 --
		Tezekova Altyn	Staff	0709 22 93 --
14	Naryn Rayon Family Medicine Center (FMC)	Ibarat	Deputy head of FMC	0707 08 03 --
15	Regional office of architecture in the Naryn oblast	Beishebaev Kemelkazy Toktogulovich	Architect	07010378--

Zhumgal Rayon

No.	Full name	AA	Position	Telephone number
1	Bozbalaev Zalkar Usenalievich	Chaek	Akim (head)	07011916--
2	Zhenaliev Baktybek Kochonovich	Chaek	Deputy akim (deputy head)	07024205--
3	Mirbek Zhoudatovich Tentiev	Chaek	Head of RSA office	07006293--
4	Isakov Mayrambek	Zhumgal	Head of AO	07056447--
5	Mambetkulova Kenzhekan	Zhumgal	Secretary in-charge	07058978--
6	Seidakmatova Lyuba	Zhumgal	village resident	07080919--
7	Moldobasarov Ruslan	Zhany Aryk	Head of AO	07071818--
8	Mamytkozhoev Marat	Zhany Aryk	Secretary in-charge	07056216--
9	Tuiteeva Mairam	Zhany Aryk	village resident	07006836--
10	Kasymova Mirgul	Kuiruchuk	Acting Head of AO	05504149--
11	Korgoldoev Aslanbek	Kuiruchuk	village resident	07080937--
12	Tynybek kyzy Zhazgul	Kuiruchuk	Social Specialist	07083936--
13	Shirinbek uulu Asker	Chon-Dobo	Head of AO	07061565--
14	Karymshakova Mira	Chon-Dobo	Secretary in-charge	07008336--
15	Erikbek uulu Kairat Abdyldayeva	Chon-Dobo	Social Specialist	07050208--
16	Zarema	Kuiruchuk	Social Specialist	07001320--
17	Moynokov Altynbek	Tash-Dobo	Head of AO	07080206--
18	Satkynova Rita	Tash-Dobo	Secretary in-charge	07087060--
19	Nurbek uulu Duulat	Tash-Dobo	Social Specialist	07044317--
20	Kochkonbaeva Gulnaz	Tash-Dobo	village resident	07079211--

21	Abylasan kyzy Aizat	Tugol Say	Secretary in-charge	07084252--
22	Kulova Ayperi	Tugol Say	village resident	05014467--
23	Toktokozhoeva Esenbubu	Tugol Say	Social Specialist	07070565--
24	Zhumukov Turkish Delight	Bash Kuugandy	Head of AO	05015050--
25	Taalaibek uulu Kayyrbek	Bash Kuugandy	Secretary in-charge	07774647--
26	Kachkynbayev Kairat	Baizak	Head of AO	07091020--
27	Zholdoshbek uulu Kenzhebek	Baizak	Secretary in-charge	07021974--
28	Alymkulov Rustam	Chaek	Head of AO	07052307--
29	Imanova Zhibek	Chaek	Secretary in-charge	07087510--
30	Tryumova Zhumagul	Chaek	TIC	07076921--
31	Almanbetov Rope	Min-Kush	Head of AO	09952208--
32	Tashiev Kydyrbek	Min-Kush	Secretary in-charge	05581508--
33	Kudaibergenov Ryspec	Tugol Say	Head of AO	07084796--
34	Sadybakasova Nurperi	Chaek	Environmental and Technical Inspectorate	05096262--
35	Mamytbekov Aibek	Kok-Oy	Head of AO	05590121--
36	Saparbekov Atay	Kok-Oy	Secretary in-charge	07061519--

Kochkor Rayon

No.	AA	Full name	Position	WhatsApp number
1	Kochkor	Chorgoeva Saltanat	Secretary in-charge	0702 7591--
		Zhumakadyr uulu Erkinbek	Social Specialist	0702 7513--
		Kulmanbetova Gulbayra	Social Specialist	0703 1404--
2	Kosh-Dobo	Kydyralieva Aichurok	Secretary in-charge	0707 7733--
		Mamyrbayev Alymbek Birnazarovich	Head of AO	0705 38 26--
		Zhumabekova Altynai	Social Specialist	0705 44 83--
3	Cholpon	Karbozov Alaybek Kachkynbekovich	Head of AO	07020518--
		Boogachiev Altynbek Kachkynbekovich	Secretary in-charge	07055201--
		Jumaaly uulu Adil	Village resident	0703677 8--
4	Ak-Kyja	Toksonova Beishebubu Zhumalievna	Secretary in-charge	0701 4664--
		Abdilova Mahabat Apasovna	Social Specialist	07005645--
		Turdubekov Tilek	Head of AO	05097421--
5	Kum-Dobo	Ybyshov Kanybek	Head of AO	05098018--
		Ishenkulov Omurkul	Secretary in-charge	07015466--
		Rakhmanova Jamal	Social Specialist	07006146--
6	Kara-Suu	Sadykov Bogs	Head of AO	07005801--
		Sheishenalieva Maksatgul	Secretary in-charge	07090432--
		Gulbayra	Social Specialist	07045353--
7	Semiz-Bel	Omurova Saltanat	Secretary in-charge	07056708--
		Abdykulova Zhazgul	Social Specialist	07084261--
		Niyazbek k Mahabat	Social Specialist	07090907--
8	Sary-Bulak	Abdykerimov Taalaibek	Village resident	05550215--
		Imankulova Kunduz	Secretary in-charge	7763322--
		Makeshov Ernis Orozbekovich	Head of AO	0773 004 0--
		Koshoeva Ainura Tolonbekovna	Social Specialist	05098901--
9	Son-Kol AO	Ablasova Saltanat	Village resident	07054459--
		Alymbayev Rayymbek	Secretary in-charge	07098810--
		Ablabekova Mahabat	Social Specialist	07084299--
		Sulaimanov Erkin	School Deputy Director	07060642--
10	Kok-Zhar AO	Chekirbayev Erkin	Head of AO	07023107--
		Sabyrzhanov Zhyldyzbek	Head of AO	07791927--
		Aida	Secretary in-charge	
11	Kochkor Rayon State Administration	Zhumakadyroa Nazgul	Social Specialist	07773301--
		Saadabaev Kanat Karypbekovich	RSA Transport and Communication Specialist	07013156--
12	Inspector	Chorgoeva Saltanat	SETI	07024594--

13	Rayon Architecture Department	Zhumakadyr uulu Erkinbek	Architect	07034736--
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Ak-Taala Rayon

No.	AA	Full name	Position	Tel. number
1	Kosh-Dobo	1 Meymanov Kalybek	Secretary in-charge	07705006--
		2 Murzakulova Chynar	Social worker	07788048--
		3 Ashyrova Elvira	Village resident	07742356--
2	Konorchok	4 Kalykova Klara	Secretary in-charge	07099347--
		5 Narbayeva Nurbu	Social worker	05007163--
		6 Makeshova Tolkun	Village resident	07009193--
3	Kara-Burgon	7 Torobek kzy Maripa	Secretary in-charge	07025976--
		8 Esenamanov Kadyrbek	Social worker	07772629--
		9 Matenov Bekzat	Village resident	05018640--
4	Ak-Chiy	10 Baltabayeva Baktygul	Secretary in-charge	07023803--
		11 Saaliev Stung	Social worker	07041965--
		12 Zhunusov Askar	Village resident	07086230--
5	Terek	13 Nurakova Cholponai	Secretary in-charge	07050753--
		14 Gulmira Isaeva	Social worker	07086786--
		15 Botaliev Akylbek	Village resident	07006902--
6	Baetov	16 Moldaliev Aizada	Secretary in-charge	07770605--
		17 Nuraeva Gulzina	Social worker	07068503--
		18 Ayanova Gulmira	Village resident	05018966--
7	Ak-Tal	19 Baibagyshova Mayramkul	Secretary in-charge	07008877--
		20 Tentimishova Zhanylmyrza	Social worker	07030182--
		21 Kalybek uulu Marlis	Village resident	07090597--
8	Zhany-Talap	22 Murzaliev Cholpon	Secretary in-charge	07004535--
		23 Zhaparova Mahabat	Social worker	07023974--
		24 Sultanaliyev Nurlan	Village resident	07020912--
9	Kok-Zhar	25 Mirlan Bekturganov	Secretary in-charge	07024213--
		26 Orozobekova Mayramkan	Social worker	07045810--
		27 Asanaliyev Kushtarbek	Village resident	05010211--
10	Togolok Moldo	28 Urkunchieva Aizat	Village resident	07002749--
		29 Kurmanbek kzy Meerim	Social worker	07705006--
		30 Saynilov Zhoudarbek	Village resident	07788048--
11	Ak-Taala RSA	31 Abdymalik Sulaimanov	Akim Chief Deputy	07742356--
		32 Nuraliev Uluk	Head of social sector	07099347--
12	Architecture Department	33 Ruslan Aldeev	Head	05007163--
13	Rayon hospital	34 Cholponbayeva Gulzuura	Deputy	07009193--
14	NGO	35 Mambetova Nurgul	Chairman	07025976--
	Total	35 participants including 21 women		

Chuy Oblast

No.	Full name	Position	Mob.number
Moskovskiy Rayon			
1	Makhmudova Dinara	Sretenskiy AA. RSA Specialist	0550-5507--
2	Tolonbayev Dair	Sretenskiy AA. RSA Specialist	0554-2810--
3	Artykov Talgat	Sretenskiy AA. RSA Specialist	0557-0810--
4	Natalia Alexandrovna	Sretenskiy AA. RSA Specialist	5513633--
5	Valieva Zamira Takhtakhunovna	Petrovskiy AA. Secretary in-charge	0555-08-19---
6	Akhmatova Zinagul	Petrovskiy AA. RSA Specialist	0550-4492--
7	Zhyldyz Rashidovna	Petrovskiy AA. RSA Specialist	0550-6509--
8	Dunaytseva Oksana	Petrovka. Women council. Leader	0559-5503--
9	Egemberdieva Nazgul	Tolok AA. Secretary in-charge	0551-002-4--
10	Ainakulov Elchibek	Tolok AA. Specialist	0559-1923--
11	Sultanaliyeva Aizada	Tolok AA. Specialist	0755-0649--
12	Budeza Harsanovna	Alexandrovskiy AA. Specialist	0550-4223--

13	Razia Malikovna	Alexandrovka. NGO	0550-2525--
14	Urazalieva Mahabat	Alexandrovka	0755331-0--
15	Bayaly Kadyrbaevich	Sadovskiy AA. Village resident	0779-114-9--
16	Usenov Talant	Chapaevskiy AA. Specialist	0703-3424--
17	Aidakeeva U.	Chapaevskiy AA. Specialist	0556-3354--
18	Artykov Nursultan	Chapaevskiy AA. Specialist	0555-1345--
19	Osmonaly uulu Behrouz	Spartak village. Village resident	0704-0015--
20	Alina Markizovna	Pervomay, social worker	0707-88-15---
21	Nazira Nurlanovna	Pervomai, Village resident	0700-285-6--
22	Nurgul Bekboevna	Pervomay, head of FED	0557-210-4--
23	Mira Sanzharbekovna	Predtechenko, village resident	0559-710-0--
24	Irina Mikhailovna	Predtechenko, AO specialist	0555-292-2--
25	Sultan Batyrkanovich	Predtechenko, AO specialist	0552-926-3--
26	Kozhonalieva Dinara	Tselinnyi, secretary in-charge	0702-087-5--
27	Nadir Davlyatov	Tselinnyi, AO specialist	0700-533-2--
28	Ikrambaeva Dinara	Tselinnyi, AO specialist	0220-678-2--
29	Mashtuntuk Svetlana	Village resident	0771-623-0--
Sokuluk Rayon			
1	Abdraimova Aidai	Krupskiy AO, Village resident	0500-222-2--
2	Osmonalieva Gulzhan	Gavrilovka AO, Village resident	0702-360-2--
3	Idrisova Gulmayram	Zhany-Pakhta AO, Village resident	0500-430-9--
4	Sultanaliyeva Gulmayram	Saz AO, Village resident	0709-249-9--
5	Kylychbekova Zhiyde	Kun-Tuu AO, Village resident	0704-414-8--
6	Abdysatarov Zulmar	Kamyshanovka AO, Village resident	0702-373-3--
	Ayasbekova Nurzhamal	Kainazarov AO, Village resident	0553-190-5--
7	Mirbek Satayev	Frunze AO, Village resident	0552-448-7--
8	Nurzhanov Mirbek	Orok AO, Village resident	0705-108-8--
9	Ilyicheva Rose	Tosh-Bulak AO, Village resident	0705-929-7--
10	Sultangazieva Zhanyl	Kyzyl-Tuu AO, Village resident	0555-843-1--
11	Fatima Momunova	Asylbash AO, social worker	0707-377-9--
12	Gulmira Isabayeva	At-Bashy AO, social worker	0552-155-9--
13	Toktonova Bermet	Gavrilovka AO, social worker	0500-252-5--
14	Burgeeva Churek	Zhany-Zher AO, social worker	0709-585-2--
15	Makhmudova Ilnura	Zhany-Pakhta AO, social worker	0550-131-8--
16	Raimbekova Ainura	Kyzyl-Tuu AO, social worker	0707-446-3--
17	Zhanybek kzy Meirim	Kun-Tuu AO, social worker	0556-260-8--
18	Tomara Atyasova	Kainazarovskiy AO, social worker	0557-888-5--
19	Gurbayeva Cholpon	Kamyshanovskiy AO, social worker	0500-126-3--
20	Karatalova Baktygul	Pervomayskiy AO, social worker	0554-052-5--
21	Gulmira Usubalieva	Frunze AO, social worker	0706-922-4--
22	Sydygalieva Nazira	Tosh-Bulak AO, social worker	0507-884-8--
23	Chorobekova Maksat	Saz AO, social worker	0755-140-9--
24	Kenzhalieva Zhazgul	Novopavlovskiy AO, social worker	0702-030-0--
25	Minzhigitova Zhannat	Nizhne-Chuy AO, social worker	0778-288-0--
26	Chekirova Burul	Krupskiy AO, social worker	0556-989-0--
27	Suimunalieva Azema	Orok AO, social worker	0703-769-6--
28	Akhmedova Ryskul	Sokuluk AO, social worker	0707-361-4--
29	Gulmira Cholponkulova	Asylbash AO, secretary in-charge	0550-868-7--
30	Suloiymanova Alina	At-Bashy AO, secretary in-charge	0551550-1--
31	Antonina Yausheva	Voenno-Antonovka, Village resident	0700-439-5--
32	Tyulemisheva Taalai	Gavrilovka AO, secretary in-charge	0557-989-8--
33	Nurzhan Asanalieva	Zhany-Zher AO, secretary in-charge	0553-331-5--
34	Bedelov Berdibek	Zhany-Pakhta AO, secretary in-charge	0551-250-2--
35	Shatemiroya Valentina	Kyzyl-Tuu AO, secretary in-charge	0556-363-3--
36	Taigaraeva Ediga	Kuntuu AO, secretary in-charge	0779-227-2--
37	Spokina Dilyara	Kamyshanovka AO, secretary in-charge	0556-786-4--
38	Sherimbekova Khajat	Krupskiy AO, Village resident	0550-527-3--
39	Kutmanaliyeva Toktoayim Madaliyeva	Kainazarov AO, secretary in-charge	0552-207-7--
40	Maya	Orok AO, Secretary in-charge	0558-248-1--
41	Kerimbekova Akyla	Pervomai AO, secretary in-charge	0550-41-82---
42	Sharshkeyeva Asyl	Sokuluk AO, secretary in-charge	0555-633-6--

43	Baysabayeva Elmira	Saz AO, secretary in-charge	0554-414-7--
44	Osmonkulova Aliman	Tosh-Bulak AO, secretary in-charge	0555-662-2--
45	Gulnara Asanovna	Frunze AO, secretary in-charge	0555-946-3--
46	Attokurova Kenesh	Novopavlovka AO, secretary in-charge	0705-088-6--
47	Skopina Dilyara	Nizhne-Chuy AO, secretary in-charge	0550-046-8--
48	Kakenova Burul	Shopokova AO, secretary in-charge	0555-989-1--
Zhayil Rayon			
1	Yusupova Aida	Sosnovka AO, secretary in-charge	0707-80-67---
2	Umanova Baktykan	Sosnovka AO, social worker	0556-61-96---
3	Mambetalieva Dinara	Sosnovka AO, TIC specialist	0558-86-20---
4	Poletaeva Tatyana Mikhailovna	Sosnovka AO, Village resident	0550-60-81---
5	Junushalieva Asel	Taldy-Bulak AO, secretary in-charge	0551-08-11---
6	Kenensarieva Aigul	Taldy-Bulak AO, social worker	0704-36-03---
7	Toktosunov Baktiyar	Taldy-Bulak AO, TIC specialist	0700-76-54---
8	Tolbayeva Cholpon	Taldy-Bulak AO, Village resident	0551-1119-52---
9	Karayeve Elmira	Sary-Bulak AO, secretary in-charge	0551-85-09---
10	Kumashevna Baktygul	Sary-Bulak AO, social worker	0551-62-67---
11	Nargiza Dzhanalieva	Sary-Bulak AO, TIC specialist	0553-36-09---
12	Kozhomkulova Zhakshygu	Sary-Bulak AO, Village resident	0707-71-76---
13	Baygazieva Ainura	Ak-Bashat AO secretary in-charge	0555-09-29---
14	Emil kzyz Lira	Ak-Bashat AO social worker	0555-18-61---
15	Dzhumagulova Gulya	Ak-Bashat AO TIC specialist	0553-18-12---
16	Ikrambayev Stalbek	Ak-Bashat AO Village resident	0502-97-00---
17	Osmonkulova Nurila	Kyzyl-Dyikan AO secretary in-charge	0552-68-18---
18	Ilzhenko Sveta	Kyzyl-Dyikan AO social worker	0559-88-81---
19	Domasbekova Gulsia	Kyzyl-Dyikan AO Village resident	0500-05-97---
20	Israilova Baktygul	Kyzyl-Dyikan AO Village resident	0701-50-06---
21	Zamirova Aigerim	Poltavka AO secretary in-charge	0552-16-16---
22	Akylbekova Ulangul	Poltavka AO social worker	0550-63-97---
23	Orunbayev Ruslan	Poltavka AO Village resident	0705-21-10---
24	Chakinov Shamshidin	Poltavka AO Village resident	0705-15-31---
25	Alymkulova Gulnur	Zhayil AO secretary in-charge	0553-17-08---
26	Nurzhanova Elmira	Zhayil AO social worker	0556-66-47---
27	Abdykulov Aibek	Zhayil AO Village resident	0700-25-55---
28	Kulakmatov Dayyrbek	Zhayil AO Village resident	0559-58-89---
29	Akmatova Aigul	Sary-Koo AO secretary in-charge	0772-45-54---
30	Suimonalieva Venus	Sary-Koo AO social worker	0777-50-17---
31	Kamilov Daulet	Sary-Koo AO Village resident	0550-15-09---
32	Abdyldaev Marcel	Sary-Koo AO Village resident	0557-21-25---
33	Eldarova Fatima	Stepnoe AO secretary in-charge	0702-21-97---
34	Lena Rezanova	Stepnoe AO social worker	0552-77-17---
35	Toloev Ashimbek	Stepnoe AO Village resident	0559-27-12---
36	Junushbayev Nurdin	Stepnoe AO Village resident	0552-40-23---
Panfilovskiy Rayon			
1	Suinaliev Sartbay Zhaparovich	Deputy Head of Panfilovskiy RSA	7041111--
2	Kolsarieva Kuluipa	Head of Panfilovskiy RSA office	5513124--
3	Duichenov Nurbek Iskenovich	Senior Specialist of Panfilovskiy RSA	7071011--
4	Abdykalykov Jalil	Director of the Rural Public Water Users Enterprise	7058253--
5	Ainur Temiralieva	Sanitation Physician Assistant RCDPSES	5515425--
6	Shaeva Altyn Asanbekovna	Chaldybar AO secretary in-charge	5553533--
7	Tanyshbekov Almanbet	Chaldybar AO councilor	5507709--
8	Aidarbek Ainabekov	Resident of village Pervomayskoye	5590858--
9	Sarina Sadygalieva	Resident of village Oktyabrskoye	5502332--
10	Dzhumatayev Dilbar	Voznesenovskiy AO	7553345--
11	Zakirov Kerim	Statistics Specialist of Voznesenovskiy AO	7551307--
12	Kozhekeeva Kaliman	Councilor of Voznesenovskiy AK	7029623--
13	Nadyrbekova Indira	Resident of village Orto-Kayirma	7020600--
14	Isakova Shaarkul	Secretary in-charge in Kurpuldok AO	5522502--
15	Imakeyev Apis	Acting Head of FED of Kurpuldok AO	5504690--
16	Zhumataeva Shurkul	Social Specialist of Kurpuldok AO	5576003--
17	Sharshenov Bekzhan	Conucilor of Kurpuldok AK	5508480--

18	Usupbekova Baktylgul	Secretary in-charge of Frunzenskiy AO	5559535--
19	Chontoeva Samara	Social Specialist	7098456--
20	Zhusupov Nurdin	Village residentc. Cholok-Aryk	7047907--
21	Naimanova Nurgul	Secretary in-charge of Ortoevskiy AO	7091909--
22	Gulnara Subankulova	Social Specialist. Ortoevskiy AO	7084258--
23	Osmonov Maksat	Resident of Kum-Aryk village	7070400--
24	Oksana Ibragimova	Resident of Bukara village	5014008--
25	Kushbekova Gulbar	FAP nurse, Kum-Aryk village	7042003--
Issyk-Ata Rayon			
1	Orozobekova A. J.	Deputy Akim	0 550 145 4--
2	Ismailov Askat	Architecture Department	0 553 49 19 --
3	Almaz Asangazievich Asanaliev	Deputy Head	0 505 45 50 --
4	Ruslan	SETI – chief inspector	0707 01 57 --
5	Gunayim	NGO PF “Bala Kubanych”	702 080 7--
6	Suyuntbekova Lyra Esenkulovna	Secretary in-charge, Kochkorbekov AO	552 126 1--
7	Tursunkulova Aizada Shabdanbekovna	Social worker	5012000--
8	Beishekeeva Cholpon Zhanyshvna	AO specialist	5563605--
9	Adilet Bolotbekovich Albekenov	Village resident	7075509--
10	Beishenalieva D. S.	Secretary in-charge, Novopokrovka	5553882--
11	Kudybegenova M. K.	Social worker	5561731--
12	Belokon S. N.	AO specialist	5580074--
13	Dzhakshylykova D. A.	Village resident	7098174--
14	Kulzhigitovacholpon Sagynbekovna	Secretary in-charge, Yuryevka	7003967--
15	Omorova Aida Nasrybekovna	Social worker	7007049--
16	Kobincherova Ainura	AO specialist	7061894--
17	Umanskaya Anna Vasilyevna	Village resident	5578681--
18	Beksultanova Mirzhan Taubekovna	Secretary in-charge, Syn-Tash	0702-82-15---
19	Ainura Kanybekovna Dzhekshenova	Social worker	0709-63-74---
20	Aripov Turatbek Amankulovich	AO specialist	0709-62-46---
21	Kubandyk uulu Adilet	Village resident	0702-03-11---
22	Tentimishova Zhyldyz Kozhobekovna	Secretary in-charge, Issyk-Ata	0706-1071--
23	Aibekova Ayperi Aibekovna	Head of FED	0502-3626--
24	Kulmursaeva Zhiydekul	IG member	0709-3643--
25	Sadybayeva Gulzinat Dzhekshenovna	Village resident	0705-7548--
26	Uzbekova Nurzat Rakhimbekovna	Secretary in-charge, Zheek AO	07002385--
27	Grigorieva Irina Vasilyevna	Social worker	05511103--
28	Idirisova Aigul Orozbaevna	IG facilitator	05540288--
29	Musuraliev Eldar Beishembekovich	Village resident	07095766--
30	Akunova Cholponai Zholdoshbekovna	Secretary in-charge, Internatsionalny AO	0505 24 28 --
31	Orozova Gulnara Jetimishovna	Social worker	0703 61 21 --
32	Kalbaeva Nasira Amanturovna	Village resident	550 137 3--
33	Kamchibekov Azat Birlimbekovich	Village resident	700 557 1--
34	Kyrgyzyalieva Gulzhakan Kydyrmaevna	Secretary in-charge, Birdik AO	0 555 449 3--
35	Moldokulova Chinara Kadyrkulovna	Social worker	0 772 830 0--
36	Osmonkulova Zarina Zhanybekovna	Village resident	0 700 923 5--
37	Sadykov Askar Nazarkulovich	Village resident	0 706 999 1--
38	Zhekshenbi kyzy Nuripa	Secretary in-charge, Ak-Kuduk AO	0-553-99-66---
39	Muratova Zebiniso Isakovna	Key Social Specialist	0-552-16-38---
40	Kotlyarova Oksana Genadyevna	Head of FED	0-552-45-82---
41	Tuksanov Sadko Sadykovich	Village resident	0-559-14-14---
42	Isakova Chynarkul	Secretary in-charge, Nurmanbetov AO	5077440--
43	Jumabayeva Asel	Social worker	702 585 6--
44	Gulayim Dalbayeva	AO specialist	709 448 3--
45	Toktalieva Zeynep	Village resident	704 210 7--
46	Sartbaeva Dinara	Secretary in-charge, Ken-Bulun AO	550 039 0--
47	Alashnikova Nadezhda	Social worker	550 107 3--
48	Umuralieva Gulnara	Village resident	559 288 0--
49	Adrekeeva Ainagul	Village resident	700 110 2--
50	Baitokoeva Aizada	Secretary in-charge	701 352 5--
51	Toktalieva Baktygul	Social worker	703 331 8--
52	Timur Nogoev	AO specialist	700 131 0--

53	Djailmyshov Ramiz	Village resident	5599439--
54	Amankulova Gulnur Koichumanovna	Secretary in-charge, Logvinenko AO	7068272--
55	Venera Dokturbekovna Jamankulova	Social worker	7088967--
56	Jailova Elmira Yesenalievna	Village resident	7022611--
57	Larisa Krivonosova	Village resident	5552708--
58	Rysbekov Elzar	Secretary in-charge, Milyanfan AO	708 743 4--
59	Khavazova Likhuza	Social worker	557 531 3--
60	Vanahun Sarah	Village resident	553 217 6--
61	Lamzarova Labir	Village resident	556 225 8--
62	Sharsheyeva Venus	Secretary in-charge, Krasno-Rechka AO	5521557--
63	Nazir Baysakov	Social worker	5553080--
64	Osmonaliev Bakyt	Village resident	5057461--
65	Belek K.Aigerim	Village resident	7099525--
Alamedin Rayon			
1	Kasymbekov M. R.	Deputy Akim	5509944--
2	Asanov U. N.	Head of Social Development Department	7039142--
3	Zhorobek uulu Nurbek	Architecture Department	7051543--
4	Alykulov R. M.	SIETS –state register	5557144--
5	Turdaliev R. K.	NGO	7002447--
6	Dzhumalievna Yu. T.	Secretary in-charge, Alamudun AO	5584442--
7	Turdumkulova G. B.	Social worker	7093005--
8	Karbashasheva S. J.	Village resident	7007315--
9	Pratov B. D.	AO specialist	5556610--
10	Karamoldoeva Ch. K.	Secretary in-charge, Prigorodnyi AO	5586894--
11	Suyunaliyeva A. S.	Social worker	5072221--
12	Kalchaeva Zh. S.	Village resident	5570930--
13	Azamatov R. Z.	Village resident	7096182--
14	Kalchaeva Zh. S.	Village resident	5570930--
15	Chodobaeva Zh.	Secretary in-charge, Tash-Moinok AO	5004748--
16	Sultanova M. L.	Social worker	7000857--
17	Askarov M.	Village resident	5018607--
18	Sulaiman k.Adiyna	Village resident	7070399--
19	Kulnazarova A. S.	Secretary in-charge, Kara-Zhygach AO	7016909--
20	Baigazieva A. B.	Social worker	5007555--
21	Akimova G. A.	Village resident	7090208--
22	Eralieva E. K.	Village resident	7070007--
23	Jetmishbayeva B. A.	Secretary in-charge, Maevskiy AO	7724143--
24	Shtenka S. V.	Social worker	5520108--
25	Bazarbayeva E. T.	Village resident	5598234--
26	Askaraly K. A.	Secretary in-charge, Arashan AO	7098334--
27	Yuzakzhan K. A	Social worker	7021152--
28	Kirbayeva B. A.	Village resident	7009561--
29	Jantemirova G. Sh	Village resident	5552066--
30	Toktomambetova A. A.	Secretary in-charge, Tash-Dobo AO	7009773--
31	Anarbekova Zh. A.	Social worker	5563403--
32	A. Sagimbekov	Village resident	7025718--
33	Rakhmanova A.	Village resident	5578017--
34	Niyazova G.	Сп.айыл окмоту, Ala-Archa AO	7072898--
35	Osmonova Ch.	Social worker	7077487--
36	Kaya L. V.	Village resident	5511803--
37	Esenamanova B.	Secretary in-charge, Lebedinovka AO	5511803--
38	Kozhobekova A. S.	Key Social Specialist	5543563--
39	Eshaliev Zh. O.	Village resident	7023328--
40	Tynchtykbek u.Nazranbek	Village resident	7088639--
41	Turdaliev R. K.	Charity organization RKK “Nazy”, IG leader	7002447--
42	Begalieva D. M.	Secretary in-charge, Ak-Dobo AO	5584090--
43	Karabekova S. Zh.	Social worker	7084848--
44	Bykova G. G	Village resident	5551063--
45	Isakov B. S.	Village resident	5557069--
46	Yusupov N. M	Village resident	7083280--
47	Dubashaliyeva A. I.	AO specialist	7097440--

48	Valieva V. O.	Secretary in-charge, Vasilyevka AO	7093858--
49	Kenensarieva Zh. R.	Social worker	7728134--
50	Kalilova G. M.	Village resident	7024222--
51	Sheyshanlieva A. Sh.	Village resident	7093619--
52	Isayeva N. B.	Secretary in-charge, Leninskiy AO	5514471--
53	Klimenko K. I.	Social worker	7007747--
54	Tokmergenov S. D.	Village resident	5517527--
55	Akkulova Kh. A.	Rural Health Committee	5572509--
56	Chetokina A.V.	Secretary in-charge, Grozdenskiy AO	5504011--
57	Zhumabaeva S. K.	Social worker	7717278--
58	Koichubekova K.	Village resident	5506505--
59	Voroshikhina O. V.	NGO	5540420--
60	Abdikadyrov R.	Secretary in-charge, Oktyabr AO	7056771--
61	Aldayar kyzy T.	Social worker	7002892--
62	Tolubaev M.	Village resident	5531688--
63	Tazhibayev A.	Village resident	7550719--
64	Imanalieva E.	Secretary in-charge, Baytik AO	7032317--
65	Ayupova S.	Social worker	7034400--
66	Muktarkanov B.	Village resident	7073193--
Kemin Rayon			
1	Sharshenaliev N. A.	Head of State Administration - akim	7020707--
2	Ibraimov T. S.	Chief Deputy Head of RSA	7021708--
3	Kurmanalieva A. Z.	Deputy Head of RSA	7037527--
4	Abdrakhmanov A. Sh.	Head of RSA office	7087942--
5	Konurbaeva Zh. I.	Head of Organization Department	7025666--
6	Abdyldaeva S. T.	Local Governance Senior Specialist	5055757--
7	Dastan uulu Kanat	Head of Social Policy Sector	7052513--
8	Urdoletova J. B.	Head of Industry and Economic Sector	5006811--
9	Kasmalieva A. T.	Leading Specialist	7088887--
10	Kebekov K. O.	Organization Department Specialist	7087614--
11	Dosov S. S.	Mayor of the city Kemin	7077018--
12	Chancharov B. A.	Mayor of the city Orlovka	7076488--
13	Dononbayev E. K.	Head of Ak-Tyuz AO	7094875--
14	Bakirov U. K.	Head of Zhany-Alysh AO	7000900--
15	Sovetbek uulu M.	Head of Iliyichevskiy AO	7044324--
16	Mambetkazyev A. K.	Head of Kara-Bulak AO	7051175--
17	Imanaliev K. A.	Head of Duisheevskiy AO	7052606--
18	Shakirov U. B.	Head of Almalunskiy AO	7000900--
19	Mambetov M.	Secretary in-charge, Kok-Oyrok AO	7004015--
20	Mursaliev A. R.	Head of Boroldoy AO	7052606--
21	Sultanov S. K.	Head of Kyzyl-Oktyabr AO	7086336--
22	Makeev E. M.	Head of Chym-Korgon AO	5556601--
23	Sulaimanov N. Zh.	Head of Chon-Kemin AO	7074517--
24	Nazarbek uulu Almaz	Chief Physician of Kemin Territorial Hospital	5556621--
25	Sydykova G. A.	Chief Physician of State Sanitary and Epidemiological Department	7076137--
26	Soltobekov T. E.	Chief Architect	7019160--
27	Karagulov Sh. T.	Head of Division for Architectural and Design Specifications and Engineering and Technical Specifications	7094033--
28	Karagulova Gulnur Ishenbaevna	Head of Orlovka city Mayor's Office	5001501--
29	Kapashev Meder Kurmankozhoyevich	Head of Kemin city Mayor's Office	7082183--
30	Kadyrova Tynara Zhaparovna	Secretary in-charge, Almalunskiy AO	7723963--
31	Bagaeva Nadira Kuatbekovna	Acting Secretary in-charge, Ak-Tyuz AO	5050069--
32	Mamytova Elvira Ishenbekovna	Secretary in-charge, Zhany-Alysh AO	7002999--
33	Zhamangulova Azida Abdykaimovna	Secretary in-charge, Chym-Korgon AO	5513965--
34	Kurmanalieva Gulnaz Sharshenalievna	Secretary in-charge, Kyzyl-Oktyabr AO	7070383--
35	Zhumabayeva Gulnoza Abdykerimovna	I.o Secretary in-charge, Boroldoy AO	7002795--
36	Atabekova Meerim Dogdurbekovna	I.o Secretary in-charge, Kara-Bulak AO	7084488--
37	Ismailov Ilyaz Lespekovich	Secretary in-charge, Ilichovskiy AO	7022900--
38	Zhumalieva Gulnara Sabyrovna	Secretary in-charge, Kichi-Kemin AO	7054161--
39	Beishenaliev Bakyt Bolotovich	Secretary in-charge, Chon-Kemin AO	7078728--

40	Duisheeva Roza Sagynovna	Social worker, Kemin city	7070303--
41	Mylnikova Elena	Social worker, Orlovka city	7010177--
42	Israilova Bububatma	Social worker, Almalunskiy AO	7078492--
43	Nurakova Gulkayyr	Social worker, Chym-Korgon AO	7026356--
44	Isenalieva Gulnara Askeevna	Social worker, Zhany-Alysh AO	7030852--
45	Rysalieva Baktygul	Social worker, Kyzyl-Oktyabr AO	5003366--
46	Seitbaeva Elzana	Social worker, Kara-Bulak AO	5050909--
47	Imanova Altyn	Social worker, Boroldoy AO	7037372--
48	Karieva Gulzat	Social worker, Kichi-Kemin AO	7037343--
49	Kenderbaeva Bermet	Social worker, Ilichovskiy AO	7029468--
50	Kasymova Aigul Sabyrovna	Social worker, Ak-Tyuz AO	7099310--
51	Nurakova Simbat	Social worker, Chon-Kemin AO	7027707--
52	Kozhombardieva Rakia	Social worker, Kok-Oyroq AO	7031763--

Chuy Rayon

1	Abdugulov Bakyt Nurbekovich	Deputy Akim responsible for social issues	5567901--
2	Sadankulova Farida Isakulovna	Head of the Sanitary and Epidemiological Station of the Chuy Rayon	5542367--
3	Tadjibayeva Roza Chotuevna	Head of Chuy Rayon Architecture Department	5553145--
4	Ashyrov Mars Midinovich	Head of AO	7039129--
5	Zhoomartbekova Nurzhan	Secretary in-charge	5002500--
6	Sagynova Aiyym	Social worker	5000595--
7	Komurchiev Nurlan Sagynbekovich	Head of AO	7056816--
8	Kelgenbaeva Nazgul	Secretary in-charge	7553331--
9	Seidakmatova Ainura	Social worker	5509170--
10	Ruslan Beishekeyevich Bodbayev	Head of AO	5058864--
11	Mambetkulova Gulzat Abdynasyrova	Secretary in-charge	5542510--
12	Sarylbubu	Social worker	07032619--
13	Medetov Kalys Samudinovich	Head of AO	7080948--
14	Kazieva Run	Secretary in-charge	5058691--
15	Dzhumatayeva Dzhidegul Mursatayevna	Social worker	7013636--
16	Shamshidin uulu Esenbek	Head of AO	5048444--
17	Tynaibekova Mahabat	Secretary in-charge	5013027--
18	Abdraeva Zh	Social worker	7047604--
19	Sydykov Ilyichbek Sabyrbekovich	Head of AO	05558006--
20	Kemelova A. Z.	Secretary in-charge	7089431--
21	Ibraeva Umut Azimovna	Social worker	7076854--
22	Tursunaliyev Bakytbek Zhumakanovich	Head of AO	05509524--
23	Akbayeva Marziyat Shagabayevna	Secretary in-charge	70423499--
24	Sadyrbayeva Chynara	Social worker	7085895--
25	Penkina I.	Acting Head of AO	07092246--
26	Marat Berdibayev	AO specialist	5587272--
27	Kumarbek kzy Begimay	Social worker	7077728--
28	Alyshpaev Zamir Tentimishovich	Head of AO	5502938--
29	Sagynbek uulu Akylbek	Secretary in-charge	7042553--
30	Baermanova Rose	Social worker	7008281--

Talas Oblast

No.	Full name	Position	WhatsApp Number
Pokrovka			
1.	Omuralieva Nazgul Kaldybekovna	Secretary in-charge	07784111--
2.	Mirzayeva Lola	Social Specialist	07788606--
3.	Arstan Kamchybekov	Village resident	09999869--
Uch-Korgon			
1.	Aitmatova Altynai	Secretary in-charge	07722147--
2.	Kylychbek kzy Albina	Social Specialist	7019508--
3.	Raibaev Taalai	Village resident	05511162--
Mai			
1.	Janalieva Bulbul	Secretary in-charge	09999144--

2.	Ismailova Assel	Social Specialist	07002159--
3.	Seyitkazieva Kaniet	Village resident	07784808--
Kyrgyzstan			
1.	Asel	Secretary in-charge	07090643--
2.	Gulniza	Social Specialist	05531014--
3.	Nursultan	Village resident	07024493--
NGO			
1.	Bapieva Toktokan Tashtanovna	Uch-Korgon TIC	07775726--
2.	Tashtanbekova Madina Aalyevna	Public Fund	05547273--
State Authority			
1.	Kyyal Bayyshevna	Deduty head KR	07797822--
2.	Orozalieva Mahabat Atabekovna	Deputy Akim	07776270--
3.	Kalykova Aizada	Social worker in Talas	07044114--
4.	Murataliev Artyk	Architecture Department	07006548--
5.	Kydyrgychev Ayazbek	Environmental and Technical Inspectorate	05559545--
6.	Alymbekova Madina	RSA social sector, Manas	05098686--

Kara-Buura Rayon

No.	Full name	Position	WhatsApp number
Kok-Say AA			
1.	Zhekshenaaly uulu Chewbac	Secretary in-charge	05533710--
2.	Nurila	Social worker	05584046--
3.	Terdikbayeva Nargiza	Village resident	05507750--
Sheker AA			
1.	Shapakova Gulsayra	Secretary in-charge	05059775--
2.	Abdieva Klara	Social worker	05505067--
3.	Orozmatov N.	Village resident	07073730--
Amanbaev			
1.	Jumanazarova Anara	Secretary in-charge	05535060--
2.	Sherimbaeva Raisa	Social worker	05566085--
3.	Batyr	Village resident	07091730--
Bakayir			
1.	Gulsinai	Secretary in-charge	05519585--
2.	Tolgonai	Social worker	05512035--
3.	Bayyshev Sanzhar	Village resident	05544469--
Cholponbay			
1.	Abdimalip uulu Nasir	Secretary in-charge	05531310--
2.	Kerimkulov Askhat	Social worker	5552307--
3.	Syydabek kzy Zhyldyz	Village resident	05018014--
Kara-Buura			
1.	Adile	Secretary in-charge	05565611--
2.	Zagida	Social worker	05003743--
3.	Asylbek	Village resident	05520223--
Beisheke			
1.	Alymbekova Cholpon	Secretary in-charge	05509394--
2.	Umetalieva Nargiza	Social worker	05588671--
3.	Rapiya	Village resident	05541605--
State Authority			
1.	Kyyal Bayyshevna	Deputy Head KR	07797822--
2.	Mambetova Saltanat Abakirovna	Kara-Buura RSA, Head of social sector	05504976--
3.	Kalykova Aizada	Representative of Talas Oblast. Social sector	07044114--
4.	Murataliev Artyk	Architecture Department	07006548--
5.	Kydyrgychev Ayazbek	TSAEP	05559545--

Bakai-Ata Rayon

No.	AA	Full name	Position	Telephone number
1	Oroy	Daniyarova Almagul Soorbekovna	Secretary	0700 21 02--

2	Oroy	Kalima Alyshbaeva	Social worker	0703 30 47 --
3	Oroy	Barpiev Anatay Dzhanbayevich	Village resident	0708 37 94 --
4	Boo-Terek	Kachybekova Zhanara Kurmankulovna	Secretary	0772 72 62 --
5	Boo-Terek	Nurila Altybaevna Eseralieva	Social worker	0707 95 12 --
6	Boo-Terek	Beishebayeva Beishekan Turgunbekovna	Village resident	0703 91 36 --
7	Min-Bulak	Akmatova Aitolkun Turumbekovna	Secretary	0773 16 73 --
8	Min-Bulak	Temirkulova Zhiydebubu Attokushovna	Social worker	0770 39 98 --
9	Min-Bulak	Zhanyl Toktobekovna Kozubekova	Village resident	0772 23 43 --
10	Bakai-Ata	Baytikov Ilyas Kadyrkulovich	Secretary	0707 87 87 --
11	Bakai-Ata	Kerimbaeva Lyra Ryspekovna	Social worker	0701 59 59 --
12	Bakai-Ata	Omuraliev Askat Esenbekovich	Village resident	0501 02 22 --
13	Shadykan	Arykbekov Gulzhamal Mistenbekovna	Secretary	0707 63 63 --
14	Shadykan	Sulaimanova Dinara Toktosunovna	Social worker	0505 45 85 --
15	Shadykan	Taalaibekov Biygazy Taalaibekovich	Village resident	0701 34 00 --
16	Ozgorush	Kenensarieva Baken Abdikadyrovna	Secretary	0708 80 96 --
17	Ozgorush	Kenensarieva Rakhat Raikanovna	Social worker	0773 99 13 --
18	Ozgorush	Shadykanov Kanybek Asanovich	Village resident	0709 56 23 --
19	Bakai-Ata	Nurzhamal	NGO	0705 64 64 --
20	Bakai-Ata	Dinara	RSA	0705 28 00 --
21	Bakai-Ata	Aigul	Deputy Akim, RSA	0707 75 51 --
22	Bakai-Ata	Saparialieva Totu	NGO	0703 93 12 --
23	Bakai-Ata	Ayazbek	TSAEP	0555 95 45 --
24	Bakai-Ata	Artyk	Architect	0700 65 48 --
25	Talas Oblast	Kyal	Deputy Governor	0701 14 14 --
26	Talas Oblast	Aizada	Social Sector	0704 41 14 --
27	Talas Oblast	Bakyt	ARIS	0708 34 05 --

Talas Rayon

No.	AA	Full name	Position	Telephone number
1	Osmonkulov	Ozubekov Zhusur	Secretary	0701 50 51 --
2	Osmonkulov	Aymanbetova Saltanat	Social Specialist	0702 89 14 --
3	Osmonkulov	Tashtanbekov Turar	Village resident	0704 50 51 --
4	Bekmoldin	Kolpochova Ainagul Koichuyevna	Secretary	0708 44 94 --
5	Bekmoldin	Kalilova Ainur Kudaibergenovna	Social Specialist	0703 40 57 --
6	Bekmoldin	Aibashova Gulum Suyuntbekovna	Village resident	0700 45 75 --
7	Aral	Ibraimova Kalyipa Ismailovna	Secretary	0704 04 25 --
8	Aral	Tursunaliyev Algazy Alkanovich	Social Specialist	0707 18 71 --
9	Aral	Toktonoeva Zarina Zamirbekovna	Village resident	0702 64 05 --
10	Kuugandi	Muratova Rada Kamenovna	Secretary	0707 40 92 --
11	Kuugandi	Taizhanova Larisa Amanbekovna	Social Specialist	0703 81 85 --
12	Kuugandi	Kachkynbai kyzy Ainura	Village resident	0705 91 77 --
13	Omuraliev	Kydykova Perizat	Secretary	0702 59 11 --
14	Omuraliev	Usenova Zina	Social Specialist	0708 01 05 --
15	Omuraliev	Akylbek Esenkulov	Village resident	0705 22 09 --
16	Kara-Suy	Zhunushalieva Aichurok Toyubayevna	Secretary	0706 13 13 --
17	Kara-Suy	Esenalieva Nurzhamal Zholdoshovna	Social Specialist	0709 30 95 --
18	Kara-Suy	Kabylova Ainur Turarbekovna	Village resident	0701 01 01 --
19	Zhergetal	Izabaev Zholdoshbek Kenzhebekovich	Secretary	0705 10 05 --
20	Zhergetal	Tokonova Ainagul Kudaibergenovna	Social Specialist	0703 00 18 --
21	Zhergetal	Zhusupbekov Askhat Bolotkanovich	Village resident	0500 31 29 --
22	Dolon	Dzhuskembayeva Elmira Tokoibekovna	Secretary	0701 75 49 --
23	Dolon	Keldibekova Gulsayra Shabdanbekovna	Social Specialist	0705 26 89 --
24	Dolon	Boktubayeva Kunduz Zhumatayevna	Village resident	0700 76 57 --
25	Kok-Oy	Anarbayeva Gulzhan Suyunaliyevna	Secretary	0700 04 16 --
26	Kok-Oy	Abylaeva Dinara Ryspekovna	Social Specialist	0709 10 68 --
27	Kok-Oy	Azrankulova Zarema Ryspaevna	Village resident	0505 90 37 --
28	Berdike-Baatyr	Toktogonova Gulzat Turtemirovna	Secretary	0500 67 46 --
29	Berdike-Baatyr	Dinara Bakeeva Kulmyrzaevna	Social Specialist	0705 83 41 --
30	Berdike-Baatyr	Akylbekova Saira Nazarovna	Village resident	0500 68 46 --

31	Talas rayon	Ainura	Head of Social Sector	0701 43 43--
32	Talas rayon	Artyk	Architect	0700 65 48 --
33	Talas rayon	Bektur	NGO	0701 21 12--
34	Talas rayon	Azamat	NGO	0707 92 19 --
35	Talas rayon	Ayazbek	TSAEP	0555 95 45 --
36	Talas Oblast	Kyal	Deputy Governor	0701 14 14 --
37	Talas Oblast	Aizada	RSA Social Department	0704 41 14--
38	Talas Oblast	Bakyt	ARIS	0708 34 05 --