



**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD
DOCUMENTATION
FOR THE SECOND URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT SELECTED UTILITIES**

**Environmental and Social Management Framework
(ESMF)**

**for the UIP2 selected water supply and wastewater (WS/WW)
sub-projects
in Kharkiv, Kirovograd, Kramatorsk, Ternopil,
Zhytomyr, Kyiv, Kolomyia, and Donetsk**

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1 INTRODUCTION

Since its independence in 1991, Ukraine has established the main premises for a national environmental policy, and has become a Party of important international conventions. On a legislative level, it has approved various national and state programs. Among them are the National Program for Environmental Rehabilitation of the Dnipro River Basin, the State Program on Improvement of the Quality of Drinking Water of Ukraine, the Program for Development of Water Supply and Sewer Systems, the State Program for Establishing Ukraine's National Ecological Network as well as the State Program for Protection and Rehabilitation of the Azov and Black Sea Environment.

Unfortunately, the above ecological programs are being implemented at a minimal level, and the problem with the drinking water quality remains a relevant problem for Ukraine. The key challenge in implementing these programs is lack of financing. The required funds exceed the state budget's nature preservation funds and other financing mechanisms are not in place. In addition, due to the absence of a legally determined sustainable development policy, regional ecological activity remains unregulated. This leads to conflicts between administrative bodies on the central and local authority levels, and to gaps in responsibility.

Therefore, in 2008 Ukraine and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank) signed the Loan Agreement 4869-UA in the amount of US \$140 million for the Urban Infrastructure Project (UIP). The UIP includes four Parts: A) Institutional Capacity; B) Rehabilitation Investments; C) Energy Efficiency and D) Project Management. It assists the Utilities in selected cities in moving towards higher quality and reliability of services and reducing the costs of service through a series of institutional improvements and investments in rehabilitation and upgrading of water supply and wastewater infrastructure as well as solid waste management. In addition to the loan, Ukraine and the World Bank signed the Letter of Grant Agreement for Swedish Trust Fund No.TF091769 in the amount of 35.85 million Swedish Crowns.

The UIP is implemented under the overall responsibility of the Ministry of Regional Development, Construction, Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine (Minregion) in close cooperation with the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (MoF) and the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine (MEDT). Minregion established a Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) to conduct a day-to-day UIP management and coordination and to provide assistance to the Project participating Utilities in disbursement, procurement, financial management, reporting and other activities.

In order to continue to improve sustainable development of Ukraine's municipal sector the Government of Ukraine initiated the Second Urban Infrastructure Project (UIP2) requesting the World Bank to fund it in the amount of about US \$250 million. The World Bank confirmed its interest to support preparation and financing of UIP2 starting from the second half of the year 2014.

UIP2 is intended as a response to environmental and social issues in eight cities of Ukraine that will be addressed through improvement of the quality and efficiency of water supply, sanitation and solid waste management services in the targeted municipalities. UIP2 will help the municipalities develop their cities in socially and environmentally sustainable manner and support Ukrainian reformation efforts on the way to European integration.

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is developed for the UIP2 selected water supply and wastewater (WS/WW) sub-projects in Kharkiv, Kirovograd, Kramatorsk, Ternopil, Zhytomyr, Kyiv, Kolomyia and Donetsk. The description of proposed investment sub-projects is provided in Chapter 3.

The ESMF describes procedures and mechanisms to be implemented to ensure compliance of sub-projects with environmental requirements of Ukrainian legislation and the World Bank safeguard policies.

The purpose of this ESMF is to identify and direct the safeguard issues affecting the selected cities, and to orient the Utilities in development of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), which will be prepared for each investment sub-project at a later stage.

This document should be updated as required to reflect any changes to UIP2 investments, Ukrainian legislation or World Bank policies.

2 BACKGROUND

The second Urban Infrastructure Project (UIP2) was initiated by the Government of Ukraine and confirmed by the interest of the World Bank to support its preparation and financing starting from the second half of the year 2014 using a loan of approximately US \$250 million. This Project is building on the on-going UIP and the World Bank's long-term engagement in the municipal services sector.

The objective of UIP2 is to improve the quality and efficiency of water supply, sanitation and solid waste management services in targeted municipalities. Based on the demand expressed, the Project will invest primarily in upgrading of water supply and waste water treatment facilities and services, as well in municipal solid waste management in Kharkiv for which a stand-alone Environmental and Social Management Plan was prepared. Issues to be solved as a result of implementation of the UIP2 in the area of urban infrastructure development, in particular, rehabilitation and upgrade of water supply and sewage disposal infrastructure are fully compliant with the priorities of development of the housing and utility sector which is confirmed in the provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On National Program of Reforming and Development of Housing and Utility Sector for 2009 – 2014" of 24.06.2004 No. 1869-IV.

Considering the area of UIP2 implementation, the proposed Project executor is the Ministry of Regional Development, Construction, Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine (Minregion).

The UIP2 will include several sub-projects in the area of water supply and waste water treatment, including wastewater sludge treatment, to be implemented by the public utility companies of Kharkiv, Kirovograd, Kramatorsk, Ternopil, Zhytomyr, Kyiv, Kolomyia and Donetsk.

The UIP2 efficiency is proposed to be assessed with due consideration of complexity thereof based on several key aspects:

- improvement of drinking water quality;
- improvement of financial standing of public utility companies;
- improvement of energy efficiency of public utility companies;
- improvement of environmental and social situation;
- enhancement of institutional capacity of public utility companies;
- improvement of water supply and sewage disposal services quality.

The expected outcomes of UIP2 implementation will be rehabilitation-driven improvement of service quality, which may facilitate introduction of tariff policy that will ensure financial viability of public utility companies. Installation of more efficient water supply and waste water treatment equipment will result in the reduction of total electric energy consumption which will allow public utility companies to gradually settle all the outstanding payments with the power supply companies. The implementation of a rehabilitation program will demonstrate significant positive social and economic outcomes as the poor quality of the housing and utility services affects the poorer portions of the population the most, as it is not possible for them to afford arrangement of alternative sources of water supply.

Other positive outcomes are also probable, namely, health improvement among the consumers and improvement of amenities as a result of proper provision of housing and utility services.

The activities and works proposed under the project are not expected to generate significant negative environmental or social impacts. Moreover, positive effects on the environment is expected because of better treatment of waste water, energy saving and reducing water losses in pipelines. Nonetheless, some activities should be closely monitored to ensure that they do not lead to future environmental and social risks.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE INVESTMENTS UNDER THE PROJECT AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING

3.1 Description of the Investments under the Project

Water supply and waste water treatment sub-projects will be implemented in Donetsk, Kharkiv, Kirovograd, Kolomyia, Kramatorsk, Kyiv, Ternopil and Zhytomyr (Figure 3.1).



Figure 3.1. Location of the cities where UIP2 activities are planned for implementation [3]

Most water supply and sewage disposal companies (*vodokanals*) in these cities are loss-making. Lack of financing makes scheduled maintenance impossible and prevents from timely payment of maintenance costs that include mostly electricity charges. Most electrical and mechanical equipment is not efficient and energy intensive, and non-compliant with modern technological standards. Lack of financing results in malfunctioning or even occasional shut-down of sewage discharge and treatment, which leads to excessive permanent pollution of rivers.

Therefore, the UIP2 activities are aimed at supporting the involved public utility companies in their efforts to improve quality and reliability of service provision and energy efficiency through investments in rehabilitation and replacement of water supply, sewage treatment systems and associated networks, as well as improvement of the environmental and social conditions within the involved territories as a result of improvements in sewage treatment [2].

Successful implementation of this project is ensured by its social and environmental focus, support from the local authorities and the World Bank's experience in implementing investment projects in Ukraine.

Donetsk

Donetskmiskvodokanal Utility Company plans to upgrade and re-equip water supply sector in Kuibyshevskiy district of Donetsk by rehabilitation of water pipelines and construction of several new pipelines; replacement of pumping equipment; installation of frequency regulators; introduction of automated remote control system for water distribution; putting into operation the sodium hypochlorite station and upgrading a water supply network operation monitoring system.

Implementation of the above measures will improve quality of water supplied to customers; reduce water losses; save electric energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions; control levels of pollution of sewage discharges and account drinking water and sewage in Kuibyshevskiy district.

Kharkiv

Kharkivvodokanal Utility Company plans to implement a new technology that provides processing and disposal of sewage sludge after biological treatment, which includes deliquescence of dewatered sludge, its combustion, generation of heat and electric energy and minimization of sludge residue.

Implementation of this component will give the opportunity to reach self-sufficiency of technology of processing and disposal of sewage sludge by using heat and electric energy, a volume of which will satisfy the needs of complex of thermal sludge disposal and own needs of complex of Bezliudkivskiy biological treatment. It will also abate a negative impact on environment: to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; to decrease pollution of rivers of the city and water-collecting area of the river Siverskyi Donets; to improve quality of potable water supply of Kharkiv, Lugansk and Donetsk oblasts.

Kirovograd

Dnieper-Kirovograd Utility Company plans to replace water supply and sewage disposal systems by new one made of plastic materials to reduce water losses; to replace main flaps at the pumping stations, water supply networks; to replace non-operating fire hydrants for emergency water supply for fire-fighting; to replace pump equipment for increasing efficiency of electricity usage at water supply and sewage disposal pump; to implement new technologies, equipment, materials, devices for improving quality of potable water and sewage treatment; to implement automated control system (ACS) for processes of water supply and sewage disposal system of the city.

Implementation of the above measures will reduce water losses from 45.6% to allowed 30%, and hereafter to 20%, as well as reduce electricity consumption by 30-40%. It will also provide the customers with quality potable water from underground and surface sources and decrease impact on the environment by improving quality of sewage treatment.

Kolomyia

Kolomyiavodokanal Utility Company plans to implement a project at the structural unit "HC-1" "water intake" and at water supply systems of Kolomyia city, which exhausted its life cycle and in some places the exhaustion of pipelines has reached 90%. At the same time, the increase of the city population requires extension of water supply system.

Thus, the Utility plans to build a drinking water storage facility for 6000 m³ of water in order to increase water-storage capacity at the second elevation pumping station, and install water processing unit to remove turbidity of water. As a result, a reduction of electric energy consumption is expected at the range of 10-15%. Additionally, reconstruction of water supply systems and building new pipelines will allow reducing a consumption and loss of water in the systems and providing additional 15,000 of city residents with centralized water supply system. There is important aspect, that water abstraction from Prut River, which is international water way, will be reduced due to significant reduction of water losses.

Kramatorsk

Kramatorskvodokanal Utility Company plans to reconstruct a filtering station and replace liquid chlorine with sodium hypochlorite in water disinfection; to rehabilitate the municipal treatment facilities with enabling use of treated sewage as process water for industrial enterprises; to optimize city's water supply and sewage disposal system and to introduce equipment for water monitoring service.

Implementation of the above measures will improve water supplied quality; to reduce water losses; to save electric energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions; to account water consumption in rural areas; to improve sewage treatment and quality of sewage water discharged in the Kazennyi Torets River.

Kyiv

Kyivvodokanal Utility Company plans to reconstruct a river bank filtration pumping stations of the Dnieper water intake with introduction of energy saving equipment and frequency regulation with water intake facilities; to reconstruct the energy facilities of Krutohirna pumping station with replacement of pumping equipment; to reconstruct three elevation stations of the Desna water intake with introduction of energy saving equipment and frequency control; and to upgrade the booster pumping stations by introduction of high efficiency pump sets with frequency shifters.

Implementation of these sub-projects will lead to significant energy saving and greenhouse gas emissions reduction; decreasing shut-off valve wear; increasing periods between repairs and reduce labor costs of preventive maintenance; reducing wear of pumping equipment and improving reliability and efficiency of its operation; and to reduction of water losses in the system.

Ternopil

Ternopilvodokanal Utility Company plans to construct water de-ironing station at the pumping station site (third elevation); to optimize water supply and distribution system; to modernize Ternopil and Verhnyo-Ivachivskiy water intakes; to install general house water counters; to rehabilitate sewage disposal system; to build new sewage pipelines; to upgrade sewage pumping stations No 1a, 2, 9, 10; to reconstruct sewage treatment systems with replacement of emergency and technological outwear equipments, and construct a sludge de-watering unit.

Implementation of the above measures will improve quality of supplied water; reduce water losses in water supply networks by 5-10%, energy consumption by 10-20%; reduce greenhouse gas emissions; decrease costs of sludge lagoon release and reduce sludge de-watering period.

Zhytomyr

Zhytomyrvodokanal Utility Company plans to rehabilitate and replace water supply networks; replace pumping equipment and improve water purification facilities and sewage disposal.

Implementation of the above measures will improve quality of supplied water and compliance with standard requirements; reduce water losses; save electric energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions as well as improve sewage disposal system.

Summary of the planned activities in the cities studied is presented in the Table 3.1.

Table 3.1. Summary of potential planned activities in the UIP2 cities [2]

City	Planned activities
<i>Donetsk</i>	Upgrade and re-equip water supply facilities in Kuibyshevskiy district of Donetsk city.
<i>Kharkiv</i>	Improvement of sludge management at sewage treatment system. Construction of thermal sludge disposal facility.
<i>Kirovograd</i>	Reconstruction of water supply and sewage treatment facilities; Introduction of automated system with frequency control at the main

	sewage pumping station.
<i>Kolomyia</i>	Reconstruction of water extraction and water supply systems; Construction of a new water storage tank for 6,000 m ³ capacity.
<i>Kramatorsk</i>	Reconstruction and re-equipment of Kramatorsk filtration station; Reconstruction of the urban sewage treatment facilities; Optimization of urban water supply and sewage disposal systems.
<i>Kyiv</i>	Reconstruction of river bank filtration pumping stations of the Dnieper water supply station; Reconstruction of energy facilities of Krutohirna pumping station; Reconstruction of III elevation stations of the Desna water supply station; Upgrading the booster pump stations.
<i>Ternopil</i>	Construction of water de-ironing station at the platform of Ternopil third elevation pumping station; Optimization of water supply and distribution system; Modernization of Ternopil and Verhnyo-Ivachivskyi water intakes; Rehabilitation of sewage disposal system and building new sewage pipelines; Upgrade sewage pumping stations No 1a, 2, 9, 10; Reconstruction of sewage treatment systems with replacement of emergency and technological outwear equipments; Construction of sludge de-watering unit; Installment of general house water counters.
<i>Zhytomyr</i>	Replacement of water supply pipelines and pumping equipment; Improvement of water purification and sewage disposal facilities.

3.2 Environmental Screening

Based on the preliminary assessment of the planned activities in the UIP2 cities there could be defined the following main components of the sub-projects, which will be carried out by the Utilities:

- Upgrading and re-equipment of water extraction and water supply systems;

- Rehabilitation, reconstruction and construction of pipelines networks for both water supply and waste water;
- Improvement of drinking water treatment facilities and construction of water storage facilities;
- Reconstruction of sewage treatment and disposal facilities;
- Construction of sludge de-watering unit and thermal sludge disposal facility;
- Introduction of automated control system for processes of water supply and sewage disposal system.

Generally, implementation of the above sub-projects will have **positive environmental and social impacts** in all cities. It includes improvement of drinking water quality; reducing water losses and water consumption; reducing greenhouse gas emissions and air pollutants; decreasing energy consumption; improvement of sewage discharged in the water ways and providing urban and rural areas with appropriate access to the water supply and sewage disposal facilities.

However, there are some potential **temporary negative impacts on the environment and society** during construction and operation phases of the sub-projects. It includes noise and air pollution as a result of machinery operation, handling of materials; assembling of pipelines and demolishing of old facilities; pollution of soil, surface and ground water and risks to human health from accidental spills and leakages; pollution caused by poor transport and disposal of waste materials; landslips and erosion; risks of fire and explosions; increased risk of traffic disruption and accidents.

Nevertheless, these potential negative impacts on the environment are temporary and could be avoided or minimized by appropriate mitigation measures during all phases of the UIP2. Chapter 6 provides more detail on potential environmental impacts and proposed mitigation measures.

According to the results of the above environmental screening and taking into account the requirements of the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.01 "Environmental Assessment" regarding type, location, sensitivity and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential negative environmental impacts, it may be concluded that all sub-projects are classified as **Environmental Category B**. Thus, Environmental and Social Management Plan should be developed defining site-specific environmental impacts and mitigation measures for each sub-project.

The tentative structure of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is proposed in Annex 1.

4 LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK AND APPLICATION OF THE WB SAFEGUARDS

4.1 Legal and Regulatory Framework of the Project Activity

Taking into account the scope of the proposed sub-projects, namely that:

- sub-projects will not lead to increased water intakes or higher volumes of treated water discharges;
- construction outside the existing utility sites will take place only within city boundaries;
- sub-projects will not generate any new types of wastes (compared to the waste generated by the existing facilities which will be reconstructed), nor will they require additional permits for waste disposal;
- there could be potential positive effects on the environment due to higher energy efficiency; better treatment of waste water; reduction of water intake due to reduction in water losses; reduction of the area needed for sludge storage due to better sludge processing;
- the overview of legislative and regulatory requirements will concentrate on those aspects which could be relevant for the proposed sub-projects only.

The Ukrainian legislative and regulatory base which governs environmental issues is quite comprehensive, sophisticated and sometimes contradictory. It consists of: international conventions, treaties, protocols and

agreements ratified by the Parliament (Verkhovna Rada); laws; resolutions (*Postanova*) and decrees (*Rozporiadzhennia*) of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (CMU); orders of the Ministries. By Resolutions of the CMU and orders of the Ministries various **norms, rules, standards and guidances**, often jointly referred to as regulations (*normatyvno-pravovi akty*) are approved. To become legal, every piece of legislation has to be registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine.

Policy Documents

In 2010 the Parliament passed the Law "**On the Main Principles (Strategy) of the National Environmental Policy of Ukraine till 2020**", which specified the goal of environmental policy for the current period. Several provisions of this policy are related to drinking water:

- Improvement of the ecological situation and increase environmental safety: "Reconstruction of existing and construction of new municipal wastewater treatment facilities with the goal to reach 15% reduction of water pollution by polluting substances (first of all organic compounds, nitrogen and phosphorus compounds) by 2020, and also reduce by 20% (compared to the baseline year) discharge of insufficiently treated wastewater by 2020.
- Achieving the state of environment which is safe for human health: "... full compliance by 2015 with the regulatory requirements to the sources of centralized drinking water supply".

In 2011, the Parliament of Ukraine passed the Law "**On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the National Program Drinking Water of Ukraine for 2006 - 2020"**". In fact, this Law approved a National Program "Drinking Water of Ukraine" for the years 2011 – 2020.

The Program envisages that problems in the sphere of drinking water supply and water disposal shall be resolved, *inter alia*:

- bringing sanitary protection zones and water conservation zones of drinking water sources into conformance with the normative requirements, evaluating environmental and hygienic conditions of drinking water sources for conformance to the established requirements;
- inventory of sewage treatment facilities;
- constructing and reconstructing water-retaining and sewage treatment facilities in order to decrease the amount of untreated sewage dumped into water bodies, and to utilize the sediments;
- equipping water and sewage quality control laboratories with modern control and analysis equipment;
- harmonizing the normative and legal base in the sphere of drinking water supply and water disposal with the European Union standards, with consideration to the national specifics, including with respect to increasing the liability for violating environmental pollution norms, primarily regarding dumping industrial waste into water bodies;
- comprehensive research and engineering development aimed at energy and resource conservation, increased drinking water quality, and improved sewage treatment, as well as implementing these developments.

Water Legislation

The legal framework for water management in Ukraine is provided in the Water Code (1995) and other legislative acts, designed to facilitate the conservation, sustainable and scientifically justified use, and restoration of water resources; the protection of waters against pollution, contamination and depletion; the prevention and mitigation of harmful effects of waters; the improvement of ecological state of water bodies; and the protection of water user's rights.

The main issues of the water supply and waste water (WS/WW) sector are a permit to take water from the water source ("special water use" permit) and a permit to discharge treated or non-treated wastewater into the environment. These critical areas of legislation recently underwent significant changes in a wake of reorganization of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine (Minpryrody) (new by-laws of the

Ministry were approved by the Decree of the President of 13.04.2011 and accepted by the CMU 11.09.2013). One important novelty is that, since 18 May 2013, special water use permits are issued not by the Minprirody, but by the Cabinet of Ministers of Crimea and oblast administrations (for water sources of national significance) and by Crimean Nature Protection Committee and oblast councils (for water sources of local significance). The procedure for such permits, however, remained unchanged.

Key existing environmental regulations and standards in the field of water resource management include:

- Resolution of CMU "On the order of approval and obtaining permits for special water use";
- Resolution by CMU "On the Procedure of Development and Approval of Pollution Discharge Limits and the List of Polluting Substances, for which the Discharge Limits are Set";
- State Sanitary Rules and Norms: "Drinking Water. Hygienic Requirements to the Centrally Supplied Drinking Water Quality";
- Order by the State Committee of Construction, Architecture and Housing Policy of Ukraine, approving the "Rules for Conducting the Inspection, Technical Assessment, and Certification of External Networks, Water Supply and Sewerage Facilities" and "Regulation on the Safe and Reliable Operation of External Networks, Water Supply and Sewerage Facilities";
- Order by the Ministry of Environment and Nuclear Safety of Ukraine "The Guidance on the Procedure for Developing and Setting the Discharge Limit Values for Polluting Substances Released into Surface Waters with Effluent Discharges";
- Regulation "On the Rules of Designing and Operation of the Sanitary-Protection Zones of the Sources of Drinking Water".

Air Protection Legislation

Air protection legislation is important for the proposed sub-projects because some of them envisage reconstruction of chlorination facilities, and some will lead to additional air pollution (thermal sludge treatment).

The legal and institutional frameworks and key environmental requirements in the field of ambient air protection are defined in the Law of Ukraine "On Ambient Air Protection" (1992). This Law aims to facilitate the maintenance and restoration of ambient air to its natural state, the provision of safe living conditions and environmental safety, and the prevention of harmful effects of ambient air on human health and environment.

Key existing regulations and standards in the field of air protection include:

- Resolution by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, approving the "Regulation on the Procedure for Determining the Level of Impacts on Ambient Air, Attributed to Physical and Biological Factors";
- Resolution by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, approving the "Regulation on the Air Emission Permitting Regime for Stationary Sources";
- Resolution by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, approving the "Regulation on the Execution of State Control Functions in the Field of Ambient Air Protection";
- Guidelines on Preparing the Inventory of Air Emissions and Sources;
- Maximum Admissible Concentrations (MACs) and "Probable Safe Effect Levels" for Polluting Substances Present in the Ambient Air in the Populated Areas.

Sanitary well-being

The Law "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Well-being of the Population" (1994) and regulations based on this law are of major importance for the WS/WW sector. The State Sanitary Epidemiological Service (SSES) within the Ministry of Health operates on the basis of this law and regulation.

Access to information and public participation

In Ukraine, access to environmental information was ensured when the Parliament ratified the "Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in

Environmental Matters" in 1999. Several regulatory acts were developed by the Minprirody, which specify provisions of this Convention.

Environmental Impact Assessment

There is a special Law "*On Ecological Expertiza* (Environmental Review)*" (1995), but the scope of objects which are regulated (*Ecological Expertiza* in general) is quite limited (new legislative acts, new technologies, new materials, new substances and products - Art.7). However, the Law also envisages the mandatory **State Ecological Expertiza** (by the government authority), and in this case the list of objects is much broader and includes (Art.14) not only objects listed above, but also investment schemes, *investment projects, construction and reconstruction of enterprises* etc. The decision "no objection" of the State *ecological expertiza* is mandatory for any investment/construction project.

Engineering survey, design and construction are regulated by Minregion. There exists a whole set of design and construction norms and standards, including the State Construction Norms on Conducting *Assessment of Environmental Impact* (Ukrainian acronym OVNS, DBN A.2.2-1-2003). It is not mentioned in the Law "*On Ecological Expertiza*", but it is prescribed by regulatory acts that the project proponent should submit OVNS documentation - a section (*rozdil*) or volume (*tom*) of design documentation for State *Ecological Expertiza*.

The key law which regulates all types of construction activities is the Law "On Regulation of City Planning Activity" of 12 March 2011. This law prescribes what kind of documentation should be prepared for construction projects of different types, and how this documentation should be reviewed.

A full-scale EIA/OVNS (as stipulated by DBN A.2.2-1-2003, with materials of public consultations) is required only for projects of high environmental hazard (Article 31 of the Law on Regulation of City Planning Activity). To find out whether the project should be considered as such, a developer with the design organization should use criteria defined by the Law "On High Hazard Facilities" (2001) and Resolution of CMU "On Identification and Declaring of Safety of the Facilities of High Hazard" of 11.07.2002. Identification is the responsibility of the facility owner, and is based on the quantity of hazardous substance (e.g. chlorine). In addition to this, there exists a "List of High Hazard Activities and Facilities", approved by the Resolution of CMU of 28.08.2013 and published in the official bulletin on 19.11.2013. In this list (p.15) *WS/WW facilities, as well as "New construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation and capital repairs" of WS/WW facilities* are mentioned. **This means that sub-projects fall into the category of "high hazard".**

Part 2 of Article 31 of the Law "On Regulation of City Planning Activity" prescribes that an expert review (*ekspertyza*) of the design documentation is carried out by the licensed expert organizations in accordance with the rules laid out by the Resolution (*Postanova*) of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (CMU) of 11 May 2011 No 560. This Resolution specifies that the mandatory expert review, which includes environmental and sanitary-epidemiological components, should be conducted for the projects of IV and V categories of complexity. The rules of classification (what projects should be considered under IV or V categories) are defined by the Resolution of CMU of 27 April 2011 No 557. This classification is not related to "high hazard" objects described above, but takes into account number of people that could be permanently on site (over 300) or people outside the object (over 10,000) which could be affected by an accident. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to find out whether the project falls into these categories.

If the funding for the projects of IV and V categories of complexity is provided from the state budget, funds of the state and communal enterprises and organizations, or with loans obtained with the state guarantees, an expert review **should be conducted by the state-owned expert organization.**

There is a special Resolution of CMU of 2009, which defines the criteria of risks associated with WS/WW works, including environmental risks. By this Resolution, such objects as "*drinking water supply, including water intake facilities, pump stations, water supply pipelines, reservoirs and water towers, wastewater collection and treatment, including sewage pipelines, mains, pump stations, wastewater treatment facilities*" are categorized as *potentially hazardous or with high hazard*.

Legislation that governs activities of enterprises in WS/WW

The key Law that regulates economic activity in the WS/WW sector is the Law "On Housing and Communal Services" (2004). This law establishes principles of the state policy on provision of housing and communal services, including drinking water supply and wastewater collection. This includes principles of equal access, reasonable pricing, saving of resources, etc. The law regulates transactions between executive authorities, owners of houses and all those who provide communal services (water utilities, *vodokanals*), including regulation of tariffs. This Law does not touch environmental issues except for the call for "rational use of available resources and sustainable development of settlements".

Another important regulation is "Rules of Providing Services of Heating, Cold and Hot Water Supply and Sewage Collection" approved by the Resolution of CMU of 21.07.2005 No 630.

An additional regulatory act which introduces a concept of natural monopoly is the Resolution of the CMU "On Providing a Unified Approach to Calculation of Tariffs for Housing-Communal Services" (2011).

As far as recent regulations, the Resolution of CMU of 2009 "On Approving Criteria, by which the Level of Risk from Economic Activity in the Sphere of Drinking Water and Waste Water is Assessed and the Frequency of Planned Measures of State Supervision (Control) is Defined" prescribes the assessment of "effectiveness of measures for providing consumers with reliable services for drinking water supply and wastewater collection, which take into account the level of threat of adverse ecological consequences for the population and environment; effectiveness of measures aimed at preventing an emergency ecological situation".

The Law "On Local Self-Government" (1997) defines responsibilities of local self-government, including elected (councils) and executive (administrations) authorities. The key responsibility of the local self-government is allocation of land for all sorts of activities, including land allocation for the needs of the WS/WW sector.

Permits for operation of enterprise in the WS/WW sector

The current environmental permit system in Ukraine is based on a medium-specific approach, with separate regulations related to air and water protection, as well as waste management. All sources of air and water pollution are required to have valid permits which stipulate the maximum allowable values of emissions to air and discharges to water, as well as monitoring requirements. There are also separate permits specifying limits for waste storage and disposal.

To clarify the issue, in 2011 the Parliament passed a Law "On the List of Permits (*dokumenty dozvilnoho charakteru*) in the Economic Sector". This Law stipulates that subjects of economic activity should possess only those permits that are listed in the Annex to the Law. Those that are relevant to the activities to be carried out under the proposed Project are listed below.

Obviously an enterprise working in the WS/WW sector must also obtain a license in accordance with the Law "On Licensing of Certain Types of Economic Activity".

List of permits relevant for WS/WW

	Title of permitting document	Legislative act of Ukraine
1.	Conclusion (<i>vysnovok</i>) of the state ecological <i>expertyza</i> *	Law of Ukraine "On Ecological Expertyza (Environmental Review)"
2.	Conclusion (<i>vysnovok</i>) of the state sanitary-epidemiological <i>expertyza</i> on operating objects, including those of military and defense sector	Law of Ukraine "On sanitary and epidemiological well-being of population"

**Expertyza* is a review of design documentation in order to confirm that this documentation complies with the requirements of specific legislation. State *expertyza* is carried out by a state organ. There are (Resolution of CMU of 11.05.2011) several mandatory *expertyzas* for construction projects: ecological, sanitary-epidemiological, fire protection, labour safety, energy efficiency, nuclear and radiation safety, engineering safety. Other *expertyza* could be required too - depending on sector.

3.	Conclusion (<i>vysnovok</i>) of the state sanitary-epidemiological <i>expertyza</i> on documentation for the technologies, machinery, instruments etc. under development	Law of Ukraine "On sanitary and epidemiological well-being of population"
4.	Permit for emission of polluting substances in atmospheric (ambient) air by stationary sources	Law of Ukraine "On Ambient Air Protection"
5.	Permit for construction works	Law of Ukraine "On Regulation of City Planning Activity"
6.	Permit for special use of nature resources within the boundaries of territories and objects of nature-protection fund	Law of Ukraine "On Nature Reserves and Protected Areas of Ukraine"
7.	Permit for waste management operations	Law of Ukraine "On Waste"
8.	Permit for special works to construct water extraction wells	Water Code of Ukraine
9.	Permit for waste placement (disposal)	Law of Ukraine "On Waste"
10.	Permit for preparing and approval of norms of discharge of polluting substances in water objects	Water Code of Ukraine
11.	Approval of water user's application with justification of the need for water, for obtaining of special water use permit	Water Code of Ukraine
12.	"No objection" for placing of enterprises, buildings and other objects activities of which are related to the use of water objects of local significance and which could have adverse impact on them	Water Code of Ukraine
13.	Certificate that the completed constructed object meets the provisions of design documentation, state construction norms, standards and rules	Law of Ukraine "On Regulation of City Planning Activity"
14.	Permit for storage and disposal of wastes	Law of Ukraine "On Waste"

4.2 World Bank Safeguard Policies

Taking into account the nature of the proposed sub-projects, out of 10 Operational Policies four policies (OP/BP 4.01: Environmental Assessment, OP/BP 7.50: Projects on International Waterways, OP/BP 4.11: Physical Cultural Resources; OP/BP 4.12: Involuntary Resettlement) are triggered. These four policies are described below.

OP/BP 4.01: Environmental Assessment

This policy is triggered if a project is likely to have potential (adverse) environmental risks and impacts in its area of influence, which is the case with our sub-projects. OP/BP 4.01 covers impacts on the natural environment (air, water and land); human health and safety; physical cultural resources; transboundary and global environment concerns.

As discussed earlier, the sub-projects in WS/WW sector are classified as Environmental Category B.

The Borrower is responsible for carrying out the site-specific EA and preparation of ESMPs.

The Borrower will disclose this ESMF and site-specific ESMPs and provide relevant information in a timely manner prior to consultation and in a form and language accessible to the groups being consulted. The above documents will be made available in the country and in the project locations in the local language and at a public place accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs prior to appraisal.

OP/BP 4.11: Physical Cultural Resources

The policy on Physical Cultural Resources is triggered. However, it is not known yet whether which of the sub-projects will affect physical cultural resources at specific locations. In case the sub-project may potentially affect physical cultural resources, the sub-project proponent/beneficiary jointly with the CPMU will prepare the Action Plan for Physical Cultural Resources (APPCR) and clear it with the local cultural authority. The plan should be based on the provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On Cultural Heritage" No. 1805-III from 08.06.2000. The APPCR should become an integral part of site-specific ESMPs for sub-projects where registered buildings or/and other historic and cultural sites were identified as potentially affected by the sub-projects.

Standard chance finds procedures will be included in works contracts. The utilities will ensure that an appropriate clause is included in Sub-borrower loan agreement obligating the Sub-borrower to exercise due diligence in implementing the mitigation, monitoring and reporting measures specified in the ESMP and in the event of chance finds.

OP/BP 7.50: Projects on International Waterways

The water supply and wastewater systems that will be rehabilitated under the project draw water from rivers that are international waterways shared by Ukraine with neighbouring Russia, Moldova and Romania. Potential changes in water flow or deterioration in water quality during the construction works will be limited in scope and mitigated through implementation of the site-specific ESMPs. As there will be no increase in water abstraction by water supply utilities, project interventions are not expected to adversely affect the quality or quantity of water flows to upstream or downstream riparian states. The rehabilitation and modernization of infrastructure, optimization of water supply and wastewater networks and improvements in overall management of the utilities should result in an increase in system efficiency, thereby generating water savings and providing reliable water supply to the customers. Considering all this, the project falls under the exception to the notification requirement contained in the safeguard policy, approved by the Vice President for Europe and Central Asia Region for UIP-1. The task team will submit a request for a waiver stating that this also applies to the interventions under the proposed project.

OP/BP 4.12: Involuntary Resettlement

The policy covers not only physical relocation, but any loss of land or other assets resulting in:

- relocation or loss of shelter;
- loss of assets or access to assets;
- loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected people must move to another location.

The policy also applies to the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

The planning of resettlement activities is an integral part of preparation for Bank-assisted projects. During project identification, the Task Team (TT) identifies any potential involuntary resettlement under the project.

As a condition of appraisal for projects involving involuntary resettlement, the Borrower submits to the Bank a resettlement plan, a resettlement policy framework, or a process framework that conform with the requirements of OP/BP 4.12. In the Project Appraisal Document (PAD), the TT describes the resettlement

issues, proposed resettlement instrument and measures, and the Borrower's commitment to and institutional and financial capacity for implementing the resettlement.

The implementation of the resettlement instrument is supervised throughout the project life, and the requisite social, financial, legal, and technical experts are included in supervision missions. Supervision focuses on compliance with the legal instruments, including the Project Implementation Plan and the resettlement instrument.

4.3 Comparison of Ukrainian and World Bank Requirements on Environmental Assessment

The analysis of Ukrainian and the World Bank requirements on the Project's Environmental Assessment and Environmental Management Plan indicates that they are largely similar.

Environmental Assessment

The World Bank's EA policy and procedure is generally compatible with the EIA system and practice established in Ukraine, both terminologically and methodologically.

A key common requirement, articulated in both systems, relates to the mandatory character of the environmental impact assessment as an integral part of project preparation, design and development for any project activity that involves a new construction and/or upgrade of an existing facility. Full-scale EIA (as prescribed by Section 2 of the State Construction Norms DBN A.2.2-1-2003) is mandatory for all objects of "high hazard". According to Ukrainian legislation and regulations, sub-projects fall into this category of "high hazard" objects.

For "non-high-hazard" objects a shorter version of EIA can be prepared. The scope of this "shorter" version is agreed by the local environmental protection authorities and sanitary-epidemiological service.

In case of a full-scale EIA, the requirements to the scope of environmental and social assessment, as well as requirements to the disclosure of EA information according to Ukrainian legislation are similar to the requirements of the World Bank policies. Key Ukrainian document which regulates EIA process and stipulates requirement to EIA documentation is State Construction Norms DBN A.2.2-1-2003.

At the same time, it should be noted that while the EIA is mandatory for "high hazard" facilities in Ukraine, these EIAs in real life are different from EIA/EMPs required by the World Bank. First, the mitigation measures identified by the EIA are often too general and do not take into account site-specific features. Second, the responsibility for implementation of the mitigation measures is not assigned to specific actors or organizations. Third, the costs of the mitigation measures are not specified and schedule of implementation of the mitigation measures is missing. In order to bridge the gap in the requirements, the above issues (i.e. focus on site-specific mitigation measures, institutional responsibility, costs and implementation schedule) should be explicitly required by the ToR for the EIA.

Management of Cultural Heritage

There is close similarity in requirements and approaches adopted by the World Bank and Ukraine with regard to the management of cultural heritage.

A key common requirement, set out in the Bank's policy and Ukrainian legislation, is to ensure the preservation of cultural assets and historical heritage (DBN A.2.2-1-2003).

Involuntary Resettlement

There is no specific legislation regulating the management of involuntary resettlement issues as part of development projects in Ukraine, though these issues are addressed in a number of state regulations.

5 SOCIAL INFORMATION

Data on population and the average level of income in the sub-project cities are given in the Table 5.1.

Table 3.1. Social data of project areas [17]

City	Population (on 1 st January 2013)	Average income (in UAH)
Kharkiv	1451 thousand people	23731,3 (in Kharkiv region in 2012)
Kyiv	2845 thousand people	49651,9 (in 2012)
Kirovograd	234 thousand people	19741,7 (in Kirovograd region in 201)
Donetsk	953 thousand people	27541,7 (in Donetsk region in 2012)
Kramatorsk	164 thousand people	27541,7 (in Donetsk region in 2012)
Ternopil	217 thousand people	17401,1 (in Ternopil region in 2012)
Zhytomyr	271 thousand people	20740,4 (in Zhytomyr region in 2012)
Kolomyia	61 428 people	18895,0 (in Ivano-Frankivsk region in 2012)

The proposed sub-projects are focused on improvements in the quality and efficiency of water supply, sanitation in the targeted cities which include rehabilitation and upgrading of existing water systems, wastewater and sludge treatment facilities, equipment for water quality testing laboratories, equipment for operations and maintenance as well as spare parts, preparation of detailed designs and tender documents and construction supervision. Besides improvement of environmental conditions in the sub-project areas expected from the implementation of the projects, these activities will improve overall life conditions in the cities. A summary of the estimated benefits for society is given in Table 5.2.

Table 3.2. Estimated benefits for society [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,18]

City	Number of persons served by the existing water and wastewater utilities	Planned new connections within the subprojects	Effects on society (direct and indirect)
Kharkiv	<p><u>Water supply services:</u> 1 270 000 customers</p> <p><u>Wastewater services:</u> 1 000 760 customers (78,8%)</p>	No new users	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Direct effects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conditions for attraction of new Clients created; - Quality of potable water supply of Kharkiv, Luhansk and Donetsk oblast improved; - Improvement of water quality in the rivers (Kharkiv, Lopan, Udy, Seversky Donets) and elimination of sludge fields will contribute to improving the living quality of people; - Safety of energy supply of the city through independent production of electric and heating energy improved; - Additional workplaces at electricity and heat energy production plant created; - Better working conditions for the Utility's employees ensured; - Value of land plot, where deliquified sludge lagoons are located increased; - The sub-project implementation may cause the impact on wastewater services tariff; - Additional working places developed for re-construction works. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Indirect effects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discomfort through pollution of the city's rivers and water-collecting area of the river Siverskyi Donets avoided; - Discomfort through non-proper environmental conditions of water-collecting area of Azov Sea avoided; - Improved conditions for tourism and business development in the area created through better environmental and the Utility's operation conditions; - Transparency and accountability of municipal service provision increased.
Kyiv	<p><u>Water services users:</u> 32 144 customers (2 845 thousand people 100% of people)</p> <p><u>Wastewaters customers:</u> 19 259 customers (2 765 thousand people - 97,2% of people)</p>	No new users	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Direct effects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better quality of water and wastewater supply ensured for the Clients and conditions for attraction of new Clients created; - Accurate and consumption-based water metering ensured; - Quality (incl. water supply pressure) and energy efficiency of potable water supply of Kyiv improved; - Interruptions in water supply minimised; - Better working conditions for the Utility's employees ensured; - The sub-project implementation may cause the impact on water supply and wastewater services tariff; - Additional working places developed for re-construction works.

			<p><u>Indirect effects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Discomfort from pollution of surrounded territories avoided; – Diseases related to poor quality water reduced; – Improved conditions for tourism and business development in the area created through better environmental and the Utility’s operation conditions; – Transparency and accountability of municipal service provision increased.
Kirovograd	<p><u>Water supply services:</u> 98 200 customers</p> <p><u>Wastewater services:</u> 69 600 customers</p>	No new users	<p><u>Direct effects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Better quality of water and wastewater supply ensured for the Clients and conditions for attraction of new Clients created; – Accurate and consumption-based water metering ensured; – Additional costs for water losses in the pipelines eliminated; – Quality of potable water of underground and ground sources improved; – Quality of wastewater treatment improved; – Interruptions in water supply and wastewater supply minimised through minimisation of pipelines accidents; – Better working conditions for the Utility’s employees ensured; – The sub-project implementation may cause the impact on water supply and wastewater services tariff; – Additional working places developed for re-construction works. <p><u>Indirect effects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Discomfort from pollution of surrounded territories avoided; – Discomfort from interruptions in water and wastewater supply avoided; – Diseases related to poor quality water reduced; – Improved conditions for tourism and business development in the area created through better environmental and the Utility’s operation conditions; – Transparency and accountability of municipal service provision increased.
Donetsk	<p><u>Water services users:</u> 342 327 customers (743 686 people)</p> <p><u>Wastewater customers:</u> 236 281 customers (526 764 persons)</p>	No new users	<p><u>Direct effects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Better quality of water and wastewater supply ensured for the Clients and conditions for attraction of new Clients created; – Additional costs for water losses eliminated; – Accurate and consumption-based water metering ensured; – Accurate and consumption-based wastewater metering ensured; – Interruptions in water supply and wastewater supply minimised through minimisation of pipelines accidents;

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sub-project implementation may cause the impact on water supply and wastewater services tariff; - Better working conditions for the Utility's labourers ensured; - Additional working places developed for re-construction works. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Indirect effects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discomfort from pollution of surrounded territories avoided; - Discomfort from interruptions in water and wastewater supply avoided; - Diseases related to poor quality water reduced; - Improved conditions for tourism and business development in the area created through better environmental and the Utility's operation conditions; - Transparency and accountability of municipal service provision increased.
Kramatorsk	<p><u>Water supply services:</u> 176 000 domestic customers and 2 000 industrial and commercial customers</p> <p><u>Wastewater services:</u> estimated 140 000 (70%), not collected from individual households</p>	No new users	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Direct effects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better quality of water and wastewater supply ensured for the Clients and conditions for attraction of new Clients created; - Additional costs for potable water losses eliminated; - Accurate and consumption-based water metering ensured in dwelling houses and villages; - Interruptions in water supply and wastewater supply minimised through minimisation of pipelines accidents; - Improvement of water quality in the Kazennyi Torets river and elimination of sludge fields will contribute to improving the living quality of people; - The sub-project implementation may cause the impact on water supply and wastewater services tariff; - Better working conditions for the Utility's labourer ensured; - Additional working places developed for re-construction works. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Indirect effects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discomfort from pollution of surrounded territories avoided; - Discomfort from interruptions in water and wastewater supply avoided; - Diseases related to poor quality water reduced; - Attraction of new residents to the village areas with improved in water and wastewater supply systems; - The sub-project implementation may cause the impact to wastewater services tariff; - Improved conditions for tourism and business development in the area created through better environmental and the Utility's operation conditions; - Transparency and accountability of municipal service provision increased.

<p>Ternopil</p>	<p><u>Water supply services:</u> 83 500 customers (from which 80 000 domestic customers, the rest - institutional and industrial customers)</p> <p><u>Wastewater services:</u> 78 000 customers (74500 – domestic customers, the rest - institutional and industrial customers)</p>	<p>No new users</p>	<p><u>Direct effects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Better quality of water and wastewater supply ensured for the Clients; – Water losses due to increase accident risk and excess heads in water pipes reduced; – Additional costs for potable water losses eliminated; – Accurate and consumption-based water metering ensured in individual apartments; – Interruptions in water supply and wastewater supply minimised in the micro-districts through minimisation of pipelines accidents; – Better working conditions for the Utility’s labourers ensured; – Improvement of water quality in Seret River and reduction of wastewater leakage through pipelines accidents will contribute to improving the living quality of people; – Reduction of potable water losses in apartment houses ensured; – The sub-project implementation may cause the impact on water supply and wastewater services tariff; – Additional working places developed for re-construction works. <p><u>Indirect effects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Discomfort from pollution of surrounded territories avoided; – Discomfort from interruptions in water and wastewater supply avoided; – Diseases related to poor quality water reduced; – Improved conditions for tourism and business development in the area created through better environmental and the Utility’s operation conditions; – Transparency and accountability of municipal service provision increased.
<p>Zhytomyr</p>	<p><u>Water supply services:</u> 100 072 customers (92 724 domestic customers, the rest - institutional and industrial customers)</p> <p><u>Wastewater services:</u> 208 683 customers</p>	<p>No new users</p>	<p><u>Direct effects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Better quality of water and wastewater supply ensured for the Clients; – Quality (incl. water supply pressure) and energy efficiency of potable water supply in multi-storey house districts improved; – Additional costs for potable water losses eliminated; – Improvement of water quality in Dnipro River will contribute to improving the living quality of people; – Interruptions in water supply and wastewater supply minimised in the micro-districts through minimisation of pipelines accidents; – The sub-project implementation may cause the impact on water supply and wastewater services tariff; – Better working conditions for the Utility’s labourers ensured; – Additional working places developed for re-construction works.

			<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Indirect effects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discomfort from pollution of surrounded territories avoided; - Discomfort from interruptions in water and wastewater supply avoided; - Diseases related to poor quality water reduced; - Improved conditions for tourism and business development in the area created through better environmental and the Utility's operation conditions; - Transparency and accountability of municipal service provision increased.
Kolomyia	<u>Water supply services:</u> 70% of city residents	New pipelines. 15 000 of new water supply domestic customers	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Direct effects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better quality of water supply ensured for the Clients and conditions for attraction of new Clients created; - Quality (incl. water supply pressure) and energy efficiency of water supply in dwellings improved; - Living comfort level for city residents living in dwellings improved; - Additional costs for potable water losses eliminated; - Improvement of water quality in Prut river will contribute to improving the living quality of people; - Interruptions in water supply and wastewater supply minimised in the micro-districts through minimisation of pipelines accidents; - Better working conditions for the Utility's labour ensured; - The sub-project implementation may cause the impact on water supply and wastewater services tariff; - Additional working places developed for the re-construction works. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Indirect effects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discomfort from pollution of surrounded territories avoided; - Discomfort from interruptions in water and wastewater supply avoided; - Diseases related to poor quality water reduced; - Improved conditions for tourism and business development in the area created through better environmental and the Utility's operation conditions; - Value of land plot, in which reconstructed water supply system lie, increased significantly; - Transparency and accountability of municipal service provision increased.

6 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

6.1 Environmental Benefits

The proposed sub-projects on water supply and wastewater rehabilitation (incl. construction of new ones) will lead to improve the quality and efficiency of water supply and sanitation in targeted municipalities, and will produce a positive effect on the environmental and public health situation.

A summary of the potential environmental benefits is provided below.

Kharkiv, Kyiv, Kirovograd, Kramatorsk

- Better wastewater treatment and sludge handling;
- Improvement of energy efficiency;
- Conservation of water resources.

Donetsk

- Better wastewater treatment and sludge handling;
- Improvement of energy efficiency;
- Improvement of drinking water quality and prevention of continuous contamination;
- Reduction of water losses;
- Conservation of water resources.

Ternopil

- Improvement of drinking water quality;
- Prevention of contamination;
- Reduction of water losses;
- Reduction of atmospheric emission of pollutants through decrease in electricity consumption;
- Improvement of water quality in the Seret River.

Zhytomyr

- Improvement of drinking water quality;
- Prevention of contamination;
- Reduction of water losses;
- Reduction of atmospheric emission of pollutants through decrease in electricity consumption;
- Improvement in water quality in Teterev River;
- Conservation of water resources.

Kolomyia

- Reduction of water extraction from Prut River;
- Reduction of water losses;
- Improvement of drinking water quality and prevention of continuous contamination;
- Reduction of atmospheric emission of pollutants through decrease in electricity consumption.

6.2 Adverse Environmental Impacts

Due to the nature of rehabilitation sub-projects, the common potential negative environmental impacts of the sub-projects during demolition and construction, as well as during the operational phases are described below.

Demolition and Construction phase

Pollution of surface water at the construction and demolition sites

Surface water can be contaminated by accidental spills and leaks from the machinery, and can be contaminated with suspended particles during the reconstruction works on/near the surface water body.

Soil and ground water pollution and risks to human health from accidental spills and leakages

Soil and groundwater can be polluted by accidental spillages, leakages from temporary oil and/or fuel storage and leakages from machinery.

Impacts on historical, cultural or religious places or monuments

It is not expected that the project will affect any historical, cultural or religious places or monuments. At the same time, in case some sub-projects will have an impact on the sites of cultural heritage, the procedures described in the Law of Ukraine "On Cultural Heritage" No. 1805-III from 08.06.2000 will be followed and special mitigation measures (i.e. Action Plan for Physical Cultural Resources) developed to avoid or minimize potential negative impacts.

Landslips and erosion

Improper supporting structures of deep excavations may lead to landslips thus causing risks to workers and nearby structures. Bare ground is prone to land slides in case of heavy rainfalls.

Air pollution

Air pollution will temporarily be increased locally due to machinery used at the sites and due to increased traffic connected with construction and demolition works. The increase of air pollution is temporary and local, and will not exceed the established standards. Main pollutants will be dust, NO_x and CO. Negative impacts on ambient air quality take place mainly in the vicinity of the construction and demolition sites and along the roads leading to these sites.

Poor waste management

In case construction and demolition waste is not properly transported and disposed, it may cause soil, ground water and surface water pollution at the disposal sites and health hazards along the transportation route.

Noise

Noise may affect construction workers if they are not using proper individual protective gear thus causing occupational health risks, and may also disturb people living and/or working near the sites.

Risk of fires and explosions

Risk of fires and explosions can increase especially if necessary public safety measures are not followed. This may lead to injuries of workers and people visiting or passing-by the site. It may also cause damage to property.

Increased risk of traffic accidents

Intensified traffic of heavy machinery and trucks to and from the construction and demolition sites increases the risk of traffic accidents.

Injuries to workers and visitors

Workers and visitors may be injured at the construction and demolition sites, if applicable safety and occupational health standards are not followed.

Damage to human health due to exposure to asbestos containing materials

Old construction materials, pipe insulation may contain asbestos which may affect the workers, especially during demolition activities and also during construction works. The Contractor will make sure that: (a) temporary on-site storage for asbestos-containing waste will be arranged on the construction site to prevent improper handling or use of the material and respective information signs will be put in place, (b) the asbestos-containing material will be disposed in a legal disposal site and mitigation measures to prevent further use or potential pollution (i.e. waste material should be covered by layers of soil at the landfill) are taken, and (c) necessary personal protection gear (i.e. respirator masks, protective glasses, clothing, etc.) are provided.

Operational phase

Soil and ground water pollution and risks to human health from accidental spills and leakages

Soil and groundwater can be polluted by accidental spillages, leakages from temporary oil and/or fuel storage and leakages from machinery.

Impacts on historical, cultural or religious places or monuments

It is not expected that the project will affect any historical, cultural or religious places or monuments.

Air pollution

No direct negative impact on air quality is expected, but an indirect effect is expected on the reduction of pollution as a result of energy savings. Potential air pollution from new/reconstructed sludge treatment facilities must be prevented.

Noise pollution and impact on vulnerable public institutions

Noise levels are not expected to increase.

Risk of fires and explosions

No fire or explosion risks are expected.

Waste management

Improper handling and storage (management) of waste (especially hazardous waste) can potentially lead to contamination of soil, groundwater and surface water, as well as can increase human health risks. Wastewater sludge generated by waste water treatment plants is a hazardous waste and may cause serious pollution of surface water, groundwater aquifers and soil.

6.3 Proposed Mitigation Measures

The mitigation measures outlined in this section should be undertaken as part of the project implementation process to mitigate potential impact from construction, demolition and operating activities.

Construction and demolition phase

Soil, ground water and surface water pollution and risks to human health from accidental spills and leakages

Surface water can be contaminated by accidental spills and leaks from machinery, and can be contaminated with suspended particles during the reconstruction works on/near the surface water body. The risk of oil/fuel pollution will be minimized by good operation management and site supervision. Machinery will be checked regularly to find possible leaks. Washing of machinery at the sites is not allowed. Waste oil will be collected and stored in special containers located at a designated secure area until final utilization or disposal. In case PCB-containing oil is found, these will be removed in full compliance with the respective regulations on hazardous waste. Transport and disposal of liquid waste materials will be done by licensed waste management operators.

Impacts on historical, cultural or religious places or monuments

Appropriate clause on chance find procedures will be included in the Contracts in order to obligate the Contractor to exercise due diligence in implementing the mitigation, monitoring and reporting measures specified in Environmental Management Plan and strictly follow the procedures according to Law of Ukraine "On Cultural Heritage" No 1805-III from 08.06.2000 in the event of any chance finds during the works.

Landslips and erosion

Walls of deep excavations should always be enforced/supported according to relevant technical requirements. Unnecessary removal of vegetation and pavement should be avoided and bare ground planted or paved as soon as possible after closure of the construction or demolition site. Storm water drainage will be arranged before excavation works have commenced.

Temporary air pollution

Dust and traffic emissions will be minimized by good operation management and site supervision. Dust suppression measures (e.g. water sprinkling) will be applied during long dry periods. Open surfaces at the site and nearby will be cleaned from dust regularly. Workers will be provided with protective masks when necessary.

Waste management

Scrap metal will be separated from construction and demolition waste for re-use. Hazardous waste (i.e. asbestos-containing materials etc.) is also separated and managed properly according to regulations and instructions on hazardous waste. Disposal of all types of waste will be done only at the designated landfills. Transport and disposal of waste will be performed by a licensed organization in compliance with the respective national and company-level regulations.

Noise

Works are performed strictly during normal weekday working hours. In the proximity to residential housing the Contractor will operate machinery and undertake works only during specified hours according to local requirements. In case there is a need to carry out works causing higher noise levels at night time, the residents living nearby are notified 10 days in advance. Noise barriers should be installed where appropriate. Workers will be provided with individual protective gear to be used when performing high-level noise works. Recommended noise reduction options are as follows:

- selecting equipment with lower sound power levels;
- installing silencers for fans;
- installing suitable mufflers on engine exhausts and compressor components;
- installing acoustic enclosures for equipment casing radiating noise;
- installing vibration isolation for mechanical equipment;
- limiting the hours of operation for specific pieces of equipment or operations, especially mobile sources operating through vulnerable areas;
- reducing project traffic routing through vulnerable areas, wherever possible.

Risk of fires and explosions

Respective fire protection standards and instructions have to be observed. Regular inspection of the water supply facilities by the respective fire protection authorities will be conducted. Emergency plan in case of fires should be developed. Workers should receive regular training on fire situations and on the use of fire extinguishers.

Increased risk of traffic accidents

A traffic management plan will be developed and followed for construction and demolition sites. Management plans will include identification of optimal routes and time for construction materials delivery, transportation of construction and demolition waste to disposal sites and so on. If found necessary, traffic will be temporarily diverted and safe speed limits will be established and enforced during the working period. The site will be clearly marked with special signs and/or fences and separated from public areas. Safe passageways will be organized and marked for pedestrians. During the night special lighting will be arranged to prevent accidents.

Injuries to workers and visitors

Adherence to safety regulations and instructions, including use of individual protective equipment, will be enforced and constantly monitored by the construction or demolition site supervisor. The person responsible for health and safety issues at the company level will take part in monitoring and random on-site checks on a regular basis.

Damage to human health due to exposure to asbestos containing materials

In case the site is assessed as containing asbestos materials, or if such materials are encountered during the works, workers must wear proper protective equipment, respirator masks being the most important. When asbestos containing structures are demolished, the working area will be isolated – where possible – from adjacent areas using plastic or fabric made covers. Transport and disposal of asbestos-containing waste will be performed by an authorized organization in full compliance with the respective national and company level procedures.

Operation phase

Soil, ground water and surface water pollution and risks to human health from accidental spills and leakages

A proper system to contain spill should be designed. Emergency response equipment to collect spilled material should be on-hand. Appropriate emergency response procedures should be developed. The personnel should have adequate knowledge of how to act in case of oil or fuel spillages and leakages. In addition, the use and maintenance of emergency response equipment should be included in the training. Training and drills simulating emergency situations should be performed regularly.

Risk of fires and explosions

Respective fire protection standards and instructions have to be observed. Regular inspection of the water supply facilities by the respective fire protection authorities will be conducted. An emergency plan in case of fires must be developed. Workers should receive regular training on fire situations and on the use of fire extinguishers.

Improper waste management

The waste management plan should be updated regularly. Waste should be separated as much as practical. Waste collection, transport and disposal will be performed by an authorized organization in full compliance with the respective national and company level procedures. Special mitigation measures will be required for safe disposal of waste water treatment sludge and sludge processing for further incineration. These include facility location (with a designated sanitary protection zone) and special engineering features of the sludge infrastructure/ponds (waterproofing of the pond bottom, drainage-filtration equipment, enforcement of embankments etc.) and sludge treatment and incineration (sludge transportation, operation and maintenance of de-watering unit, incineration facility etc.). In addition to that personal protection measures for personnel dealing with sludge handling should be in place and enforced by facility operators.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Site-specific ESMPs will be prepared by the Utilities with support from the CPMU as part of preparation of the design documentation for specific sub-projects. These ESMPs will provide guidance to the contractors on site-specific environmental impacts and proposed mitigation measures to avoid and/or minimize those impacts. Suggested tentative structure of the ESMP is contained in Annex 1. For simple sub-projects with known small-scale impacts and straightforward mitigation measures the simplified EMP Checklist may be applied (see Annex 2).

Besides environmental impacts, any construction works during Project implementation may result in the disturbance of the everyday life of inhabitants and employers, such as through temporary or permanent land acquisition, traffic disturbances or access restrictions. Large-scale activities may cause the temporary or permanent resettlement of the population.

The closure for reconstruction of the existing sewage treatment plants, pumping stations, water supply equipment and the reconstruction of pipelines systems can create an inconvenience for residents and public facilities, as well as business associated with water supply and wastewater collection may have their operation disrupted and there may be some restrictions on access and noise.

The main activities of the proposed Project which may cause disturbance in everyday life include:

- Reconstruction of sewage treatment plants and pipelines, construction of sludge treatment plants, renovation of drinking water supply systems including water intake facilities - temporary traffic increase and possible temporary traffic disruption; increase in noise and air pollution;
- Construction of facilities and pipelines - land occupation, economic displacement, relocation of inhabitants;
- The grievance mechanism operated by the utilities will be used to register and address grievances that may arise as a result of Project works, including temporary land use. The site-specific environmental and social management plan will provide that a grievance mechanism be established by the Contractor.

Disturbance of traffic

Traffic disturbances are expected to be temporary and limited to short periods of time. Where the construction works require excavating across streets, temporary alternate routes need to be arranged or temporary bridges constructed.

If the works will affect public transport routes, the Utility has to coordinate with the municipality and the traffic operator to define the alternative transport route and inform the public of such route changes in advance. For example, information needs to be posted of changes in the relevant buses, bus stops, on the route affected, on the company's website and in the public media.

Access restrictions

As the works will mostly be conducted at utility-owned sites, access restrictions to public services and institutions will be limited. Minor temporary restrictions may be caused where the construction works require excavating across streets. In such cases, the temporary routes must be arranged and the safety of the public be ensured by protective fences and other guidance as needed.

Disturbance of business

The works may cause disturbance to normal business or other service operations by causing temporary traffic or access restrictions, or by requiring the utilization of alternative routes. As the works will mainly be conducted on Utility sites, no major disturbance is expected.

The Utility has to coordinate with the affected business and service operators to limit the disturbance by, where possible, choosing the most suitable time for conducting the works to minimize losses.

In the event alternative routes are required, information is to be posted on websites of the Utility and affected companies and in the public media.

Resettlement

Some of the proposed activities of the Project can require or cause the temporary or permanent physical resettlement of people. Whenever possible, the works must be conducted in the summer season which will cause only limited nuisance for living conditions. Construction works will take place mainly within existing equipment and pipeline and thus will minimize economic displacement.

The Project is not expected to have any adverse economic or social impacts. The Project may require permanent acquisition of the municipal land area rented out for business activities. In such cases, relevant substitute land or monetary compensation for the losses will be provided to tenants. However, there may be cases, however, where Project works will temporarily occupy areas used for commercial purposes by informal vendors or used by private citizens for unsolicited parking of their cars. This will lead to temporary relocation of these vendors and cars.

The above effects will be mitigated by either providing compensation for the period of disturbance or by finding an alternative place for trade or parking. The period of displacement is supposed to be short.

In such cases, according to the Bank's OP/BP 4.12, a Resettlement Plan needs to be drafted by the borrower based on the developed Resettlement Policy Framework. Such plan shall, as a minimum, include the following elements:

- (a) census survey of displaced persons and valuation of assets;
- (b) description of compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided;
- (c) consultations with displaced people about acceptable alternatives;
- (d) institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for grievance redress;
- (e) arrangements for monitoring and implementation;
- (f) timetable and budget.

Resettlement planning includes early screening, scoping of key issues, the choice of resettlement instrument, and the information required to prepare the resettlement component. The scope and level of detail of the resettlement instruments vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement. In preparing the resettlement component, the borrower draws on appropriate social, technical, and legal expertise and on relevant community-based organizations and NGOs. The borrower informs potentially displaced persons at an early stage about the resettlement aspects of the Project and takes their views into account in project design.

The Project shall not be considered complete until the objectives of any of the site specific resettlement actions plans produced are considered complete and have been verified by the World Bank and the Borrower.

Potential risks to social environment and possible mitigation measures are shown in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1. Potential risks to social environment and possible mitigation measures

Component	Potential Risks	Mitigation Measures
<i>Social Environment</i>		
Aesthetics and Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local visual impact of parts of completed works and some intrusions in landscape, loss of trees, vegetation, etc. • Noise, dust, waste, etc., during and after construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful selection and design of works, screening of intrusive items. • Replace lost trees, boundary structures, etc., re-vegetate work areas. • Careful de-commissioning of construction areas and disposal of wastes. • See also Soil, Air Quality and Acoustic.
Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and safety hazards during and after construction, including habitants' access and comfort. • Health impacts from hazardous construction materials and untreated wastes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appoint experienced contractors. Incorporate safety and environmental requirements in contract documents. Provide information on mitigating measures. Capacity building to emphasize need for safe working, good supervision, careful planning and scheduling of work, involve communities, fence hazardous areas. • Correct disposal of waste; training in O&M (operation and maintenance) plans.

Component	Potential Risks	Mitigation Measures
Business	Temporary risks during constructions works: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • problems in manufacturing/service process (interruptions in water supply and sewage services); • traffic disturbance & access restrictions; • reduction of financial income; • business resettlement. 	Before the start of project implementation Project developer must agree with the employers of certain measures to reduce/prevent possible risks.

Implementation of sub-projects will have a wide range of environmental and social implications. In general, successful implementation of the Program will have high socio-economic benefits to the people.

Grievance Mechanism

It must be emphasized that the risk of complaints and grievances will be reduced to a minimum owing to the fact that affected persons to be displaced will be involved in the evaluation committee and will have an opportunity to reach consensus during joint discussion. Should such consensus not be reached, affected persons may submit prejudicial claims to local authorities against the decisions of the evaluation commission. If potentially affected persons oppose the location of the proposed land or structures, they can register an objection during the discussions and design plan. Once the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been adopted with respect to the relevant land plot, affected persons can negotiate with Utility and local self-governments or executive a compensation for the lease of land prior to the commencement of civil works in the vicinity of the affected land plots.

Grievances related to any aspect of the Project will be addressed through negotiation, which will aim at achieving a consensus settlement. Project Affected Persons (PAPs) may follow the procedures outline below:

- Grievance will be submitted by the affected person through one of the existing channels for grievances established by the Utility (hot line, written grievance form delivered by post or in person to the office of the utility) and/or the municipality (call-centre, written grievance form delivered by post or in person to the office of the municipal administration).
- If no understanding or amicable solution is reached, or affected person does not receive a response, the affected person can appeal to the CPMU.

A person has been designated by CPMU to register claims and grievances and attempt to resolve them at the local level. Contact details for this person within CPMU will be shared with PAPs at public meetings and will be included in the RAP. Further record of the grievances shall be performed and submitted to the World Bank at agreed timeframe.

- If an affected person is not satisfied with the decision received, he/she can as a last resort appeal to a court of competent jurisdiction.
- The grievance procedure shall be introduced at local level during the public hearings of RFP and further public hearings of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was jointly elaborated by the CPMU and the Consultant “Komunalprojekts” JSC (Latvia) separately from this document.

8 MONITORING PLAN

In order to ensure efficient implementation of the mitigation measures proposed, including the respect of environmental obligations during the project implementation (construction, demolition and operation stage), a Monitoring Plan will be prepared in the framework of the site-specific ESMPs. The format of the Monitoring Plan is contained in Annex 1.

A Monitoring Plan has the following objectives:

- Verify the compliance with mitigation measures;
- Meet the requirements of the national permits;
- Ensure that the construction and operation of the sub-projects is not causing impacts that were not previously identified;
- Ensure that the construction and operation of the sub-projects is not causing known impacts to a greater significance than predicted;
- Identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to take remedial action;
- Monitor the rehabilitation of the environment post construction.

The Monitoring Plan of the social issues is focused on the following objectives:

- Build positive relationships between the sub-projects developer and local communities;
- Mitigate (or minimize) negative social impacts caused by the sub-projects acc. to the Mitigation Plan;
- Optimize potential benefits brought by the sub-projects.

The scope of the Monitoring Plan includes aspects specified in Annex 1. The Monitoring Plan will be updated during the Construction phase.

Regular local monitoring will be conducted by the regional Water and Waste Water Utilities (Vodokanal), contractors and also by project developer during the operation stage. Local environmental authorities will also perform regular inspections of the water supply facilities during the construction and operation phases. It should also be noted that, according to Ukrainian legislation, it is the facility operator and environmental authorities who bear the cost of local environmental monitoring during facility operation.

The World Bank will be informed about the results of the monitoring.

9 DISCLOSURE AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

To ensure effective implementation of the sub-projects, to minimize the implementation risks and to prevent or mitigate potential negative impacts of project activities as well as to increase the benefits of the project, it is necessary to ensure stakeholder involvement to the consultation process of project activity. Stakeholders' participation was ensured through disclosure of this ESMF in all participating municipalities. The ESMF was publicly disclosed in electronic format at the websites of Minregion, city administrations and utilities (if available) and in hard copy at accessible and convenient place (city administration, office of the utility etc.) in respective municipalities, and the ESMF was opened for comments during 30 days according to Ukrainian legislation. Comments and suggestions on ESMF received after ESMF disclosure were taken into account and reflected in the final version of the ESMF.

Site-specific ESMPs will be developed based on this ESMF and disclosed in the sub-project municipalities for soliciting comments and suggestions prior to implementation of the sub-projects.

Public consultation meetings will be organized by the participating utilities after a preparation and disclosure of the site-specific ESMPs. The records of the public consultation, including newspaper announcement, minutes, list of attendees, etc. will be appended to the ESMP's, after which they will be re-disclosed as final.

10 REFERENCES

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5. Urban Infrastructure Project - Preparation of Comprehensive Water and Wastewater Feasibility Studies and Priority Investment Plans to be financed by International Financial Organizations in Ukraine. Kharkiv, Kirovograd, Kramatorsk, Ternopil, Zhytomyr and Uzhgorod. Base Line Study Report – Kirovograd. TF N°: TF091769, Project ID N°: P095337. 88 pages.
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17. Data on average income levels in the subprojects cities. Available at - <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/>
18. National report on drinking water quality and the condition of drinking water supplying in Ukraine in 2011. Available at - <http://wdk.dn.ua/sample-page/>

ANNEX 1. SUGGESTED TENTATIVE ESMP STRUCTURE FOR WATER SUPPLY AND WASTEWATER SUB-PROJECTS

1	Brief project background. Objectives of the sub-project
2	Environmental Legislation, relevant to ESMP
3	Summary description of investments under proposed sub-project
.	Priority Water Supply Investments
.	Priority Wastewater Investments This section should describe what is involved in terms of physical infrastructure, buildings, other structures (existing and new), works, etc.
Priority Water Supply Investments	
Brief Description of the Project Component 1-Priority Water Supply	
.	Location of the project
.	Existing land-use on and adjacent to the site, boundaries of the sanitary protection zone (for waste water treatment plants, water intakes, de-ironing facilities, other facilities, if relevant)
Potential impacts	
.	Description of construction phase Description of important site-specific environmental features/conditions of the sub-project area that may be negatively affected by the sub-project Water quality, resources and regime (surface water and groundwater)
.	Soils (in case of land-slide – prone areas reinforcement of walls during earthworks for workers safety)
.	Air quality (standard impacts during small- to medium-scale construction)
.	Noise (standard impacts during small- to medium-scale construction) Waste, contaminated soil (standard impacts during small- to medium-scale construction)
.	Cultural heritage, public objects (buildings, sites) (only if the sub-project affects the site of historic and/or cultural heritage)
.	Impact on people, human health (standard impacts during small- to medium-scale construction)
.	Impact on socio-economic development (better service delivery in terms of quality, quantity and reliability of supply, access to better drinking water and sanitation services)
NOTE: SIMILAR FORMAT ON POTENTIAL IMPACTS SHOULD BE USED FOR WASTEWATER OR OTHER TYPES OF INVESTMENTS	
6	Mitigation Plan*
7	Monitoring Plan *
8	Disclosure and Public Consultations
9	A non-technical summary for the public

* Use templates for Mitigation Plan and Monitoring Plan below

Mitigation plan

Phase	Impact	Mitigating measure	Cost to:		Institutional Responsibility to:		Comments (e.g. nature of the impact)
			Install	Operate	Install	Operate	
Pre-construction phase							
Construction							
Operation							
Decommissioning							

Monitoring Plan

Phase	What parameter is to be monitored?	Where the monitoring is to take place?	How is it to be monitored/ type of monitoring equipment?	When is it to be monitored - periodical or continuous?	Why is the parameter to be monitored (optional)?	Costs:		Responsibility for:	
						Installation costs	Running costs (to operate the monitoring equipment)	Installation	Operation
Baseline									
Construct									
Operate									
Decommission									

ANNEX 2. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN/CHECKLIST FOR SMALL SCALE CIVIL WORKS

General Guidelines for use of ESMP checklist:

For low-risk construction projects, such as minor roads rehabilitation works or the construction of bicycle paths, the ECA (Europe and Central Asia) safeguards team developed an alternative ESMP (environmental and social management plan) format to provide an opportunity for a more streamlined approach to mainstreaming the World Bank's environmental safeguards requirements into projects which (a) are small in scale or by the nature of the planned activities have a low potential environmental impact, (b) are located in countries with well-functioning country systems for environmental assessment and management. The checklist-type format has been developed to ensure that basic good practice measures are recognized and implemented, while designed to be both user friendly and compatible with the World Bank's safeguards requirements.

The ESMP checklist-type format attempts to cover typical key mitigation measures to civil works contracts with small, localized impacts or of a simple, low risk nature. This format provides the key elements of an Environmental Management Plan (ESMP) to meet the minimum World Bank Environmental Assessment requirements for Category B projects under OP/BP 4.01. The intention of this checklist is that it offers practical, concrete and implementable guidance to Contractors and supervising Engineers for simple civil works contracts. It should be completed during the final design phase and, either freestanding or in combination with any environmental documentation produced under national law (e.g. EIA reports), constitute an integral part of the bidding documents and eventually the works contracts.

The checklist ESMP has the following sections:

- Part 1 includes a descriptive part that characterizes the project, specifies institutional and regulatory aspects, describes technical project content, outlines any potential need for capacity building and briefly characterizes the public consultation process. This section should indicatively be up to two pages long. Attachments for additional information may be supplemented as needed.
- Part 2 includes a screening checklist of potential environmental and social impacts, 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 to the appropriate section in the table in the subsequent Part C can be followed, which contains clearly formulated environmental and social management and mitigation measures.
- Part 3 represents the environmental monitoring plan to follow up proper implementation of the measures triggered under Part B. It has the same format as required for MPs produced under standard safeguards requirements for Category B projects.
- Part 4 contains a simple monitoring plan to enable both the Contractor as well as authorities and the World Bank specialists to monitoring due implementation of environmental management and protection measures and detect deviations and shortcomings in a timely manner.

Part 2 and 3 have been structured in a way to provide concrete and enforceable environmental and social measures, which are understandable to non-specialists (such as Contractor's site managers) and are easy to check and enforce. The ESMP should be included in the BoQ (bill of quantities) and the implementation priced by the bidders. Part 4 has also been designed intentionally simple to enable monitoring of key parameters with simple means and non-specialist staff.

CONTENTS

- Part 1 General Project and Site Information**
- Part 2 Safeguards Information**
- Part 3 Mitigation Measures**
- Part 4 Monitoring Plan**

PART 1: GENERAL PROJECT AND SITE INFORMATION

INSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE				
Country				
Project title				
Scope of project and activity				
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 2: SAFEGUARDS SCREENING AND TRIGGERS

ENVIRONMENTAL /SOCIAL SCREENING FOR SAFEGUARDS TRIGGERS			
	Activity/Issue	Status	Triggered Actions
Will the site activity include/involve any of the following?	A. Roads or building rehabilitation	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If "Yes", see Section A below
	B. New construction of small structures or infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If "Yes", see Section A below
	C. Impacts on surface drainage system	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If "Yes", see Section B below
	D. Historic building(s) and districts	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If "Yes", see Section C below
	E. Acquisition of land ¹	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If "Yes", see Section D below
	F. Hazardous or toxic materials ²	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If "Yes", see Section E below
	G. Impacts on forests and/or protected areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If "Yes", see Section F below
	H. Risk of unexploded ordinance (UXO)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If "Yes", see Section G below
	I. Traffic and Pedestrian Safety	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If "Yes", see Section H below

¹ 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.

² Toxic/hazardous material includes but is not limited to asbestos, toxic paints, noxious solvents, removal of lead paint, etc.

PART 3: MITIGATION MEASURES

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
0. General Conditions	Notification and Worker Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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). (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 neighbouring 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) During excavation works dust control measures shall be employed, e.g. by spraying and moistening the ground. (b) Demolition debris, excavated soil and aggregates shall be kept in controlled area and sprayed with water mist to reduce debris dust. (c) During pneumatic drilling or breaking of pavement and foundations 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 soil and debris to minimize dust. (e) There will be no open burning of construction/waste material at the site. (f) All machinery will comply with Ukrainian emission regulations, shall well maintain and service and there will be no excessive idling of construction vehicles at sites.
	Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 canalization and nearby streams and rivers.

	Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Waste collection and disposal pathways and sites will be identified for all major waste types expected from excavation, 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 Contractor will reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials (except when containing asbestos).
B. Impacts on surface drainage system	Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) There will be no unregulated extraction of groundwater, nor uncontrolled discharge of process waters, cement slurries, or any other contaminated waters into the ground or adjacent streams or rivers; the Contractor will obtain all necessary licenses and permits for water extraction and regulated discharge into the public wastewater system. (b) There will be proper storm water drainage systems installed and care taken not to silt, pollute, block or otherwise negatively impact natural streams, rivers, ponds and lakes by construction activities. (c) There will be procedures for prevention of and response to accidental spills of fuels, lubricants and other toxic or noxious substances. (d) Construction vehicles and machinery will be washed only in designated areas where runoff will not pollute natural surface water bodies.

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
C. Historic building(s)	Cultural Heritage	<p>(a) If construction works take place close to a designated historic structure, or are 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.</p> <p>(b) It shall be ensured that provisions are put in place so that artefacts 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.</p>
D. Acquisition of land	Land Acquisition Plan/Framework	<p>(c) 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.</p> <p>(d) The approved Land Acquisition Plan/Framework (if required by the project) will be implemented.</p>
E. Toxic materials	Asbestos management	<p>(a) If asbestos is located on the project site, it shall be marked clearly as hazardous material.</p> <p>(b) When possible the asbestos will be appropriately contained and sealed to minimize exposure.</p> <p>(c) The asbestos prior to removal (if removal is necessary) will be treated with a wetting agent to minimize asbestos dust.</p> <p>(d) Asbestos will be handled and disposed by skilled & experienced professionals.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(f) The removed asbestos will not be reused.</p>
	Toxic/hazardous waste management	<p>(a) Temporarily storage on site of all hazardous or toxic substances will be in safe containers labelled with details of composition, properties and handling information.</p> <p>(b) The containers of hazardous substances shall be placed in a leak-proof container to prevent spillage.</p> <p>(c) The wastes shall be transported by specially licensed carriers and disposed in a licensed facility.</p> <p>(d) Paints with toxic ingredients or solvents or lead-based paints will not be used.</p>

<p>F. Affected forests, wetlands and/or protected areas</p>	<p>Ecosystem protection</p>	<p>(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 from hunting, foraging, logging or other damaging activities.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(d) There will be no unlicensed borrow pits, quarries or waste dumps in adjacent areas, especially not in protected areas.</p>
<p>G. Risk of unexploded ordinance (UXO)</p>	<p>Hazard to human health and safety</p>	<p>(a) Before start of any excavation works the Contractor will verify that the construction area has been checked and cleared regarding UXO by the appropriate authorities.</p>
<p>H. Traffic and pedestrian safety</p>	<p>Direct or indirect hazards to public traffic and pedestrians by construction activities</p>	<p>(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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ If required, active traffic management by trained and visible staff at the site for safe passage for the public. ▪ Ensuring safe and continuous access to all adjacent office facilities, shops and residences during construction.

PART 4: MONITORING PLAN (POPULATED WITH EXAMPLES, TO BE ADAPTED AS NEEDED)

Phase	What (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	Where (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	How (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	When (Define the frequency / or continuous?)	Why (Is the parameter being monitored?)	Cost (if not included in project budget)	Who (Is responsible for monitoring?)
During activity preparation	site access	at the site	check if design and project planning foresee diligent procedures	before launch of construction	safety of general public	marginal, within budget	Contractor, Engineer
	traffic management	at the site			timely detection of waste disposal bottlenecks	marginal, within budget	
	availability of waste disposal facilities	in site vicinity	visual / analytical if in doubt	before start of rehabilitation works		(prepare special account for analyses at CPMU?)	
	hazardous waste inventory (asbestos)	on site	visual / research in toxic materials databases	before approval to use materials	public and workplace health and safety		
	construction material quality control (e.g. paints / solvents)	Contractor's store/building yard					
During activity supervision	dust generation	on site and in immediate neighbourhood, close to potential impacted residents	visual	daily	avoidance of public nuisance	marginal, within budget	Contractor, Engineer
	noise emissions		consultation of locals	daily			
	waste and wastewater types, quality and volumes	at discharge points or in storage facilities	visual, analytical if suspicious	daily / continuous	avoidance of negative impacts on ground/ surface waters		
	surface drainage soundness		count of waste transports off site, check flow rates and runoff routes for wastewater	daily / continuous	ensuring proper waste management and disposal		

ANNEX 3. ESMF DISCLOSURE ON THE WEBSITES FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS

MINREGION (14.01.2014)

Міністерство регіонального розвитку, будівництва та житлово-комунального господарства України - Mozilla Firefox

Міністерство РЕГІОНАЛЬНОГО РОЗВИТКУ, БУДІВНИЦТВА ТА ЖИТЛОВО-КОМУНАЛЬНОГО ГОСПОДАРСТВА УКРАЇНИ

Про міністерство Регіональний розвиток Будівництво та архітектура Житлово-комунальне господарство Громадська приймальня Контакти

Прес-служба Кадрова політика Нормативно-правова база Регуляторна політика Доступ до публічної інформації Міжнародне співробітництво Колеги

Головна / Міжнародне співробітництво / Співробітництво з міжнародними фінансовими організаціями / Запрошення до громадського обговорення Керівництва з екологічної та соціальної оцінки для проектів водопостачання та водовідведення, а також Рамкового документу про політику переселення, розроблених в рамках проекту Світового Банку «Розвиток міської інфраструктури 2»

14.01.2014

Запрошення до громадського обговорення Керівництва з екологічної та соціальної оцінки для проектів водопостачання та водовідведення, а також Рамкового документу про політику переселення, розроблених в рамках проекту Світового Банку «Розвиток міської інфраструктури 2»

Запрошуємо до громадського обговорення Керівництва з екологічної та соціальної оцінки для проектів водопостачання та водовідведення, а також Рамкового документу про політику переселення, розроблених в рамках проекту Світового Банку «Розвиток міської інфраструктури 2».

Пропозиції та зауваження до зазначених документів просимо надсилати протягом 30 календарних днів на адресу Центральної групи управління проектом Міністерства регіонального розвитку, будівництва та житлово-комунального господарства України: 03150, м. Київ, вул. Димитрова, 24 та/або на електронну адресу спеціаліста з охорони довкілля ЦГУП, Наталії Странадко, natalia.stranadko@gmail.com до 13 лютого 2014 року.

Контактна особа:

Міністерство регіонального розвитку, будівництва та житлово-комунального господарства України - Mozilla Firefox

Міністерство РЕГІОНАЛЬНОГО РОЗВИТКУ, БУДІВНИЦТВА ТА ЖИТЛОВО-КОМУНАЛЬНОГО ГОСПОДАРСТВА УКРАЇНИ

Пропозиції та зауваження до зазначених документів просимо надсилати протягом 30 календарних днів на адресу Центральної групи управління проектом Міністерства регіонального розвитку, будівництва та житлово-комунального господарства України: 03150, м. Київ, вул. Димитрова, 24 та/або на електронну адресу спеціаліста з охорони довкілля ЦГУП, Наталії Странадко, natalia.stranadko@gmail.com до 13 лютого 2014 року.

Контактна особа:

Наталія Странадко
Спеціаліст з охорони довкілля
Центральна група управління проектом
Мінрегіон України
03150, м. Київ, вул. Димитрова, 24
Тел.: +38 (044) 207-17-23
Email: natalia.stranadko@gmail.com

[RPF_12_01_2014_draft_en.pdf](#)
[RPF_12_01_2014_draft_ukr.pdf](#)
[UIP2ESMF_12_01_2014_draft_en.pdf](#)
[UIP2ESMF_12_01_2014_draft_ukr.pdf](#)

Запрошуємо до обговорення документів, розроблених у рамках реалізації проєктів Світового банку з водопостачання та водовідведення - Mozilla Firefox

www.vodokanal.kiev.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2461:2014-01-13-16-52-16&catid=24:4&Itemid=66

Нам 140 років!
ПАТ «АК «Київводоканал»

Водопостачання | Водовідведення | Технічний департамент | Екологічний нагляд | Розрахунки | Відвідати музей

Запрошуємо до обговорення документів, розроблених у рамках реалізації проєктів Світового банку з водопостачання та водовідведення
 Понеділок, 13 січня 2014, 17:50

У період з 13 січня по 21 лютого 2014 року, тобто впродовж 30-ти робочих днів, триватиме обговорення документів, розроблених у рамках реалізації проєктів Світового банку з водопостачання та водовідведення для підприємств-учасників другої фази проєкту «Розвиток міської інфраструктури».

Ознайомитися із зазначеними документами, зокрема з Керівництвом з екологічної та соціальної оцінки (КЕСО) для проєктів водопостачання та водовідведення у містах Харків, Кіровоград, Краматорськ, Тернопіль, Житомир, Київ, Коломия та Донецьк та проєктом Рамкового документу про політику переселення (РДПП) можна на офіційному веб-сайті ПАТ «АК «Київводоканал» <http://www.vodokanal.kiev.ua> у рубриці «Громадські обговорення»

Пропозиції та зауваження можна надсилати на адресу: 01015, вул. Лейпцизька, 1а, м. Київ, ПАТ «АК «Київводоканал» або електронною поштою на адресу – press@vodokanal.kiev.ua.

Пошук...
 64
 Київводоканал
 407
Громадські обговорення
 Аварійна служба

Запрошуємо до обговорення документів, розроблених у рамках реалізації проєктів Світового банку з водопостачання та водовідведення - Mozilla Firefox

www.vodokanal.kiev.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2461:2014-01-13-16-52-16&catid=24:4&Itemid=66

Громадські обговорення

Аварійна служба
 1581
 водопровід 200-73-01
 каналізація 280-40-15

Новини колективу
Журналіст та фотограф Київводоканалу Катерина Яковлева здобула перемогу у фотоконкурсі Київської міської ради профспілок
 Наприкінці 2013 року Київська міська рада профспілок нагородила переможців фотоконкурсу «Профспілки столиці. Миті життя». Робота журналіста та фотографа ПАТ «АК «Київводоканал» Катерини Яковлевої посіла 1-е місце у номінації «Безпека праці – понад усе».

Вітаємо з Днем народження головного інженера Управління з експлуатації

Довідка
 Впродовж 2013 року ПАТ «АК Київводоканал» активно співпрацював з фахівцями Світового банку з метою сприяння у реалізації проєктів реконструкції насосних станцій Дніпровської водопровідної станції з впровадженням енергозберігаючого обладнання та частотного регулювання з водозабірними спорудами; реконструкції енергоспоживачів насосної станції «Крутогірна» з заміною насосного обладнання; реконструкції насосних станцій третього підйому Деснянської водопровідної станції з впровадженням енергозберігаючого обладнання та частотного регулювання; та провести модернізацію підвищувальних насосних станцій з впровадженням економічних високоефективних насосних агрегатів з частотним приводом.

Споживачам
 Новини
 Новини Київводоканалу
 ЗМІ про нас
 Новини галузі
 Повідомлення аварійної служби
 Підписка на розсилку новин
 Новини колективу
 Інформаційні кампанії
 Громадські обговорення
 Медіагалерея
 Представникам ЗМІ
 Оголошення
 Закупівлі Товариства
 Соціальні ініціативи
 Цікаво про воду
 Професії водоканалу

Обговорення документів в рамках реалізації проектів Світового банку - Mozilla Firefox

файл правка вид журнал закладки інструменти справка

Входящие - natalia.stranadko@gmail.co... x Обговорення документів в рамках ре... x natalia_stranadko - Yahoo! Mail x +

www.vodokanal.kiev.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2459%3A2014-01-13-15-13-45&catid=64&Itemid=151

Google

Нам 140 років!

ПАТ "АК "Київводоканал"

Водопостачання | Водовідведення | Технічний департамент | Екологічний нагляд | Розрахунки | Відвідати музей

Каналізаційні мережі та насосні станції

Бортницька станція аерації

Головна сторінка

Про Київводоканал

Нормативно-правова база

Акціонерам

Споживачам

Новини

Інформаційні кампанії

Громадські обговорення

Документи щодо реалізації проектів Світового банку

документів в рамках реалізації проектів Світового банку

Понеділок, 13 січня 2014, 17:12

Проект рамкового документу про політику переселення Керівництво з екологічної та соціальної оцінки (КЕСО)

Пошук...

64

Київводоканал

Нравится 407

Громадські обговорення

Аварійна служба

www.vodokanal.kiev.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1723&Itemid=5

пуск

Обговорення докум...

E:\WB project\Enviro...

E:\WB project\Enviro...

Громадські обговор...

EN

14:15

КОЛОМІЯ (13.01.2014)

Новини - Mozilla Firefox

Файл Правка Вид Журнал Завкладки Інструменти Справка

natala_stranadko - Yahoo! Mail Kolomyia-UPR Проведення консультацій... Новини

kpvodokanal.com.ua/news.php

Google

Коломія Водоканал

- Про підприємство
- Тарифи
- Якість води
- Історія
- Заборогованість, оплата
- Підприємства(рахунок)
- Новини
- Реконструкційні роботи
- Державні закупівлі

- Боржники

Коломія

ср. 15 січня 14:00	+4°C	730 мм	3,0 м/с
чт. 16 січня 02:00	+2°C	731 мм	Пн-3,1 м/с
чт. 16 січня 14:00	+4°C	734 мм	Пн-3,4 м/с
пт. 17 січня 02:00	+1°C	734 мм	С, 1 м/с

г.р.с.ч.р.

Проект розвитку міської інфраструктури - 2. Продовження

В зв'язку із початком реалізації другої фази проекту "Розвиток міської інфраструктури" та згідно вимог Світового Банку реалізація проекту потребує громадського обговорення, тому публікуємо для ознайомлення громадськості "Керівництво з екологічної та соціальної оцінки". Для запитань та роз'яснень звертайтеся за адресою: Коломийський район, с. Шепарівці, вул. Шевченка, 3 або за тел. 4-96-37 або пишіть на ел.пошту kolomyavoda@meta.ua. Контактна особа - Перегінчук Ірина Тарасівна.

Опублікована: 2014-01-13

[Читати новину](#)

Проект розвитку міської інфраструктури - 2

В зв'язку із початком реалізації другої фази проекту "Розвиток міської інфраструктури" та згідно вимог Світового Банку реалізація проекту потребує громадського обговорення, тому публікуємо для ознайомлення громадськості "Керівництво з екологічної та соціальної оцінки". Для запитань та роз'яснень звертайтеся за адресою: Коломийський район, с. Шепарівці, вул. Шевченка, 3 або за тел. 4-96-37 або пишіть на ел.пошту kolomyavoda@meta.ua. Контактна особа - Перегінчук Ірина Тарасівна.

Опублікована: 2014-01-13

[Читати новину](#)

Пуск Новини - Mozilla Firefox Громадський обговор...

EN 9:53

Новини - Mozilla Firefox

Файл Правка Вид Журнал Завкладки Інструменти Справка

natala_stranadko - Yahoo! Mail Kolomyia-UPR Проведення консультацій... Новини

kpvodokanal.com.ua/news.php

Google

- Боржники

Коломія

ср. 15 січня 14:00	+4°C	730 мм	3,0 м/с
чт. 16 січня 02:00	+2°C	731 мм	Пн-3,1 м/с
чт. 16 січня 14:00	+4°C	734 мм	Пн-3,4 м/с
пт. 17 січня 02:00	+1°C	734 мм	С, 1 м/с

г.р.с.ч.р.

Проект розвитку міської інфраструктури - 2

ознайомлення громадськості - керівництво з екологічної та соціальної оцінки". Для запитань та роз'яснень звертайтеся за адресою: Коломийський район, с. Шепарівці, вул. Шевченка, 3 або за тел. 4-96-37 або пишіть на ел.пошту kolomyavoda@meta.ua. Контактна особа - Перегінчук Ірина Тарасівна.

Опублікована: 2014-01-13

[Читати новину](#)

Проект розвитку міської інфраструктури - 2

В зв'язку із початком реалізації другої фази проекту "Розвиток міської інфраструктури" та згідно вимог Світового Банку реалізація проекту потребує громадського обговорення, тому публікуємо для ознайомлення громадськості "Керівництво з екологічної та соціальної оцінки". Для запитань та роз'яснень звертайтеся за адресою: Коломийський район, с. Шепарівці, вул. Шевченка, 3 або за тел. 4-96-37 або пишіть на ел.пошту kolomyavoda@meta.ua. Контактна особа - Перегінчук Ірина Тарасівна.

Опублікована: 2014-01-13

[Читати новину](#)

Проект розвитку міської інфраструктури - 2

В зв'язку із початком реалізації другої фази проекту "Розвиток міської інфраструктури" та згідно вимог Світового Банку реалізація проекту потребує громадського обговорення, тому публікуємо для ознайомлення громадськості "Рамковий документ про політику переселення". Для запитань та роз'яснень звертайтеся за адресою: Коломийський район, с. Шепарівці, вул. Шевченка, 3 або за тел. 4-96-37 або пишіть на ел.пошту kolomyavoda@meta.ua. Контактна особа - Перегінчук Ірина Тарасівна.

Опублікована: 2014-01-13

[Читати новину](#)

Оголошення

Пуск Новини - Mozilla Firefox Громадський обговор...

EN 9:54

Коломийський МВК - Про громадські обговорення - Mozilla Firefox

www.2.gov.if.ua/kolomysky/ua/publication/content/23319.htm

ОФІЦІЙНИЙ САЙТ КОЛОМИЙСЬКА МІСЬКА РАДА

22 СІЧЕНЬ 2014

На головну | Карта порталу

МІСТО КОЛОМИЯ АДМІНІСТРАЦІЯ КОРИСНА ІНФОРМАЦІЯ ДЛЯ НАСЕЛЕННЯ ТА ІНВЕСТИРІВ М.КОЛОМИЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ ПЕНСІЙНОГО ФОНДУ В М.КОЛОМИЯ ТА КОЛОМИЙСЬКОМУ РАЙОНІ ОБ'ЄДНАНА ДЕРЖАВНА ПОДАТКОВА ІНСПЕКЦІЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ СТАТИСТИКИ КОЛОМИЙСЬКИЙ ВІЙСЬКОМАТ

ПОШУК

На головну

ПРО ГРОМАДСЬКІ ОБГОВОРЕННЯ

КП «Колоніяводоканал» повідомляє про громадські обговорення:

- Керівництва з екологічної та соціальної оцінки для проєкту водопостачання та водовідведення;
- Керівництва ранкового документу про політику переселення, розроблених в рамках проєкту Світового Банку «Розвиток міської інфраструктури 2».

Пропозиції та зауваження до зазначених документів просимо надіслати протягом 30 календарних днів на адресу: Івано-Франківська обл., Коломийський район, с. Шепарівці, вул. Шевченка, 3, 78200 або на електронну адресу kolomiyavoda@meta.ua до 16 лютого 2014 року.

Letter WB_ESMF_RPF_Public Consultation
Letter WB_ESMF_RPF_Public Consultation ukr
RPF_12_01_2014_draft ukr
UIP 2 ESMF_12_01_2014_draft ukr

Вгору

Колоніяводоканал

РІЗНЕ

ЧЕРГОВЕ ЗАСІДАННЯ ВИКОНКОМУ [Детальніше](#)

ТРИДЦЯТЬ ШОСТА СЕСІЯ МІСЬКОЇ РАДИ [Детальніше](#)

ОГОЛОШЕННЯ ПРО ТЕНДЕР НА РЕКОНСТРУКЦІЮ ПАРКУ-ПАМ'ЯТКИ САДОВО-ПАРКОВОГО МИСТЕЦТВА ІМЕНІ КИРИЛА ТРИЛЬОВСЬКОГО [Детальніше](#)

ПРО НАБУТТЯ АБО ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ РЕАБІЛІТАЦІЇ ДЛЯ ПОДАЛЬШОГО ПРАЦЕВЛАШТУВАННЯ ДЛЯ ІНВАЛІДІВ В ЦЕНТРАХ РЕАБІЛІТАЦІЇ [Детальніше](#)

НЕКОМЕРЦІЙНИЙ КОНКУРС 20.11.2013Р ПРО ПЕРЕДАЧУ В ОРЕНДУ НЕЖИТЛОВИХ ПРИМІЩЕНЬ [Детальніше](#)

пункт

Коломийський МК... 2. 020 GREGORIAN... E:\WB project\Entk... ESMF & RPF_public c... Громадські обговор... 15:42

KRAMATORSK (14.01.2014)

КПП "Краматорський Водоканал" - Новости - Mozilla Firefox

файл Правка Вид Журнал Закладки Инструменты Справка

Входящие - natalia.stranadko@gmail.co... natalia_stranadko - Yahoo! Mail Житомирська міська рада | Новини | К... КПП "Краматорський Водоканал" - Ново... +

kramvoda.com.ua/index.php/news.html ☆ ↻ ↺ Google

підприємствам, яким були раніше направлені листи з проханням надати на нашу адресу відповідні документи, просимо сприяння у співробітництві з метою оформлення додаткових угод.

Заст. директора по збуту С.М. Юскова

Увага жителям міста!

Опубліковано 15.01.2014 15:34

У період з 16 січня 2014 по 26 лютого 2014 року, тобто впродовж 30-ти робочих днів, відбудеться громадські обговорення щодо Керівництва з екологічної та соціальної оцінки та Рамкового документу про політику переселення нового інвестиційного проекту «Розвиток міської інфраструктури-2», який буде впроваджуватися у м. Краматорську.

Необхідну інформацію щодо проекту можна отримати на сайті КПП «Краматорський водоканал» <http://kramvoda.com.ua> та у контактних осіб:

Заступник директора з економіки Сердюк Ганна Вікторівна КВП «Краматорський водоканал». Краматорськ, вул. Південна, 6 2-й поверх кабінет №6, телефон 48-97-03, з 8.00 до 16.00

Менеджер з інших видів економічної діяльності Полякова Катерина Олександрівна КВП «Краматорський водоканал». Краматорськ, вул. Південна, 6 3-й поверх кабінет №13, телефон 48-97-05, з 8.00 до 16.00

Пропозиції (зауваження) просимо подавати до 26 лютого 2014 року за адресою: м. Краматорськ, вул. Південна, 6 КВП «Краматорський водоканал», телефон 48-97-03, 48-97-05, електронна адреса kpkkw@kpkkw.krm.net.ua, kat_polyakova@mail.ru

Закласти усі документи для ознайомлення можна за цим посиланням <http://kramvoda.com.ua/index.php/o-predpriyatii/invest1.html>

График отключений с 20.01.2014 по 24.01.2014г.

Опубліковано 17.01.2014 15:56

пуск

КПП "Крамато... 13. Francis Go... ABBYY Lingvo 12 E:\WB project,... ESMF & RPF_p... Громадські об... EN 14:19

ZHYTOMYR (14.01.2014)

КП "Житомирводоканал" | Оперативна інформація | Новини | Запрошуємо до громадського обговорення - Mozilla Firefox

наталія_странадко - Yahoo! Mail | (без тель) - natalia.stranadko@gmail.co... | КП "Житомирводоканал" | Оперативна... | КП "Житомирводоканал" | Громадське... | КП "Житомирводоканал" | Громадське... | +

vodokanal-zt.org.ua/pages/p392#top-menu

Комунальне підприємство "ЖИТОМИРВОДОКАНАЛ" Житомирської міської ради

Ми забезпечимо місто водою

КП "Житомирводоканал" | Водозабезпечення | Водовідведення | Споживачам | Світ води | Оперативна інформація

»» Оперативна інформація »» Новини »» Запрошуємо до громадського обговорення

ЗАПРОШУЄМО ДО ГРОМАДСЬКОГО ОБГОВОРЕННЯ

Запрошуємо до громадського обговорення " Керівництва з екологічної та соціальної оцінки для проектів водопостачання та водовідведення", а також " Рамкового документу про політику переселення", розроблених в рамках проекту Світового Банку «Розвиток міської інфраструктури 2».

Пропозиції та зауваження до зазначених документів просимо надсилати протягом 30 календарних днів на адресу КП "Житомирводоканал" (м.Житомир, вул.Черняхівського, 120, 10005) або на електронну адресу zvodokanal@mail.ru до 14 лютого 2014 р.

З текстом документів можна ознайомитись у розділі КП"Житомирводоканал" - "Громадське обговорення" - сайту КП"Житомирводоканал" (див <http://vodokanal-zt.org.ua/pages/c45#top-menu>)

Контактні особи:
головний інженер КП "Житомирводоканал" - Гуйван Федір Васильович, тел.:24-68-10;
заст.головного інженера КП "Житомирводоканал" - Науменко Андрій Олександрович, тел.: 24-34-83;
начальник виробничо-технічного відділу КП "Житомирводоканал" --Сазонський Анатолій Іванович, тел.: 24-34-83.

пуск | КП "Житомирводока..." | Громадське обговор...

КП "Житомирводоканал" | Громадське обговорення - Mozilla Firefox

наталія_странадко - Yahoo! Mail | Житомирський водоканал, Громадськ... | КП "Житомирводоканал" | Громадське... | +

vodokanal-zt.org.ua/pages/c45#top-menu

КП "Житомирводоканал" | Водозабезпечення | Водовідведення | Споживачам | Світ води | Оперативна інформація

»» Громадське обговорення

ГРОМАДСЬКЕ ОБГОВОРЕННЯ

- Керівництво з екологічної та соціальної оцінки
- Проект рамкового документу про політику переселення

пуск | КП "Житомирводока..." | E:\WB project\Enviro... | 44. Halloween - A Ta...

Житомирська міська рада | Новини | КП «Житомирводоканал» пропонує житомирцям ознайомитися із документами проекту «Розвиток міської інфраструктури-2» - Mozilla Firefox

Україна, 10014, м. Житомир, найдан ім. С. П. Корольова, 4/2, тел.: (0412)48-12-12, тел./факс: (0412)-48-12-19, e-mail: uzg@zt-rada.gov.ua

Головна сторінка | Приймальня

Головне меню

- Міський голова
- Міська рада
- Виконавчі органи ради
- Районні у місті ради
- Вакансії
- Проекти рішень
- Документи
- Місто
- Житомирянин
- Підприємцю
- Громадське життя
- Громадські обговорення
- Доступ до публічної інформації

Пошук по сайту

Шукати ...

Статистика

зараз на сайті: 28
переглядає: 21
візитів сьогодні: 1109

»»» Новини »»» КП «Житомирводоканал» пропонує житомирцям ознайомитися із документами проекту «Розвиток міської інфраструктури-2»

КП «Житомирводоканал» пропонує житомирцям ознайомитися із документами проекту «Розвиток міської інфраструктури-2»

15 січня 2014 року 15:24

КП «Житомирводоканал» увійшло до учасників проекту «Розвиток міської інфраструктури-2», що здійснюється за підтримки Світового Банку.

Крім Житомира, учасниками проекту також стали 7 міст держави: Харків, Кіровоград, Краматорськ, Тернопіль, Київ, Коломия та Донецьк.

У рамках проекту передбачається модернізація системи водопостачання і водовідведення.

Житомирський водоканал вже отримав загальні рамкові документи, що визначають основи проекту і пропонує житомирцям ознайомитися із ними.

«На засіданні технічної ради нами було прийнято рішення про необхідність ознайомлення громадськості із документами проекту – «Керівництво з екології та соціальної оцінки» та «Проект рамкового документу про політику переселення», – інформував директор КП «Житомирводоканал» Михайло Нічипорук.

Пропозиції та зауваження до зазначених документів Ви можете надіслати протягом 30 календарних днів на адресу КП «Житомирводоканал» (м.Житомир, вул.Черняхівського, 120, 10005) або на електронну адресу zvodokanal@mail.ru до 14 лютого 2014 р.

Контактні особи:

- головний інженер КП «Житомирводоканал» – Гуйван Федір Васильович, тел.:24-68-10;
- заступника інженера КП «Житомирводоканал» – Науменко Андрій Олександрович, тел.: 24-34-83;
- начальник виробничо-технічного відділу КП «Житомирводоканал» – Сазонський Анатолій Іванович, тел.: 24-34-83.

Документи для ознайомлення – [ЗАВАНТАЖИТИ](#).

Оголошення, анонси

Відео новини

Газета «Місто»

з мобільного: 0412 481-481
дзвоніть цілодобово

Житомирська міська... E:\WB project\Enviro... 126. Numa num... 3 Microsoft Office ... ABBYY Lingvo 12 15:59

DONETSK (15.01.2014)

Приглашаем к общественным обсуждениям - Mozilla Firefox

Обговорення на сайті Мінрегіону - nata... x Приглашаем к общественным обсужде... x +

wdk.dn.ua/?p=3992#more-3992

Google



83114, г. Донецк, ул. Щорса, 110
тел.: (062) 305-74-66
факс: (062) 311-74-91
e-mail: wdk@wdk.dn.ua

ГЛАВНАЯ О ПРЕДПРИЯТИИ - ДИСПЕТЧЕРСКИЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ - ПРЕСС-СЛУЖБА - ДЛЯ ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЕЙ - ПРИЕМ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ - РАЗНОЕ -

Приглашаем к общественным обсуждениям

15.01.2014

КП «Донецьгорводоканал» является бенефициаром Мирового банка в рамках сотрудничества по единой программе «Модернизация водоснабжения и водоотведения г. Донецка».

Приглашаем к общественному обсуждению «Керівництва з екологічної та соціальної оцінки для проектів водопостачання та водовідведення», а также «Рамкового документу про політику переселення», разработанных в рамках проекта Мирового Банка «Развитие городской инфраструктуры 2».

Предложения и замечания к указанным документам просим присылать в течение 30 календарных дней в адрес КП «Донецьгорводоканал» (г.Донецк, ул. Щорса, 110, 83114) или на электронный адрес wdk@wdk.dn.ua до 15 февраля 2014 г.

С текстом документов можно ознакомиться по приведенным ниже ссылкам и в разделе «Пресс-служба/ Доступ к публичной информации».

[РДПП](#)
[КЕСО](#)

« Сроки реструктуризации коммунальных долгов Обновлен график работы передвижных касс »

поиск

[Ввести показания счетчика](#)

[Проверить наличие задолженности](#)

НЕ ПОЛУЧИЛОСЬ ПЕРЕДАТЬ ПОКАЗАНИЯ?
НАПИШИТЕ О ПРОБЛЕМЕ:
info_wdk@ukr.net

пуск

Приглашаем к обще...

9:45

Донецкий городской совет инициирует проведение консультаций с общественностью - Mozilla Firefox

natalia_stranadko - Yahoo! Mail x Проведения консультаций с громадськ... x Донецкий городской совет инициирует... x Объявления/Другие объявления - Дон... x +

mer.dn.ua/news_echo.php?id_news=9189

Google



Официальный сайт
городского головы
и городского совета г. Донецка
www.mer.dn.ua



Городской голова города Донецка
**Лукьянченко
Александр Алексеевич**
[Приветствие](#) | [Автобиография](#) | [Контакты](#)
[Написать письмо](#)

[Донецк сегодня](#) [Связи с общественностью](#) [Информация для бизнеса](#) [Социальные сети](#) [Фотогалерея](#)

05.02.2014

Донецкий городской совет инициирует проведение консультаций с общественностью

Донецкий городской совет инициирует проведение консультации с общественностью на тему "Участие КП «Донецьгорводоканал» в проекте «Развитие городской инфраструктуры-2».

В рамках проекта предусмотрена модернизация систем водоснабжения и водоотведения Куйбышевского района. КП «Донецьгорводоканал» уже получило общие рамочные документы, определяющие основы проекта и предлагает ознакомиться с ними ([Документ 1](#), [Документ 2](#))

Консультация по данному вопросу проводится заочно путем сбора и анализа информации об отношении общественности к рассматриваемому вопросу, на основании которой будет подготовлен отчет.

Письменные предложения и замечания по вопросу, выносимому на обсуждение, принимаются до 06.03.2014 по адресу: г. Донецк, ул. Артема, 98, каб. 461, тел. 305-23-47, e-mail: ukhpto@dongisp.dn.ua (Гумеч А.А.), а также г. Донецк, ул. Щорса, 110, тел. 311-79-55, e-mail: wdk@wdk.dn.ua (Зиначев А.В.)

Институты гражданского общества, научные и экспертные организации, другие юридические и физические лица могут подать свои предложения и замечания к вышеуказанным документам в письменном виде или по электронной почте с указанием своего названия, фамилии, имени, отчества (для физических лиц) и местонахождения. Анонимные предложения не регистрируются и не рассматриваются.

Ответственный за сбор и анализ поступивших предложений: заместитель начальника Главного управления благоустройства и коммунального обслуживания Рейнгольд А.Ю.

пуск

Донецкий городско...

E:\WB project\Enviro...

Громадський обговор...

RU

16:44

KIROVOGRAD (15.01.2014)

OKVP "Дніпро-Кіровоград" - Mozilla Firefox

ДНІПРО-КІРОВОГРАД

Головна Про підприємство Споживачам Контакти Інвестиційна діяльність Запитували - відповідаємо

Розділи сайту:

- Головна
- Про підприємство
- Споживачам
- Контакти
- Інвестиційна діяльність
- Запитували - відповідаємо

Вас вітає ОКВП "Дніпро-Кіровоград"

Громадські обговорення

З 15 січня 2014 року відбудуться громадські обговорення з питань забезпечення екологічної та соціальної безпеки під час реалізації заходів в рамках "Другого проекту розвитку міської інфраструктури" який буде впроваджуватися в містах Кіровоград, Знам'янка, Олександрія та Світловодськ.

Необхідну інформацію, щодо даного питання можна отримати за адресою: м. Кіровоград, вул. 50 років Жовтня, 19а, в загальному відділі ОКВП "Дніпро-Кіровоград", тел. 33-30-74. Також документи оприлюднені на сайті Кіровоградської обласної ради та за посиланнями нижче:

[Керівництво з екологічної та соціальної оцінки для проектів водопостачання та водовідведення у містах Харків, Кіровоград, Краматорськ, Тернопіль, Житомир, Київ, Коломия та Донецьк;](#)

[Проект рамкового документу про політику переселення.](#)

Пропозиції (зауваження) просимо подавати до 17 лютого 2014 року за адресою м. Кіровоград, вул. 50 років Жовтня, 19а, загальний відділ ОКВП "Дніпро-Кіровоград", тел. 33-30-74 або на електронну адресу invest@dnipro-kirovograd.com.ua

Кіровоградська обласна рада

www.oblrada.kirovograd.ua

Контактна інформація

від дня утворення

детальніше >>

15.01.2014 17:00

КІРОВОГРАДЩИНА СТАЄ СУЧАСНОЮ!

Сьогодні відбулася нарада під керівництвом голови обласної ради Миколи Ковальчука з питання щодо впровадження та реалізації проекту "Створення та застосування сучасних інформаційно-комунікаційних систем у процесі співпраці з територіальними громадами Кіровоградської області"

детальніше >>

15.01.2014 14:39

ВІДБУВСЯ ОСОБИСТІЙ ПРИЙОМ ГРОМАДЯН

15 січня 2014 року голова обласної ради Ковальчук М.М. провів особистий прийом громадян

детальніше >>

14.01.2014 16:24

ВІДБУВСЯ ОСОБИСТІЙ ПРИЙОМ ГРОМАДЯН

Сьогодні у Новий рік за старим стилем до працівників виконавчого апарату обласної ради завітали виконавчі комунального закладу "Центр соціально-психологічної реабілітації дітей з інтелектуальними порушеннями" Кіровоградської обласної ради

детальніше >>

14.01.2014 16:20

ДОВГОБУД ПОВЕРНУТО ГРОМАДІ

Відповідно до рішення Дніпропетровського апеляційного господарського суду було розірвано договір купівлі-

ЕСТАФЕТА ПАМ'ЯТІ

Важливо

ЕСТАФЕТА ПАМ'ЯТІ

Довідайтеся ЗМІ

ЗВІТ ГОЛОВИ КІРОВОГРАДСЬКОЇ ОБЛАСНОЇ РАДИ за листопад 2012 - листопад 2013 року

З 15 січня 2014 року відбудуться громадські обговорення з питань забезпечення екологічної та соціальної безпеки під час реалізації заходів в рамках "Другого проекту розвитку міської інфраструктури"

Стигосаються конкурси на збирання обласної краснаварчої премії імені Володимира Ястребова

Конкурс для внесення кандидатур на замщення посади директора НКК "Аграріус"

KHARKIV (15.01.2014)

ХКОВ - Mozilla Firefox

Файл Правка Вид Журнал Закладки Інструменти Справка

М Fw: Харьковводоканал_Проведення к... x ХКОВ x Новая вкладка x natala_stranadko - Yahoo! Mail x +

hkov.kharkov.ua/news/view/341



Новости

16.01.2014

Запрошуємо до обговорення документів, розроблених у рамках реалізації проектів Світового банку з водопостачання та водовідведення

У період з 16 січня по 16 лютого 2014 року, тобто впродовж 30-ти днів, триватиме обговорення документів, розроблених у рамках реалізації проектів Світового банку з водопостачання та водовідведення для підприємств-учасників другої фази проекту «Розвиток міської інфраструктури».

Ознайомитися із зазначеними документами, зокрема з Керівництвом з екологічної та соціальної оцінки (КЕСО) для проектів водопостачання та водовідведення у містах Харків, Кіровоград, Краматорськ, Тернопіль, Житомир, Київ, Коломия та Донецьк та проектом Рамкового документу про політику переселення (РДПП) можна на офіційному веб-сайті КП «Харківводоканал» за [посиланням](#).

Пропозиції та зауваження можна надіслати на адресу: 61013, вул. Шевченка, 2, м. Харків, КП «Харківводоканал» або електронною поштою на адресу – korinko@aqu.kharkov.ua

Контактна особа: Перший заступник генерального директора-директор з виробництва КП «Харківводоканал» Олександр Миколайович Коваленко, тел.: +38 (057) 739-96-46.

Январь

Пн	6	13	20	27
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Пуск

ХКОВ - Mozilla Firefox | I. Ab - Ecstasy - Wl... | E:\WB project\Envir... | ESMF & RPF_public C... | Громадські обговор... | EN | 15:39

ХКОВ - Mozilla Firefox

Файл Правка Вид Журнал Закладки Інструменти Справка

М Fw: Харьковводоканал_Проведення к... x ХКОВ x Новая вкладка x natala_stranadko - Yahoo! Mail x +

hkov.kharkov.ua/news/view/341

Довідка

Впродовж 2012-2013 р.р. КП «Харківводоканал» активно співпрацював з фахівцями Світового банку з метою сприяння у реалізації проекту «Удосконалення системи мулового господарства каналізаційних очисних споруд м. Харкова. Етап 2. Створення комплексу термічної утилізації осаду».

Проблема - існуюча технологія зневоднення осаду в природних умовах, що передбачена проектом 60-х років XX століття призвела до накопичення значних обсягів опадів у кількості близько 9 млн. м³ на мулових картах Безлюдівських очисних споруд міста, що тягне за собою екологічну та санітарно-епідеміологічну загрозу, а саме: повторне забруднення навколишнього природного середовища, викликає явище «парникового ефекту», сприяє забрудненню атмосферного повітря. Вибір ефективної технології утилізації осаду дозволяє ліквідувати вищезгадану проблему та використанням його як альтернативного джерела електричної та теплової енергії є основоположним напрямком даного проекту.

Статус проекту - регіональний. Реалізація проекту дозволить ліквідувати повторне забруднення річок м. Харкова, басейну р. Сіверський Донець, підвищити якість питного водопостачання Харківської, Луганської та Донецької областей. Проект реалізується відповідно до Програми розвитку КП «Харківводоканал» до 2026 року.

Основні цілі проекту:

- Запобігання негативного впливу осаду стічних вод, що утворюється після їх очистки на здоров'я людини і навколишнє середовище, поверхневі і підземні води, ґрунт, атмосферу шляхом впровадження нових ефективних технологій утилізації осаду на очисних спорудах м. Харкова, звільнення 106 га землі зайнятої муловими картами та передачі її для потреб міста;
- Досягнення самоопіючості технології обробки та утилізації осаду стічних вод за рахунок вироблення теплової та електричної енергії шляхом будівництва системи обробки осаду з використанням закритих камер бродиння для отримання біогазу з виробництвом на його основі електричної та теплової енергії.

Склад проекту .

Врамах реалізації проекту планується виконати:

1. Будівництво системи обробки осаду з використанням технологій вироблення біогазу в закритих камерах бродиння і виробництво на його основі електричної та теплової енергії.
2. Будівництво комплексу по термоутилізації осаду що знаходиться на мулових картах на КБО «Безлюдівський» (лінії сушки та спалювання продуктивністю 200 м³/добу ..)
3. Реконструкція цеху механічного зневоднення на КБО «Безлюдівський» - заміна 3 -х комплектів центрифуг більш високого продуктивності .
4. Виділення піску і підготовка осаду на очисних спорудах КБО «Диканівський» і КБО «Безлюдівський», що включає в себе:
 - Завищення висхідної течії шламів на КБО «Диканівський» (810 м. Дв - 1000 мм по дов. Довільним) .

Пуск

ХКОВ - Mozilla Firefox | 2. 020 GREGORIAN ... | E:\WB project\Envir... | ESMF & RPF_public C... | Громадські обговор... | EN | 15:40

TERNOPIL (15.01.2014)

Тернопільська міська рада - Mozilla Firefox

Файл Правка Вид Журнал Завкладки Інструменти Справка

Проведення консультацій з громадськ... Тернопільська міська рада Офіційний сайт КП Тернопільводоканал... natalia_stranadko - Yahoo! Mail

rada.te.ua/novyny/19893.html

Депутатський корпус
Генеральний план м. Тернополя
Депутатські комісії
Депутатські фракції та об'єднання
Доступ до публічної інформації
Виконавчий комітет
Система управління якістю
Виконавчі органи ради
Аукциони, тендери, оголошення, конкурси
Міста-партнери та побратими
Депутатські новини
Прес-центр
Тернопільська ОДПІ інформує
Громадські ради інформують
Відділ ведення Державного реєстру виборців
Тернопільське міське управління юстиції інформує
Адміністративні послуги
Центр надання

Запрошуємо до обговорення

15 січня 2014 | автор: admin

Увага!

Запрошуємо до обговорення документів, розроблених у рамках реалізації проектів Світового банку з водопостачання та водовідведення

Із 16 січня по 26 лютого, тобто впродовж 30-ти робочих днів, триватиме обговорення документів, розроблених у рамках реалізації проектів Світового банку з водопостачання та водовідведення для підприємств-учасників другої фази проекту «Розвиток міської інфраструктури».

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Пропозиції та зауваження можна надсилати на адресу: м. Тернопіль, вул. Танцюрова, 7, КП «Тернопільводоканал» або електронною поштою та скриньку - i.vegera@vodokanal.te.ua

Контактна особа: заступника директора з фінансово-економічних питань КП «Тернопільводоканал» Ірина Вегера, тел.: (0352) 52-88-75.

 **Завантажити**

Проект рамкового документу про політику переселення
Керівництво з екологічної та соціальної оцінки (КЕСО)

Пуск

Тернопільська ... S8. Helloween ... E:\WB project\Е... ESMF & RPF_ру... Громадські об... Contacts_UIP-2... EN 16:03