KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

MINISTRY OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

PROJECT: ENHANCING RESILIENCE IN KYRGYZSTAN

(ERIK PROJECT)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

(revised as of April 28, 2020)

Bishkek

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Abbreviations

BoQ	Bill of Quantities
DED	Design and Estimate Documentation
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment.
ER	Emergency Response
ES	Emergency Situations
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ETS	Engineering and Technical Staff
FS	Feasibility Study
GoK	Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IDA	International Development Association
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
LSG	Local Self-Government
MoES	Ministry of Emergency Situations
MoI	Ministry of Interior
NCO	Non-commercial Organization
OM	Operational Manual
OP	Operational Policy
PAP	Project Affected People
PAP	Project Affected Person
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SA	Social Assessment
SAEPF	State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
SES	Sanitary-and-Epidemiological Station
SETI	State Environmental and Technical Safety Inspectorate
WB	World Bank

Preamble

One of the main goals of the National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018-2040 is to support economic prosperity, human resource development and regional development.

The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic has identified support for regional development as one of the key policy areas in the coming decades, and therefore has appealed to the World Bank to provide an opportunity to finance the Reconstruction of Schools Project.

As a result of negotiations, it was decided that the reconstruction of emergency schools will be carried out as part of additional funding for the current project "Enhancing Resilience in Kyrgyzstan" (ERIK) using the same institutional and implementation mechanisms. In addition, Component 1 of the ERIK project will be supported under Additional Funding to enhance the capacity of fire services.

Due to the fact that the main directions and activities of the ERIK project do not change and the changes concern only the number of schools covered by the project, and activities under Component 5, the document on environmental and social management framework (ESMF) also remains unchanged in essence and is supplemented only regarding the implementation of Components 1, 2 and 5 with the description of the scope of work foreseen in the project

1. Purpose and content

The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is part of the Operational Manual for the "Enhancing Resilience in Kyrgyzstan" Project (hereinafter - ERIK). The purpose of this document is to ensure environmental and social sustainability throughout the project implementation cycle, as well as to provide Engineering and Technical Staff (ETS) and consultants of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) with technical guidance and procedures for the following:

i. determining the potential environmental and social impacts of subprojects implemented under the ERIK;
ii. developing environmental impact mitigation plans and their inclusion in the Bills of Quantities (BoQ) of subproject tender documents to minimize the environmental impacts;
iii. defining monitoring requirements that guarantee the implementation of measures to mitigate and minimize environmental impacts;
iv. identifying and assessing social risks to the health and safety of the local community during school re-equipment/reconstruction; mitigating the project impacts on vulnerable population in cases of involuntary resettlement, deterioration of people's well-being due to the loss of production assets and other sources of income; ensuring gender equality and implementation of activities aimed at enhancing the resilience of school infrastructure to natural hazards.

Implementation of the ERIK project will have a positive impact on capacity building in the field of disaster risk management, increase the energy potential by reducing energy consumption after reconstruction/ modernization of priority schools and kindergartens, which will reduce the costs of municipal budgets for power supply and improve the comfort of premises.

However, it is expected that the Project will cause certain short-term negative effects on certain components of the environment: air, soil, and water and noise level during construction / reconstruction work associated with the activities under Component 2 "Improving safety of school infrastructure". Possible environmental impacts, such as increased noise level, dustiness, traffic restriction, construction waste, as well as the safety of workers and local residents as a result of re-equipment and reconstruction of schools. The main negative effects are expected from asbestos-containing waste in the process of slate dismantling during reconstruction of roofs in schools and the use of paintwork materials.

However, these negative impacts will be temporary and depend on the construction facility, and they can be smoothly mitigated by implementing appropriate preventive and/or mitigation measures. Negative impacts on the natural habitat, specially protected areas, and sites of historical and cultural heritage are not expected, since the project will be implemented in settlements.

Possibly, there may be negative social impacts associated with health and safety of local community during re-equipment/reconstruction of schools, impact on vulnerable population in cases of involuntary resettlement, gender equality, selecting priority school infrastructure facilities to enhance resilience to natural hazards without regard for regional and ethnic affiliation when displacing educational process (if necessary) from prioritized education facilities for reconstruction to other places.

These impacts will be minimized or mitigated by careful planning, transparent and socially inclusive selection of priorities with awareness campaigns and close communication of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic with relevant line ministries and technical agencies interested in the project implementation.

Taking into account the requirements of the WB Operational Policy 4.01 “Environmental Assessment” regarding the type, location, sensitivity and scale of the project, the nature and extent of its potential negative environmental impacts, all subprojects will fall under the Category B. The priority facilities are expected to include educational institutions to improve the safety of infrastructure, reduce seismic risk, and improve energy efficiency and functionality through reconstruction and/or modernization. As soon as the exact project location and placement of investments under the Component 2 of ERIK project will be known, the PIU, if necessary, will develop Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs).

The PIU will be responsible for development of ESMP, documenting the work on environmental and social monitoring by filling in the Supervision Forms at the facilities, preparing and keeping regular reports describing the monitoring results. These reports summarize findings of the work done on the sites, analyze the general problems identified, explain the nature of corrective measures developed to solve the problems and assess the status of corrective measures taken, taking into account the recommendations proposed in the previous reporting period. These reports will cover environmental and social safeguards and such issues as gender, consideration and satisfaction of complaints, etc. Reports will be supplemented by photographic documentation, stored electronically and in paper formats in PIU and will be submitted to the World Bank upon request.

The PIU will be responsible for publication of documentation on environmental and social issues developed for the purposes of ERIK’s implementation. This documentation includes this ESMF, as well as the RPF and the ESMPs and RAPs developed for individual subprojects (if necessary). Consultations with the project stakeholders, especially with local communities to be directly affected by the project, are a mandatory requirement in development of ESMP and RAP. Public feedback will be reflected in the drafts of these documents before they are finalized.

The ESMF wil be published in Russian, Kyrgyz and English on the website of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic and will be discussed with all ERIK stakeholders before work starts and equipment is mobilized to the subproject site. Information on the subproject will be presented in a language understood by all persons, posted in premises of local authorities and announced during public meetings. The timing and manner of disclosure may vary depending on specific needs of the affected communities.

2. Background of the Project

Events with low intensity and high frequency of disasters, such as floods, landslides, mudflows, have a negative impact on the economy, infrastructure and population of the Kyrgyz Republic. There are catastrophic damages and losses from events with high intensity and low frequency, such as earthquakes around the country.

Ten geological faults distributed throughout the country are near major settlements that are known to have experienced severe earthquakes in the past. The recent probabilistic risk assessment, supported by the World Bank and the Global Fund for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), showed that a 7.3 magnitude earthquake caused by the Issyk-Ata shift could lead to direct damage to the education sector up to US$ 230 million with 4,100 deaths in Bishkek and surrounding areas. Moreover, an earthquake with a magnitude of 7.5 caused by the Fergana Valley fault can lead to maximum direct damage in the education sector up to US$ 330 million and 8,200 deaths in Jalal-Abad, Osh and surrounding areas.

For over a decade, the World Bank has been supporting the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in managing disaster risks and, based on previous analysis and interaction with key stakeholders, is embarking on implementation of the major investment project “Enhancing Resilience in Kyrgyzstan (ERIK)”.

To implement the project, US$ 20 million (IDA package 18) is allocated and it is expected that it will be accepted in the WB Board for approval in the spring - summer of 2018. The project is to build the capacity to respond to natural disasters, to provide a safer and better learning environment for children and to reduce adverse financial consequences of natural disasters for the state budget and the population.

3. Description of Project activities and activities on preliminary environmental assessment

3.1 Description of Project activities

The ERIK Project includes the following components: (i) Strengthening disaster preparedness and response systems; (ii) Improving safety of schools and preschool education facilities as part of the State Program on Safer School and Pre-School of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2015-2024; (iii) Strengthening catastrophe risk insurance and financial protection against natural hazards; (iv) Project management and monitoring and evaluation; and, (v) Emergency response (ER) for immediate action in the event of crisis or emergency.

Component 1: Strengthening Disaster Preparedness and Response Systems. Preliminary budget is US$ 3-4 million (the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic (MoES))

The objective of this component is to strengthen the disaster preparedness and response systems of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic, including the following investment activities:

- *Crisis Management Center* that is intended for expansion of the existing crisis management systems to cover the whole country, including functions of unified disaster information management, warning and notification, and emergency call and dispatch services.
- *Department of Hazard Monitoring and Forecasting*: establishment of mobile monitoring units and development of web-portal to collect information on hazard monitoring from various institutions and agencies, etc.
- *Fire and Rescue Services*: Equipping the fire and rescue units with relevant search and rescue equipment and gears.
- *Training and Re-Training Center*: improvement of training quality and outreach by introducing new training bases and distant learning system.

Additional funding for this Component is $ 5.5 million.
Additional funding will strengthen the capacity of fire service under MoES by updating fire engines and other equipment, preparing relevant plans and implementing capacity building activities including the following activities:
a) The fire service development program at the strategic, managerial and operational levels. These activities will contribute to the promotion of the fire service development program. The program will seek to determine, in particular, policies, priority actions, and institutional requirements for the effective functioning of the fire service and will be approved by the Government.
b) Fire engines. Providing the necessary fire engines and equipment ensures the full operation of the selected fire service in the framework of the project.
c) Development of a fleet vehicle maintenance program. Vehicles and equipment represent a significant investment, provide firefighting personnel, and enable the provision of high-quality emergency services to the public. The fleet vehicle management system provides the information necessary for budgeting and controlling these costs, and also ensures that the fleet vehicle is in high readiness. Information about the fire vehicle will be at all levels: strategic, managerial, and operational. This program is to improve the functionality of the fire service.
e) Revision of fire service locations and recommendations for relocation. A study of the existing location of the fire department, traffic, road conditions, and equipment conditions that lead to the lack of appropriate response times throughout the country. When considering significant disasters, such as landslides, floods, earthquakes, etc., where lack of access and breakdown can be expected due to damaged transport lines, the response time can be increased even by days, not minutes or hours. Existing sites will be evaluated taking into account all aspects and recommendations for relocation will be developed.

f) Firefighter training programs. Fire fighting technology can be expensive and complex, and introducing new firefighting tools may require training and work procedures to be adjusted. A specialized training program will be conducted, and existing guidelines will be revised.

Component 2: Improving Safety of School Infrastructure with budget of US$ 12-13 million (the Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic and the State Agency of Architecture, Construction and Housing-Communal Services under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic).

The objective of this component is to improve the safety of school infrastructure by implementing the State Program on Safer Schools. This objective will be achieved by: (i) reconstruction and/or retrofitting interventions to reduce the risk of selected educational facilities to earthquakes; (ii) enhancing energy efficiency and functionality and improving learning environment of the selected educational facilities; and (iii) establishing a management information system for systematic assets and infrastructure management, and monitoring of the program implementation.
As part of the main project, 10 schools were selected. Additional funding provides for the allocation of funds in the amount of 70 million US dollars under this component that will further improve the safety of infrastructure in more than 50 schools through the implementation of the State Program on Safer School and Pre-School Facilities in the Kyrgyz Republic.
State bodies responsible for the implementation of additional financing are the Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic and the State Agency for Architecture, Construction and Communal Services under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.
This goal will be achieved through the following: (i) reconstruction and / or modernization in order to reduce the seismic risk of selected educational institutions; (ii) improving energy efficiency and functionality, and learning conditions in selected educational institutions; and (iii) creating an information system for the systematic management of assets and infrastructure, and monitoring the implementation of the program. The use of additional funds will be carried out with the preservation of goals, methods of implementation of the current project.

Component 3: Enhancing Financial Protection. US$ 3 million (the State Service on Regulation and Oversight of the Financial Market under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic).

The overall goal of Component 3 of the Project is to support the catastrophe insurance in the Kyrgyz Republic that will be done through a two-fold objective: to increase insurance penetration and improve the capacity of the State Insurance Organization to operate without reliance on government funding by means of improving its insurance operations and risk transfer to the global reinsurance markets – both will lead to reducing the fiscal burden of the Government in the aftermath of natural hazards through reducing homeowners' dependence on the governmental financial aid.

Component 4: Project Management and Monitoring & Evaluation with the budget of US$ 1 million (the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic).

The objective of this Component is to support the PIU and the respective agencies in implementation of the planned project activities and build the institutional capacity to sustain the project implementation beyond the project life. The component will cover technical, safeguards and fiduciary support for project implementation, and project management support, including monitoring and evaluation and reporting.

Component 5: Emergency Response (ER) (The Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic).

This component will allow for a quick reallocation of credit proceeds from other components to provide emergency recovery and reconstruction support following an eligible crisis or emergency. Once triggered, the

contingent funds can be mobilized following procedures of the World Bank's Policies on Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies, which minimize upfront processing steps and the fiduciary and safeguards requirements.

In connection with the state of emergency introduced in the Kyrgyz Republic due to the COVID-19, in March 2020, at the request of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on the reallocation of project funds, Component 5 was launched to support the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in the fight against COVID-19. The Component budget is $ 9 million (recipient Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic).

Within the framework of this budget, the project has such tasks as the purchase of medical supplies and equipment, in particular:
- Provide checkpoints with personal protective equipment (PPE) and disinfectants for safe transportation;
- Equip rapid response teams (RRT) with PPE and equipment;
- Provide 10 Intensive Care Units (ICUs) with 8 beds each in the designated hospitals for case management with the necessary material and technical equipment for case management;
- Vital medicines, syringes, infusion sets, PPE for intensive care units and designated hospitals;
- Purchase of 13 fully equipped ambulances;
- Introduction of appropriate and consistently applied methods of waste management in medical institutions including the construction and purchase of equipment for the disinfection of medical waste.

3.2 Preliminary environmental assessment (screening)

Positive environmental and social impacts from the project are expected from: (i) enhanced resilience to the risks of natural disasters; (ii) improving energy efficiency by reducing energy consumption after reconstruction / modernization of priority schools and kindergartens, which will lead to reduction of costs of municipal budgets for power supply and improve the comfort of premises; (iii) strengthening financial protection and insurance against the risks of natural hazards; (iv) strengthening the capacity of medical facilities by providing medical supplies and equipment; (v) increasing infectious safety in medical institutions by introducing the best available technologies for the treatment of hazardous medical waste.

It is assumed that during project implementation the work on Component 2 will cause certain short-term negative effects on air, soil, and water and noise level. These negative impacts will be temporary and can be mitigated by implementing appropriate preventive and/or mitigation measures.

Taking into account that construction sites locate in the settlements with local potential and a certain scale of construction work, the organization of temporary points for workers is not planned.

Under Component 5, it is planned to purchase 42 sets of equipment (SHF equipment and press destructors) as permissible and acceptable equipment for disinfecting hazardous medical waste, they will be distributed as follows:

- 32 hospitals redesigned to treat patients with COVID-19;

- 10 rapid response teams (mobile teams, epidemiological teams, sanitary quarantine points (SQP) which will be deployed in the institutions of the state sanitary and epidemiological surveillance service).

It is assumed that the assembling/installation of equipment in 32 hospitals may require additional measures, such as redecorating or major repairs (at the expense of facilities and capabilities of territorial health facilities) that may cause short-term negative effects on individual components of the environment: air, soil, noise and vibration, as well as the formation of construction waste during repair and installation work. In carrying out these works, the PIU and MoH will carry out coordination work and develop, if necessary, checklists for protection measures, and establish a feedback mechanism for the implementation of these measures.

In addition, with the aim of introducing an appropriate method of waste management in medical institutions, an Infection Control and Medical Waste Management Plan (ICMWM) will be developed.

According to the results of preliminary environmental assessment (screening) mentioned above and taking into account the requirements of the WB Operational Policy 4.01 "Environmental Assessment" regarding the type, location, sensitivity and scale of the project, the nature and extent of potential negative environmental impact, all subprojects fall under the Category B. Thus, the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) of the PIU should be developed for each subproject with indication of localized environmental impacts and mitigation measures.

3.3 Social aspects

In addition to environmental aspects, the social impacts will be taken into account that include the social risks related to such issues as gender equality, involuntary resettlement, origin of conflicts, etc. Despite the fact that social impacts are not included in safety measures, they are of great importance for the successful project implementation, because natural disasters cause social, economic and environmental damages. At the same time, the livelihoods and income of families, and especially the poor, in rural areas are highly dependent on natural resources and the environment and, accordingly, the standard of living of the population largely depends on a healthy and productive environment. The poverty level in the highlands of the Republic is higher than in the lowland areas (51% compared to 37.4%)[1] Poor people are most affected by disasters, and most often they die or lose their livelihoods as a result of floods, earthquakes and fires. Because of disasters, the food deficit is increasing and the scarce livelihoods of the poor are destroyed. This group of population has very limited financial and physical capabilities to withstand the catastrophe, or does not have such opportunities at all, due to which after natural disasters people have to literally struggle to restore their way of life, sources of livelihood and property.

In natural disasters of various kinds, the local population is the most vulnerable. To date, many residents of remote communities do not have sufficient information about the threat; they do not have the basic skills and knowledge to respond to natural disasters. Often, in the villages there are no emergency response plan and the necessary equipment for first aid.

Disasters have different effects on men and women. Disasters negate the progress that women could have made in achieving greater equality with men, because, on average, disasters affect women more. The lack of equal with men access to tangible assets, knowledge and power deprives women of the necessary resources and opportunities to protect themselves, their children and property from disasters. During development of national plans for relief and post-disaster reconstruction, the gender aspects of vulnerability and risk are often overlooked, even though in most developing countries the burden of disposal of household resources is largely on women.

It is extremely important to ensure equal participation, consideration and reflection of the interests and opinions of women throughout the project implementation period. In addition, it is necessary to identify the factors causing conflicts, since the possible project activity will cover the areas in which the ethnic violence has occurred. Conflict triggers include, but are not limited to the following: low level of population confidence in local self-government bodies, demographic growth, struggle for limited resources (for example, arable land, water and housing), oppression by poorly trained law enforcement agencies and discontented youth. In short, to assess the social impact there will be carefully evaluated: demographic (age, sex, the main language of communication) and socio-economic composition of the area, socio-political situation, and previous cases of conflict and violence. In order to provide a deeper understanding, the PIU will perform a separate social assessment (SA) within ERIK. The SA will be prepared in addition to the ESMF. The results and recommendations of PIU after the SA will be reflected in the ESMP for specific subprojects.

Almost the whole population of the Kyrgyz Republic will benefit from the Component "Strengthening disaster preparedness and response systems". This will be achieved by the fact that the country population will be

[1] National Statistical Committee of the KR

informed in a timely manner about the threat of emergency situations, thus it will be possible to carry out works to prevent emergencies and avoid human casualties and reduce material damage. In addition, introduction of the system-112 throughout the republic will reduce the response time for emergencies.

Implementation of the Component “Improving safety of school infrastructure” will directly benefit the education system of the country by the structural strengthening of schools and pre-school institutions included in the State Program “School Safety”, providing access and conditions for education, as well as the safety of children and teachers. At the same time, implementation of the Component "Improving safety of school infrastructure” implies direct contact with local population. In this regard, when implementing this Component in order to mitigate the possible negative impact of the project, it is necessary to take into account: the mentality of the area; ethnic background; unemployment rate; poverty level; corruption risks; level of people's confidence in local authorities and political mood; interests of the parties / persons involved in the project.

Possible impacts and key activities to prevent social risks:

Temporary land acquisition, restriction of access and / or impact on livelihoods
The project will not entail measures for forced land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. However, during reconstruction / modernization of schools, it is possible the expansion of areas. If the project will affect the property and livelihoods of local residents, PIU will prepare the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). It will determine the relevant procedural requirements for preparation of resettlement documents and subsequent implementation in accordance with the WB OP 4.12 “Involuntary resettlement”.

Restriction of access to public utilities (electricity, gas, water supply and sewerage)
In the event of an impact on access to utilities (electricity, gas, water supply and sewerage), measures will be designed to require the Contractor: 1) to inform the local population, at least one day before, about which services will be temporarily discontinued and for how long; 2) in case of long absence of drinking water supply (more than 1 day), the Contractor undertakes to supply the population with drinking water in special tanks.

Creation of additional jobs for local population
In connection with reconstruction and / or modernization of selected educational institutions in order to reduce seismic risk, there is a need to hire work forces, including at the local level.
Depending on the location, the recommendations for hiring personnel among the local population for each of the facilities to be reconstructed will be specific. In general, when recruiting staff, it is necessary: 1) to adhere to the policy of equal opportunities, including gender, at all the stages of recruitment; 2) follow the requirements of local legislation; 3) require compliance with labor protection and safety engineering; 4) provide necessary training for new personnel.

Spread of STIs and HIV/AIDS
When workers from other regions of the country are involved in implementation of the subprojects, in order to prevent STIs and HIV/AIDS, the Contractor will prepare a plan intended for use on-site and off-site. The main objective of this plan is to avoid the potential spread of diseases such as STIs and HIV/AIDS through educational and preventive activities among builders and affected communities. The Contractor will prepare a training / information exchange plan on the specific topics. See also a section on Labor influx below.

Citizen Engagement
In order to effectively engage direct and indirect beneficiaries, the following activities will be implemented under the Project:

- *Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)* will be based on the OP 4.12 “Involuntary resettlement” mechanism to resolve grievances related to land acquisition and resettlement. The GRM will cover various problems related

to the overall project implementation. The PIU will collect, sort and redress the grievances. If it is not possible to resolve the complaint within the scope of its responsibility, the PIU will pass complaints to the ministries and agencies involved in the project. The GRM at the project level will be described in more detail in the OM and RPF;

- *Information campaigns* on project activities, including activities to build capacity in disaster risk management and energy efficiency measures will be conducted for the project beneficiaries and for wider population. This will raise awareness of the benefits of investing in disaster risk management and increasing the seismic stability and energy efficiency of selected educational institutions;
- *Mitigating the stressors* associated with regional and ethnic tensions, due to the perceived unequal distribution of project benefits, will be guaranteed by the absence of special attention to any ethnic group or region. For this purpose, the ESMP of the selected facility will include detailed information on potential social risks, including stressful conflict factors for each project area. In addition, information on the selection of educational institutions will be available for all communities through the media (newspapers, radio and television).
- *Mitigating the stressors* associated with temporary relocation of the learning process (if necessary) will be carried out by PIU at the pre-project stage jointly with the territorial authorities and administrations of the selected educational institutions. Organizational activities will include provision of temporary premises by the territorial authorities and administrations of selected educational institutions (if necessary) to avoid interruption of the educational process for the time of reconstruction and / or modernization of schools.

Gender issues

The main beneficiaries of the project will be women as the school faculty mostly consists of women. And also schoolchildren, and, as a consequence, women - mothers, due to improving the learning conditions for their children by increasing the thermal insulation work in school buildings and reducing seismic risk.

It is extremely important to ensure equal participation, consideration and reflection of the interests and opinions of women throughout the project implementation period. The PIU will try to ensure at least 30 percent participation of women in consultations with communities, the convenience of timing and location of meetings with the aim to take into account and reflect the interests and opinions of women, and involve women in resolving issues that will arise as the project progresses.

Labor influx. The school infrastructure rehabilition/retrofitting will involve civil works. The required labor force for such goods and services might not be supplied locally for different reasons, especially due to the lack of technical skills and capacity. Due to the nature and scope of rehabiltion activities the level of labor influx is anticipated to be insignificant thus associated risks will be low and managable.

Nevetherless, the most effective measure to reduce the risks would be to use the local labor force, especially for unskilled labor. Training for local workers to meet the project requirements might be organized. Furthermore, site specific Labor Management Plans to address specific activities that will be undertaken to minimize the impact on local communities, including such elements such as worker codes of conduct, training programs on HIV/AIDS, GBV, etc.
Therefore, civil works contracts will incorporate mitigation measures related to labor inlux with ultimate responsibility of the contractor for managing them at the same time as these responscibilties will be clearly reflected as a contractual obligation for addressing non—compliance.

The project will ensure that the related commitments made in social and environmental documents such as the ESMF, RPF, ESMP are reflected in the civil works bidding document package and subsequent contracts. These documents will contain specific references to how to avoid or manage risks induced by rehabilitation activities including labor influx. Among such risks are: gender-based violence, child labor and school drop outs, temporay relocation of schools, increase in traffic and related accidents and others. Also, the project will ensure that the ESMP is part of the bid document package and that relevant responsibilities to monitor and report on implementation are reflected in the TOR for the supervision engineer. While decisive measures by the contractor will be critically important to manage the above risks, the PIU as a representative of the Borrower will complement them with its own actions.

4. Legislative and Institutional Framework

4.1 National legislative and regulatory framework

The main normative legal acts in the field of environmental management, environmental protection,[2] labor protection, and safety engineering in the Kyrgyz Republic (KR) are:

The Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic (2010) is the foundation of the whole legislative framework. The Constitution stipulates the right of all citizens for an environment favorable for humans' life and health, and compensation for damage caused to health or property by nature management activities;

The Law "On Environmental Protection"[3] is basis for comprehensive regulation of public relations in the sphere of interaction between the society and the nature. The Law sets basic principles of environmental protection and defines measures to ensure environmental protection in terms of rationing environmental quality, marking special protected natural territories, establishing rules and procedures for the natural resources management, implementing the environmental monitoring and supervision system, and enhancing 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 expertise.

The Law of KR "On Environmental Expertise"[4] ensures compliance of economic and other activities with environmental requirements. This Law is applied to projects that may have environmental impact, including feasibility studies and design documentation on construction, reconstruction, development, technical re-equipment, as well as to 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 for Environmental 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.

Two types of environmental review are implemented in the Kyrgyz Republic: the State and the Public (conclusion of the public environmental expertise is an advisory opinion);

The Law of KR "General Technical Regulations on Ensuring Ecological Safety in the Kyrgyz Republic"[5] sets general requirements on ensuring ecological safety during design and operation of economic and other activities involving production, storage, transportation and utilization of products.

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[2] Maine Normative legal Acts in social sphere are presented in Annex 4.

[3] 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).

[4] Dated June 16, 1999 # 54 (with amendments and additions dated June 11, 2003 # 102; February 26, 2007 # 21, May 4, 2015 # 21)

[5] Dated May 8, 2009 # 151 (with amendments and additions dated March 1, 2012 # 11)

The Law establishes the types of economic activity subject to environmental expertise and their hazard categories (I, II and III), which are determined depending on the amount of pollution of the natural environment, the amount and specific composition of harmful substances released into the atmosphere, discharged to the terrain or water bodies, as well as on the disposed wastes. For the types of economic activities subject to environmental impact assessment (EIA), the hazard category is determined by the state authorized body based on information provided by the entity of economic and other activity.

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Production and Consumption Wastes"" (2001) regulates the relations arising in the process of formation, collection, storage, use, neutralization, transportation and burial of production and consumption wastes between public administration, supervision and control bodies in the field of waste management, prevention of negative impact of production and consumption wastes on the environment and human health when handling them, as well as maximum involvement of waste into the economic circulation as an additional source of raw materials.

In accordance with the Law, the activity of legal entities and individuals associated with waste management are subject to licensing in accordance with the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Licensing".

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Protection of Atmospheric Air" (1999-2016) defines the basic principles of the Kyrgyz Republic aimed at ensuring the purity of atmospheric air and improving its quality, preventing and mitigating chemical, physical, biological and other impacts on the 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 fall and other emissions into the air;

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Labor Protection"[6] establishes the legal basis for regulating relations in the field of labor protection between employees 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 bases for ensuring the safe operation of hazardous production facilities and is aimed at preventing accidents at hazardous production facilities and ensuring the preparedness of legal entities operating hazardous facilities to localize and eliminate the consequences of these accidents.

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "Technical Regulations "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 preparedness of organizations to localize their consequences;

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

The Regulation on the procedure for environmental impact assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic (2015) establishes the procedure for conducting an assessment of environmental impact of the proposed activity.

The general standard instruction on labor protection and safety engineering for workers in the sectors of construction, production of construction materials and housing and communal services (2000) contains occupational safety standards and rules and is intended for workers in the sectors of construction, production of

6 Dated August 1, 2003 # 167 (with amendments and additions dated April 17, 2009 # 127; October 31, 2014 # 149)

7 Dated November 19, 2001 # 93 (with amendments and additions dated April 30, 2009 # 145).

construction materials and housing and communal services in the performance of work according to the existing profession and qualifications.

Over one hundred fifty normative legal acts on environmental protection are in force and can be found on the website of SAEPF 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 ERIK:

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

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

A number of government agencies in the Kyrgyz Republic are responsible for management and protection of the environment, as well as labor protection and safety engineering (Table 4.1). The leading agency is the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, whose powers are to ensure enforcement the legislation requirements in the field of environmental protection.

Table 4.1 The main government agencies performing functions to ensure the environment and labor protection and safety engineering

Description	Relevant Functions	Contact information
State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (SAEPF) Environmental Monitoring Department	1) sets the state policy on environmental protection; 2) establishes norms of quality and standards of environmental protection; 3) defines special protected natural territories; 4) establishes monitoring system for environmental pollution; 5) Carries out ecological review on project design and economic activities. It monitors the atmospheric air, soil, and water condition.	Bishkek 228, Toktogul Street, Tel: +996 (312) 35-27-27 Fax: +996 (312) 35-31-02 Web-site: www.ecology.gov.kg E-mail: nature_kg@mail.ru
State Environmental and Technical Safety Inspectorate under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (SETI)	Carries out state supervision and control over compliance with environmental and technical safety requirements.	Bishkek 119, Ahunbaev Street Tel: +996 (312) 56-49-54, 56-30-27 Web-site: www.geti.gov.kg E-mail: getitserver@mail.ru
Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic (MoH) Department for Sanitary Epidemiological Surveillance (SES)	Carries out bacteriological and chemical monitoring of drinking water quality, monitors electromagnetic radiation, noise level, and vibration and radiation characteristics.	Bishkek, 720040 148, Moskovskaya Street Tel: 660717, Fax: 660717 Web-site: www.med.kg E-mail: mz@med.kg
Agency for hydrometeorology under the Ministry for Emergency Situations of the	Monitors the atmospheric air and surface waters condition	Bishkek 13\3, Kerimbekov Street Tel: 0(312) 31-47-45 Web-site: mes.kg

Description	Relevant Functions	Contact information
Kyrgyz Republic (Kyrgyzgidromet)		
State Design Institute for Land Management (Kyrgyzgiprozem) under the Ministry of Agriculture And Melioration of the Kyrgyz Republic	Carries out land management and land cadaster activities throughout the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic, regardless of organizational and legal form of land users.	Bishkek 44, Orozbekov Street Tel: +996 (312) 30-03-49, 30-03-54
Agency of the State Fire Service under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic.	Carry out operational management of departmental, voluntary and other fire units, as well as other forces and facilities involved in extinguishing fires.	Bishkek Tel: +996 (312) 54-79-86 Web-site: mes.kg E-mail: od.mchs@mail.ru

Key government bodies related to the ERIK:

1. SAEPF - carries out the state environmental expertise;
2. SETI - control functions for compliance with norms and rules of nature management, environmental protection, labor protection and safety engineering;
3. SES - defining quality characteristics of drinking water, control over fulfillment of sanitary and hygienic requirements.

4.3 World Bank Safeguards

According to the World Bank's safeguards, Environmental Assessment (EA) is a process that precedes the project implementation stage, during which the potential environmental risks of the project and its impact are assessed; the project alternatives are being studied; ways are identified 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 impact. The EA includes processes for mitigating and managing negative environmental impacts during project implementation. Conducting the EA is mandatory for projects that may have a potentially negative impact. Moreover, at all stages of the process, it is obligatory to hold public consultations. If the project activities to be financed cannot be determined at the project development stage, the Bank applies the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), which provides detailed information on the procedure, criteria and responsibility for the preliminary environmental assessment (screening) of the subprojects, preparation, implementation and monitoring of the project's environmental and social assessments.

There is 10+1 of the environmental and social safeguards principle of the World Bank aimed at avoiding the potentially negative environmental and social impacts of projects financed by the World Bank, and in cases of inevitability they were minimized and mitigated. The World Bank's safeguards regarding the project and their applicability to the project are presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 The World Bank's safeguards by applicability to the project

Safeguards	Applicability
Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)	This OP is applied because the project can have a negative environmental and social impact associated with soil degradation, water and air pollution, occupational safety and health issues, etc. It is also believed that such potential impacts will for the most part be temporary, and only relates to the project sites. In order to prevent such an impact, the ESMF has been prepared, which defines rules and procedures for EA of subprojects.

Safeguards	Applicability
Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)	This OP is applicable, since the activities under the Component 2, in particular the reconstruction / modernization of schools, can lead to economic and physical resettlement.
Disclosure policy (BP 17.50)	The ESMF and the RPF will be made public, and will also be the subject of public discussions. These documents will also be posted on the World Bank website prior to the project evaluation. All safeguards documents that will be prepared in the future will also follow the principle of disclosure.

The Bank conducts an environmental study of each proposed project in order to determine the acceptable extent and type of EA. The Bank classifies the proposed project into one of three categories, depending on the type, location, vulnerability and scale of the project, and the nature and scope of potential environmental impacts. The categories of projects according to the WB OP 4.01 "Environmental Assessment" are as follows:

Category A. For subprojects of this category, a complete EA is needed, since environmental impact types can be extremely diverse, and impacts are very serious.

Category B. For subprojects of this category, it may be sufficient to conduct EA in a narrower framework, since the types of impact may be quite specific, or to develop an environmental and social management plan (ESMP).

Category C. As a rule, there is no special need for development of EA, since the sub-project impacts on the environment are negligible.

The proposed project belongs to Category B and its potential adverse impact on the population or ecologically significant regions will cause minor damage during construction works. When implementing subprojects, it may be necessary to develop an environmental and social management plan (ESMP).

The Kyrgyz Legislation provides a list of projects for which an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required. This list is presented in Annex 2 and is regulated by the Law "General Technical Regulations for Environmental Safety in the Kyrgyz Republic".

Subprojects of Category A are not acceptable for financing by this project. Within the ERIK framework there are no subprojects of this category, as there are no very serious, significantly adverse impacts on the environment and they do not cover areas larger than the sites or facilities where work is supposed to be carried out.

In the selection of educational institutions, the EA consultant of the PIU will reconcile with the list of projects in the Annexes 2 and 3 and will reject the subprojects specified in this lists. The PIU, guided by the principles of risk assessment, in its final decision on the project may reckon that it is too risky to finance. Thus, at the end of the selection, only those subprojects will be accepted for consideration, which do not require a full-fledged EIA and the impact of which can be regulated by the development of an environmental and social management plan (Annex 1).

The projected environmental impacts of subprojects that will be implemented under the ERIK will not be substantial and irreversible. They can be prevented, minimized or mitigated by taking appropriate preventive measures, and will also be envisaged in the development of DED or a technical specification. And this means that potential negative impacts will be excluded or reduced to acceptable levels.

The impact on resettlement in the form of temporary withdrawal of land plots, restriction of access to livelihoods, is expected for Component 2 in connection with the civil works for reconstruction and/or modernization of schools. Since the priority activities have not yet been determined, the scope of construction works is not known until the decision-making process is carried out. The RPF is prepared and disclosed before the assessment. The RPF defines the principle of resettlement process under the project. It also establishes requirements for eligibility and the compensation entitlements. Once the project structure has been finalized and the types and location of works are known, the PIU will prepare the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) (if necessary) that meets the RPF

requirements. The RAP is subject to WB approval, discussion with project affected people and disclosure. Implementation of the RAP should fully satisfy the World Bank before construction starts. No civil construction works can be started before the full implementation of the RAP.

4.4 Comparison of national legislation and WB requirements for environmental assessment

Although the basic rules and procedures for environmental assessment provided for in the national legislation are somewhat similar to the World Bank requirements, there is a difference, which mainly relates to the categories of preliminary environmental assessment (screening). The national legislation defines the types of economic activity subject to environmental impact assessment (EIA). The procedure for carrying out the EIA consists of the following stages: (1) decision to conduct the EIA; (2) preliminary EIA, developed based on the project feasibility study; (3) EIA based on the project documentation - draft, working draft; and (4) post-project analysis, which takes place one year after the start of implementation of the activity. For facilities with minor environmental impact, only Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) should be filled in.

In the Kyrgyz Republic, there are two types of environmental assessments, the state and the public. The conclusion of the latter is an advisory opinion.

4.5 Requirements of the national legislation and the World Bank requirement for involuntary resettlement

The RPF includes a comparison of the requirements of national legislation and World Bank requirements for involuntary resettlement. The RPF defines the guidelines for resettlement. In case of a discrepancy between national legislation and World Bank policy 4.12 “Involuntary resettlement”, the provisions of the World Bank prevail.

The main provisions of the RPF:

1. General issues

The Guidance Document on development of appropriate measures to mitigate and provide compensations for land acquisition and impact on the social sector, caused by the planned work of subprojects whose sites have not yet been determined, is the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), which is developed based on the OP 4.12 “Involuntary resettlement” and is coordinated with the World Bank.

The RPF is a fundamental document for development of all activities involving land acquisition, restriction of access to land or services or loss of property. The RPF will highlight potential project impacts indicating the scale of such impact (temporary or constant) on land use/access to land or assets and will set amounts and procedures for payment of compensation and relocation allowances.

2. Preparation of RPF

The PIU is responsible for preparation of resettlement documentation. Based on recommendations and procedures presented in the RPF, the specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) will be developed for each specific sub-project, if necessary.

3. Development of RAP

The RAP will be drafted in consultation with project affected people (PAP) based on the RPF procedures. The prepared RAPs are published on the website of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic. Then the RAPs are sent out to the PAPs, LSGs and stakeholders for feedback. After the inclusion of feedback and approval by the PIU management, the RAPs according to the RPF procedures are passed to the WB for approval and only then are subject to implementation.

4. Valuation of impacted assets

Methods for valuation of assets exposed to the project impact will be applied according to the RPF.

5. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

If in the process of preparing the RAP the PAP will face problems associated with the resettlement process, for example, with respect to asset valuation, etc., the PAP has the right to file a complaint to the PIU. A general grievance redress process will be developed in the RPF.

6. Budget for implementation of RPF

In the RPF, a project budget for resettlement will be drawn up, which will be financed through rules and guidelines on administration and financial management, like any other activity eligible for payment under the project. Responsibility for payment of compensation and provision of other types of assistance is vested in the LSGs.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

The monitoring mechanisms will be consistent with the overall project monitoring plan, which will be implemented by the PIU. In all the RAPs, the objectives will be set that help to evaluate success of the plans. In order to assess whether these objectives are met, the RAP will specify the parameters to be monitored, establish monitoring stages and provide information on resources necessary for monitoring, as well as measures to redress the grievances. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be presented in each RAP.

8. Reporting

The PIU should annually submit to the WB the general information on the subprojects financed and their environmental and social impacts in order to assess and prevent any cumulative effects of the similar investments. The PIU will provide the WB's Mission for project supervision with all the results of environmental and social assessments and environmental and social impact plans prepared under the funded subprojects.

5. Potential environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures

5.1 Project scope of work

It is assumed that the main environmental and social impacts are possible from the following types of work, the performance of which envisages the implementation of Component 2 on rehabilitation / modernization and strengthening of seismic stability of buildings of priority educational institutions:

1. Dismantling of old pipes, registers, heating boilers, worn out water and sewer pipes;
2. Dismantling of worn out asbestos-containing slate covers;
3. Dismantling of rafters and under- the-slate roof slats;
4. Dismantling of walls and partitions;
5. Dismantling of worn out floor elements: rotted ground joists and slabs;
6. Dismantling of old windows and doors;
7. Demolition of old buildings or individual annexes to them with construction work at their place;
8. Strengthening of building structures (partitions, building frames, foundations);
9. Earth excavation during underpinning;
10. Stripping of old wall plaster and other types of work.

5.2 Environmental and social benefits

In general, the project will have positive environmental and social impacts due to implementation of works to enhance resilience to natural disaster risks, improve energy efficiency by reducing electricity consumption after reconstruction / modernization of priority schools and kindergartens, which will reduce costs of municipal budgets for power supply and improve the comfort of premises.

5.3 Potential negative environmental and social impacts

Short-term negative impacts on environmental components during the reconstruction / modernization of school premises under the Component 2, such as noise, construction dust and debris, and the safety of workers, students, school personnel and people living in nearby areas can be smoothly mitigated by implementation of appropriate prevention and (or) mitigation measures.

Organization of temporary points for workers is not planned, since the construction sites will locate in settlements with local potential and a certain scale of construction works. However, the following main potential negative environmental impacts are possible due to activities of contractors as a result of implementation of the Component 2:

Pollution of water resources
During operation of construction machinery, equipment and storage of waste, the leaks of fuels and lubricants, petroleum products and chemicals are possible that can pollute the soil, penetrate underground water, or drain into a surface irrigation network with subsequent ingress into rivers, which may result in their pollution / contamination with a negative impact on aquatic life.

Impacts on biodiversity
During earth excavation (digging trenches for reconstruction of sewers, water lines, rehabilitation of pipes to supply heat to schools, or fencing), it may be necessary to cut down green plantations. If woody shrub vegetation that is to be cut belongs to private individuals or commercial structures, the RPF procedures will be followed, with development of RAP for each person affected by the project, with mandatory compensation as for the loss of crops or as for a building material.

Noise, vibration and temporary air pollution
Dust will be formed as a result of construction work, transportation of construction materials / waste and the freight traffic. A significant increase in the noise level is expected during the construction, transportation of materials, operation of construction machinery, in particular, during excavation, work of pneumatic equipment during demolition of walls and foundations, work of building cranes. Noise and vibration will disturb local residents if the work is carried out in close proximity to residential areas.

Seismic zone
Work under the Component 2 is aimed at enhancing the seismic stability. To reconstruct the school foundations, walls and roofs, it is necessary to take into account potential seismic factors, their possible effects on the school infrastructure and, in accordance with criteria developed for selecting schools, to formulate a list of priorities. Measures to increase seismic safety may include work to strengthen existing walls made from unreinforced brickwork, using a new layer made of reinforced concrete or reinforced plaster, and also reinforcing the joints of the walls, floors and existing foundations. Performance of these types of work will impact both the growth of pollution due to construction waste and dusting, and physical factors (noise and vibration) due to the operation of construction machinery and equipment.

Construction waste formation
The following types of waste will be formed during the works: (i) construction waste, old metal structures from reconstructed boiler houses, heating systems and water supply systems, cut trees and bushes, domestic waste, obsolete equipment and materials; and (ii) hazardous waste - construction waste containing asbestos slate, asbestos-containing thermal insulation material, asbestos-containing poles and fences, as well as packing containers from paintwork and waste of mercury-containing lamps.

Dangerous production factors as a result of construction work
A direct impact on the safety and health of people in construction works can be caused by various factors during altitude, welding, glazing and wiring repair works, etc. The potential impact on the safety and health of workers is also associated with occupational injuries such as falling structures, etc.

Safety of road traffic and pedestrians
Direct or indirect threat to safety of traffic and pedestrians associated with the implementation of construction activities during reconstruction / modernization of schools. All possible efforts will be made to minimize the time of presence of machinery and trucks on the roads and directly on the school sites in order to prevent any incidents or damage to property. Drivers will be warned that they should move with caution, since the traffic intensity can increase the number of road accidents.

Social impacts
Negative social impacts during the construction phase are assumed to be minimal and they will be limited by disturbance from noise, vibration and, possibly, some traffic disturbances in/or around residential areas and restriction of access to facilities of social significance. Possible *stressors* are associated with regional and ethnic tensions due to a perception of unequal distribution of project benefits.

Particular attention should be paid to the placement of schoolchildren when construction works and educational process are going simultaneously, and when there is no possibility to carry out them at the same time, preventive displacement measures have to be developed. In this case, the PIU jointly with school administrations and local authorities, should organize sanitary-hygienic facilities, as well as to resolve issues related to organization of places for temporary garbage collection and its timely disposal along with issues of temporary relocation of schoolchildren to other buildings.

When the learning process is carried out along with repairs / reconstruction of buildings, then it is necessary to use technical means, such as temporary barriers to prevent children, teachers and school attendants from entering the work area, because there are potential risks of harm to health of schoolchildren and staff present in schools during performance of the repair works. To manage the risk, it is necessary to start and carry out the repair works strictly according to the approved schedule. Technical personnel who carry out work in the reconstructed buildings must comply with the requirements of labor protection and fire safety, not allowing students and school personnel to enter the construction area.

Involuntary resettlement

Compulsory acquisition of land plots that causes the direct or indirect economic or social impact of the project is associated with: (i) loss of benefits from the use of land plots due to their compulsory acquisition; (ii) loss of assets or access to them; (iii) loss of income or livelihood; and (iv) social integration. If impact of subproject on individuals or commercial structures relates to the acquisition of land or assets, the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 “Involuntary resettlement” will be followed, which provides safeguards for addressing and mitigating the risks of impoverishment associated with involuntary resettlement in the framework of development projects. The main provisions related to resettlement are set out in the RPF that developed for ERIK.

5.4 Proposed mitigation measures

All work should be carried out after obtaining the necessary permits, including permission to conduct construction and installation works from the State Agency for Architecture and Construction under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as registration of the commencement of work in the territorial bodies of the SETI.

Organizational measures

Prior to the commencement of work, it is necessary to inform the territorial bodies of the SETI and the public about the planned activities through the media and (or) the notice at the facilities where work is planned, by disclosing the ESMP and the RAP (if necessary) for each subproject. All activities required for implementing safeguards for environmental protection and monitoring should be planned and provided for in the budget of the work plans of the Customer, contractors and subcontractors. Work should be carried out in a safe manner, providing for minimal impact on the public and the environment.

Safety and health of people during the works on reconstruction / modernization

Workers should use PPE (helmets, goggles, safety belts and safety shoes). Before starting the work the workers should be instructed on the rules of labor safety. In addition, it is necessary to constantly check machinery and equipment to identify and repair malfunctions, to observe periods of equipment repair, to conduct training and instruction of workers carrying out maintenance of mechanical equipment, tools and devices on the safety methods and means of work. It is forbidden to: give defective or unchecked tools for operation, as well as leave unattended mechanical tools connected to the electrical network or air-feed hoses; pull and twist cables and air hoses; cables and hoses must not cross with wire ropes, electrical cables; it is prohibited holding the rotating elements of mechanized tools. It is necessary to strictly comply with the current regulations on the safe operation of cranes / earthmoving machinery and welding. The principal requirements in this regard are indicated in the proposed impact mitigation measures of the ESMF.

Air pollution control and dust minimizing

It is necessary to store demolition wastes in the controlled area, sprayed with water to reduce dusting. During operation of the pneumatic equipment / wall destruction, the dusting should be suppressed by constantly spraying of water. Open burning of construction / waste materials at the site is not allowed. When transporting any dust-forming materials to the site of reconstruction work, the cargo must be sprayed or covered.

Reducing impact on the soil-vegetable layer

If felling of trees and bushes is inevitable, it is necessary to compensate for the damage by planting trees / bushes in places coordinated with local authorities.

Contamination of soil and water

Maintenance and refueling of construction machinery and equipment must be performed in service centers, outside the construction site. In case of performing these works on the site, it is necessary to provide an impermeable surface and have a stock of absorbing substances in case of an emergency spill. Washing of machines near surface water bodies should be prohibited. Do not store construction materials, if possible. Otherwise, the building material should be stored on the construction site and be protected from the atmospheric forcing. Used crankcase oil, stocks of combustive-lubricating materials and other dangerous substances should also be stored on an impermeable surface, preferably under a shelter, and should be protected from fire. In case there are construction camps for workers, 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.

Waste collection and recycling

Waste should be minimized and separated. Open burning and illegal dumping of any waste is strictly prohibited.
Non-hazardous waste - demolition waste and others, as well as wastes containing asbestos, will be disposed at the special landfills in coordination with local authorities. The construction contractor will receive a permit for the waste disposal.
Maintenance of construction equipment and machines will be carried out in specialized service centers, which also take worn tires, filters and waste oil.
Containers for waste disposal will be placed to collect domestic waste from the construction site. The regular removal of domestic waste will be coordinated with local authorities.

Handling of asbestos-containing waste

The general approach in dealing with these materials is that construction companies should not allow the crushing and (or) destruction of waste and should ensure their disposal in a closed area in order to prevent their unauthorized removal by any person. In addition, construction companies should also not allow the discharge of asbestos fibers into the air as a result of crushing and should carry out dust suppression measures. Workers should wear special clothing, gloves and respirators. Use of asbestos-containing materials is not allowed in the selected subprojects.

Solving the issue of disturbance of local communities

Local communities should be notified of timing and scope of the planned work. If work is carried out near or in close proximity to residential areas, then working hours should be strictly limited to daylight and the site should be sprayed with water to prevent dusting. Use special pointers, fencing, and passages (if necessary). It is necessary to limit the speed of movement of vehicles. Temporary storage of construction materials and waste, as well as parking of construction machinery, should not block or restrict access of local residents to their property and public places or, if unavoidable, alternative temporary routes should be organized.

Safety of traffic and pedestrians

Waste and material storage areas should be clearly marked. Work should be planned and undertaken in such a way as to minimize traffic disturbance and risk to local residents. The personnel operating the construction machinery must have the appropriate licenses and be trained.

Resettlement issues

The World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 “Involuntary resettlement” provides for safeguards for addressing and mitigating the risks of impoverishment associated with involuntary resettlement in the framework of development projects. The main objectives of OP 4.12 are that involuntary resettlement should be prevented, if possible. At

least, socio-economic impact should be minimized and affected persons should be able to benefit from the project. Consultations should be conducted with the affected persons and they should be able to participate in planning and implementation of the resettlement program. The resettled persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve living conditions and standards, or at least to restore them to the pre-project level.

To address the negative impacts of involuntary resettlement, the World Bank policy requires that affected persons:

(a) be informed of their opportunities and rights in connection with resettlement;
(b) participate in consultations and had the choice of various feasible resettlement options;
(c) immediately receive full compensation for losses related to loss of property;
(d) receive assistance, for example, relocation allowances when changing place of residence;
(e) receive, in addition to compensation, development assistance, for example, in the form of access to loans and training programs, employment opportunities;
(f) Vulnerable persons among resettled people, such as people with disabilities, older people, women, widows and children, should receive targeted social assistance.

All activities on these issues will be carried out in full compliance with the terms of the ERIK' Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), including when preparing the Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs), if necessary.

5.5 Scope and objectives of ESMP

ESMP is considered a mandatory document for each subproject. It will be developed by the EA consultant of the PIU in the format of the ESMP checklist (Annex 1) for each sub-project after formation of priority list. ESMP must be observed during the project implementation, because it is an environmental assessment tool and 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, compensate them, or reduce to an acceptable level. ESMP (see Annex 1) describes measures to mitigate the specific impacts resulting from the construction, reconstruction of buildings or structures, including labor protection and safety engineering during earthworks, collection and disposal of solid and hazardous waste.

The PIU will be responsible for development of the ESMP, monitoring the compliance of all ERIK funded activities in the environmental and social spheres. Environmental monitoring of the work will be carried out according to the ESMP described in this document. Ecological and social monitoring involves regular inspection of the sites of all activities and monitoring of implementation of the ESMP and the RAP, if necessary.

The contractors and beneficiaries of the Project are obliged to comply with the Project' ESMP (RAP, if necessary). The construction contractor must have special personnel responsible for implementation of the ESMP during the construction phase. The PIU will monitor the implementation of mitigation measures and adherence to good practices prescribed by these documents and, if shortcomings are identified, will notify subproject contractors / beneficiaries of identified problems and will require corrective actions. In case of non-elimination of shortcomings and a serious violation of requirements of the RAP / ESMP, the PIU will impose sanctions for breach of the contract. ESMP will be included in the tender documentation for execution of works, and the RAP, if necessary, will be attached to the work contracts, and thus, contractors will be obliged to comply with the requirements of this documentation. The contractor will receive a copy of the RAP after its preparation, will familiarize with the expected impact on the resettlement and ensure a minimum extent of this type of impact. In cases where the RAP requires repair or restoration of the property of the Project affected population (PAP), these measures can be included in the contract with the construction company.

The ESMP template is proposed in Annex 1, based on which an individual ESMP will be developed for each sub-project of the PIU taking into account the features of the facility. The document considers approaches to preventing, prohibiting and mitigating the impact during implementation of contracts for construction /

rehabilitation works, dismantling or installation with local impact. ESMP should be developed (adjusted) using data on environmental and social impacts set out in this ESMF.

Since the Project under the Component 2 includes standard small-scale activities for rehabilitation of public buildings - schools, it is proposed to use the standard format of the ESMP checklist (the “ESMP Checklist”) prepared by the World Bank to provide “pragmatic good practice” and developed for each of the sub-projects under way to ensure compliance and compatibility with the safeguards requirements.

6. Responsibilities and Institutional arrangements

Taking into account the multi-sectoral nature of the project and the growing need to improve disaster risk management in key sectors of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic will coordinate and oversee the project implementation as a whole and ensure sustainability of the project after implementation of the disaster risk management program.

The PIU, located in the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic, is responsible for the overall coordination and supervision of the program implementation as a whole, fiduciary aspects and measures to reduce social and environmental impacts for all components, as well as for technical aspects and quality control for Component 1.

The PIU is responsible for implementation of measures to reduce social and environmental impacts for all the project components with involvement of the EA Consultant; the PIU will develop the ESMP for each subproject. After approval of the ESMP by the MoES of the KR and endorsement by the WB, the monitoring will be carried out during the project implementation in accordance with the Monitoring Plan (PM) developed as part of the ESMP, which specify the responsibility of PIU and Contractors for implementing social and environmental safety measures, including Labor Protection and Safety Engineering issues during performance of construction / rehabilitation works.

The Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic and the State Agency of Architecture, Construction and Housing-and-Communal Services under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic are responsible for the technical aspects and quality control under the Component 2.

The State Service for Regulation and Oversight of the Financial Market under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic is responsible for the technical aspects and quality control under the Component 3.

7. Public consultations and Information disclosure

The PIU will be responsible for the disclosure to public of documents on environmental and social issues developed for the purposes of ERIK. Such documents include ESMF and RPF, as well as ESMP and RAP (if necessary) for all subprojects. Consultations with the project stakeholders, in particular with local communities, where the Project will have a direct impact, are a compulsory condition for the development of ESMF and RPF. Feedback and suggestions of the public are included in the drafts of these documents before they are finalized. The ESMF and the RPF will be made public in Russian, Kyrgyz and English on the website of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The consultation process will be carried out before work commences, according to the following list of actions for planning consultations and information disclosure:

- The preparation of public consultations should take into account the geographical, gender and cultural characteristics of the locality and the local population;
- Notifications on public consultations should be sent to interested persons one week before the scheduled date for consultations;
- Materials provided to the local population prior to the consultation should be accessible for their understanding;
- Consultations should be held in a public place, not in the government institution;
- It is necessary to ensure that there is a complete list of signatures of the participants of consultations;
- Oral feedback and answers to questions should be fully recorded;
- The detailed minutes of consultations should be kept, including the names of speakers and their statements;

- During two weeks after public consultations, it is necessary to provide the population with opportunity to give feedback;
- Based on the feedback received, a detailed table of all written and oral feedback should be developed and responses to them provided, taking into account the following principles: it is necessary to show that feedback and suggestions are taken into account in the project preparation. The answers should be productive and contain constructive explanations as to how the proposal is taken into account, or what alternative approach is used;
- When implementing the proposals of stakeholders, the due regard for their responses should be demonstrated;
- The feedback from the affected persons should be taken into account. Affected people should participate in the processes of planning, development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project.

8. Component 5 Emergency Response
Environmental Impact Assessment in the event of an emergency

8.1 Introduction and general approaches

The purpose of this component is to build the capacity of the Kyrgyz Republic to respond more effectively to natural disasters. After an unfavorable natural or anthropogenic event that causes a serious catastrophe, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic may ask the World Bank to redistribute the project funds to this component in the event of a potential natural disaster, in order to partially cover the costs of emergency relief and recovery. This component can also be used to send additional funds if they become available as a result of an emergency. In case of application, potential funds can be mobilized in accordance with World Bank procedures for rapid response to crisis and emergency situations, which will allow minimizing the prior preparation procedures and fiduciary requirements and requirements for measures to reduce social and environmental impacts.

Specific eligible costs in the "Goods" category are: i) construction materials; water, land and air vehicles, including supplies and spare parts; (ii) school supplies and equipment; (iii) medical supplies and equipment; (iv) oil and fuel products; (v) construction and industrial equipment; (vi) communications equipment; (vii) seeds and fertilizers; and viii) food and water containers and any other items that may be acceptable to the Bank and agreed between the Government and the Bank.

Specific eligible costs in the "Works" category can include: emergency infrastructure works (repair, rehabilitation, construction, etc.) to reduce the risks associated with a natural disaster for the affected population.

Specific eligible costs in the "Services" category can include urgent research (technical, social, environmental, etc.) required as a result of the natural disaster consequences (identification of priority works, feasibility studies, conducting appropriate analyzes, etc.).

Component 5 "Contingent Emergency Response" will be used in accordance with the World Bank procedures for rapid response to crisis and emergency situations. Activities under this Component will cover both natural disasters and man-made disasters. This component will not have any lists of positive or negative types of impacts. Therefore, it is extremely difficult to describe the potential risks and mitigation measures that are associated with emergency response and potential vulnerable places and / or groups. In this regard, this chapter describes the process for selecting potential types of activities and institutional arrangements for ensuring environmental and social due diligence, monitoring and necessary capacity building measures. The selection process will indicate which emergency response measures can be conducted without any additional environmental or social assessment and which ones will require assessment (and at what level) prior to their implementation. Component 5 will not finance any activities that will be assigned to Category "A" in accordance with WB OP 4.01 "Environmental Assessment".

8.2 General mitigation measures for Component 5

Key actions to minimize adverse environmental and social impacts through the development of Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), detailing the appropriate mitigation and management measures, will be as follows:

- Avoid or minimize deforestation in preparation for restoration work in the target areas in order to reduce the chance of soil erosion and damage to the natural habitat. This can be done by working in areas where felling has already been done, where the infrastructure existed prior to a natural disaster / emergency situation, or by minimizing deforestation where new areas were identified, because it was recognized that existing facilities are in unsatisfactory condition;

- It is necessary to develop an irrigation infrastructure to prevent localized erosion. Construction works usually subject the soil to erosion. Therefore, careful development of projects for restoration and reconstruction of irrigation systems can allow avoiding the occurrence of problems associated with erosion;
- After the completion of construction work, it is necessary to plant greenery around the facilities, so that the land is not exposed to destructive forces;
- Proper disposal of asbestos will be one of the responsibilities of contractors. Asbestos can be safely disposed in the sealed plastic containers, for example, in municipal landfills;
- Ensure the availability of suitable sanitation facilities for builders near the workplaces in order to prevent contamination of water and soil with human waste in the vicinity of workplace and the surrounding areas;
- Do not allow restoration work and burial of waste near waterways to ensure protection of the water resources;
- Construction sites and work sites should have an appropriate waste management regime that provides for the establishment of a waste management hierarchy, which addresses the issues of prevention, reduction, reuse, recovery, recycling, disposal, and only after these are done, disposal. In particular, these frameworks help to prevent or minimize waste formation, as far as possible; in cases where it is impossible to avoid waste formation, it is necessary to look for ways to minimize, restore and reuse them; and in cases where waste cannot be recovered or reused, consider the possibility of their processing, destruction and disposal in an environmentally safe manner.

8.3. Overview of nature-conservative measures in implementation of Component 5

If Component 5 is to be launched, the action initiator, i.e. the applicant, together with application for funding of the response and recovery activities, will have to fill in the Environmental Audit Form (Annex 8, Part I). The information provided in this Form will be used by the EA Consultant of the PIU to assess the extent of activities in terms of their environmental impact and the necessary mitigation measures. After that, the EA Consultant will need to fill in the Environmental Category Form (Annex 8, Part II), in which the subprojects are assigned a category of safeguards in accordance with WB OP 4.01 “Environmental Assessment”. Also, the EA Consultant will need to specify which type of additional environmental assessment (EIA, ESMP) is required to determine the impacts and required measures to mitigate the consequences of subproject. The EA Consultant will need to submit both forms for agreement to the World Bank Safeguards specialists. No activities can be financed without the agreement of environmental forms, whereas the necessary environmental studies (EIA, ESMP) can be carried out simultaneously with recovery / response operations.

8.4. General measures for Medical Waste Management for Component 5

Medical and chemical wastes (including water, reagents, infected materials, etc.) from labs, quarantine facilities, ICUs, that are supported through this component under COVID 19 can have a substantial impact on the environment and human health. Wastes that may be generated from medical facilities and labs could include liquid contaminated waste, chemicals, and other hazardous materials, and other waste from labs and quarantine and isolation centers including sharp objects, used in diagnosis and treatment. In emergency cases, an increase in the amount of medical waste, including infected, is inevitable. Such cases can be observed both in basic hospitals and in primary health care institutions, as well as in field and mobile hospitals. Prevention of the entry of infected waste into the environment (air, water, soil), and the prevention of the spread of infection by humans and animals should be carried out, among other epidemiological measures, by the proper collection of medical waste, disinfection measures at place or transportation to remote disinfection facilities and disposal sites, and the subsequent destruction or burial of residues. Besides the medical waste other things should be under careful

attention, such as clothing and personal protective gear for medical personnel, other people who have been in contact with infected people, and (depending on the type of infection) social and environmental objects that are at risk of infection and act as possible carriers of the infection (public transport, shops, cultural and educational institutions, etc.).

If the first signs of an infection occur in emergency situations, the project should take a set of preventive measures to hamper the infection spread. These measures should be developed in close collaboration with representatives of health authorities, and locally with local doctors, and reflected in special action plans for the project as a whole, and as a site-specific plans for particular project sites. An Infection Control and Waste Management Plan (ICWMP) will also be prepared to prevent or minimize adverse impacts. The Plan will require on-site disinfection and utilization of all wastes related to COVID-19 testing or treatment and will also contain strict protocols for disinfecting and packing such waste for transportation to the nearest medical waste treatment facility if on site destruction is not possible. If necessary, the project will hire a specialist or consultant on infectious protection and medical waste management to develop, implement and monitor the implementation of such measures.

ANNEX 1: Draft checklist of ESMP for reconstruction / modernization of schools

The ESMP checklist consists of the following sections:

Part 1 is a descriptive part that indicates project details and organizational and legislative aspects; it presents the project description, the need for capacity building program, and description of the public consultation process. The description should indicate the social significance of building, the number of people using or benefiting from modernization of the building, and covered gender aspects, as necessary. This section should consist of approximately two pages. Annexes with additional information can be added, if necessary.

Part 2 includes the checklist for screening potential environmental and social impacts in a simplified form "YES / NO". If the "Yes" response initiates any activity or problem, a reference is made to the relevant section in the table in Part C, which describes activities for environmental and social management and mitigation measures.

Part 3 is an environmental monitoring plan that should be followed to properly implement the measures initiated in Part B. This part is drafted in the same format as proposed in the standard safeguard requirements for Category B Projects.

Part 4 contains a simple monitoring plan that will help the Contractor and authorities, as well as the World Bank Specialists, to monitor the proper implementation of environmental management and protective actions and to identify deviations and shortcomings in a timely manner.

Parts 2 and 3 have been designed in such a way as to provide concrete and feasible environmental and social measures that are understandable to non-professionals (e.g., for contractor facility managers) and that are easy to check and implement. ESMP should be included in the Bill of Quantities and the specifications for bidders. The structure of Part 4 is also designed in such a way as to make it easier for officers that are not specialists in this field to monitor key parameters using simple means.

CONTENT

COMPONENT 1: GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT AND FACILITY

PART 1: GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT AND FACILITY. ORGANIZATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS				
Country				
Project name				
Scope of project work and activity				
Organizational arrangements (Name and contact information)	WV (Team Leader)	Project Management	Local partners and/or recipient	
Implementation activities (Name and contact information)	Supervision of compliance with safeguards	Supervision by the local counterparty	Supervision by the local inspection	Contractor
DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY				
Name of facility				
Description of location of the facility			Annex 1 Site map [] Yes [] No Annex 2 Waste management agreement / permit Annex 3 Building permit (if required)	
Who owns the site?				
Who will benefit from the project implementation (for example, students, teachers, hospital patients, etc.)?				
Description of geographical, physical, biological, geological, hydrographic and socio-economic situation				
Location and distance from the source of supply of materials, especially, filling compounds, water and stones				
LEGISLATION				

Specify the national and local regulatory documents and required permits for execution of project works	
PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS	
Specify when and where the public consultation was conducted	
INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING	
Is the capacity building envisaged?	[ ] No or [ ] Yes. If "Yes", Annex 4 contains a capacity building program
Was there a local source of labor?	[] No or [] Yes. If not, provide a brief explanation

PART 2: SCREENING OF SAFEGUARDS AND SITUATIONS LAUNCHING THE PROCEDURES

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL / SOCIAL IMPACT FOR SITUATIONS LAUNCHING THE PROCEDURES			
	Activity / question	**Condition**	**Launching actions**
Will the following types of work be carried out at the site?	X. Does the project activity fall under the Category A, as specified in OP 4.01, paragraph 8 (a)	[ ] Yes [ ] No	If answer is "Yes", the project does not meet the requirements
	A. Rehabilitation of building	[ ] Yes [ ] No	If answer is "Yes", see Section **A** below
	B. Construction of new small-scale structures or infrastructure	[ ] Yes [ ] No	If answer is "Yes", see Section **A** below
	C. Impact on the sewage effluent system from the facility	[ ] Yes [ ] No	If answer is "Yes", see Section **B** below
	D. Historical building (s) and districts	[ ] Yes [ ] No	If answer is "Yes", see Section **C** below
	E. Acquisition of the land plot[8]	[ ] Yes [ ] No	If answer is "Yes", see Section **D** below
	F. Hazardous or toxic materials[9]	[ ] Yes [ ] No	If answer is "Yes", see Section **E** below
	G. Impact on forests and / or protected areas	[ ] Yes [ ] No	If answer is "Yes", see Section **F** below
	H. Risk of unexploded ordnance	[ ] Yes [ ] No	If answer is "Yes", see Section **G** below
	I. Safety of traffic and pedestrians	[ ] Yes [ ] No	If answer is "Yes", see Section **H** below

[8] Acquisition of a land plot involves the resettlement of local residents; change in their sources of livelihood or income, intrusion into privately owned territories, that is, land plots that are acquired or transferred for the project, and affects people who live and / or spontaneously settled and (or) carry out commercial activities on the acquired land (for example, keep kiosks).

[9] Toxic / hazardous materials include, but are not limited to, asbestos, toxic paints, toxic solvents, residues of lead-based paints, and suchlike.

PART 3: MITIGATION MEASURES

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECK LIST
0. General conditions	Information dissemination and safety at the site	(a) Local construction and environmental inspectorates, as well as local residents, were notified of upcoming work. (b) The public was informed of the work through appropriate media messages and / or posting of advertisements in public areas (including on site). (c) All permits for construction or rehabilitation work required by the legislation have been obtained. (d) Contractor formally agrees that all work will be carried out in a disciplined and safe manner and organized so as to minimize the impact on local residents and the natural environment. (e) Personal protective equipment for workers will comply with the international best practice standards (continuous use of protective helmets and, if necessary, protective masks, goggles, safety belts and safety shoes). (f) Markers will be placed at the site to inform workers of the basic rules and standards that should be observed.
A. General rehabilitation and/or construction activity	Air quality	(a) Dust control measures, such as spraying and soil moistening, will be applied in digging works. (b) Demolition wastes, excavated soil and filling compounds will be stored in a specially designated area, and will also be moistened to prevent dust formation. (c) In case of pneumatic drilling or fracturing of road pavement and bases, the dust will be absorbed by the constant spraying of water and / or installation of dust collection screens at the work site. (d) Prevent the entering of soil and debris to the surrounding areas (sidewalks, roads) to avoid the spread of dust. (e) Prevent the open burning of construction materials / wastes at the work site. (f) Construction machinery must comply with emission regulations of the Kyrgyz Republic; proper operation and maintenance will be ensured, and there will be no excessive accumulation of unused construction equipment at the work site.
	Noise	(a) Construction noise is allowed only at a specified time in accordance with the work permit obtained. (b) During performance of work, the engine casings of generators, air compressors and other power mechanical equipment must be closed and the equipment should be placed as far as possible from residential areas.
	Water quality	(a) Appropriate erosion and silt control measures will be taken at the site, for example, by using bales of hay and / or by installing barriers that prevent dislocation of sedimentary material out of the site and increase the turbidity of nearby streams and rivers.

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECK LIST
	Collection and recycling of waste	(a) For all major types of construction waste generated during digging, demolition and construction work, collection points and export routes will be established. (b) Mineral wastes from construction and dismantling will be separated from simple debris, organic, liquid and chemical wastes by sorting at the site and storing in proper containers. (c) Collection and removal of construction debris will be carried out by specialized licensed enterprises. (d) In order to confirm the proper collection and disposal in accordance with the project, garbage disposal will be recorded. (e) In all possible cases, contractor should ensure recycling of materials (except for asbestos).
B. Impact on the sewage effluent system from the facility	Water quality	(a) Uncontrolled discharge of groundwater, discharge of waste water, cement mortar or any contaminated water into underground or adjacent streams or rivers shall not be allowed; the contractor will receive the necessary licenses and permits for water collection and controlled effluent to public sewage systems. (b) The required storm drainage systems shall be installed and siltation, contamination, blockage or other adverse impact on natural streams, rivers, ponds, and lakes as a result of construction work shall not be allowed. (c) Procedures should be developed to prevent and respond to emergency spill of fuel, lubricants, and other toxic or poisonous substances. (d) Cleaning of construction machinery and equipment will be carried out exclusively in designated areas, the water flow from which will not contaminate natural water sources.
C. Historic buildings	Cultural heritage	(a) If construction work is carried out in the vicinity of a historic building or in a historic area, notifications and approvals/permits from local authorities are required and all construction activities must be carried out in accordance with local and national legislation. (b) Measures should be taken so that, if artifacts or other “accidental finds” are discovered during excavation or construction work, the fact of detection is recorded, officials are notified, and work on the site is suspended or changed to take into account such findings.
D. Land acquisition	Plan / scheme of land acquisition	(a) If land acquisition was not foreseen but is required, or if the loss of income sources for legitimate or illegal land users was not expected, but can occur, then it is necessary to consult the Project Team Leader of the Bank. (b) An approved land acquisition plan / scheme will be implemented (if required by the project).

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECK LIST
E. Toxic materials	Collection and disposal of asbestos	(a) If there is asbestos in the project site, it must be clearly labeled as hazardous material. (b) If possible, asbestos will be placed in appropriate sealed containers to minimize its impact. (c) Before removing asbestos (if removal is necessary), it will be treated with a moisturizing compound to reduce the formation of asbestos dust. (d) Qualified and experienced professionals will be allowed to work with asbestos. (e) If there is a need for temporary storage of asbestos-containing materials, all wastes should be placed in secure closed containers, provided with appropriate marking. Safety measures will be taken against unauthorized removal of asbestos from the site. (f) Removed asbestos can not be reused.
	Collection and disposal of toxic / hazardous materials	(a) When temporarily stored in the area for hazardous or toxic materials, such substances will be placed in reliable containers, on which the composition and properties are to be specified, as well as an information on handling of such substances. (b) Containers with dangerous substances should be placed in sealed containers to avoid leaks and leaching. (c) Waste transportation will be carried out by specialized licensed carriers with disposal at the designated facilities. (d) Paints with toxic components or solvents or lead based paints will not be used.

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECK LIST
F. Impact on forests, marshes and / or protected areas	Protection of ecosystem	(a) No damage will be caused to recognized 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, forage, fell trees or cause other harm. (b) It is necessary to conduct survey and inventory of large trees near the construction site; it is necessary to put pointers, build a fence, protect the root system and prevent any damage to the trees. (c) Adjacent wetlands and streams will be protected from effluents from the site by appropriate measures to erosion and silt control, for example, by using bales of hay and / or installing barriers. (d) The use of adjacent areas, especially protected areas, for reserve excavations, temporary quarries and waste dumps is not allowed.
H. Road traffic and pedestrians safety	Direct or indirect threat to road traffic and pedestrians safety in connection with construction activity	1) In accordance with national legislation, the Contractor guarantees proper protection of the construction site and traffic control related to construction. This includes the following measures, among others: ▪ Placement of signboards, warning signs, barriers and signs of detour: the site should be clearly visible and the public should be aware of all potential hazards. ▪ Traffic management system and training of employees, especially in terms of entry to the site and intensive traffic near the city. Arrangement of safe passageways and crossings for passengers in places where traffic is blocked. ▪ Correction of working hours in view of local traffic load, for example, avoidance of serious transportation activities during peak hours and during intensive transhumance. ▪ Active participation of the trained employees in clearly visible clothing in traffic regulation at the construction site to ensure safe and convenient passage of the population. ▪ Providing safe and permanent access to office premises, shops and places of residence during performance of construction work.

PART 4: MONITORING PLAN							
Stage / Project activities	**Which** parameter is subject to monitoring?	**Where** will monitoring take place?	**How** will monitoring be performed?	**When?** (Define the frequency / or on a permanent basis?)	**Why** the parameter is monitored?	**Cost** (if not included in the project budget)	**Who** Is responsible for monitoring?
During project implementation							
Health and safety of workers	- Construction workers use special clothing and personal protective equipment; - Strict compliance with the rules of operation of construction equipment and the use of personal protective equipment; - Strict compliance with the laws and regulations of the KR governing construction work; - Availability of basic fire-fighting tools and means; - Availability of records on training and receipt of instructions on labor safety	Construction site	Visual observation and analysis of submitted documentation	During construction and in accordance with government regulations related to ensuring occupational safety and health	Reduce the probability of injuries and accidents for builders	PIU costs, as part of the project implementation costs	PIU
Provision with construction materials (e.g., paints / solvents)	Purchase of construction materials from registered suppliers	In the office or at the supplier's warehouse	Checking labels on materials and / or certificates, if available.	During contracting	Ensure the reliability of construction materials and their safety for human health	PIU costs, as part of the project implementation costs	PIU
Transportation of construction	- Technical condition of vehicles and machinery;	- Constructio n site;	Quality control of roads adjacent to the	Random inspections	- Limit contamination of soil and air	PIU costs, as part of the project	PIU

materials and garbage **Travel of construction machinery**	- Protection of cargo in a vehicle with help of special upholstery; - Compliance with the established time and routes of transportation	- Routes of transportation of construction materials and garbage	construction site in the traffic direction according to the route	during working hours	with exhaust gases; - Limit inconvenience to the local population caused by noise and vibration; - Minimize traffic stoppages	implementation costs	Main Department of the Patrol Police of the Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic
Maintenance of construction equipment	- Washing machines and construction equipment outside the construction site or at the maximum distance from natural watercourses; - Refueling or lubrication of construction equipment outside the construction site or in a pre-determined isolated area	Construction site	Check of works	Random inspections during working hours	- Prevent contamination of water and soil with oil products as a result of equipment operation; - Timely localize the fire and reduce the possible damage	PIU costs, as part of the project implementation costs	PIU
Formation of non-hazardous construction waste	- Temporary storage of construction waste in specially designated places; - Timely removal of waste to officially authorized places	Construction site; Garbage dump	Check of works and analysis of supporting documents for collection and transportation of waste	Periodically, during construction and after its completion	- Prevent pollution of soil, surface and ground water; - Do not allow accidents at the construction site due to scattered fragments of construction materials and waste;	PIU costs, as part of the project implementation costs There are no specific additional costs: it is included in general responsibilities of the Municipality	PIU Municipality

					- Maintain the aesthetic view of construction site and adjacent territory		
Formation of garbage as a result of dismantling of worn-out equipment	- Temporary storage of dismantled equipment and pipes on specially designated sites; - Transportation of dismantled equipment and pipes to the metal processing plant	Construction site / Installation site; Processing enterprise	Check of works	Periodically, during the construction / installation and after its completion	- Prevent pollution of soil, surface and ground water; - Do not allow accidents at the construction site due to scattered fragments of construction materials and waste; - Maintain the aesthetic view of construction site and adjacent territory	PIU costs, as part of the project implementation costs	PIU
Formation of construction waste containing asbestos as a result of roof replacement, dismantling of pipes, poles, fences	- Removal of roofing sheets containing asbestos, with minimal crushing to prevent dust formation; - Spraying of roofing sheets with water during removal to minimize dust formation; - Temporary storage of dismantled roofing sheets in a specially	Construction site; Garbage dump	Check of works; Analysis of supporting documents for collection and transportation of garbage	Periodically, during construction and after its completion	- Prevention of harm to the health of construction workers and other people who can get to the construction site; - Prevention of harm to the	PIU costs, as part of the project implementation costs There are no specific additional costs: it is included in general responsibilities of the Municipality	PIU Municipality

	designated place, covering their surface; - Timely removal of roofing sheets in closed cargo transport to the special place for disposal; - Backfilling of asbestos containing garbage with earth layer at the final disposal site; - At each stage of work, the use of special clothing and personal protective equipment (glasses and respirators) by workers and employees responsible for working with asbestos-containing garbage				health of garbage recycling workers and other people who can get to the place of waste disposal		
Formation of toxic waste due to replacement of mercury lamps	- Strict separation of used mercury lamps and other types of garbage accumulated in public buildings; - Preparation of toxic waste for temporary storage by placing in containers and full marking (details of composition, substances and information on disposal); - Recycling and utilization by a contractor who has a license for waste disposal	- Territory of public buildings	Visual inspection	Periodically, during storage and processing of toxic waste	Do not allow contamination of soil and water	PIU costs, as part of the project implementation costs	PIU State Inspection of Environmental and Technical Safety

Public works (construction / installation / reconstruction)	Parameters are prescribed in the building permit - all special construction conditions required by different authorities	Project documentation; Construction permit	Part of the regular inspections conducted by PIU	During construction / installation and prior to the issuance of the Operating Permit	Regular inspections are prescribed in the construction permit to ensure compliance with environmental requirements in accordance with laws and regulations of the KR and ESMP	Included in contractors cost	Construction Manager PIU
	Air quality and noise	At the construction site	Visually	During the construction phase	Avoid environmental pollution and impact on the health of workers	Included in contractors cost	Construction Manager PIU
	Wastewater	At the construction site	Visually	During the construction phase	Avoid environmental pollution and impact on the health of workers	Included in contractors cost	Construction Manager PIU
Planning and restoration work on the construction site	Final cleaning of the construction site and permanent access roads, as well as the necessary landscape design of the territory	Construction site	Check of works	Final construction period	To minimize the loss of landscape aesthetic value as a result of construction works	Included in the costs of contractors	Construction Manager PIU

ANNEX 2. Types of economic activities subject to mandatory EIA in KR

1. Power engineering facilities:
   1) Central heating and power plants, heat power-stations, hydroelectric power stations;
   2) Industrial installations for production of electricity, steam and hot water;
   3) Gas-, oil-, oil products- and hot water pipelines;
   4) High-voltage power transmission line;
   5) Warehouses for oil and oil products, gas and solid fuel;
   6) Ash dumps.
2. Reservoirs.
3. Enterprises engaged in extraction and processing of oil, oil products and gas.
4. Production of construction materials (cement, asphalt, asbestos sheeting, asbestos-cement pipes).
5. Agriculture and Forestry:
   1) Farming intensification projects;
   2) Projects for land property management and reorganization;
   3) Projects for water resources management for farming purposes;
   4) Projects for land reclamation for changing the land use type;
   5) Poultry production units, intensive livestock units and fish farms;
   6) Land improvement projects.
6. Mining industry:
   1) Exploration and actual mining;
   2) Mineral output (carbonate of lime, basalt, salt, sand, gravel, clay, etc.);
   3) Coal miming;
   4) Ore mining;
   5) Ore treatment;
   6) Fabrication of base, rare and precious metals;
   7) Dispose and burial of waste, including hazardous and toxic waste.
7. Metal processing industry:
   1) machine-building industry;
   2) Manufacturing of semiconducting materials;
   3) Air and railway transport repair services;
   4) Manufacturing of radio- and television equipment;
   5) Foundry and metal-rolling production.
8. Glass production.
9. Production of pharmaceutical drugs, biological and protein substances.
10. Chemical industry.
11. Food industry:
   1) Fats and oils production;
   2) Meat and dairy products production;
   3) Sugar production;
   4) Tobacco production;
   5) Wine, spirits production;
   6) Alcohol production;
   7) Brewing;
   8) Canned food production.
12. Textile, leather and paper making industry:
   1) Primary processing of leather and fur;
   2) Chipboard, board and fiberboard industries;
   3) Leather industry;
   4) Paper making industry;
   5) Dye industry;
   6) Manufacturing of industrial rubber.
13. Warehouses for toxic, hazardous and radioactive substances.
14. Waste water treatment facilities, stack gas cleaning facilities.
15. Water intake systems for ground water.

16. Water supply systems in residential areas, hydro land reclaiming systems.
17. Construction of motor-roads and railways.
18. Airports fly ground, testing ground, inland ports, motordrome.
19. Construction of leisure and tourist facilities.
20. Arranging of industrial hub.
21. Waste water network.
22. Mountain lifts and ski passes.
23. Disposal, recycling and burial of industrial and consumer waste.
24. Refueling stations.
25. Motor vehicle service and presale preparation stations.

Types of activities that are not subject to EIA in the Kyrgyz Republic

The ordinary repair of the building
Internal construction work
Small construction inside the master plan, previously subjected to an EIA
Research and development that do not pose a threat and danger to the environment
Acquisitions that do not require actions that adversely affect the environment
Construction of houses, socio-cultural and communication facilities that do not have a threat (for example, connection to central heating systems, water supply and sewerage system)

ANNEX 3. Projects acceptable for WB financing

Category B Projects. Medium potential impact. The environmental and social management plan (ESMP) is required.

Gardening, agriculture, livestock, processing of agricultural products, food industry
Agricultural diversification and highly significant specialization (flowers, herbs, fruit, honey, improved varieties of seeds).
Livestock (stock farming, animals and poultry meat processing, slaughterhouses).
Processing of fruit and vegetables, conservation.
Manufacture of wines and other beverages.
Purchase of agricultural consumables and agricultural machinery.
Small forest plots.
Small industrial production, trade, retail trade, provision of services
Handicraft workshops (carpentry, blacksmithing, plumbing, electricity, repairs).
Creation and renovation of retail stores.
Creating grocery stores and providing personal services.
Warehouses and storage rooms.
Renovation and rehabilitation of community infrastructure.
Renovation / repair of public buildings (schools, clinics, libraries, public institutions for recreation).
Rural roads (repair and renovation).
Small irrigation systems (repair and restoration).
Renewal of utilities (for example, power lines, water supply, sewerage system, garbage disposal).
Small bridges (with spans <25m).

Category C Projects. Low potential impact.
Marketing and commercial services.
Professional services:

1. Current repair;
2. Work on internal renovation of buildings;
3. Small-scale construction, which is carried out with the previously evaluated master plan;
4. Inventory and environmental monitoring plans;
5. Research and development that does not cause any environmental consequences or hazards;
6. Procurement, which does not require agency' actions that have a negative impact on the environment;
7. Construction of residential buildings, social and cultural facilities, which do not have a harmful impact on the environment by their engineering services (connected to central heating, water supply, sewerage networks).

Examples of projects not acceptable for WB financing
Storage of explosive and hazardous substances.
Production or sale of hazardous substances containing carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic properties, including creosote and chlorinated solvents.
Maintenance and repair of chlorine / fluorocarbon devices (CFCs).
Storage and packaging of pesticides and herbicides.
Extraction of minerals (except for mining of sand, stones, and gravel in a small volume).

Projects that do not conform to the fundamental principles of the World Bank
Manufacture and processing of tobacco products.
Production, distribution or sale of illegal pesticides.
Sale of natural products from the CITES list.
Any activity involving significant use of radioactive materials.
Use or manufacture of chlorine / fluorocarbons (CFCs).
Production of products containing polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs).

ANNEX 4: Main normative and legal in the social sphere

The main legal document regulating the rights of citizens in land is the **Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic**, according to which the land is in state, municipal, private and other forms of ownership.

Article 12 includes:

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

Below are the articles of the **Land Code of the Kyrgyz Republic**[10], containing the most appropriate land use and land acquisition issues:

Article 4 Land ownership

1. In accordance with the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, land can be under the state, communal, private or other forms of ownership.

2. State - owned land shall include lands allocated to the state land users, forest and water funds land, specially protected natural territories, reserve stock land; border areas, land owned by the State Fund of Agricultural Land, pastures of rural settlements, pastures in areas of intensive use, as well as distant pastures, and other lands not transferred to private or municipal ownership.

   State ownership shall also include lands of state livestock breeding, seed-growing, experimental farms, testing stations and areas, bases of agricultural education and scientific research institutions founded on the lands of the State Fund of Agricultural Land, except for the lands allocated as a land plots to the citizens living and working in the respective farms.

   The State ownership right of land shall be exercised by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on the entire territory of the Republic and by the local state administrations within the jurisdiction established by the Code.

3. Lands within the borders of Aiyl Aimaks (AA) (Local executive bodies**)**, cities belong to the municipal property, except for the lands in private and state ownership.

   Management and disposal of municipal lands are exercised :

   within the borders of Aiyl Aimaks - by the executive body local self-government;

   within the borders of cities - by local self-government body;

   Management of lands in the state ownership within the borders of AAs and cities shall be exercised by the bodies of local self-government in cases stipulated by this Code.

4. Pastures cannot be transferred to private ownership or lease.

Article 7 Terms of land plot use by the land users

1. The use of a land plot may be unlimited (without indication of term) or fixed-term (temporary).
2. The use of land limited in term up to 50 years is recognized as the fixed-term (temporary) use of the land plot, including that based on a lease agreement. After expiration of this term, the period of land use may be extended following the mutual agreement of parties.

[10] Dated June 2, 1999 # 45. In edition of the Laws of the KR as of July 25, 2016 #137

3. Land plots shall be provided to foreign individuals for fixed-term (temporary) use only.
4. As a rule, agricultural land of the State Agricultural Land Fund shall be granted for lease for the period of not less than 5 years.

Article 35. Transfer of a land plot. Payment for transfer of a land plot (abstract from the Article)

1. The owner of a land plot or the land user may transfer his/her right to the land plot fully or partially to another individual or legal entity without any permission of state agencies unless otherwise provided by this Code, other legislative acts of the Kyrgyz Republic, and conditions of allocation of the land plot.

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

Article 53. Establishment of an easement

1. An easement may be established by the agreement of parties (voluntary easement) or, if necessary, by the decision of an authorized agency (involuntary easement).

2. Encumbrance of land with an easement shall not deprive the land owner or the land user of the right to use and dispose of the land plot.

Article 56. Purposes of establishment of an involuntary easement

1. In cases provided by this Code and other legislation, an authorized agency may establish involuntary easement upon request of an interested party.

2. The involuntary easement shall be established to provide:

1) access to a land plot if another access is impossible, extremely difficult, or requires incommensurate expenses;

2) laying and operation of electric transmission lines, communications, water supply, heat supply, reclamation, and other needs that may not be provided without establishment of the involuntary easement.

Article 57. Indemnification for losses related to establishment of the involuntary easement. Payment for the involuntary easement **(abstract from the Article)**

1. Infliction of loss upon a land owner or land user by establishment of the involuntary easement shall be subject to indemnification by the person in whose interests the easement is established.

Article 62. Termination of the title to a land plot

The title to land plot shall terminate in the following cases:

1) alienation of the right to land plot to another person;

2) foreclosure of the land plot owned or used following the claims of creditors as prescribed in the legislation;

3) death of the land owner or the land user in the absence of heirs;

4) voluntary waiver of the rights to land plot by the land owner or the land user;

5) expiration of the term of the land use;

6) termination of labor relations or equivalent relations, based on which the official land plot was allocated for use;

7) impossibility of further use of the land plot caused by a natural disaster;

8) withdrawal of the land plot based on and following the procedure stipulated in Chapter eleven of this Code.

9) Liquidation of the state or municipal land user, public association, social fund, and of a religious organization;

10) withdrawal of citizenship of the Kyrgyz Republic of the owner of the agricultural land plot or land plot, except in case of mortgage housing construction.

11) upon termination of the concession agreement, contract on mining concessions, production sharing agreements, as well as the termination of mineral rights;

12) termination of the public-private partnership agreement.

Article 66. Grounds for withdrawal of the land plot (abstract from the Article)

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

1. utilization of a land plot in violation of its targeted use;
2. withdrawal (redemption) of the land plot for the state and public needs in accordance with provisions of this Chapter;
3. failure to use a land plot or part of the land plot allocated for agricultural production within three years;
4. failure to use within the specified period a land plot allocated for non-agricultural production in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic;
5. failure to pay land tax within the period established by the tax legislation;
6. failure to pay insurance fees within the period established by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Tariffs of Insurance Fees for the State Social Insurance".
7. termination (cancellation) the mineral rights by the State body on use of subsoil recourses in cases provided by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Subsoil”.

8. The land plot may be withdrawn for satisfaction of the state and public needs subject to payment of the value of the right to land plot and indemnification for losses.

Article 68. Acquisition (redemption) of the land plot for the State and Public needs (abstract from the Article)

3. The calculation of the redemption price of the land plot accounts for the market value of the right to land and of the buildings and structures located on the land, and the damages inflicted to the land owner or land user by termination of the right to land plot, including the losses connected with early termination of his/her obligations to third parties.

Other normative legal acts in the social sphere:

- The Children's Code of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- The Family Code of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- The Civil Code of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- The Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on Administrative Liability;
- the **Law of the Kyrgyz Republic** “On State Guarantees and Compensations for Persons Living and Working in Highlands and Remote Hard-to-Access Zones”;
- the **Law of the Kyrgyz Republic** “On Guaranteed State Minimum Social Standards”;
- the **Law of the Kyrgyz Republic** “On the bases of social services for the population in the Kyrgyz Republic”;
- the **Law of the Kyrgyz Republic** “On the Fundamental Principles of Budget Law in the Kyrgyz Republic”;
- the **Law of the Kyrgyz Republic** “On State Benefits in the Kyrgyz Republic”;
- Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic “On a complex of measures to ensure the rights and improve the quality of life of persons with disabilities in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2014-2017”;
- Model provision “On the Commission on Social Issues under executive bodies of local self-governments”.

ANNEX 5: Grievance redress process

The process of resolving complaints includes several steps that must be followed by PIUs.

1. The first stage of the grievance redress process is to contact with representative of the PIU, or a telephone call (PIU contact information will be provided in the project passport at the construction site). PIU representatives will file complaints in a special register and notify the complainant on receipt of the complaint. The complainant will also be informed of the deadline for considering the complaint and on the next steps. If the complaint has not been resolved within 5 days, it will be reviewed at the next level.
2. The complainant must register in writing his / her complaints related to implementation of the project, including measures for environmental protection and social guarantees. The complainant must sign the complaint and specify a date. Anonymous and confidential complaints will also be considered. The PIU specialist will be the direct liaison with the complainant and will determine the validity of the complaint, as well as notify the aggrieved person on the expected assistance. The response will be provided within 14 working days, during which meetings and discussions will be held with the aggrieved person.
3. Depending on the nature and severity of the complaint, the review can be conducted by a special commission established by the PIU Leader. The information provided by the complainant will be checked through site visits, meetings with people involved in the matter, meetings with the complainant himself, consideration of the document, etc. The commission will then prepare a report containing recommendations and will pass it to the PIU Leader who, in turn, will take a final decision on the complaint.

If the complainant is not satisfied with the PIU decision, and if response to the complaint was not provided within 30 working days, the complainant has the right to send the case for a trial to the local court.

Processing the received complaints

The process for receiving and reviewing complaints is given below:

The PIU specialist ensures registration of the complaints received and their weekly transfer to the PIU management;

Consideration of the complaints will be carried out according to the requirements described above.

The authorized person assigns personal identification number for each complaints; the review process is reflected in the matrix developed in the POM. The matrix reflects the following information:

- Date of receipt of complaint
- Date of complaint registration;
- Date of response to / resolution of the complaint;

Information about complaints will be provided to the World Bank upon request.

ANNEX 6: Brief information on asbestos-containing waste

As asbestos is often used as construction material in the Kyrgyz Republic, mainly for roofing, it can present a serious risk for the health of workers and population, who live near buildings that need capital repair with replacement of roofing under the Component 2. Asbestos is extremely dangerous when inhaled.

In this connection, if asbestos is involved during all the rehabilitation works, it should be properly removed and stored in a separate (closed) area with further disposal and burial on a special landfill.

In all cases of construction/rehabilitation works, the PIU specialists should inform beneficiaries on potential risk for their health and recommend not using asbestos as construction material.

During reconstruction works, workers should avoid crushing/destroying asbestos sheets from the roofs and properly dispose them at construction sites with their further disposal to specially designated areas. Workers should wear protective overalls, gloves and respirators during work with asbestos sheets.

If asbestos-containing materials are placed on the site, they should be clearly marked as harmful. If possible, asbestos should be placed in sealed containers for minimal release of harmful substances. Before exporting (if an export is necessary), treat asbestos with water to minimize dusting. Asbestos should be loaded and exported by experienced professional specialists. If the asbestos-containing material is to be temporarily stored, the waste must be safely placed in enclosed spaces and marked with appropriate signs. Security measures to be taken against illegal export of asbestos from the site. Re-use of the exported asbestos is not allowed.

ANNEX 7. Minutes of Public consultations on the ESMF discussion

MINUTES
on Public discussions on activities under the project "Enhancing Resilience in Kyrgyzstan" (ERIK) regarding Additional Financing and the Framework Documents on environmental and social management and resettlement

March 5, 2020 *MoES KR, Bishkek*

Participants:
The list of participants is attached.

AGENDA:

Discussion of the activities under ERIK project on Additional Financing and the following documents:
- Framework document on environmental and social management and safety measures (revised);
- Relocation framework document (revised).

Speakers:
1. Azamat Mambetov - State Secretary of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic (MoES KR) opened a public discussion and made a welcoming speech.
2. Zhyldyz Toktorbaeva – PIU Director of PIU under the MoES KR made presentation on the ERIK project and Additional Financing regarding components 1,2 and 4 of the project.
3. Nazira Abdylasova – PIU Safeguard Specialist made presentation on the Framework documents on safety measures for ERIK project.

Discussions:
There was an active discussion of the information presented on the ERIK project and documents, questions were asked and answers were received (attached).

Following the discussions, it was decided:

1. To take int account information provided.
2. Consider presented Framework Document on environmental and social management and Resettlement Framework Document as acceptable for Additional Financing of the ERIK project.

Chairman of public discussions **A. Mambetov**

Secretary **E. Biyaliev**

List of participants
of Public discussions on activities under the project "Enhancing Resilience in Kyrgyzstan" (ERIK) regarding Additional Financing and the Framework Documents on environmental and social management and resettlement

March 5, 2020 *MoES KR, Bishkek*

No.	Organization/ independent experts	Name	Position
1.	Ministry of Emergency Situations of the KR	Mambetov A.M.	State Secretary
2.		Otorbekov B.D.	Head of International Cooperation Department
3.		Akmatov J.A.	Chairman of Public Council
4.	Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the KR	Turgunbaeva M.E.	Senior Specialist of Social Services Development Division
5.	Ministry of Education and Science of the KR	Subakeeva J.B.	Senior Specialist of Public Procurement and Infrastructure Division
6.	State Agency for Architecture, Construction and Communal Services under the Government of the KR	Sagynova Ch.Kh.	Head of Monitoring Evaluation
7.	Accounts Chamber of the KR	Sulaimanov T.M.	Chief State Inspector
8.	State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry under the Government of the KR	Skakov M.Sh.	Head of State Environment Expertise Division
9.		Aidaraliev N.E.	Specialist of the Center for State Regulation of Environmental Protection and Ecological Safety
10.	State Inspectorate for Environmental Technical Safety under the Government of the KR	Omurov M.B.	Head of Ecological Safety Department
11.	Community Development and Investment Agency of the KR	Mambetkulova A.J.	Deputy Executive Director
12.		Chonoev U.K.	Safeguard Specialist
13.		Niyazbekov N.	Urban engineer
14.	PIU under MoES KR	Toktorbaeva Zh.A.	PIU Director
15.	PIU under MoES KR	Biyaliev E.B.	Coordinator of Component 2
16.	PIU under MoES KR	Sheraliev T.D.	Civil engineer
17.	PIU under MoES KR	Abdylasova N.K.	Safeguard Specialist
18.	Independent experts	Kutmanova E.V.	Environment specialist
19.		Abdykalykov N.D.	Environment specialist
20.		Asanalieva N.A.	Environment specialist

Annex

to the Minutes on on Public discussions on activities under the project "Enhancing Resilience in Kyrgyzstan" (ERIK) regarding Additional Financing and the Framework Documents on environmental and social management and resettlement

March 5, 2020 *MoES KR, Bishkek*

FAQ

Question 1. Has funding of $ 20 million been approved? What conditions are provided? If out of $ 20 million 50% is a grant and 50% is a loan, then what amount will Kyrgyzstan extra pay?

Answer: The financing agreement was ratified by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 20 of January 29, 2019. Out of $ 20 million, $10 million are grant and $10 million are loan. The loan will be paid starting from 2024 during 38 years and about $1.5 million will be additionally paid back with $10 million. Additional funds of $ 70 million will be provided on the same basis.

Question 2. I wanted to know if schools will be built in new areas or there will be reconstruction or construction of new buildings carried out on existing school territories?

Answer: There two main direction are provided within the project: reconstruction of existing school buildings or replacement with new buildings. Work will be carried out in existing school areas.

Question 3. What are the criteria for selecting schools for Additional Financing?

Answer: For Additional Financing, the selection criteria for schools will be developed and approved by an interagency working group created by an order of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Question 4. How is the functional responsibility of the ministries and departments carried out?

Answer: For each component of the project there are responsible government bodies, for Component 1 - Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic, for Component 2 - Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic and State Agency for Architecture, Construction and Communal Services under the Government of the KR, for Component 3 - State Service for Financial Market Regulation and Supervision and OJSC "State Insurance Organization". The Project Operational Manual states responsibilities and functions of the ministries responsible for the project implementation. For additional financing, appropriate changes will be made to this Project Operational Manual.

Question 5. Who will be responsible for the construction of schools?

Answer: PIU will conducted a tender for construction services and technical supervision, following which a suitable construction company will be selected. The construction company in conjunction with technical supervision will be responsible for the construction and commissioning of the facility.

Question 6. How will sanitation be carried out in schools, because there is such a problem in many rural schools? If you plan to improve water supply and sanitation, then I recommend installing local treatment facilities in schools in order to eliminate groundwater pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are available only in large cities and even not in all cities. Today, good and not so expensive local treatment facilities are available. In large schools, it is recommended to install local treatment facilities for the treatment of domestic wastewater.

Answer: All issues related to water supply, sanitation and heating will be taken into account in the Terms of Reference. The project will involve consultants on the development of a feasibility study and project documentation, within which alternative options will be considered and a suitable and acceptable option will be selected including sewage treatment, issues of water supply and heating, etc. All documents will pass relevant examinations in state bodies in the prescribed manner.

Question 7. Does the Public Council of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic participate in the selection of schools? It is necessary to participate in this issue.

Answer: The public council did not participate in the current project, the list of schools was approved by the interdepartmental selection committee including Head of State Agency for Architecture, Construction and Communal Services under the Government of the KR, Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic, Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic. Within the framework of additional financing, we will take this issue into account.

Question 8. It was announced that new schools will be equipped with furniture and equipment. Will the schools be equipped with furniture during the reconstruction of existing schools?

Answer: Additional financing for the new construction of the school envisages equipping with furniture and equipment, as well as during the reconstruction each school will be considered individually, if necessary, the issue of updating existing furniture and equipment will be considered.

ANNEX 8. Environmental Screening Form for Emergency Response Actions

PART I

Name of Project.....

Name of Rayon/Oblast for rehabilitation/reconstruction of infrastructure

……

Name of executive institution ……

Date: ……

Name of approving authority.....

PART A: SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

Please provide a summary of the type and scope of response / rehabilitation activities (total area, necessary land resources, and approximate size).

Please provide information on measures to be taken during the response / rehabilitation activities, including supporting / auxiliary structures and types of activities required to create them, for example, the need for quarries, power supply and water pipes / lines, access roads, etc.

Please describe step by step how the response / rehabilitation activities will be implemented, including additional activities and necessary infrastructure and resources, for example roads, waste disposal sites, water supply, energy needs, human resources, etc.

PART B: SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION AND DETERMINATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

Please describe the proposed locations of infrastructure; the state of environment (include map).

Describe the surface layout, topography, vegetation in the coverage area / adjacent territories.

Evaluate and indicate where vegetation cleaning may be required.

PART II Environmental Category Form for Emergency Response (to be completed by EA Consultant of the PIU)

COMPONENT 1: INSPECTION RESULTS (to be completed by PDO)				
Category: **Based on inspection results in line with project frameworks**	**A**	**B +**	**B -**	**C**
EXPLANATION				
DUE DILIGENCE				
Category:				
	Will not be funded by the project			
Category:				
	EIA or EMP are also taken into account, if the authorized body requests the EIA			
Category:				
	Abbreviated EMP or EMP checklist			
Category:				
	Without due diligence			
Final decision on due diligence of EA				
Additional explanations as necessary				