E4670

Kyrgyz Republic Community Development and Investment Agency (ARIS)

Village Investment Project-3

Environmental Guidelines

Bishkek
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Abbreviations

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

1. Purpose and Content

These Environmental Guidelines are considered to be a part of the VIP3 Operational Manual. The purpose of these Guidelines is to ensuring environmental sustainability over the whole cycle of sub-projects implementation, and to provide ARIS technical experts and consultants with a set of procedures and technical guidance that will assist them to:

(i) determine the potential environmental and social impacts of micro-projects to be implemented under VIP-3;

(ii) develop Environmental Mitigation Plans to be built into Bills of Quantities (BoQs) as part of bidding documents to minimize impacts; and

(iii) define monitoring requirements to ensure that agreed mitigation measures are carried out and are effective in minimizing environmental impacts.

2. National regulations

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

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

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

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

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

- Instructions on the Implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of Intended Activity in the Kyrgyz Republic No. 386 dated July 4, 1997; and,
- Instructions on the Implementation of State Ecological Expertise of Pre-project, Project and Other Materials and Documents in the Kyrgyz Republic No. 407 dated October, 15, 1997.

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

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

2.1. Institutional framework for environmental assessment/management

In the Kyrgyz Republic, a number of institutions undertake functions of environmental management. The principal state institution, the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry (SAEPF), has a broad mandate to exercise Laws on environmental protection and environmental expertise mentioned above. Its functional responsibilities include the definition of a policy for environmental protection, disclosure of quality norms and standards for environmental protection, establishment of specially protected areas, creation of environmental monitoring and evaluation system and conduction of environmental expertise with respect to project development and economic activity.

Review of key authorities related to VIP-3 is given in Table 1.

Table 1

Institutions	Relevant functions
The State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry (SAEPF)	1. Management of environmental protection activities; 2. Environmental monitoring; 3.Environmental expertise of various projects; 4. Monitoring of waste as a consequence of economic activity.
The State Environmental and Technical Inspectorate	Control functions on compliance with environmental legislation by users of natural resources.
The Kyrgyz Complex Hydrogeology Expedition– State Agency for Geology and Mineral Resources	Collection of data on the number and quality of ground waters
The Ministry of Health: The Department for Sanitation and Epidemiological Supervision	Bacteriological and chemical monitoring of quality of potable water
The Kyrgyz Agency for Hydrometeorology	Monitoring of condition of the atmosphere and surface waters

As mentioned above, the SAEPF has undertaken the responsibility for state ecologic expertise of the projects such as VIP-3. The Department for State environmental Expertise administrates the process and bears responsibility for assessment of all construction works including rehabilitation. This Department reviews design documents submitted for approval, conducts environmental impact assessment and the proposed mitigation measures. While the responsibility for monitoring

of environmental impact of construction and operation works is undertaken by the State Environmental and Technical Inspectorate.

3. World Bank Safeguard Procedures and Policies

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

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

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

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

The first six of these are addressed in the course of the EA review process.
The seventh and eighth relate to social policies, while the ninth and tenth- to legal policies. Besides the ones indicated above, there is another policy +1 "Access to information".

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

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

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

Very effective measures have been put in place under the VIP2 to address safeguards issues, and they are being applied and closely monitored under VIP2 Additional Financing. They are laid out in these detailed Guidelines for Environmental Review of Micro-Projects, which are part of the Operational Manual of VIP3 and will be provided to all participating ayil aimaks. Each sub-project will be reviewed for environmental and social risks in line with the OP4.01.

Implementation of environmental mitigation and compliance measures during under the VIP2 Additional Financing was carried out by the contractors (construction firms) and monitored by ARIS PIU staff (engineers). This practice will continue under VIP3. Appropriate training on WB safeguards will continue to be provided under VIP3 to local officials and community safeguards volunteers.

4. Sub-projects selection

Sub-projects implementation may require the following activities:

(a) overall environmental assessment (Category A sub-projects);

(b) brief environmental assessment (Category C sub-projects- high potential);

(c) Environmental Management Plan (Category B sub-projects- significant and intermediate potential).

The Kyrgyz legislation envisages the list of subprojects subject to an Overall Environmental Assessment (Annex E).

Sub-projects requiring an overall environmental assessment (Category A) are not eligible for financing under VIP-3. Upon receipt of sub-project proposals from LSGBs, ARIS checks the proposal with the list of projects as per Annex E and rejects sub-projects given in the list.

Therefore, following selection, only sub-projects requiring a brief environmental assessment or development of mitigation plan are considered (Annex I).

5. Safety measures

5.1. Environmental security

5.1.1. General provisions

The purpose of an Environmental Assessment (EA) is to ensure that sub-projects to be implemented under VIP-3 are environmentally benign and safe and that any impacts (positive or negative) on natural resources can be timely identified together with the relevant measures needed to mitigate or minimize adverse consequences detrimental to health, environment or cultural property.

The objective of EA is to ensure environmental improvement of sub-projects, minimization of adverse consequences or compensation of those, and supervision of compliance with environmental measures over a project implementation period.

Assessment starts with a **classification** of sub-projects, depending on the extent and significance of environmental issues.

Responsibility for sub-projects classification is taken over by a Project Manager with consultation and assistance of regional environmental division. The significant step of classification is to identify non-environmental aspects of a proposed sub-project and define if it is possible to not consider those in future. The purpose of classification at the beginning of project cycle is to focus on environmental aspects of a sub-project, identify potential environmental issues, and define an environmental analysis needed to address those issues in the process of planning and development of a project, and drafting of a project evaluation report.

Sub-projects classification is carried out at the stage of environmental selection of those for financing. Each sub-project is given one of four categories, depending on the type, extent and significance of environmental impact.

Category A. Subprojects of the category have to undergo an overall EA, as the environmental impacts caused by those may be quite various and detrimental. – not financed under VIP-3.

Category B. Brief EA or development of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and perhaps Environmental Monitoring Plan may be enough for subprojects of this category, as the impact may be of a certain nature.

Category C. In practice, there is no need to develop EA, as environmental impact of the subprojects is insignificant.

Category FI: includes financial intermediation; investments are channeled through sub-projects/micro-projects that make various environmental impacts:

- "FI" envisages preliminary assessment of each sub-project/micro-project proposed for financing and ranking the subprojects under one of the three categories: A, B or C;
- sub-projects/micro-projects that use social funds and the principle of the main role of local communities in development;
- investment regarding which no final location of a sub-project/micro-project is known as of the moment of assessment.

The impact of sub-projects to be implemented under VIP-3 is assessed as not significant or irreversible. The impacts can be prevented or mitigated through relevant preventive activities envisaged in DDE, which means that potential adverse consequences will be excluded or mitigated to permissible levels. Therefore, the sub-projects can be preliminary given Category B according to WB classification. In such a way, the sub-projects are considered as eligible for WB financing in compliance with Operational Policy 4.01 "Environmental Assessment".

According to the Kyrgyz legislation, subproject DDE is subject to an environmental expertise in the local bodies of the State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry (SAEPF) under GoK. ARIS is responsible for analysis of project initiatives regarding compliance with environmental legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The main EA activities carried out under VIP-3 include as follows:

1. *In preparation of construction/rehabilitation works:*
   a. Produce EA documents;
   b. Public consultations;
   c. View and approve EA results;
   d. Publish EA results;
   e. Associated terms and responsibilities

2. *In sub-project implementation:*
   a. Organizational arrangements for environmental protection;
   b. Supervision and accountability.

5.1.2. Preparation for construction/rehabilitation works

5.1.2.1. Documents for environmental assessment

ARIS is responsible for preparation of EA documents. Development of EMP is required for Category B subprojects. The form of the plan complying with OP 4.01 "Environmental assessment" is given in Annex A. Monitoring Plan is given in Annex B. ARIS will develop EMP for all VIP-3 subprojects, following the forms.

Category B subprojects have intermediate potential impact limited in time and area and require addressing the most apparent problems. These subprojects imply conduction of some standard mitigation and monitoring activities.

For category C subprojects with minimal or zero environmental impact, simple mitigation activities specified in check lists (Annex I) are envisaged at the stage of environmental selection of subprojects.

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

5.1.2.2. Public consultations

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

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

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

The process is documented, and the results of consultations are included in the final form of site-specific EMP.

5.1.2.3 View and approval of EA results

Together with subproject DDE, EMP is provided to local bodies of the State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry (SAEPF) under GoK for an environmental expertise of the subproject. No construction works are allowed until positive expert opinion is provided. Environmental expert opinion is kept together with subproject DDE for further sending to operating organization.

5.1.2.4 Publication of EA results

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

5.1.2.5 Associated terms and responsibility

ARIS is responsible for inclusion of all plan activities related to construction in bidding documents to be provided to participants of bidding for construction works.

5.1.3. Implementation stages

5.1.3.1. Organizational arrangements for environmental protection

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

5.1.3.2. Supervision and accountability

In subproject implementation, ARIS will be visiting construction sites to monitor compliance with EMP at least quarterly. Should any issues occur, there might be more visits required. If any significant environment issues occur, ARIS will continue supervision during facility operation. Initially, monthly visits will take place; then, if there no more issues occur, supervision visits may be reduced to quarterly, half-year or annual visits.

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

The result of monitoring is a facility visit report; in case of violation of/incompliance with environmental measures, a statement with the terms of elimination of violations by a contractor is provided (Annex H).

5.2. Social Security

5.2.1 General provisions

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

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

5.2.2 Preparation of RPF documents

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

5.2.3 Development of Resettlement Action Plan

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

5.2.4 Evaluation of project affected assets

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

5.2.5 Grievance redress mechanisms

Should a PAP raise any issues regarding to resettlement process, for instance, assets evaluation etc. in development of RAP, he/she has a right to address verbal complaint to an ARIS representative or a written complaint to ARIS office. The overall grievance redress process will be developed in RPF.

5.2.6 RAP implementation budget

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

5.2.7 Monitoring and evaluation

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

5.2.8 Reporting

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

6. Annexes

Annex A: Form of EMP

Content of an Environmental Management Plan and Monitoring Plan

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

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

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

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

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

Environmental Management Plan

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_____

(subproject, location, description)

Environmental and Social Elements	**Impacts**	**Proposed mitigation measures**[1]	**Institutional responsibility for mitigation**	**Cost of mitigation activities**[2]
Construction period				
Physical Environment				
Soils				
Water Resources				
Air Quality				
Biological Environment				
Fauna and Flora				
Social Environment				
Aesthetics and Landscape				
Human Communities				
Historical and Cultural Sites				
Safety and health of staff and population				
Operation period				
Physical Environment				
Soils				
Water Resources				

[1]Activities requiring financial expenses are to be included in BoQ.
[2] Cost of mitigation activities is defined by a contractor in relevant items in bidding documents.

Air Quality				
Biological environment				
Fauna and Flora				
Social environment				
Aesthetics and Landscape				
Human Communities				
Historical and Cultural Sites				
Safety and health of staff and population				

Annex B. Form of MP

Environmental Monitoring Plan

_____

_____

(subproject, location, description)

Subproject implementation stage	**What** parameter is subject to monitoring?	**Where** will monitoring of parameter be carried out?	**How** will monitoring of parameter be carried out/type of monitoring equipment	**When** will monitoring of parameter be carried out-frequency	**Monitoring cost**[3] What cost of equipment or expenses of contractor required to conduct monitoring?	**Institutional responsibility for monitoring**	**Date of commencement**	**Date of completion**
Construction								
Operation								

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

Annex C

Environmental Management Plan
In construction/rehabilitation of bridges

Environmental and Social Elements	**Impacts**	**Proposed mitigation measures**[4]	**Institutional responsibility for mitigation**	**Cost of mitigation activities**
		Physical environment		
1. soil	1.1. Disturbance of geomorphological structure (earth slides etc.) 1.2. Contamination of construction sites with construction and domestic waste	1.1.1. Flood control measures preventing water-borne soil movement and earth slides in rain seasons and floods 1.1.2. Exclude cutting of slopes in adverse geological conditions, diversion of water, and other engineering structures; 1.1.3. Cut and store top soil for recultivation activities. 1.2.1. Provide temporary bases of construction companies with the sites for collection and disposal of waste; construct toilets; fence the site; recultivate land following construction works; 1.2.2. Prohibit disposal of contaminated water, disposal tips, parking, or construction of temporary buildings within water protection areas on riversides.		
2. Water resources	2.1. Disturbance of surface-water flow. 2.2. Disturbance of	2.1.1. Design relevant water diversion systems		

[4]Activities requiring financial expenses shall be included in BoQ.

	natural ground water flow level (dewatering, overwatering of soil) 2.3. Disturbance of hydrogeologic regime (Change of bank line, activation of river mechanics etc.) 2.4. Contamination of water bodies with water from the surface of bridge. 2.5. Contamination and narrowing of river bed in construction of piers.	2.2.1. Refuse from excavations beside groundwater occurrence; layout embankments so as to prevent disturbance of aquifer 2.3.1. Construct regulation structures, strengthen banks, design bridges with optimum constriction of river bed. 2.4.1. Design site, excavate ditches and water diversion systems for collection and treatment of water; fence the area; fuel machines at specially constructed sites or at public gas stations 2.5.1. Don't dispose contaminated waste water into water bodies. Waste water shall be treated in accordance with the set norms first. 2.5.2. Don't leave construction waste (logs, rocks etc.) on the ice in winter period construction. 2.5.3. At the final stage of construction, ensure supervision of the following activities: - removal of sandkeys filled during construction of piers from river bed with removal of soil to the river bank; - clearing of river bed from choking up		

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

4. Fauna and flora	4.1. Disturbance of growing conditions 4.2. Disturbance of wild life 4.3. Creation of conditions for propagation of mosquitoes and ticks.	4.1.1. Exclude flooding and dewatering of soil, soil erosion, soil degradation from machinery contamination; recultivate lands disturbed in construction; avoid protected areas and valuable plants. 4.2.1. Avoid protected areas and habitats, breeding sites of protected species; arrange migration paths; install roads signs warning of probability to encounter animals. 4. 2.2. Avoid fish growing areas, and egg-laying areas. Carry out activities, taking into consideration periods of egg laying; remove remaining construction materials from river bed 4.3.1. Level areas; exclude water stagnation areas; timely removal and disposal of brushwood		
Social environment				
5. Aesthetics and Landscape	5.1. Change of landscape	5.1.1. Apply landscape designing methods; exclude deep excavation and high landfills.		

6. Safety and health of staff and residents	6.1. Limited access to residential and business areas due to excavation works. 6.2. Increased number of traffic accidents due to excavation works with the use of heavy machinery and increased intensity of traffic. 6.3. Damaging of contractor's staff and other workers involved in construction.	6.1.1. Reduce construction time maximally; 6.1.2. Arrange passages and/or alternative approach roads. 6.2.1. Develop traffic management plan; 6.2.2. Arrange temporary by-pass roads for construction period; specify and follow speed limits; 6.2.3. Install warning and prohibiting road signs at dangerous areas 6.3.1. Contractor will develop measures for occupational safety during construction works; 6.3.2. Access to working areas shall be temporary prohibited for individuals not involved in construction		
7. Communities	7.1. Disruption of the existing utilities 7.2. Demolition of buildings related to land acquisition for construction	7.1.1. Timely notify population of coming blackouts and disconnections. Restore functioning of utilities rapidly. 7.2. 1. Follow WB OP 4.12 "Involuntary resettlement"		
8. Cultural heritage	8.1. Demolition of historical and cultural monuments including archeological monuments.	8.1.1. Specialized engineering solutions for protection of monuments; dig and take out archeological values prior to construction works		

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

Impact and consequences	**Mitigation measures**[5]	**Institutional responsibility for mitigation**	**Cost of mitigation activities**
1. Impact from emissions to air			
Impact from machinery exhausts on health and environment Air contamination (CO, NO_x, dust etc) due to construction and intensive traffic	Minimize dust and machinery emissions through efficient management of activities and supervision at construction sites: *1.1.* Sprinkle unpaved roads (dust suppression on roads in excavation activities; sprinkling of granular materials at construction sites with specialized water tank trucks).*);* 1.2. Use environmentally friendly vehicles (standard Euro 2 and Euro 3) 1.3. Use machinery with electric drive excluding the use of gas or diesel. 1.4. Limit traffic speed and select appropriate traffic routes to minimize impact on receptors sensitive to dust. 1.5. Cover granular materials brought to construction sites 1.6. Bring cement hermetically packed		
2. Impact from disposals			
Impact from disposal of domestic waste waters from temporary staff camp.	*2.1. Sanitation of sites allocated for construction works and those allocated for staff.*		
Impact from disposal of oil products in operation of machinery.	2.2. Prohibit washing cars and equipment at construction site.		
	2.3. Inspect equipment for oil leakages daily.		
Contamination of aquifer in drilling works.	2.4. Annular cementation of operating columns;		

[5] Activities in cursive are subject to inclusion in BoQ

	2.5. Remove clay cake through flushing with clear water, bailing, and swabbing.		
3. Impact on land resources			
Loss of top soil, leading to land erosion.	*3.1. Cut top soil at water intake area, move and store it in earth deposits at specially allocated sites for further use in land recultivation*		
Contamination of soil due to inappropriate disposal of wastes	*3.2. Collect and store solid waste in specialized covered containers with further removal to spoil area.*		
Contamination of soil with oil products at construction site	3.3. Inspect temporary storages of oil, gas and other materials for leakages; use trays.		
	3.4. in well drilling, following use in closed circulation system, collect clay mud in steel gage boxes, together with drilling cuttings and waste water, and dispose those in trap holes		
4. Archeological finds			
Archeological finds	4.1. In case of encountering archeological finds, suspend works and notify the relevant authorities		
5. Acoustic impact			
Acoustic impact on environment	5.1. Seal machinery and equipment so as noise level didn't exceed 70 decibel within 100 m passage.		
	5.2. Restrict construction works with the use of heavy machinery beside residential areas in night time (10 p.m. to 6 a.m.)		
	5.3. Carry out works at working days only within standard working hours.		
6. Safety and health of staff and population			
Limited access to residential and business areas due to excavation works.	6.1. Reduce construction time maximally;		
	6.2. Arrange passages and/or alternative approach roads.		
Increased number of traffic	6.3. Develop traffic management plan;		

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

Environmental Management Plan
Water supply investments

Environmental/social components	**Impact**	**Mitigation measures**	**Institutional responsibility for mitigation**	**Cost of mitigation activities**
Physical environment				
Soil	Topsoil degradation, soil erosion	Soil preservation during construction, re-vegetation or stabilization of slopes		
Water resources	Contamination of water, overuse of aquifer, inadequate disposal of waste water, formation of stagnant ponds	Protection from livestock, minimal distance to existing infrastructure and agricultural areas, select place for infrastructure,		

		liaison with sanitation investments.		
Acoustic environment	Noise from pumping station	Select site		
Biological environment				
Natural environment	Violation of natural habitat	Baseline survey of the site		
Flora and fauna	Violation or degradation of plants, impact on aquatic system, destruction of wildlife	Survey of sites, qualitative survey of water flow, protection and restoration of plants		
Social environment				
Aesthetics and landscape	Devastation of landscape, debris	Mitigate impact cleanup of sites.		
Human health	Water-borne diseases Chemicals in water	Proper planning, water tests, monitoring, curing		
Communities	Forced resettlement Demolition of buildings/property	Select site Compensation as per OP 4.20		

Environmental Management Plan
Primary healthcare and educational institutions

Environmental/social components	**Impact**	**Mitigation measures**	**Institutional responsibility for mitigation**	**Cost of mitigation activities**
Physical environment				
Soil	Contamination with wastes	Protection of topsoil during construction, planting, provide garbage bins and adequate disposal services		
Water resources	Drainage system blockage. Water quality degrading due to contamination. Formation hazardous	Focus on drainage system, proper disposal of wastes from fuel and lubricants, Establish waste removal system.		

	medical wastes			
Air quality	Dust during construction. Poor internal air quality. Odor.	Dust management by using water /other means, adequate storage of chemicals, ventilation, waste management (disposal and removal)		
Acoustic environment	Noise to neighbors and natural environment	Limited construction time		
Biological environment				
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	Violation of natural habitat	Mitigate destruction to plants during construction, select alternative site; various site and sensitive plants management measures		
FLORA AND FAUNA	Violation or degradation of plants. Destruction of wildlife.	Mitigate destruction to plants during construction, select alternative site; special measures for sensitive plants		
Social environment				
Aesthetics and landscape	Debris, wastes.	Site cleaning, solid wastes removal system.		
Historical/cultural sites	Degradation of sites. Damages to buildings.	Consider alternative sites, special measures to protect buildings or other priority sites.		
Human health	Worker injuries. Medical wastes. Waste water	Follow operational safety measures. Establish waste removal system.		
Communities	Forced resettlement. Demolition of buildings, loss of property, income or sources of living. Damage by vehicles.	Compensation as per OP 4.20. Select proper site. Community consultations and participation in EA.		

Environmental Management Plan
Small-scale irrigation

Environmental/social components	Impact	Mitigation measures	Institutional responsibility for mitigation	Cost of mitigation activities
Physical environment				
Soil	Strong soil erosion. Water logging due to inadequate drainage Solidification and toxicity due to chemicals use.	Proper alignment of infrastructure. Water sources testing. Training of farmers. Review drainage system planning and infiltration.		
Water resources	Degrading of surface water quality. Deoxygenation of received water. Contamination with agrichemicals and salt. Degrading water system due to contamination and changing hydrological regime. Aquifer contamination.	Relevant baseline survey of water sources. Manage the use of agri chemicals. Downstream water quality monitoring. Proper planning and maintenance of infrastructure. Regional plan for water use.		
Biological environment				
Natural environment	Violation of aquatic system. Algae blooming. Spreading of algae.	Baseline survey and assessment of alternative site. Maintain lowest water flow during critical period. Filtering and treatment of waste water.		
Flora and fauna	Destruction of wildlife.	Select relevant site. Careful approach to surface water maintenance and quality during design phase.		
Social environment				
Aesthetics and landscape	Odor in water.	Treatment of water. Downstream water quality monitoring.		
Historical/cultural sites	Risk of water-borne diseases. Contamination by human/livestock	Knowledge of sanitary and epidemiological practices. Non-usage of stagnant water. Animal		

	biowaste. Contamination of drinking water with chemicals.	farmyards. Treatment and monitoring of flows.		
Сообщества	Forced resettlement. Demolition of buildings, loss of sources of living. Conflicts related to water use rights. Violation of land use regulations.	Proper compensation for losses. Community involvement in planning and consultation on EA. Regional water distribution plan.		

Environmental Management Plan
Internal waste waters and sewerage systems

Environmental/social components	**Impact**	**Mitigation measures**	**Institutional responsibility for mitigation**	**Cost of mitigation activities**
Physical environment				
Soil	Degradation of topsoil	Control of erosion and ensure mitigation of degrading during construction. строительства		
WATER RESOURCES	Pollution of water sources at the pipe outlet point; degrading quality of downstream water; Deoxygenation of received water. Pollution of ground water.	Choose relevant waste water treatment technology (pond, aeration, filtering). Site survey. Relevant training, survey and monitoring.		
Air quality	Odor	Proper planning, operation and maintenance of treatment systems. Select alternative site.		
Biological environment				
Aesthetics and landscape	Violation of natural habitat.	Choose alternative site. Monitoring.		
Flora and fauna	Destruction of	Choose alternative site.		

	wildlife			
Social environment				
Aesthetics and landscape	Odor	Proper planning and maintenance.		
Human health	Infectious diseases. Worker injuries. Problems due to improper discharge of waste water.	Choose proper technology. Training in maintenance. Monitoring. Alarm system when the installations are out of work.		
Communities	Capability of influencing water users.	Participation in planning and consultations during EA.		

Environmental Management Plan
Solid waste management

Environmental/social components	Impact	Mitigation measures	Institutional responsibility for mitigation	Cost of mitigation activities
Physical environment				
Soil	Pollution of source and discharges from trash dump. Contamination by illegal trash dump.	Proper site investigation and good planning standards. Consider alternative sites. Adequate drainage.		
Water resources	Pollution of surface and ground waters by discharges from trash dump.	Choosing proper site. ; Adequate technology. Monitoring.		
Air quality	Emissions of particles and smoke. Odors. Emission of methane.	Isolating wastes. Minimum burning or incineration at high temperature. Site survey. Gas recovery or blowout.		
Biological environment				
Natural habitat.	Violation of natural habitat.	Site survey and alternative site.		
Flora and fauna	Violation/degradation of vegetation. Destruction of wildlife.	Site survey and alternative site.		
Social environment				
Aesthetics and landscape	Odor. Growing wastes.	Proper site activities, planning and maintenance to diminish visual impact efficient and sustainable collection and removal of wastes. Recycling programs.		
Human health	Diseases spreading. Hazardous chemicals contained in water and air. Hazardous medical and industrial wastes.	Diminish stagnant water, outdoor incineration. Separating industrial and medical wastes. Staff training. Develop action and		

Communities.	Forced resettlement. Reduced value of real estate. Proximity to trash dump. Impact on air and noise by trucks.	maintenance plans. Regular monitoring. Compensation as per OD 4.20 Select sites and roads for scheduled waste removal. Horticulture and use of sites to diminish visual impact.		

Annex D

Checklist Environmental Management Plan for Construction and Rehabilitation Activities

General Guidelines for use of EMP checklist:

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

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

The checklist has three sections:

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

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

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

CONTENTS

PART A: GENERAL PROJECT AND SITE INFORMATION

INSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE				
Country	**COUNTRY**			
Project title				
Scope of project and activity	Small construction works for buildings rehabilitation within *** project			
Institutional arrangements (Name and contacts)	WB (Project Team Leader)	Project Management	Local Counterpart and/or Recipient	
Implementation arrangements (Name and contacts)	Safeguard Supervision	Local Counterpart Supervision	Local Inspectorate Supervision	Contactor
SITE DESCRIPTION				
Name of site				
Describe site location			Attachment 1: Site Map [ ]Y [ ] N	
Who owns the land?				
Description of geographic, physical, biological, geological, hydrographic and socio-economic context				
Locations and distance for material sourcing, especially aggregates, water,				

stones?	
LEGISLATION	
Identify national & local legislation & permits that apply to project activity	
PUBLIC CONSULTATION	
Identify when / where the public consultation process took place	
INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING	
Will there be any capacity building?	[ ] N or [ ]Y if Yes, Attachment 2 includes the capacity building program

PART B: SAFEGUARDS INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL /SOCIAL SCREENING			
Will the site activity include/involve any of the following??	**Activity/Issue**	**Status**	**Triggered Actions**
	A. Building rehabilitation	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See Section **A** below
	B. New construction	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See Section **A** below
	C. Individual wastewater treatment system	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See Section **B** below
	D. Historic building(s) and districts	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See Section **C** below
	E. Acquisition of land[6]	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See Section **D** below
	F. Hazardous or toxic materials[7]	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See Section **E** below
	G. Impacts on forests and/or protected areas	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See Section **F** below
	H. Handling / management of medical waste	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See Section **G** below
	I. Traffic and Pedestrian Safety	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See Section **H** below

PART C: MITIGATION MEASURES

ACTIVITY	**PARAMETER**	**MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST**
0. General Conditions	Notification and Worker Safety	(a) The local construction and environment inspectorates and communities have been notified of upcoming activities (b) The public has been notified of the works through appropriate notification in the media and/or at publicly accessible sites (including the site of the works)

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

[7] Toxic / hazardous material includes but is not limited to asbestos, toxic paints, noxious solvents, removal of lead paint, etc.

		(c) All legally required permits have been acquired for construction and/or rehabilitation (d) The Contractor formally agrees that all work will be carried out in a safe and disciplined manner designed to minimize impacts on neighboring residents and environment. (e) Workers' PPE will comply with international good practice (always hardhats, as needed masks and safety glasses, harnesses and safety boots) (f) Appropriate signposting of the sites will inform workers of key rules and regulations to follow.
A. General Rehabilitation and /or Construction Activities	Air Quality	(a) During interior demolition debris-chutes shall be used above the first floor (b) Demolition debris shall be kept in controlled area and sprayed with water mist to reduce debris dust (c) During pneumatic drilling/wall destruction dust shall be suppressed by ongoing water spraying and/or installing dust screen enclosures at site (d) The surrounding environment (side walks, roads) shall be kept free of debris to minimize dust (e) There will be no open burning of construction / waste material at the site (f) There will be no excessive idling of construction vehicles at sites
	Noise	(a) Construction noise will be limited to restricted times agreed to in the permit (b) During operations the engine covers of generators, air compressors and other powered mechanical equipment shall be closed, and equipment placed as far away from residential areas as possible
	Water Quality	(a) The site will establish appropriate erosion and sediment control measures such as e.g. hay bales and / or silt fences to prevent sediment from moving off site and causing excessive turbidity in nearby streams and rivers.
	Waste management	(a) Waste collection and disposal pathways and sites will be identified for all major waste types expected from demolition and construction activities. (b) Mineral construction and demolition wastes will be separated from general refuse, organic, liquid and chemical wastes by on-site sorting and stored in appropriate containers. (c) Construction waste will be collected and disposed properly by licensed collectors (d) The records of waste disposal will be maintained as proof for proper management as designed. (e) Whenever feasible the contractor will reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials (except asbestos)
B. Individual wastewater treatment system	Water Quality	(a) The approach to handling sanitary wastes and wastewater from building sites (installation or reconstruction) must be approved by the local authorities (b) Before being discharged into receiving waters, effluents from individual wastewater systems must be treated in

		order to meet the minimal quality criteria set out by national guidelines on effluent quality and wastewater treatment (c) Monitoring of new wastewater systems (before/after) will be carried out (d) Construction vehicles and machinery will be washed only in designated areas where runoff will not pollute natural surface water bodies.
C. Historic building(s)	Cultural Heritage	(a) If the building is a designated historic structure, very close to such a structure, or located in a designated historic district, notification shall be made and approvals/permits be obtained from local authorities and all construction activities planned and carried out in line with local and national legislation. (b) It shall be ensured that provisions are put in place so that artifacts or other possible "chance finds" encountered in excavation or construction are noted and registered, responsible officials contacted, and works activities delayed or modified to account for such finds.

ACTIVITY	**PARAMETER**	**MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST**
D. Acquisition of land	Land Acquisition Plan/Framework	(a) If expropriation of land was not expected but is required, or if loss of access to income of legal or illegal users of land was not expected but may occur, that the Bank's Task Team Leader shall be immediately consulted. (b) The approved Land Acquisition Plan/Framework (if required by the project) will be implemented
E. Toxic Materials	Asbestos management	(a) If asbestos is located on the project site, it shall be marked clearly as hazardous material (b) When possible the asbestos will be appropriately contained and sealed to minimize exposure (c) The asbestos prior to removal (if removal is necessary) will be treated with a wetting agent to minimize asbestos dust (d) Asbestos will be handled and disposed by skilled & experienced professionals (e) If asbestos material is be stored temporarily, the wastes should be securely enclosed inside closed containments and marked appropriately. Security measures will be taken against unauthorized removal from the site. (f) The removed asbestos will not be reused
	Toxic / hazardous waste management	(a) Temporarily storage on site of all hazardous or toxic substances will be in safe containers labeled with details of composition, properties and handling information (b) The containers of hazardous substances shall be placed in an leak-proof container to prevent spillage and leaching (c) The wastes shall be transported by specially licensed carriers and disposed in a licensed facility. (d) Paints with toxic ingredients or solvents or lead-based paints will not be used
F. Affected forests, wetlands	Protection	(a) All recognized natural habitats, wetlands and protected areas in the immediate vicinity of the activity will not be damaged or exploited, all staff will be strictly prohibited

and/or protected areas		from hunting, foraging, logging or other damaging activities. (b) A survey and an inventory shall be made of large trees in the vicinity of the construction activity, large trees shall be marked and cordoned off with fencing, their root system protected, and any damage to the trees avoided (c) Adjacent wetlands and streams shall be protected from construction site run-off with appropriate erosion and sediment control feature to include by not limited to hay bales and silt fences (d) There will be no unlicensed borrow pits, quarries or waste dumps in adjacent areas, especially not in protected areas.
G. Disposal of medical waste	Infrastructure for medical waste management	(a) In compliance with national regulations the contractor will insure that newly constructed and/or rehabilitated health care facilities include sufficient infrastructure for medical waste handling and disposal; this includes and not limited to: ▪ Special facilities for segregated healthcare waste (including soiled instruments "sharps", and human tissue or fluids) from other waste disposal; and ▪ Appropriate storage facilities for medical waste are in place; and ▪ If the activity includes facility-based treatment, appropriate disposal options are in place and operational
H Traffic and Pedestrian Safety	Direct or indirect hazards to public traffic and pedestrians by construction activities	(b) In compliance with national regulations the contractor will insure that the construction site is properly secured and construction related traffic regulated. This includes but is not limited to ▪ Signposting, warning signs, barriers and traffic diversions: site will be clearly visible and the public warned of all potential hazards ▪ Traffic management system and staff training, especially for site access and near-site heavy traffic. Provision of safe passages and crossings for pedestrians where construction traffic interferes. ▪ Adjustment of working hours to local traffic patterns, e.g. avoiding major transport activities during rush hours or times of livestock movement ▪ Active traffic management by trained and visible staff at the site, if required for safe and convenient passage for the public. ▪ Ensuring safe and continuous access to office facilities, shops and residences during renovation activities, if the buildings stay open for the public.

PART D: MONITORING PLAN

Phase	What (Is the parameter to be	Where (Is the parameter to be	How (Is the parameter to be	When (Define the frequency	Why (Is the parameter being	Cost (if not included in	Who (Is responsible for

	monitored?)	monitored?)	monitored?)	/ or continuous?)	monitored?)	project budget)	monitoring?)
During activity **preparation**	site access traffic management availability of waste disposal facilities	at the site at the site in site vicinity	check if design and project planning foresee diligent procedures	before launch of construction	safety of general public, timely detection of waste disposal bottlenecks	marginal, within budget	Contractor, Engineer
During activity **implementation**	hazardous waste inventory (asbestos) construction material quality control (eg. paints / solvents)	on site Contractor's store / building yard	visual / analytical if in doubt visual / research in toxic materials databases	before start of rehabilitation works before approval to use materials	public and workplace health and safety	marginal, within budget; (prepare special account for analyses at PMU?)	Contractor, Engineer
During activity **supervision**	dust generation noise emissions wastewater volumes & quality waste types and volumes	on site and in immediate neighborhood, close to potential impacted residents	visual consultation of locals visual, analytical if suspicious count of waste transports off site	daily daily daily / continuous every batch	avoidance of public nuisance avoidance of negative impacts on ground/ surface waters ensuring proper waste management and disposal	marginal, within budget	Contractor, Engineer

Annex E

Activities subject to EIA in the Kyrgyz Republic

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

Activities not subject to EIA in the Kyrgyz Republic

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

Annex F

Projects eligible for WB financing

Category B - Intermediate potential impact
Environmental Management Plan may be required

Gardening, livestock production, processing of agricultural products, food-industry

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

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

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

Upgrading and rehabilitation of communit6y infrastructure

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

Category C - Low potential impact

- Marketing and commercial services.
- Professional services:

1. Operating repair.
2. Work on internal refurbishment of buildings.
3. Minor construction carried out based on the general plan assessed earlier.
4. Environmental inventory and monitoring plans
5. Investigations and developments not causing any environmental consequences or danger.
6. Procurements not requiring institutional activities causing environmental impact.
7. Construction of residential, social and cultural buildings that don't impose environmental impact caused by its engineering communications (connected to centralized sources of heating, water supply, sewage networks).

Project illegible for WB financing

- Storage of highly explosive and hazardous materials.

- Production or sale of hazardous materials of carcinogenic, mutagenic, and teratogenic nature, including creosote and chlorinated solvents.
- Maintenance and repair of equipment with chlorocarbons/fluorocarbons (CFCs).
- Storage and packing of pesticides and herbicides.
- Mining of mineral resources (excluding extraction of minor amount of sand, stones, gravel).

Projects non-compliant with fundamental WB policy principles

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

Annex G

WB environmental policies

World Bank Safeguards Policies

Complete documents for World Bank's Safeguards Policies and relevant operational procedures can be obtained from Internet in English and Russian. Website links are presented in the table below. Extracts from Operational Policy documents are enclosed to provide guidelines for ARIS staff and technical consultants on actions in situations requiring further advice on specific demands.

OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment (EA)
EA is a process whose breadth, depth, and type of analysis depend on the nature, scale, and potential environmental impact of the proposed project. EA evaluates a project's potential environmental risks and impacts in its area of influence; examines project alternatives; identifies ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, design, and implementation by preventing, minimizing, mitigating, or compensating for adverse environmental impacts and enhancing positive impacts; and includes the process of mitigating and managing adverse environmental impacts throughout project implementation. The Bank favors preventive measures over mitigation or compensatory measures, whenever feasible.

EA takes into account the natural environment (air, water, and land); human health and safety; social aspects (involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, and cultural property); and transboundary and global environmental aspects. EA considers natural and social aspects in an integrated way.
EA is initiated as early as possible in project processing and is integrated closely with the economic, financial, institutional, social, and technical analyses of a proposed project.

OP 4.04 Natural habitats
The Bank fosters environmental protection, improved land use, ecological balance through financing of projects for integration into local and regional development.
The Bank supports rehabilitation of degraded natural environment, **not financing** the projects causing significant change or degradation of nature.

OP 4.09 Pest management
By assisting to borrowers in management of pest detrimental to agriculture or population health, WB adheres to the strategy promoting the reduced use of synthetically chemical pesticides and encouraging the use of biological and environmental supervision methods.

The Bank requires that any pesticides were produced, packed, marked, and stored in compliance with the norms acceptable to WB.. "Guidelines for the packaging and storage of pesticides" (Rome, 1985), "Guidelines for classification of pesticides", (Rome, 1985), "Guidelines for disposal of used pesticides and containers at farms", (Rome, 1985) associated with FAO are considered as minimal norms. .

OP 4.11 Cultural property
The UN term "cultural property" is the places of archeological, paleontological, historical, religious, and natural significance. Therefore, the term "Cultural property" covers all remaining from the ancient people (for instance, holy places and battlefields) as well as unique sites of natural habitat, such as canyons and waterfalls.

WB **does not finance** projects detrimental to unique cultural property of peoples, and shall further support only projects that are located or designed in a way to prevent potential damage.

OP 4.36 Forests

Management, protection, and sustainable development of ecosystems of forests and their resources are required to reduce the continuing poverty and ensure sustainable development.

WB **does not finance** the projects for planting of forest ranges causing the change or degradation of environment, including neighboring natural environment. Due to potential threaten to biodiversity, there should be projects for prevention and mitigation of potential threatens to environment.

The Bank may finance harvesting operations conducted by small-scale landholders, by local communities under community forest management, or by such entities under joint forest management arrangements, if these operations:

(a) have achieved a standard of forest management developed with the meaningful participation of locally affected communities, consistent with the principles and criteria of responsible forest management; or

(b) adhere to a time-bound phased action plan to achieve such a standard. The action plan must be developed with the meaningful participation of locally-affected communities and be acceptable to the Bank.

The borrower monitors all such operations with the meaningful participation of locally-affected communities.

OP 4.37 Protection of dams

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

OP 4.76 Tobacco

The Bank does not lend directly for, invest in, or guarantee investments or loans for tobacco production, processing, or marketing.

OP 7.50 Projects on international waterways

This policy applies to the following types of international waterways: (a) any river, canal, lake, or similar body of water that forms a boundary between, or any river or body of surface water that flows through, two or more states; (b) any tributary or other body of surface water that is a component of any waterway described in (a) above. This policy applies to the following types of projects: hydroelectric, irrigation, flood control, navigation, drainage, water and sewerage, industrial, and similar projects that involve the use or potential pollution of international waterways as described in para. 1 above. For projects falling in this category ARIS should review the details of policy and guidelines contained in OP 7.50 (information is available in Internet – see below).

OP 7.60 Projects in disputed areas

Projects in disouted areas may raise a number of delicate problems affecting relations not only between the Bank and its member countries, but also between the country in which the project is carried out and one or more neighboring countries. In order not to prejudice the position of either the Bank or the countries concerned, any dispute over an area in which a proposed project is located is dealt with at the earliest possible stage.

References to World Bank OPs and bank procedures for environmental assessment and environmental conservation (in English):

OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment
http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/9367A2A9D9DAEED38525672C007D0972?OpenDocument

BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment
http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/C4241D657823FD818525672C007D096E?OpenDocument

OP 4.04 Natural Habitats
http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/71432937FA0B753F8525672C007D07AA?OpenDocument

BP. 4.04 Natural Habitats
http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/62B0042EF3FBA64D8525672C007D0773?OpenDocument

OP 4.09 Pest Management
http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/665DA6CA847982168525672C007D07A3?OpenDocument

OP 4.11 Cultural Property
http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/55FA484A98BC2E68852567CC005BCBDB?OpenDocument

OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement
http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/CA2D01A4D1BDF58085256B19008197F6?OpenDocument

BP 4.12 **Involuntary Resettlement**
http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/19036F316CAFA52685256B190080B90A?OpenDocument

OD 4.20 Indigenous People
http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/0F7D6F3F04DD70398525672C007D08ED?OpenDocument

OP 4.36 Forests
http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/C972D5438F4D1FB78525672C007D077A?OpenDocument

BP 4.36 Forests
http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/0AE075DC916559D985256C79000BDEF0?OpenDocument

OP 4.37 Protection of Dams
http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/C12766B6C9D109548525672C007D07B9?OpenDocument

BP 4.37 Protection of Dams
http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/D3448207C94C92628525672C007D0733?OpenDocument

OP 4.76 Tobacco
http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/DBE1A283D3BF9D078525672C007D075E?OpenDocument

OP 7.50 Projects On International Waterways
http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/5F511C57E7F3A3DD8525672C007D07A2?OpenDocument

BP 7.50 Projects On International Waterways
http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/47D35C1186367F338525672C007D07AE?OpenDocument

OP 7.60 Projects In Disputed Areas
http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/72CC6840FC533D508525672C007D076B?OpenDocument

BP 7.60 Projects In Disputed Areas
http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/5DB8B30312AD33108525672C007D0788?OpenDocument

Annex H (form of report)

Subproject

Report

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

No.
Version
Date:
Prepared by:
Checked by:

Contents

1. Subproject status

(Summary of subproject status)

2. Objective of site visit

(Summary of site visits).

3. Checklist for environmental status of construction site

No. of SPs	Elements of EMP[8]	Status (compliance)			Notes
		Yes	No	No Plan	
1	**General requirements**				
1.1	General contractor has EMP				
1.2	Whether a person responsible for environmental protection and occupational safety and health has been assigned by Order				
1.3	Availability of permitting documents				
2	**Measures preventing air contamination**				
2.1	Whether the following activities are carried out: 1) Sprinkling of roads; 2) Improvement of road topping; 3) Monitoring of air quality; 4) Covering of granular materials upon transportation; 5) Supply of packed cement.				
2.2	Other activities				
3	**Measures preventing contamination of water resources**				
3.1	Whether the following activities are carried out: 1) Sanitation of construction sites; 2) Compliance with the regime of canal zones; 3) Clean off oil and residual oil from construction sites; 4) Equipping sites for machinery maintenance				
3.2	Other activities				
4	**Measures preventing contamination of land resources**				
4.1	Whether the following activities are carried out: 1) Cleaning off construction waste from sites; 2) Removal of top soil; 3) Collection of solid waste and storage in specialized containers				

[8] See below the activities under EMP of subproject

4.2	Other activities				
5	**Measures preventing acoustic impact**				
5.1	Whether acoustic monitoring is carried out				
5.2	Other activities				
6	**Measures for preservation of biological resources**				
6.1	Availability of permits for felling of trees				
6.2	Other activities				
7	**Measures for safety, health of staff and population**				
7.1	Whether the following activities are carried out: 1) Construction of alternative road approaches; 2) Installation of warning and prohibiting road signs at dangerous paces; 3) Development of safety measures; 4) Availability of products for safety, hygiene, and first medical aid; 5) All types of instructions; 6) Availability of control of access to construction zone; 7) Storage of waste at specialized sites prior to removal to spoil area.				
7.2	Other activities				

4. Photo materials

5. Summary

Statement of violation of EMP and HSE

Statement of violation No. Date

Project: **Facility:**	**Contractor :**
Location:	**Provisions of EMP, HSE**
Description of violation:	
Accident or name (names) of involved individual (individuals)	**Measures taken**
Signed: *1) On behalf of Contractor* _____ *date* _____ 2) *on behalf of Project Manager* _____ *date* _____	

Annex I

ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING CRITERIA

General Subproject/Microproject Information

1. Subproject/microproject title:

_____
_____

2. Location: Village_____ Raion _____ Oblast _____

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

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

4. Environmental & Social Impacts:

#	Impact	(Yes/No)		Proposed Mitigation Measures
		Construction Phase	Operational Phase	
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT				
Land resources				
1	Is there a need for permanent or temporary expropriation of land?			If "Yes", then propose best location of site and where possible, bypass private lands.
2	Are earthworks likely to cause soil erosion at the site and adjacent area?			If "Yes", it is proposed to: 1) divert surface waters; 2) clean the surface from foreign items and construction debris.
3	Will construction lead to loss of topsoil, thus causing high soil erosion?			If "Yes", cut and store top soil in deposits in special areas for further recultivation of damaged land.
4	Will land pollution and littering be possible due to improper construction and domestic wastes management?			If "Yes", collect and store solid wastes in special closed containers for further removal to dump area.
5	Will soil pollution with oils be possible at the construction site?			If "Yes", control temporary fuel/oils/other specific products storages for leakages.
Air				
6	Will exhausts from machinery and plants impact human health and environment as well as pollute air with CO, NO_x, dust etc due to construction and high traffic?			If "Yes", то предусмотреть: 1) sprinkle roads with water (wet dust suppression); 2) use Euro 2 and Euro3 environmental standard vehicles 3) limit the traffic speed and choose appropriate traffic routes to minimize impact on dust-sensitive receptors; 4) deliver packed cement to construction sites in sealed sacks only; 5) cover bulk materials imported to construction sites
Water resources				

7	Is water pollution possible?			If "Yes", 1) sanitation of construction sites and area allocated for personnel; 2) build temporary pit latrines with water-insulated bottoms and walls.
Biological resources				
8	Will timbers and shrubs need to be extracted?			If "Yes", extraction shall be strictly by permissions with compensatory planting.
Operational safety and personnel/public health protection				
9	Will passage to residential and business areas be limited because of earthworks?			If "Yes", 1) maximal reduction in construction time; 2) provide alternative passages and/or approach roads.
10	Will number of traffic accidents increase because of earthworks, machinery operation and heavy traffic?			If "Yes", the Contractor shall be required to: 1) a develop traffic management plan; 2) arrange temporary approach roads for construction period, determine speed limits and ensure that they are respected; 3) install warning and prohibition road signs in dangerous areas.
11	Are construction works likely to cause damages to contractor's workers and other persons?			If "Yes", the Contractor shall develop operational safety measures prior to commencement of works.
12	Is noise likely to have impact on environment and the public?			If "Yes", the Contractor shall: 1) Seal machinery and equipment so as noise level does not exceed 70 decibel within 100 m passage; 2) Restrict construction works with the use of heavy machinery beside residential areas at night time (10 p.m. to 6 a.m.) 3) Carry out works strictly at working days only within standard working hours.
SOCIAL IMPACTS				
13	Is physical or economical resettlement of people/businesses required?			If "Yes" for at least one of these impacts then the World Bank's OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement procedures shall be followed.
14	Are there disputable areas?			
15	Will approach roads to houses and businesses be accessible during construction? Won't passages/sidewalks be blocked?			
16	Won't the intended construction have impact on the public health and damage anyone?			
17	Won't the subproject inform protests and concerns of people?			
18	Won't the works have adverse impact on livelihood of people, their values and lifestyle?			
19	Are there any facts of previous impacts in terms of forced resettlement on this area, which require adjustments to mitigation measures?			

5. Proposals by communities for social and environmental safeguards and mitigations measures:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

6. Individual EMP shall be prepared based on the general EMP for each subproject exposed to potential environmental impact, comprising specific impact mitigation measures, while a check-list also comprising specific impact mitigation measures shall be used for microprojects.

7. Additional documents: photographs, maps etc.

_____ _____
(local manager's signature) (signature of action group members)

Date: _____

Annex J

Asbestos issues

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

Annex K

Public Hearings
Discussion of Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for Third Village Investment Project (VIP-III)

AGENDA

PRPOSE OF ACTIVITY: *Inform the public of social and environmental safety of the intended construction or rehabilitation of social / economical infrastructure works under the Third Village Investment Project (VIP-III).*

Venue: Conference hall in Raion Government Building, Kant, Issyk-Ata Raion
Date / time: 8th October 2014 *@ 10 am.*

1.	Registration of participants	Nurlan Isabekov, ARIS Chui Oblast Officer	9:30
2.	Opening of the meeting	Baktybek Kudaibergenov, Governor of Issyk-Ata Raion	10:00-10:10
3.	Welcome word	Satar Begaliev, VIP-III Senior Engineer	10:10-10:15
4.	VIP-III presentation	Mirlan Aitkaziev, VIP-II social mobilization and capacity building specialist	10:15-10:40
5.	Presentation of EMP and RPF for VIP-III	Elena Kutmanova, ARIS safeguards Specialist	10:40-11:20
6.	Discussion of presentations, questions/answers, free speeches, summarizing and closing of the meeting		11:20-12:00

MINUTES OF PUBLIC HEARINGS
Discussion of Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for Third Village Investment Project (VIP-III)

Mecro Venue: Conference hall in Raion Government Building, Kant, Issyk-Ata Raion,

Date / time: 8th October 2014 @ 10 am.

Number of participants: 72

Appendices: Agenda, list of participants, information leaflet, EMP & RPF presentations

AGENDA
Present and discuss VIP-III Environmental Management Plan and Resettlement Policy Framework

Speakers: After welcome by Raion Governor Baktybek Kudaibergenov and opening statement by VIP-III Senior Engineer Satar Begaliev, the project concept, objectives/tasks and implementation arrangements were introduced to the meeting by SM&CP specialist Mirlan Aitkaziev.

Then, ARIS Safeguards Specialist made presentation of the Environmental Management Plan and the Resettlement Policy Framework. The presentation highlighted key aspects of these documents.

Questions asked further were as follows:

1st question by B.Djekshembaev, Head of Yuriev AO: *How many years is the Project intended for?*

Answer by Mirlan Aitkaziev: *The project implementation period will be five years.*

2nd question by B. Djekshembaev: *Are there any privileges foreseen for subsidized AO? Self-sufficient AO can contribute largely to the Project while other AO would not be able to win the competition.*

Answer by Mirlan Aitkaziev: *The selection criteria for communities will be as follows: 25% out of 100% are for social mobilization costs, 30% for preparation of local area development strategy, 30% for subproject cost and 15% for financial sufficiency of AO.*

3rd question by Sh. Aliev, Head of Krasnia Rechka AO: *Who will carry out social mobilization in communities?*

Answer by Mirlan Aitkaziev: *ARIS CDSO will not conduct meetings as in the previous phases but will act as advisors. Meetings will be organized by AO officials and community members. If you participate actively in social mobilization, you will have a chance to win the competition. So, be proactive – results of competitions will depend on tour own efforts.*

4th question by N.Bayahunov, Head of Novo-Pokrovka AO: *How many facilities can the Project finance?*

Answer by Mirlan Aitkaziev: *The number of subprojects is not limited but separate sets of documents will be required for each subproject.*

5th question by M.Eshkojoev, Head of Syn-Tash AO: *Regarding the resettlement policy, who will cover the related costs?*

Answer by Mirlan Aitkaziev: *All payments in compensation related to resettlement will be made at the local budget cost.*

Following **proposals** were voiced out:

1. M.Eshkojoev. *Referring to payments of compensations for resettlement from local budget, since in our Raion the AO are mainly subsidized it will be challenging to make payments, thus there will be risks of non-paying. Therefore, we ask you to consider allocation of such funds from the Project resources.*

2. Sh. Aliev: *Activities should envisage public awareness of the environmental monitoring results during implementation of the works.*

Be it resolved:

To consider proposed EMP and RPF acceptable for application under the Third Village Investment Project.

M. Alybaev,

chair of the meeting

D. Ashiraliev,

Secretary

List of participants of public hearing

Список

участников общественных слушаний

8 октября 2014 г. г. Кант

№	ФИО	Должность и организация	Контактные данные	Роспись
1.	Мадиницев Р.Л.	Прод К-Б а/к	0553-557732	
2.	Шабанова Б.Б.	Редакция рай газета	0555 220520	
3.	Шайдабеков А.К.	Торага КГК	0555 725577	
4.	Коргомновсот	ответсекретарь	Ак Курак	
5.	Абиров. А.Б.	Торага Жер-Кургак а/к	0777271181	
6.	Таштемиев А.С.	Торага Интернационал	0772 738103	
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11.	Усупов Э.Дж.	Председатель а/к	0550 121314	
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13.	Жаналиев А.	Госэкотехинспекция	0550 455070	
14.	Куттуева З.К.	Интернац Председатель ФТГИК	0553591-2575	
15.	Акималиев. Т.	Нач. УНР отдел. А.	0772267117	
16.	Нуржумов Н.	Нач. Нижне-Аламединского РЭС	0558-005013	
17.	Кокомкеримов К.	нач. Нижне-Аламединского УОС	0555-76 29 56	
18.	Атакулов А.Дж.	нач. Кантского РЭС	0555005157	
19.	Исмишев Н.С.	гл. бр. ОП-П ТСЭН	0772565948	
20.	Джумгалиев А.Б.	Начальник РУВЧБ	0552491929	
21.	Сайиндиев. К.А.	глава Ивановского а/о	0555-03-17-71	
22.	Байдовлетов М.К.	глава Бердикского а/о	0555 806337	
23.	Ниязов А.Б.	глава Нурманбетского а/о	0550397292	
24.	Баякунов Н.Б.	Глава Новопокровского а/о	0555-76-88-80	
25.	Анзорбеков А.М.	Глава Ак-Кудукского а/о	0555-73-44-37	
26.	Кожакиев К.Дж.	Глава Люксембургского а/о	0555377433	
27.	Абдрахманов Э.Дж.	Мэр г. Кант	0550523358	

28.	Кушбуди А.В.	глава Ала-Тоо а/о	49606	
29.	Темраниев Н.С.	глава Интер-го а/о	0555063806	
30.	Дороибеков А.К.	Глава Логвиненковского а/о	0550625000	
31.	Бейшеналиев И.К.	Тораға Логвиненковского а/к	0553324111	
32.	Бектуров А.Н.	глава Нелк-Ата[illegible] а/о	0700404081	
33.	Айдаралиев М.С.	Тораға Нелк-Ата[illegible] а/к	0705755745	
34.	Арапбаев Ш.Р.	глава Кен-Булунского а/к	[illegible]	
35.	Карымшев Р.А.	глава Сокорбоевского а/о	0772456663	
36.	Джекшембаев Б.П.	гл. Юрьевского а/о	0555798179	
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42.	Айдарбекова К.Э.	зав. сектор РГА	0550533521	
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49.	Бегалиев Э.	пред. АК	0701012054	
50.	Шурбеков И.	председатель Буденского А/К	0556444311	
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53.	Мусакеев А.	председ. АК Нурманбет АО	0557711528	
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55.	Ходжакматова К.	Красноречнский А/К	0703773528	
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63.	Аюпов Ж. М.	житель с. Милянфан	0702282050	
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65.	Ниязалиев А	житель с. Орозон	555255267	
66.	Дуйшеналиев Т.	аксакал с. Кара-Булак	нет	
67.	Токтобеков Д.	житель села Кенбулун	550604710	
68.	Сокобаев Т.	депутат АК К-ра.	0771152097	
69.	Бусурманкулов Ф	депутат АК. Интер	0773288263	
70.	Турсунбеков Т	депутат АК.	0552222275	
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73.				
74.				
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