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SFG1790 V2

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT AGENCY

URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

January 2016

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Urban Development Project (UDP) supported by the International Development Association (IDA) and the Kyrgyz Republic aims to improve the quality of municipal services and pilot energy efficiency and seismic resilience retrofits of urban infrastructure in participating towns. This will be achieved through mobilizing financial resources, to (i) improve the quality of municipal services such as water supply, solid waste management, and street lighting; (ii) pilot energy efficiency and seismic resilience retrofits of existing social infrastructure such as schools; and (iii) strengthen the capacity of SAACCS in urban planning as well as the capacity of participating towns to deliver local services.

More specifically, the Project seeks to improve water supply in Sulukta and Kerben towns; energy efficiency and seismic resistance of priority schools and kindergartens in Balykchi and Toktogul towns; as well as the operation of the street lighting and solid waste collection in participating towns.

An Environmental Management Framework (EMF) was prepared for the project and was disclosed in the Kyrgyz Republic (ARIS website) and the World Bank Infoshop on November 2 and November 5, 2015 respectively. The EMF was subsequently updated to reflect social and gender issues and re-disclosed on December 2, 2015. The ESMF covers procedures and mechanisms that will be triggered by the Project to comply with the World Bank Policy 4.01 Environmental Assessment1, legislation and normative and legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic governing preparation and implementation of environmental protection requirements.

The present Environmental Management Plan (EMP) outlines environmental impacts and mitigation measures related to the rehabilitation of water supply investments in Kerben and Sulukta. Since the exact sites and activities are not yet known, the EMPs for the two towns will be updated at the time of preparation of detail designs and will be included in the bidding and contractual documentation for both construction and supervision of the works. The final site selection will be based on criteria that include technical requirements, social assessment and poverty concentration.

2. WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

Kerben is the administrative center of Aksy rayon of Jalal-Abad Oblast, located 220 km northwest from Jalal-Abad. Kerben's population in 2014 was 25,132, including the seven villages under municipal administration of which four take water from upstream. The main source of water is a river infiltration gallery and a spring catchment at the bank of the river Padysha-Ata (a tributary of Syr-Darya). The design capacity of this source was 50 l/sec year round, but the actual was reported to be about 30-35 l/sec during summer time and much less in winter. During winter, the water supply relies on a ground water source comprised of seven operating wells located in various sites of the town (producing in total 75-80 m3/h; however, no reliable metering data has been identified) and another eight wells that are out of order. Water from surface water intake is supplied via 17 km transmission main, made of AC pipes. The condition of the transmission line is unknown. There are six reinforced concrete reservoirs for storing water from surface water sources. Water from the wells is pumped directly into the network. The network, serving the towns and four suburban villages is about 108 km long, made of AC and metal pipes of d200-50 mm. The services are interrupted and usually last up to four hours per service area. There are some remote parts of the town that are not served. These often rely on tanked water. Out of Kerben Municipality's population of 25,132 there are 10,400 residential consumers of which 1,200 have individual connections. There is no metering and tariff collection is based on consumption norms.

Sulukta is located at the southwestern part of Batken Oblast, 150 km to the west of the oblast center of Batken. The town was developed from an industrial settlement around the coal mine; total town area is

[1] Annex C OP/BP 4.01. January 1999

about 1,733 ha. The municipality also includes Kosh-Bulak Village (former Vostochnyi) located 7 km to the northwest of Sulukta Town, and Kenchi Village, the suburb of Sulukta, an area of future urban development. The town's landscape is complex. Elevation difference is about 200 m. The total population of the Municipality of Sulukta in 2014 was 21,700 (population growth from the previous year was 5%). The main water supply source for the town is a surface water source from the mountain river Tegermesai (later disappearing in the valley), located 36 km to the southwest of Sulukta. In the winter-spring period (December to May), this source gets significantly exhausted. To compensate for this, during the winter period the ground water source at the new Kara-Bulak village, consisting of three deep ground water wells with design capacity of 120-160 m3/h, are used. Gravity flow transmission mains from the Tegermesai source feed Sulukta Town and Makeevka Village. The well field also feeds this transmission. There are three reinforced concrete reservoirs and seven steel reservoirs. All reservoirs have their own service areas, as the town has a complicated landscape, and therefore, complicated rationing schedule. The total length of water supply pipes is 90 km. Quality of service is very low, at an average of two hours per day. Some areas are not served by the network and the population there relies on trucked water. There is no metering and tariff collection is based on consumption norms.

3. SCOPE OF WORKS AND IDENTIFICATION OF ASSOCIATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Activities to be supported under UDP will finance the most critical priority activities within the available budget in order to improve the water supply in terms of quality and improved access to service. Such activities may include rehabilitation of the water intake infrastructure (up to its original designed capacity) and critical segments of the distribution network and facilities, as well as improvement of commercial practices (metering, billing and collection; discontinuation of "goosehead" standpipes without valves; replacement of communal standpipes with household standpipes, etc.). The works and shall be carried out in full compliance with the local legislation requirements and in line with the World Bank Operational Policy OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment.

UDP will not finance any activity with significant or irreversible environmental impacts, and therefore has triggered OP 4.01 with classification as Environmental Category "B." While the environmental impact of the proposed project will be largely positive, some adverse impacts may be generated. The identified positive environmental impacts of the project include (i) improved citizens' skills and awareness in planning and implementation of local activities, with particular attention to environment protection, and (ii) sustainable management of improved infrastructure by communities, which will bring environmental and social benefits related to natural resources management.

The potential estimated environmental issues associated with the small/medium scale activities for local communities will be limited to temporary nuisances resulting from construction activities, and may include: (i) increased pollution due to construction waste; (ii) generation of dust, noise, and vibration due to the movement of construction vehicles and machinery; (iii) associated risks due to improper disposal of construction waste and asbestos, or minor operational or accidental spills of fuel and lubricants from the construction machinery; (iv) improper reinstatement of construction sites upon completion of works. All these potential environmental impacts are readily identifiable, small in scale, and minimal in impact and can be effectively prevented, minimized, or mitigated by including into the work contracts specific measures to be taken by contractors under close supervision of compliance by ARIS. Use of construction materials that are hazardous to human health (e.g., asbestos,) will not be permitted.

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

Appropriate training on Bank safeguards will continue to be provided under the UDP to local officials, contractors, and community representatives.

The project will not finance Category-A activities, will not support activities that target natural habitats or protected sites, and will not finance those activities that can cause a significant loss or degradation of any significant natural habitat. The environmental screening process will check for the presence of physical cultural resources. In addition, chance find procedures will be included in all works contracts.

Social assessments in Kerben and Sulukta will be carried out to deepen understanding of the local socio-political context in the areas; avoid activities near disputed land; engage with young citizens where possible; organize trainings on conflict resolution; and work with local peacebuilding organizations and community-based mediators whose knowledge of traditional mechanisms will help to gain community support and prevent violence. Detailed socio-economic data (household survey) and focus groups discussions have already been conducted in October 2015. These are part of the social assessment and will be reviewed in conjunction with the review of technical feasibility studies with the purpose of guiding the identification of priority investments.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

The main normative documents governing the environmental protection activities are:

The Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic 2010 is the foundation for the whole normative and legal framework. It stipulates the right of all citizens for an environment favorable for human's life and health and compensation for damage caused to health or property by nature management activities;

The Law "On Environmental Protection"[2] is basis for comprehensive regulation of public relations in the sphere of interaction between the society and the nature. It sets basic principles of environmental protection and stipulates legal authorities for creating environmental quality, marking special protected territories, promulgation of rules and procedures for natural resources management, setting the environmental monitoring and oversight system, and reinforcing the emergency response procedures.

The law prohibits financing and implementation of projects involving the use of natural resources without obtaining the positive opinion of the state environmental expert review.

Law on Environmental Expertise[3] ensures compliance of economic and other activities with environmental requirements. This Law is applied to projects that may have environmental impact, including feasibility studies as well as projects for construction, reconstruction, development, re-equipment, other projects that may have environmental impact, regardless of their estimate cost and title or ownership type.

The law obliges the project initiator to submit necessary documentation related to the project and its environmental impact to the state environmental expertise. The Expert Commission of the State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry is responsible for review of the submitted documentation.

Positive decision of the State Environmental Expertise is required to trigger financing or implementation of the project. Negative opinion will ban implementation of the project.

One of the main opportunities for citizen's participation and their associations in decision making on environmental protection and rational nature management is public environmental expertise. Two types of

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

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

environmental review are implemented in the Kyrgyz Republic: State Environmental Expertise and Public Environmental Expertise.

The Law of KR "On General Technical Regulations on Ensuring Ecological Safety in the Kyrgyz Republic"[4] sets general requirements on ensuring ecological safety during design and operation of economic and other activities involving production, storage, transportation and utilization of products.

Based on the Law the risk categories for each activity has to be determined to fix arrangements for EIA.

The Law of KR "On Water"[5] regulates relations in management and protection of water resources, prevention of adverse impact of economic and other activities on water bodies and waterworks facilities, reinforcement of legality in water related relations. This Law regulates the quantity and the quality of waters discharged to nature, prohibits discharge of industrial, domestic and other waste and effluents into water bodies.

The Law of the KR "On Interstate Use of Water Bodies, Water Resources and Water Management Facilities in the Kyrgyz Republic" sets forth principles and main directions of the state policy on interstate use of water bodies, water resources and water management facilities of the Kyrgyz Republic. This is not a direct action law as the law enforcement arrangements are not developed yet.

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

The legislative acts listed above set forth the following key tasks on environment protection relevant to the UDP.

- Obligatory State Environmental Review (expertise);
- Natural resources management standards;
- Protection of atmospheric air, land and water from pollution and exhaustion;
- Improvement of environmental monitoring system;
- Norms of maximum safe levels of noise, vibration and other hazardous physical impacts.

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

[5] Dated January 14, 1994 # 1423- XII

5. MITIGATION PLAN

Environmental and Social Elements	Impacts	Proposed mitigation measures[6]	Institutional responsibility for mitigation	Cost of mitigation activities[7]
Construction period				
Physical Environment				
Noise	Equipment and delivery vehicles used during retrofitting activities would generate noise. Temporary increases in noise levels along truck delivery routes would also occur.	To ensure the use of noise control techniques on noisy equipment such as use of machines equipped with appropriate mufflers also located appropriately Operating times limited to normal working hours to be determined with due sensitivity to the citizens private life. Application of vibrator equipment compliant with standards and vibration- and noise- protection equipment. During operations, covers of engines and generators, air compressors and other driving mechanisms should be closed; equipment should be located at the maximum distance from residential premises. Noise during construction works should be limited in time.	Criteria / specifications to be incorporated into bidding and contract documents. It is not considered as a separate cost item	Site Supervising Engineer is responsible to monitor and supervise the activity. Contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure. ARIS is responsible for overall oversight.
Pollution	Pollution of soil and water by the product (sediment) of water treatment or during leakage detection; pollution of water with oil products from machinery use	Use proper agreed placement sitesonly. Basic proper construction norms and standards applied while the construction. Daily checks of machinery of leaking of oil; ban to wash machinery at construction site	Criteria / specifications to be incorporated into bidding and contract documents. It is not considered as a separate cost item	Site Supervising Engineer is responsible to monitor and supervise the activity. Contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure. ARIS is responsible for overall oversight.

[6]Activities requiring financial expenses are to be included in BoQ.

[7] Cost of mitigation activities is defined by a contractor in relevant items in bidding documents.

Air Quality	Dust emissions during retrofitting activities would be minor and temporary.	Dust prevention measures and good house keeping practices such as water spraying to prevent dust and use of curtains and screening of the construction area. Use of masks, work gloves and clothes by workers. All vehicles delivering dusty construction materials to the site or removing debris will be enclosed and covered to prevent release of dust. Limitation of the speed of vehicles and selection of relevant transportation routes for minimization of impact on the receptors sensitive to dust. Equipping the machinery transporting granular materials with removable canvas covers. Supply of cement to construction sites in pre-pack hermetic packages. It is needed to ensure cleanliness of adjacent area, not allowing construction waste to minimize dusting and contamination.	Criteria / specifications to be incorporated into bidding and contract documents. It is not considered as a separate cost item.	Engineer is responsible to monitor and supervise the activity. Contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure. ARIS is responsible for overall oversight.
	Operation of vehicles and machinery	Use of trucks with covered dumpers Optimal use of alternative roads to prevent disturbance to the visitors and residents.	Criteria / specifications to be incorporated into bidding and contract documents. It is not considered as a separate cost item.	Site Supervising Engineer is responsible to monitor and supervise the activity. Contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure. ARIS is responsible for overall oversight.
Water resources	Disturbance of surface-water flow. Disturbance of natural ground water flow level (dewatering, overwatering of soil) Disturbance of hydrogeologic regime (Change of bank line, activation of river mechanics etc.)	Design relevant water diversion systems Refuse from excavations beside groundwater occurrence; layout embankments so as to prevent disturbance of aquifer Construct regulation structures, strengthen banks, design structures with optimum constriction of river bed. Don't leave construction waste (logs, rocks etc.) on the ice in winter period construction.	Criteria / specifications to be incorporated into bidding and contract documents. It is not considered as a separate cost item.	Site Supervising Engineer is responsible to monitor and supervise the activity. Contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure. ARIS is responsible for overall oversight.

Construction waste	Contamination of adjacent area, soil, water resources	Separation of all types of waste streams, reuse and recycling wherever possible Disposal of wastes that cannot be reused or recycled, transport and disposal of wastes at designated landfill site and in cooperation with the local waste management company; no open burning or illegal All documents on waste removal and disposal should be maintained properly as a proof of appropriate management of waste at the site. As for domestic waste, installation of collection tanks and timely removal of waste should be arranged by local SES agencies.	Criteria / specifications to be incorporated into bidding and contract documents. It is not considered as a separate cost item	Site Supervisiong Engineer is responsible to monitor and supervise the activity. Contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure. ARIS is responsible for overall oversight.
Small amounts of construction hazardous waste	Some construction debris may contain asbestos	Removal of materials that contain asbestos will be carried out in line with the local legislation, including construction standards, work safety issues, air borne emissions of hazardous pollutants and disposal of waste and hazardous waste (in the event that there is no local legislation, the Directive 2003/18/EC of the European Parliament will be used, that amends and supplements Directive of the Council 83/477/EEC on worker protection from workplace asbestos exposure risks: threshold values of airborne dust particles is 0.1 fiber/cm3; also use the Good Practice Note: Asbestos: Health Issues at Workplace and Community; World Bank).	Criteria / specifications to be incorporated into bidding and contract documents. It is not considered as a separate cost item	The contractor needs to train their workers on how to assess presence of asbestos containing materials and to establish a procedure of its safe removal using proper protection equipment, storage without breaking in air-tight containers and management by an authorized agency or company. Site Supervising Engineer is responsible to monitor and supervise the activity. Contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure. ARIS is responsible for overall oversight.
Chance findings	Damage and degradation of site structures	In case of chance finds or other significant discoveries during excavation works stop all works and inform relevant authorities prior to proceeding		Contractor and Site Supervision Engineer.

Setting up of construction site and removal of site upon completion of works	Possible disturbances decommissioning	Plan to decrease disturbance to surroundings and neighbors (including plans to ensure proper traffic management on access roads to site) Fencing off the site or access to site with proper safety signs After completion of works, site will be restored to previous conditions and all wastes will be cleared in line with the provisions of this EMP, all machinery will also be removed from site.	Negligible costs Contractor costs	Will be further defined with specifications in the design documents Site Supervising Engineer is responsible to monitor and supervise the activity. Contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure. ARIS is responsible for overall oversight.
Safety of workers and population	Industrial accidents	Local inspections controlling construction works and environmental safety and local population should be properly notified on forthcoming project works. Local communities will be properly notified on works by means of publications and /or notices in mass media and/or bill boards in public places (and at work sites). All permission required by legislation for use of waste landfill, as well as permissions from sanitary inspection etc. in construction and rehabilitation works at this site, have been obtained. All works will be carried out though safe and discipline methods to minimize negative impact from industrial process on population and environment. Individual protective means should meet safety standards (obligatory application of helmets, protective face masks, when needed, protective glasses, safety belts and boots). Sites will be provided with proper information boards and signs informing the workers about the rules and norms of works to be followed.	Contract organizations	ACSD Site Supervising Engineer is responsible to monitor and supervise the activity. Contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure. ARIS is responsible for overall oversight.

Operation period				
Proper Operations		Ensure use of environmentally acceptable fuels Regular maintenance Ensure all attests and certificates have been acquired in particular for fire protection and monitoring of emissions/concentrations in air		Operator, Local authorities

Institutional Strengthening. Component 2 of the project provides support for institutional strengthening and capacity building measures necessary for the implementation of a sustainable management approach promoted by the project. Successful implementation of the project requires the strengthening of local institutional capacity to supervise the construction and maintenance of the installations and restoration activities. The Component's primary objective is to strengthen local capacity to successfully utilize outputs and recommendations throughout the project.

6. MONITORING PLAN

Environmental Monitoring Plan

Subproject implementation stage	**What** parameter is subject to monitoring?	**Where** will monitoring of parameter be carried out?	**How** will monitoring of parameter be carried out/type of monitoring equipment	**When** will monitoring of parameter be carried out-frequency	**Monitoring cost**[8] What cost of equipment or expenses of contractor required to conduct monitoring?	**Institutional responsibility for monitoring**	**Date of commencement**
Construction	Noise Air quality Transportation Waste Disposal and handling	At the construction and disposal site At and near the construction site At construction and disposal site At construction	Portable noise meters Portable measuring devises Visual In accordance with the plan and observation.	Continuous Weekly Continuous In accordance with the plan but at least weekly	Criteria / specifications to be incorporated into bidding and contract documents. It is not considered as a separate cost items	1. Inspection of construction sites is carried out by ARIS to ensure compliance with EMP. 2. State inspectors of Architecture and construction supervision department (ACSD) will	Estimated June 2017

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

	Soil and water pollution Decommissioning of construction site Safety of workers	site At construction site At construction site	Visual and measurement devise Visual Visual	Continuous In accordance with the plan Continuous		supervise fulfillment of design solutions in construction and installation works or reconstruction of facilities, quality of construction materials, structures, and participate in commissioning of completed construction facilities. 3. State ACSD carrying out state environmental supervision have a right to supervise in established procedure on presentation of official identification papers in compliance with environmental provisions, normative quality, environmental protection activities in project implementation	

7. PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

MINUTES

Urban Development Project

Public hearings on Environmental Management Plan for water supply rehabilitation/construction works in Kerben

Date/time: February 2, 2016, 11 a.m.

Place: Kerben Town

BOUIP Coordinator Mr. Balbak Umetov opened the hearings, welcomed invitees and introduced ARIS staff involved in preparation of the Urban Development Project. He also described the project concept, implementation period, and Project objectives.

Mrs Elena Kutmanova, safeguards specialist, made presentation of social and environmental safeguard measures envisaged as part of the project. She described in detail the environmental safety and social protection measures.

Mr Valery Bormintsev, electrical engineer, made presentation of energy efficiency measures for buildings.

Question: Bostonov K. - Chair of town Kenesh:

When do water supply construction / rehabilitation start in Kerben?

Answer by Balbak Umetov:

To date, contract has been signed with consulting firm "Hydroplan" for preparation Feasibility Study and Detailed Designs. Once the detailed designs would have been prepared, a tender for contractor will be advertised; next stage would be to sign the contract to be followed by implementation of the subproject.

Question: Toktomushev M. - Chief of Taza-Suu Vodokanal

Will there be individual household water meters installed?

Answer by Balbak Umetov:

Yes, individual meters will be considered in the design.

Question: Mamatkarimova R.

If my shop is within the designed water main area. What will be done? Will there be any compensation?

Answer by Elena Kutmanova: If this is the case, a Resettlement Action Plan would be drafted. If your asset (shop) is in the project impact area, compensations will be paid in accordance with RAP.

Question: Shamyrzaeva A. - chief of staff

What measures will be taken to protect water assets from contamination?

Answer by Elena Kutmanova: Protective measures will include sanitary purification of areas allocated for civil works, observance of regime of water protection areas for local flows, area should be cleaned from oil leakages, washing of machinery and equipment in the construction area should be prohibited, daily checks of machinery/equipment for oil leakages.

Question: Chynybekov T. - locksmith of Taza-Suu Vodokasnal

In case of tree extractions during water supply construction/rehabilitation works in Kerben, will there be any compensation?

Answer by Elena Kutmanova: Extraction of trees and shrubs will be conducted strictly upon the need and only after permits are obtained considering compensatory planting. Two trees will be planted in compensation of an extracted tree.

Question: Mamytov C. - Deputy of town Kenesh

How hazardous are asbestos materials and why do you raise this issue?

Answer by Elena Kutmanova: Asbestos is currently admitted as a cause for many illnesses including cancer and is hazardous when inhaled. Since nowadays the health risks in asbestos area are recognized widely, world healthcare organizations, labor associations, research institutes and some Governments banned commercial use of the asbestos materials. If asbestos is detected during all rehabilitation works, such materials/wastes should be demolished and stockpiled properly in an isolated (closed) area for further disposal (burial) (upon consent of local government and environmental officers) in a special designated spoil area.

RESOLUTION:

Environmental Management Plan developed for water supply rehabilitation/construction subproject in Kerben to be deemed acceptable for implementation.

Be it resolved to approve the design and proceed to implementation of the subproject.

A.Apsamatov

Chair (Mayor of Kerben)

Secretary:

Murzamamytov Z.

ПРОТОКОЛ

Общественных слушаний по обсуждению Плана управления окружающей средой при проведении строительства/реабилитации системы водоснабжения г.Кербен Проекта городского развития (ПГР)

Место и время проведения: *г.Кербен*
02 февраля 2016 г. в 11:00 час.

Уметов Б.У. – координатор ПГИБО открыл слушания, поприветствовав приглашенных и представил сотрудников АРИС, участвовавших в подготовке ПГР. Рассказал о концепции, сроках реализации, целях и задачах проекта.
Кутманова Е. – специалист по мерам безопасности, представила презентацию о мерах социально-экологической безопасности, предусмотренных в проекте. Подробно рассказала об экологической безопасности, социальных мерах защиты.

Вопрос: Бостонов К.-Торага городского Кенеша
Когда начнется строительство/реабилитации системы водоснабжения г.Кербен?
Ответ: Уметов Б.
В настоящее время подписан контракт на подготовку Технико-экономического обоснования, Проектно-сметной документации (ТЭО ПСД) с консалтинговой фирмой Гидроплан. После подготовки ПСД будет объявлен тендер на отбор подрядной организации, следующий этап - подписание контракта, а затем начнется реализация проекта.

Вопрос: Токтомушев М.-Директор «Таза-Суу» водоканал
Будут ли установлены индивидуальные домовые счетчики учетов воды?
Ответ: Уметов Б.
Да, индивидуальные счетчики проектом будут рассматриваться.

Вопрос: Маматкаримова Р.
Если мой магазин попадет под предполагаемую трассу водовода.
Что будет предпринято? Будут ли какие-либо компенсации?
Ответ: Кутманова Е.
В этом случае будет готовиться План действий по переселению. Если данный объект (Ваш магазин) попадет под воздействие проекта будут выплачиваться компенсации согласно ПДП.

Вопрос: Шамырзаева А.-руководитель аппарата
Какие меры будут предприняты для защиты водных объектов от загрязнения?
Ответ: Кутманова Е.
Будут применяться следующие меры: санитарная очистка территорий, отведенных под строительные работы, соблюдение режима водоохранных зон местных водотоков, своевременная зачистка территорий от нефти и мазутных проливов, запрет на мойку машин и механизмов на территории строительства, ежедневные проверки оборудования на предмет утечки масел.

Вопрос Чыныбеков Т.-Водоканал «Таза-Суу», слесарь

В случае вырубки деревьев при строительстве/реабилитации системы водоснабжения г.Кербен будут ли предусмотрены компенсации?

Ответ: Кутманова Е.

Вырубка деревьев и кустарников будет проводиться строго по необходимости только и после получения разрешительных документов с учетом компенсационного озеленения. За одно вырубленное дерево будет посажено 2.

Вопрос: Мамытов Ч.-депутат городского Кенеша

Насколько вредны асбестосодержащие материал? Почему вы так затрагиваете данный вопрос?

Ответ: Кутманова Е.

В настоящее время асбест признан причиной многих заболеваний и рака и считается опасным для здоровья при вдыхании. Поскольку сейчас широко признается риск для здоровья при нахождении в зоне распространения асбеста, мировые организации по здравоохранению и объединения трудящихся, исследовательские институты и правительства некоторых стран ввели запрет на его коммерческое применение. При наличии асбеста в ходе всех реабилитационных работ, асбестосодержащие материалы и отходы должны разбираться и складироваться соответствующим образом в изолированном (закрытом) месте и с последующим захоронением (по согласию местной администрации и инспекторов окружающей среды) в специально отведенном отвале.

РЕШИЛИ:

Считать разработанный проект по строительству/реабилитации системы водоснабжения г.Кербен приемлемым к реализации.

Одобрить проект и приступить к реализации.

Председатель (мэр г.Кербен): **Апсаматов А.**

Секретарь (ведущий специалист мэрии): **Мырзамамытов З.**

List of participants of public consultations in Kerben town

СПИСОК

участников общнственных слушаний по обсуждению Плана управления окружающей средой при улучшении системы водоснабжения г.Кербен

Проекта гордского развития (ПГР)

Г.Кербен «2» февраля 2016 г.

№ п/п	Ф.И.О. участника	Место работы	Должность участника	Подпись
1	Босонов Каныбек	Гор кенеш торогa	торога	[illegible]
2	Алиев Д.	гор кенеш отв. секр.		[illegible]
3	Жумабаев Ж.	Кулук-Добо	пенсионер	[illegible]
4	Мустанов К.	Ак-Добо	директор	[illegible]
5	Турсунбаев З.	Ак-Добо	депутат	[illegible]
6	Орозов А.	Кулук-Добо	пенсионер	[illegible]
7	Рамбеков А.	Ак-Добо	к.ш. адиен	[illegible]
8	Аккулиев А.	Кербен ш.	депутат	[illegible]
9	Зыябеков Н	Ак-Добо	депутат	[illegible]
10	Айтмырзаев Н.	Кербен	депутат	[illegible]
11	Сатаев Э.	Кербен	пенсионер	[illegible]
12	Сазынбаев Р.	Кулук-Добо		[illegible]
13	Асанов А.	Ак-Добо	Айыл башчы	[illegible]
14	Торобеков Ж.	а/башчы	— // —	[illegible]
15	Абылкасымов Б	а/башчы	пенсионер	[illegible]
16	Усубалиев Эдил	Кулук-Добо	Айылбашчы	[illegible]
17	Ташпанов Ш	Масай	Айылбашчы	[illegible]
18	Жээнкулова А	лицей	мугалим	[illegible]
19	Бекмырзаев Б	Ж. Колот	айыл башчы	[illegible]
20	Ноктоназаров С	Тепе-Корум	айыл башчы	[illegible]

21	Давронов А.	Кербен	кароолч	
22	Суйунбаев Ж	жардуу колот	/	
23	Аламбеков Ж	жардуу колот		
24	Асанбаев Н	жардуу колот	ст-ль	
25	Жоранов И.	жардуу колот	строитель	
26	Алиев И	дыйкан чарба	фермер	
27	Абылкасым у Нурлан	Жарып суу.	жер. у ...	
28	Алимбеков Кабылбек	вет. лечеб	вет врач	
29	Алымбеков Абдылдабек	мектеп	мугалим	
30	Атаназаев Сеитбек	пенсионер		
31	Каримов Турганбек	—//—		
32	Калмырзаев Б		Пенсионер	
33	Мазаралиев А		Д/чарба	
34	Рыспаев Б	Кербен ш м	айыл. башчы	
35	Шабипов Б	депутат горкеңеш		
36	Тордоалиева Г	Налдар кен	Торайгыр	
37	Сайпбайдаев А.	Таза-суу.	нач. уч.	
38	Сыдыкова Р.	Таза-Суу.	бухгалтер	
39	Ибрайымова Ж	Таза Суу	кассир	
40	Акырова Н.	Таза суу	контролер	
41	Нарбаева А	Таза суу	контролёр	
42	Ниязбекова Г	Таза суу	контролёр	
43	Шерматов К	Таза-суу	инженер	
44	Аламбаев А	Таза Суу	кызматчы	
45	Кожомуратов А.	Таза-Суу	нач. участ	
46	Эргешов С	Таза-Суу	кызматчы	

47	Сарлыпзаев М.	Таза-суу	слесарь	[signature]
48	Султанкулов А.	ПСН инженер		[signature]
49	Сапаров О.	Таза-Суу	нач. участка	[signature]
50	Бернисв О.	Таза-суу	сварщик	[signature]
51	Эшбаев А	таза суу	нач. участка	[signature]
52	Чыныбеков Т.	таз суу	слесарь	[signature]
53	Боктаяров М	Таза суу	нач. абон. отдела	[signature]
54	Абдыкалыков М.	Дыйкан-чар	дыйкан	[signature]
55	Ташболотов Н	Дыйкан-чар	дыйкан	[signature]
56	Айтмонбетов А.Т		жумушсуз	[signature]
57	Жамилов С		жумушсуз	[signature]
58	Воронов В.		жумушсуз	[signature]
59	Мамытов И	Гор кенеш депутаты		[signature]
60	Бекмурзаев Т	Д.И. дыйкан		[signature]
61	Апсаматов А	мэрия г. Кербен	м.р.	[signature]
62	Мырзаманатов З	мэрия г. Кербен	вед. спец	[signature]
63	Токтомушев М.	Таза суу	директор.	[signature]
64	Маматкаримова Р.	м/кеңеш	вед спец.	[signature]
65	Абдыкадыров А	мэрия кербен	зам гл бух	[signature]
66	Шамырзаева А.	мэрия	рук. аппар.	[signature]
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8. SUPERVISION AND REPORTING

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

Site visit report should be submitted after monitoring is performed. In the event of non-compliance with environmental protection measures, a statement specifying the remedial period for contractor should be drawn up.

«Environmental protection» section will be included in regular progress reports prepared by technical supervision engineers. The section should contain compressed information and briefly describe monitoring activities as well as any arising issues and the ways to address them.

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