



**KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT AGENCY**

**URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
REHABILITATION OF THE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM IN
TOWN OF SULUKTA**

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

April 2017

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ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Architectural and Planning Specifications
BoQ	Bill of Quantities
DDE	Detailed Design and Estimates
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan EP Environmental Protection
ETS	Engineering and Technical Staff
ETS	Engineering and Technical Specifications
FS	Feasibility study
IDA	International Development Association
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
OM	Operational Manual
OP	Operational Policy
PAP	Project Affected Person
SA	Social Assessment
SAEPF	under the GoK State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
SEE	State Environmental Expertise
SPZ	Sanitary Protection Zone
UDP	Urban Development Project
WB	World Bank

I. Introduction

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

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

An Environmental Management Framework (EMF) was prepared for the project and was disclosed in the Kyrgyz Republic (ARIS website) and the World Bank Infoshop on November 2 and November 5, 2015 respectively. The EMF was subsequently updated to reflect social and gender issues and re-disclosed on December 2, 2015. The ESMF covers procedures and mechanisms that will be triggered by the Project to comply with the World Bank Policy 4.01 Environmental Assessment [1], legislation and normative and legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic governing preparation and implementation of environmental protection requirements.

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

2. Geophysical site profile of project implementation

Town of Sulukta (number of population 21,481 as of January 2016) is located in the south-western point of Kyrgyzstan and runs along the border with Tajikistan. Sulukta is located in a mountainous area in the northern spurs of the Turkestan range in the Batken region of the Kyrgyz Republic. Altitude is 1380-1600 m. The town is located at a distance of 150 m from Batken and of 1100 m from Bishkek which is the capital of the Kyrgyz Republic. The total area of the town is 17.3 km². The town has the status of city of regional subordination; according to administrative identity Sulukta is located in the territory of Leilek district of Batken region.

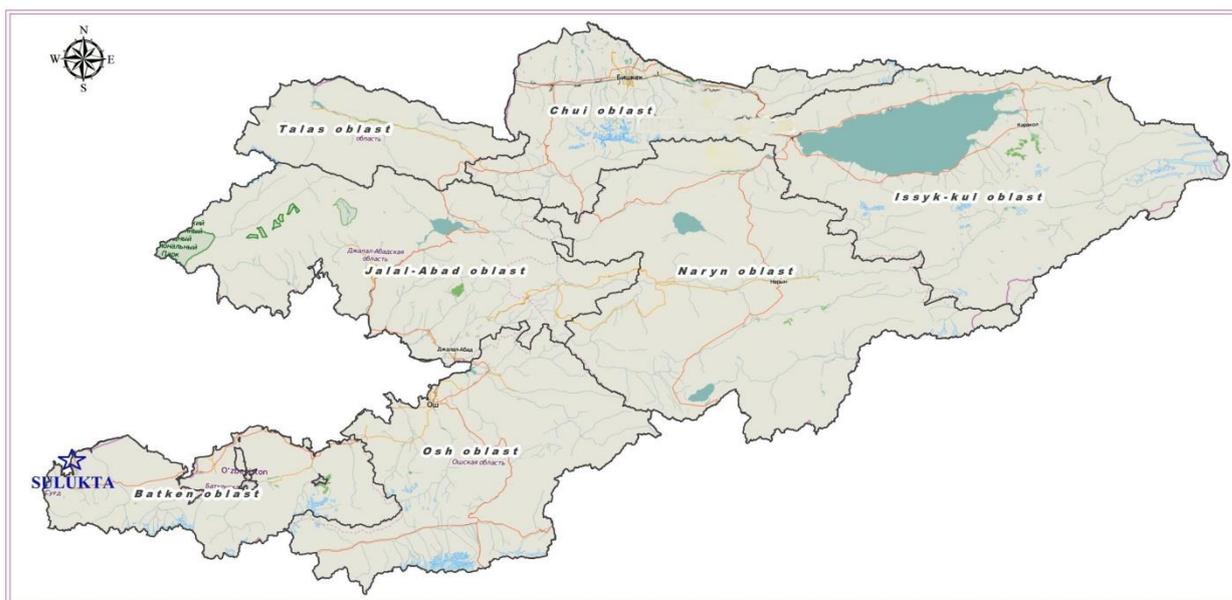


Fig.1. Sulukta town on the map of the Kyrgyz Republic

3. Climate in the area of the project implementation

The climate is generally continental, dry, with some features of the Mediterranean climate, continental - in province; insufficiently moist, with moderately warm summers and moderately cold winters. The nearest meteorological station to the town of Sulukta is Khaidarkan, in Batken region. According to the Khaidarkan meteorological station's observations: the average monthly air temperature in January is $-5,30^{\circ}\text{C}$, and absolute minimum temperature is -28°C . In July, the average maximum temperature is $+25,30^{\circ}\text{C}$, absolute maximum temperature is $+36^{\circ}\text{C}$. The average monthly temperature over the year is $+7,10^{\circ}\text{C}$.¹

Amount of rainfalls over the year is about 500 mm, from November to March - 205 mm, from April to October - 308 mm. The daily maximum rainfall level is 54 mm. In winter prevails the east wind direction, and west direction - in summer. Thickness of snow cover is unsteady, and during the period from November to March, its thickness varies from 5 to 20 cm. The maximum wind speed possible in the district within its flat part is 26.5 m/s, and in the mountains - up to 40 m/s.

4. Existing water supply system

Water supply of Sulukta carried out from two water sources: Tegermensay river and underground water intake Karabulak of Isfanana cavity. Water pipeline includes two pressure-gravity pipe supplying water to 10 Water Distribution Centers (WDC) without disinfection. The water supply system of Sulukta includes Koltso village, which is part of Sulukta town.

Key elements of the water supply system of Sulyukta and the settlement of Koltso include:

- Surface water intake on Tegermensay river;
- Underground water intake including three water wells that supply water from the Karabulak-Isfanana basin. The wells are supplying water to the conduit from the river Tegermensay;
- Two conduits from the water intake on Tegermensay river, one of which goes to Sulukta, and the second one - to Koshbulak, with a total length of 45.6 km and 41.3 km respectively;
- Pipeline located equidistantly from the reservoirs;
- Reservoirs in Sulukta with a total capacity of 3500 m³;
- Koshbulak reservoirs with a total capacity 2 200 m³;
- Overall length of water distribution networks of Sulyukta and Koshbulak is 111.1 km;

¹SnIP of the KR23-02-00 «Construction climatology»

- The current water supply system does not include a functioning disinfection set. However, previously the system included liquid chlorine water treatment at the point of water outlet from the main reservoirs at the water intake on Tegermensay river.
- In addition, at the point of outlet of water from the well, chlorine disinfection system has been provided, but it is not functioning.

4.1 Surface source of water supply

Surface water supply source located on the river Tegermensay в 46,5 km away from Sulukta in the territory of Leilek forestry establishments, in forested lands. The area for the water intake with sanitary-protection zone has been allocated by the decision №116 of the Leilek district council of people`s deputies d/d 31.05.1973. Currently there is being re-registration of land acquisition. The territory of the water intake has fencing that needs repair, and being guarded by a watchman. However, upstream, directly along the bank of Tegermensay river water protection zone are located summer camps of cattlemen in violation of the KR legislation². Grazing livestock has free access to the river.

Surface water intake includes:

- Hatchway placed at the bottom of the river channel without any sanitary protection;
- Buried round reservoirs of reinforced concrete (settlers), with a capacity of 2 x 500 m³;
- Building of the chlorination station with designed size of 3x6 m, which is in a pre-emergency condition;
- System of pipelines from the reservoirs supplying water by gravity to Sulukta and Koshbulak.

The design capacity of the water intake is 60 l/s in summer and up to 30 l/s in winter. Water comes to the reservoirs with potable water of 500 m³ each, and is being fed by gravity by two conduits to Sulukta and Koshbulak. Disinfection system is not working.

The enterprise "Sulukta Taza-Suu Kanal" do not have their own laboratory for water quality determination. Water quality monitoring is conducted by the District Centre for disease prevention and the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service once per quarter³.

4.2. Underground water intake

Underground water intake is carried out from wells of Karabulak-Isfanana basin located 3 km southward from the village of Karabulak. The existing capacity of the underground water intake is 67 l/s. Depth of the two operating wells is about 100 m, the pump is installed at the depth of about 66 m, the capacity of each operating pump is 120 m³/h, pump head is 100 m. The new well with capacity of 160 m³/h is currently out of service. The wells have sanitary protection zones, they are fenced and well appointed. There are also provided transformers and power supply. For the purposes of water supply of the village Bulak-Bashi (Koltso) is provided for an artesian well equipped with a pumping station. Water is supplied via the steel conduit of 200 mm diameter and of 3 km length to the steel reservoir with total capacity of 10m³, from which the locals get water. The main problem is steel lack of disinfection.

5. Environmental legislation

Fundamental principles of natural resource management, the environment in order to ensure favorable conditions for human life, determining liability and compensation for the harm incorporated into the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic (Article 48). Kyrgyzstan has developed the legal framework, which provides ongoing management of natural resources and the environment and regulate the legal relationship between the nature users and the state. Existing legislation regulates the protection and use of all types of resources: land, water, air, biodiversity, mineral resources.

² Regulations on the Protection Zones in the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the state decree №271 d/d 07.07.1995;

³ The data provided by the Chief Physician of DSSS

The legislation provides procedures and management mechanisms, such as the basic norms and utilization rules, including the rules and regulations of charging for use of natural resources and environmental pollution, environmental monitoring, impact assessment, ecological standards, environmental impact assessment, environmental monitoring and others.

The main laws governing the use of natural resources, protection of the environment and the need for EIAs in the Kyrgyz Republic are:

- (i) Environmental Protection Act (1999);
- (ii) Law “Concerning Ecological Appraisal” (1999);
- (iii) Law “Common technical regulations to ensure environmental safety in the Kyrgyz Republic” (2009);
- (iv) Water Code (2005);
- (v) Law “On water”;
- (vi) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “Technical regulation “On safety of drinking water” (2011);
- (vii) Law “On licensing and permitting system in the Kyrgyz Republic” (2013);
- (viii) Law “On protection of atmospheric air” (1999);
- (ix) Law “On production and consumption waste” (2001);
- (x) Law “On specially protected nature territories” (2011);
- (xi) Law “On animal world” (1999);
- (xii) Law “On protection and use of fauna” (2001);
- (xiii) Other laws governing the protection and use of natural resources.

Norms and standards of environmental quality, establish quantitative indicators of quality of surface and ground water, air, land resources, and noise level in the settlements and in the work area, as well as the sampling procedures and measurements.

The Kyrgyz Republic is a party to 13 international environmental conventions and 3 Protocols. Law “On environmental protection” ensures the implementation of international agreements.

Adopted in the KR in 2007. in order to implement the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2000), the Law “**On State Regulation and Policy emission and absorption of greenhouse gases**”, forms the basis for state regulation, procedures, rights, duties and responsibilities of public authorities, local governments, individuals and legal persons in the field of emission and absorption of greenhouse gases in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Law “On Environmental Protection” is a framework and lays down the basic principles of environmental protection, including the need for environmental impact assessment prior to the start of the project. It also contains a brief descriptions of the main basic controlled aspects that constitute the basis for the development of new legal instruments in selected areas of environmental protection.

Law “On ecological expertise” regulates in detail the procedures for environmental impact assessment and the EIA and covers both current and new programs, plans and legislation in the field of environmental protection. Its objectives are to prevent negative impacts on human health and the environment that occur as a result of economic or other activities, and ensuring compliance of these activities the environmental requirements of the country.

Law “Common technical regulations to ensure environmental safety in the Kyrgyz Republic” defines the basic provisions of the technical regulation in the field of environmental safety and establishes general requirements for environmental safety in the design and implementation of activities at the facilities of business and other activities for the processes of production, storage, transportation and disposal products. The requirements of these technical regulations valid on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic in respect of the production processes, storage, transportation and disposal of products and mandatory for all legal and physical persons carrying out these processes.

Relations in the field of air protection are regulated by the Law “**On Air Protection**”, which sets out the main directions of the air protection, the competence of the public authorities, the rights and duties natural resource users and the public.

Protective Sanitary Zone (PSZ) of water supply sources

Protective sanitary zones of water supply sources and the potable water pipes set in accordance with SanPiN KR 2.1.4.015-03 (2003) "Protective sanitary zones of water supply sources and the potable water pipes", all water intake facilities on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic shall have the protective sanitary zones (PSZ), agreed upon with the relevant supervisory authorities. Rules define the sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the organization and operation of zones of sanitary protection of water supply sources and water pipes for drinking purposes. Zones of protection against pollution provided to both ground and underground water supply sources.

6. Scope of work and determination of environmental impact

Activities to be supported under UDP will finance the most critical priority activities within the available budget in order to improve the water supply in terms of quality and improved access to service.

Such activities may include rehabilitation of the water intake infrastructure (up to its original designed capacity) and critical segments of the distribution network and facilities, as well as improvement of commercial practices (metering, billing and collection; discontinuation of "goosehead" standpipes without valves; replacement of communal standpipes with household standpipes, etc.). The works shall be carried out in full compliance with the local legislation requirements and in line with the World Bank Operational Policy OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment

3 options for improving water supply system in Sulukta within the "urban development projects" were considered and studied in the Feasibility Study:

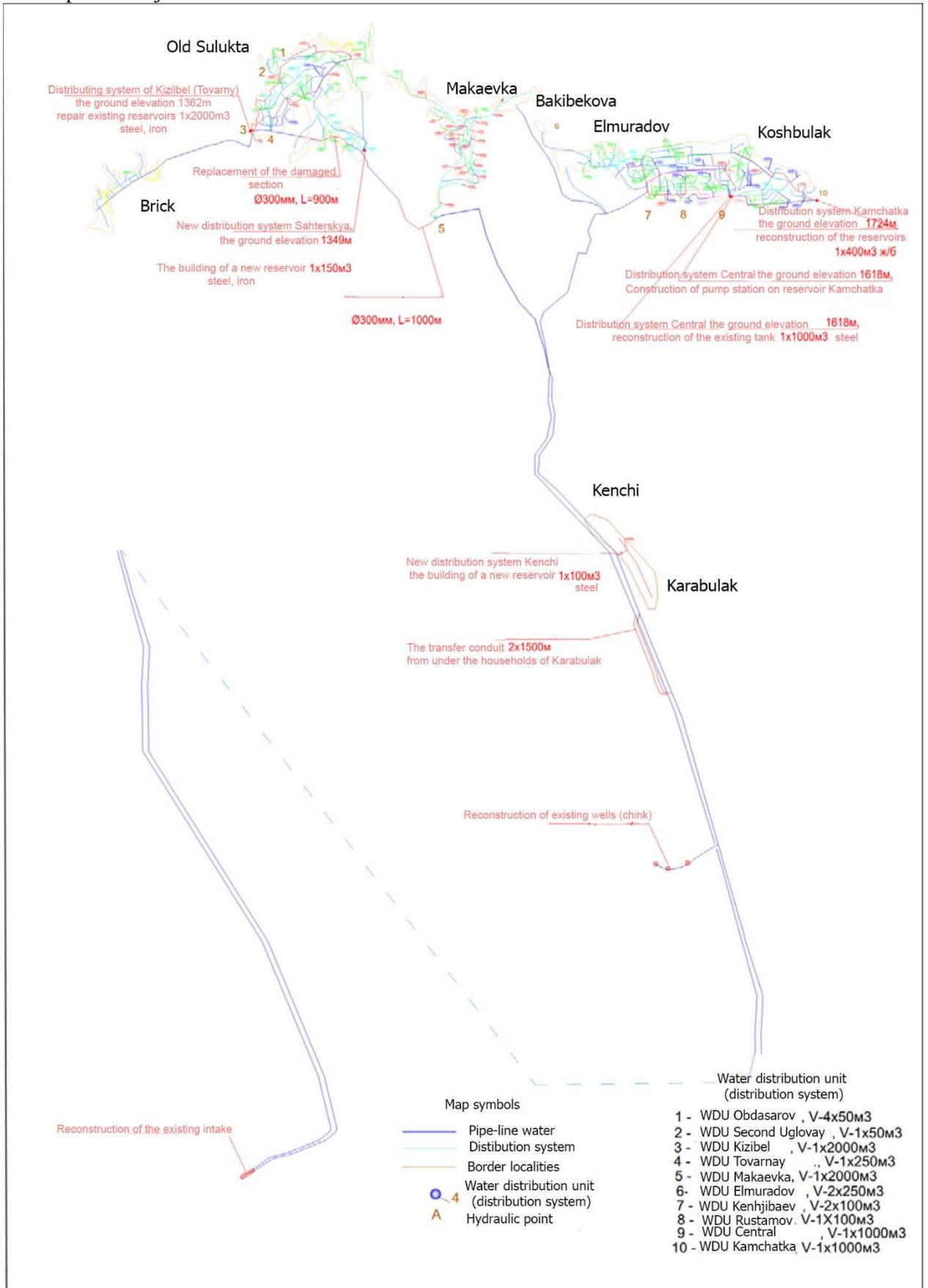
- 1) Construction of a new underflow water intake on the river Tegermensay;
- 2) Providing a new underground water intake;
- 3) Reconstruction of the existing water supply system of Sulukta: underflow water intake on the river Tegermensay and existing wells.

On the basis of the FS as a priority Option 3 has been selected: "Reconstruction of the existing water supply system of the town of Sulukta".

Reconstruction of the existing water supply system in Sulukta

- Rehabilitation of existing underflow water intake on the river. Tegirmensay; providing fences for the first zone of sanitary protection.
- Rehabilitation of three existing wells to increase water supply capacity by establishing additional pumps.
- Partial replacement and repair of water main.
- Rehabilitation of existing and, if necessary, construction of new reservoirs to ensure uninterrupted operation of the water supply system of the whole city.
- Building of the boost pumping station, and modification of the dispensing equipment to supply water to the reservoir of Kamchatka.
- Provision of water disinfection.
- Replacement of the most worn-out distribution networks of the water system.
- Construction of a water quality laboratory building and provision of laboratory equipment.

Figure 2. Reconstruction of existing water supply system of the town of Sulukta within the Urban Development Project



7. Impact on environment and Mitigating measures

The potential estimated environmental issues associated with the small/medium scale activities for local communities will be limited to temporary nuisances resulting from construction activities, and may include: (i) increased pollution due to construction waste; (ii) generation of dust, noise, and vibration due to the movement of construction vehicles and machinery; (iii) associated risks due to improper disposal of construction waste and asbestos, or minor operational or accidental spills of fuel and lubricants from the construction machinery; (iv) improper reinstatement of construction sites upon completion of works.

All these potential environmental impacts (see Table 1) are readily identifiable, small in scale, and minimal in impact and can be effectively prevented, minimized, or mitigated by including into the work contracts specific measures to be taken by contractors under close supervision of compliance by ARIS. Use of construction materials that are hazardous to human health (e.g., asbestos,) will not be permitted.

To mitigate the impact during the period of construction were developed Environmental Management Plan (Table 2) and Environmental Monitoring Plan (Table 3).

The cost of carrying out works to mitigate the environmental impacts and monitoring will be provided during the Detailed Design preparation and taken into account when applying for the bidding.

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

7.1 Social impact assessment

On the construction stage the impact of the project is expected to be insignificant and shortterm. Temporary land acquisition should be on the municipal areas for temporary accommodation camps, storage areas, parking for equipment and other.

At the moment it is not known how contractor will produce a set of construction workers, but obviously, contractor will take the workers from outside for the most skilled types of work. It is necessary to encourage the contractor that to attract local workers.

Construction works, especially in the in the rehabilitation stage of distribution networks in densely populated areas can lead to temporary difficulties of access to the various buildings, private homes and others. During the works should be provided access to social facilities.

During implementation of the Project will not be affected historical and cultural sites, but the probability of chance finds of historical and cultural value it is not possible to completely eliminate. In the case of the discovery of chance finds of objects of cultural heritage, it is necessary to be guided by national legislation. Work should be conducted in accordance with the schedule of construction.

Mitigation measures the impacts of the project

At the design stage it is necessary to minimize potential adverse impacts of the project related involuntary resettlement/economic displacement, and conflicts with neighboring municipalities on water issues.

If necessary, moving or demolition of buildings prior to the implementation of the project should be discussed and to pay appropriate compensation; it is necessary develop a grievance Mechanism. The grievance mechanism is established for cases of the occurrence of any unforeseen involuntary resettlement, damage to structures or loss of assets.

After construction works the impacted roads should be repaired, at least to the conditions that existed before the project; to organize the planting of trees and landscape work, at least to the conditions that existed before the project.

In the contracts of the contractors should be spelled out basic standards for working conditions and security, in accordance with national legislation. Should be met the basic norms and rules of construction. The contractor shall develop and implement a rules of conduct for workers in order to avoid conflicts/disputes with local people. In the contract the contractor is recommended to make a point about the requirement for a minimum quota for the local population; to developed and implement the grievance mechanism.

7.2 The impact of the project on climate change

Activities during the construction phase, performed in the framework of the project will not result in the emission of greenhouse gases, and will not have any negative impacts on climate or climate change. Thus, the project will not have an impact on climate change. Mitigation measures are not required.

7.3 Asbestos waste management

During the works on construction sites there could be detected the asbestos waste and materials (slate and rubble, asbestos cement pipes or its fragments and parts, etc.) that can be transferred to a final disposal place (or special landfill) which will include special protection measures.

Risk when handling asbestos. Asbestos is a natural fibrous material that is widely used in buildings and other infrastructure of the 20th century due to its strength and resistance to fire and heat. Asbestos is commonly used in corrugated roofing sheets and asbestos cement pipes.

All types of asbestos fibers have risk to human health. As a rule, greater risk occurs when working directly with asbestos or when there is destruction of asbestos-containing material, such as broken edges of the asbestos cement pipes or broken roofing tiles. Therefore, it is required certain precautions.

The most likely risk during the project is possible with the extraction and transportation of waste asbestos cement pipes or parts thereof to be transferred by the Contractor at the final disposal place. Staff who will be involved in disposal of ACM will be at risk of asbestos exposure.

The World Bank guidelines on treatment of asbestos and asbestos-containing materials claim that repair or removal and disposal of asbestos-containing materials should only be performed by trained personnel.

The requirements of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic for treatment with ACM

According to Order #885 of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic On Hazardous Waste Management in the Kyrgyz Republic of December 28, 2015, asbestos-containing wastes should be disposed in very special conditions.

Rules are applicable to all types of work related to extraction of asbestos dust, and apply to:

- production and enrichment of asbestos-containing minerals;
- manufacturing of materials and products containing asbestos;
- use and application of asbestos-containing products and materials for technical needs;
- new construction, expansion, reconstruction, technical re-equipment, repair, conservation and demolition of buildings constructed using asbestos-containing materials;
- transportation and storage of asbestos, asbestos-containing materials and products;
- production and use of building and road construction materials based on by-products generated during mining and processing asbestos-containing raw materials;
- technological processes of loading, unloading, stowage of ballast and other work performed on asbestos-containing ballast in the repair, current maintenance, construction of railway tracks (second track or new rail lines), the conditions of storage and transportation.

The implementation of requirements of these rules is obligatory for legal entities, individuals and citizens:

- extraction, refining, processing and use of asbestos;
- development and production of construction projects, vehicles, machinery and equipment for the production of asbestos and its products;
- construction, reconstruction, technical re-equipment and repair, conservation and demolition of buildings, structures, plants, railways, roads and other structures for special purposes with the use of asbestos-containing materials;
- medical service contingents working with industrial contact with asbestos and asbestos-containing materials.

The requirements of safety when working with asbestos and asbestos-containing materials

When asbestos is present at a project site, it should be clearly labeled as a hazardous material. Asbestos-containing materials should not be subject to cutting or breaking as this will result in dust generation. In reconstruction, all workers should avoid crushing/damaging asbestos-containing waste, stockpile such waste at designated locations within the construction site and dispose of it properly afterwards to a special location or landfill.

When asbestos-containing waste is subject to temporary on-site storage, they should be properly contained in leak-tight containers and labeled appropriately as a hazardous material. Safety precautions should be taken to prevent any unauthorized removal of such waste from the site.

All asbestos-containing materials should be handled and disposed by qualified and experienced personnel only. The personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment (safety masks, gloves and overalls). When handling asbestos waste, the workers should necessarily wear special protective clothing, gloves and respirators. Prior to removing (if required) asbestos from the site, it should be treated with a wetting agent to minimize asbestos dust emission. **Removed asbestos will never be reused.**

- In the area of work is prohibited presence of people not directly related to the performance of work.
- All workers in the manufacture and use of asbestos should be informed about the dangerous properties of asbestos for health.
- To instruct the workers working with asbestos-cement pipes on the safety of work with asbestos-containing materials.
- All workers should be provided with individual protection equipment: respirators, helmets, goggles, protective shoes.
- During loading and unloading with the pipes to prevent use of hooks and other sharp tools so as not to destroy the pipe.
- Avoid reset of pipes of any height when removing pipe of trenches as well as loading and unloading.
- In case of damage of pipes during the work, it is necessary to carry out the hydration of waste in order to prevent dust formation.
- Small asbestos waste to collect in a container and store closed before removal from the construction site.
- Transportation of asbestos cement pipes to the place of disposal or storage in the vehicles must be carried out, excluding their falling and damage;
- In case of fall and destruction of pipes along transportation to the place of disposal, or storage it is necessary to clear out the pieces of pipe and take it to the place of storage or disposal.
- After unloading at the landfill, asbestos containing waste must be closed from top layer with at least 2 m of soil.

Table 1. Potential impact on the environment

Expected impacts		Construction phase	Operation phase
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	Climate	No impact	No impact
	Terrain	No impact	No impact
	Soil	Temporary moderate impact	No impact
	Hydrology	Temporary moderate impact	Continued moderate impact
	Surface-water quality	Temporary moderate impact	No impact
	Hydrogeology & Ground-water quality	Continued moderate impact	Continued moderate impact
	Wastes	Temporary moderate impact	No impact
	Air quality	Temporary moderate impact	No impact
	Noise	Temporary moderate impact	No impact
BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT	Flora	Temporary insignificant impact	No impact
	Fauna	No impact	Continued moderate impact
	SPNA	No impact	No impact

Table 2. Mitigation Plan to reduce environmental and social impact

Environmental and Social Elements	Impacts	Proposed mitigation measures ⁴	Institutional responsibility for mitigation	Cost of mitigation activities ⁵
Construction period 18 18 Months				
Physical Environment				
Noise	Equipment and delivery vehicles used during retrofitting activities would generate noise. TESMPorary increases in noise levels along truck delivery routes would also occur.	1) Operation of construction machinery and mechanisms causing noise impact will be carried out during daytime; 2) Avoid use of worn out vehicles or heavy machinery, producing significant level of noise and emissions. 3) During the implementation of works the cover of motor generators, air compressors, and other drivers should be covered; equipment should be placed at the maximum possible distance from residential premises. 4) In case of exceeding MAC for the noise level should be worked out measures for noise reduction. 5) Noise during construction works should be limited in time.	1) Site Supervising Engineer is responsible to monitor and supervise the activity. 2) Contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure. 3) ARIS is responsible for overall oversight	Criteria / specifications to be incorporated into bidding and contract documents. It is not considered as a separate cost item
Pollution	Pollution of soil and water by the product (sediment) of water treatment or during leakage detection; pollution of water with oil products from machinery use	1) To ensure the right choice of sites to accommodate the construction camp with provided for solid wastes collection and safe toilets (possibly a bio-toilet) outside of the water protection zone; 2) Timely cleaning of territories from oil products in order to prevent them from falling into local streams and groundwater with precipitations. 3) Prohibition of washing the machinery and mechanisms at the construction site. 4) Daily checks of equipment for oil leak. 5) Do not store fuel and construction materials to prevent contamination into the river; 6) Refuelling of machinery will be held at specialized filling stations;	1) Site Supervising Engineer is responsible to monitor and supervise the activity. 2) Contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure. 3) ARIS is responsible for overall oversight	Criteria / specifications to be incorporated into bidding and contract documents. It is not considered as a separate cost item

⁴Activities requiring financial expenses are to be included in BoQ.

⁵ Cost of mitigation activities is defined by a contractor in relevant items in bidding documents.

		7) Working sites with machinery, concrete mixers and tanks for storage of petroleum products located outside of water protection zones.		
Air Quality	Fuctioning of construction equipment and vehicles during the trenching and reservoirs and distribution center construction;	1) The exhaust systems of vehicles and construction equipment should be in good condition to minimize air pollution; 2) Vehicles and construction equipment should have a certificate of technical inspection.	1) Site Supervising Engineer is responsible to monitor and supervise the activity. 2) Contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure. 3) ARIS is responsible for overall oversight	Criteria / specifications to be incorporated into bidding and contract documents. It is not considered as a separate cost item
	Welding works, insulation, finishing works	3) Limit the speed of vehicles and the select suitable transport routes to minimize dust emissions; 4) It is necessary to humidify the dry soil surface during the construction phase to avoid dust; 5) Suspension of construction works in case of strong winds when the dust level is high; 6) Cover the bulky materials brought to the construction site and out of the construction site. 7) Delivery of cement to construction sites is carried out only in packaged sealed bags.		
	Stone, concrete works	Organization of proper storage and transportation of flammable and emit harmful substances materials (gas cylinders, bituminous materials, paints, solvents, glass and slag wool).		
	Burning waste at construction site	Dust during the demolition work, and concreting should be suppressed by spraying water.		
Water resources	Disturbance of surface-water flow. Disturbance of natural ground water flow level (dewatering, overwatering of soil) Disturbance of hydrogeologic regime (Change of bank line, activation of river mechanics etc.)	1) The works must be carried out before the start of the flood at a minimum level of low flow; 2) Rehabilitation of the river channel throughput in order to maintain the natural water regime: upon completion of the construction works all the wastes should be removed; 3) Design relevant water diversion systems Refuse from excavations beside groundwater occurrence; layout embankments so as to prevent disturbance of aquifer 4) Construct regulation structures, strengthen banks, design structures with optimum constriction of river bed. 5) Don't leave construction waste (logs, rocks etc.) on the ice in winter period construction.	1) Site Supervising Engineer is responsible to monitor and supervise the activity. 2) Contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure. 3) ARIS is responsible for overall oversight	Criteria / specifications to be incorporated into bidding and contract documents. It is not considered as a separate cost item

Waste	<p>1) Formation of construction wastes; 2) Formation of solid and liquid wastes.</p>	<p>1) Prior to the beginning of works it is necessary to determine ways of collection and disposal of wastes, as well as storage of basic types of wastes resulting from the demolition and construction.</p> <p>2) Mineral wastes resulting from the construction works and demolition of facilities should be separated from regular wastes as well as from organic, liquid and chemical wastes by using waste sorting at the site with following placement of the wastes into appropriate containers.</p> <p>3) The resulting construction wastes will be disposed of to the places specially provided for by the municipal authorities. Wastes that can be reused should be handed over for recycling (metal, wood wastes, etc.);</p> <p>4) Providing containers for waste collection in the territory of the construction workers camp;</p> <p>5) Setting of the biotoilets for the workers;</p> <p>6) Solid waste and construction waste shall not be burnt at the construction sites; The proper collection and disposal of construction wastes should be carried out by specialized companies under the contract. All materials and documentation on recording removal and disposal of wastes should be carried out properly as a proof of appropriate waste management at the site with accordance with the project.</p> <p>7) In case of the old asbestos cement pipes removing should be also developed asbestos-cement waste management plan para 7.2</p>	<p>1) Site Supervising Engineer is responsible to monitor and supervise the activity. 2) Contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure. 3) ARIS is responsible for overall oversight</p>	<p>Criteria / specifications to be incorporated into bidding and contract documents. It is not considered as a separate cost item</p>
Small amounts of construction hazardous waste	Some construction debris may contain asbestos	Removal of materials containing asbestos will be conducted in accordance with Government Resolution №885 d/d 28.12.2015 on the approval of "hazardous	The contractor needs to train their workers on how to assess presence of asbestos containing	Criteria / specifications to be incorporated into bidding and contract documents.

		<p>waste handling order in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic".</p> <p>Hygienic standards for "Maximum allowable concentrations of harmful substances in the air of the working area", approved by Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic № 201 dated 11 April 2016, set the MPC particles of asbestos as an aerosol in the working area air: the maximum single dose - 2 mg / m³, shift-average MPC - 0.5 mg / m³.</p> <p>Also use the Good Practice Note: Asbestos: Health Issues at Workplace and Community; World Bank).</p>	<p>materials and to establish a procedure of its safe removal using proper protection equipment, storage without breaking in air-tight containers and management by an authorized agency or company.</p> <p>Site Supervising Engineer is responsible to monitor and supervise the activity.</p> <p>Contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure.</p> <p>ARIS is responsible for overall oversight.</p>	<p>It is not considered as a separate cost item</p>
Flora	Damage and felling of green plantations.	<p>1) Felling of trees and shrubs, cutting crowns should be carried out strictly according to the routing path only after obtaining permits from the regional environmental authorities in coordination with the governing bodies considering compensatory planting;</p> <p>2) If close to the site of works there are growing large trees, they should be clearly identified and protected by fencing as well as their root systems from damage;</p> <p>3) While carrying out works it is forbidden to drive and park machinery, as well as operate mechanisms closer than in 1 m from the border of the tree crowns. In case of impossibility to meet these requirements on the protection of the root system there should be provided special protective coating.</p>	<p>1) Site Supervising Engineer is responsible to monitor and supervise the activity.</p> <p>2) Contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure.</p> <p>3) ARIS is responsible for overall oversight</p>	Contractor
Fauna	Reconstruction of the water intake may have an impact on the fauna, fish fauna and aquatic organisms living directly in Tegermensayriver	<p>1) All the above mentioned natural animal habitats and protected areas directly adjacent to the site of project works should neither suffer nor in any way be used during the works.</p> <p>2) Minimizing the continuance of laying pipelines into the underwater trenches;</p> <p>3) Hunting and poaching by the workers is prohibited.</p>	<p>1) Site Supervising Engineer is responsible to monitor and supervise the activity.</p> <p>2) Contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure.</p>	

			3) ARIS is responsible for overall oversight	
Landscape	1) Earthworks during reconstruction of the water conduit; 2) Rehabilitation of the existing reservoir and distribution chamber	1) Organization of cutting and storage of topsoil, with the aim of its preservation and future use. 2) The soil will be used for backfilling and embankment of the reservoir 3) Levelling and reconstruction works at the sites will be carried out upon completion of works.	1) Site Supervising Engineer is responsible to monitor and supervise the activity. 2) Contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure. 3) ARIS is responsible for overall oversight	Criteria / specifications to be incorporated into bidding and contract documents. It is not considered as a separate cost item
Chance findings	Damage and degradation of site structures	In case of chance finds or other significant discoveries during excavation works stop all works and inform relevant authorities prior to proceeding		Contractor and Site Supervision Engineer.
Setting up of construction site and removal of site upon completion of works	Negative impact is possible if the Contractor will not ensure the clearness of the territory from construction waste, production divergence and revegetation of damaged places during the construction	1) To ensure the removal of all waste, construction debris from the construction site and ensure bury of them at city dumps according to the Contract 2) To ensure the removal of demounted equipments, structures, pipes and others 3) Carry out reclaiming and recovery works of disturbed land during construction (backfilling, leveling embankments, etc.)	Site Supervising Engineer is responsible to monitor and supervise the activity. Contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure. ARIS is responsible for overall oversight.	Negligible costs Contractor costs
Protection of labor and health of workers; Safety of residents	During the work, there may be occupational injuries of workers, and the risk for the residents	1) Sites should be equipped with relevant information boards and signposts notifying workers about the rules and regulations of work; 2) Availability of on-site first aid equipment in case of damage; 3) Provide employees with personal protective equipment corresponding quality standards (helmets, protected shoes, gloves); 4) All work should be carried out with the use of security methods and disciplines in order to minimize the negative impact of industrial processes on the population and the environment. 5) All the approvals required by law for the use of dumps should be obtained, as well as authorization from the sanitary inspection, etc. during construction and rehabilitation works;	1) Department of Architecture and Construction Supervision (DASN) 2) Site Supervising Engineer is responsible to monitor and supervise the activity. 3) Contractor is responsible to execute the mitigation measure. 4) ARIS is responsible for overall oversight	Contractors

		6) Set the appropriate temporary fences at construction sites and warning signs on the work conduction, including such in hazardous areas; 7) Restriction of access to construction sites and other hazardous areas and installation; 8) Keep a register for the citizens complaints.		
Operation period				
Proper Operations		Ensure use of environmentally acceptable fuels Regular maintenance Ensure all attests and certificates have been acquired in particular for fire protection and monitoring of emissions/concentrations in air		Operator, Local authorities

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

Table 3. Monitoring Plan

Environmental Monitoring Plan

Subproject implementation stage	What parameter is subject to monitoring?	Where will monitoring of parameter be carried out?	How will monitoring of parameter be carried out/type of monitoring equipment	When will monitoring of parameter be carried out-frequency	Monitoring cost⁶ What cost of equipment or expenses of contractor required to conduct monitoring?	Institutional responsibility for monitoring	Date of commencement
Construction	Noise	At the construction and disposal site	Portable noise meters	Continuous	Criteria / specifications to be incorporated into bidding and contract documents. It is not considered as a separate cost items	1. Inspection of construction sites is carried out by ARIS to ensure compliance with ESMP. 2. State inspectors of Architecture and construction supervision department (ACSD) will supervise fulfillment of design solutions in construction and installation works or	Estimated June 2017
	Air quality	At and near the construction site	Portable measuring devices	Weekly			
	Transportation	At construction and disposal site	Visual	Continuous			
	Waste Disposal and handling	At construction site	In accordance with the plan and observation.	Continuous			
	Soil and water pollution	At construction site	Visual and measurement devise	Continuous			

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

	Decommissioning of construction site	At construction site	Visual	In accordance with the plan		<p>reconstruction of facilities, quality of construction materials, structures, and participate in commissioning of completed construction facilities.</p> <p>3. State ACSD carrying out state environmental supervision have a right to supervise in established procedure on presentation of official identification papers in compliance with environmental provisions, normative quality, environmental protection activities in project implementation</p> <p>4. The contractor will monitor the relationship between employees and local residents.</p>
	Trees, bushes	At and near the construction site	Visual	Continuous		
	Removal of top soil, its transportation and laying into the earth-deposits for storage in a specially-designated areas, and later use to restore damaged ground	At construction site	Visua	In accordance with the plan		
	Safety of workers	At construction site	Visua	Continuous		

8. Supervision and reporting

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

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

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

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

9. Disclosure of information and public participation

In accordance with the operating procedures OR4.01.⁷The WB has special requirements in relation to information disclosure and public consultations. Disclosure of information includes the provision of information about the project to the general public and the population falling under the impact of the project and other interested parties from the early cycle of the project and during its implementation. Disclosure of information is intended to facilitate constructive interaction with the population falling under the impact of the project and concerned parties during the life of the project.

In addition, the Kyrgyz Republic is a member of the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, the UN European Economic Commission, which also contain provisions to ensure disclosure of the purposes and the environmental concerns of the project.

During the preparation of the feasibility study and environmental assessment, meetings were held with interested and involved parties. On May 17, 2016, were conducted public consultations and hearings. The event was attended by 55 people representing local communities, non-governmental organizations, local government agencies and services. Protocol in Annex 2.

October 24, 2016. Public hearings on the proposed options upon the Sulukta water supply rehabilitation within the FS as well as on the Environmental and Social Assessment and on the Environmental and Social Management Plan. The public hearings were attended by 190 people. Public hearings Protocol is presented in Annex. 3.

⁷Operational guidance of the World Bank OG4.01, “Environmental assessment”, p. 3.



Photo #1 and #2. Consultations with the parties on May, 17, 2016, involved: local organizations, NGOs and the population

Annex 1. Meetings with involved parties**16 – 18 of May, 2016****Sulukta**

№№	Name	Position	Contact telephone number
1.	Ibragimov A.A.	Mayor of Sulukta	0773878291
2.	Khalov Sh.K.	Head of “Sulukta Taza-Suu Kanal”	0771870986
3.	Kuldashev A.H.	Acting as 1st vice-mayor of Sulukta	0778251691
4.	Ismailov K.A.	Toraga of Kenesh of the town of Sulukta	0778953838
5.	Khalmurzaev K.E.	Ch. Engineer of "Sulukta Taza-Suu Canal"	
6.	Khalmuratov K.A.	Head of Statistics Department of Sulyukta	0772091819
7.	Ergashov B.B.	Director of ME "Sulukta Tazalyk"	0773738362
8.	Arapov Zh.I.	Head of the municipal property of the Mayor administration of Sulukta	0776220161
9.	Eshmurzaeva Z.E.	Deputy chief physician of RGTSPZSEN	0778079994
10.	Murzakulov K.A.	Head of the Leilek forestry	00779836200
11.	Israilov A.	Ch. Specialist of Gosregister of Sulukta Mayor administration	077227711
12.	Joroev N.Sh.	Head of the Department of Labor and Social Development of Sulyukta	0772192350
13.	Polotova G.G.	Education Department Specialist of Sulukta Mayor administration	0773872240
14.	Yarashev K.	Kerchi village Chief	0773149539
15.	Masaliev S.	Head of the Regional department of Water Resources	0770493163

Annex 2. Public consultations protocol

Protocol

Sulukta town, Mayor administration small hall

Date: May 17, 2016

Chairman: A.Ibragimov - Mayor of Sulukta

Attended: Ismailov K. – Chairman of town Kenesh of Sulukta;

A.Kuldashev - Acting as 1st Vice-Mayor of Sulukta;

NeronovaT. I. - National consultant on environmental protection “Hydroplan”;

KydyralievaN.N. - National consultant on social issues “Hydroplan”;

Participants: 54persons (list attached).

Agenda

Discussion of the project feasibility study of reconstruction of water supply system in Sulukta.

Discussed:

A.Ibragimov - Mayor of Sulukta: In order to provide residents of Sulukta town with clean drinking water on uninterrupted basis, a project has been agreed on February 15, 2016. Donor is the World Bank, ARIS is executing Agency, contractor for Feasibility Study is "Hydroplan" company. Today we met to discuss three options to solve the problem of water supply in the town, which were offered by "Hydroplan" company.

Sh. Halov, Head of "Sulukta Taza-Suu canal", prepared presentation and explained in details the technical solution for 3 options, introduced the budget for each option, O&M and assumed water tariffs. It is necessary to construct new water intake, chlorination, replace the entire water supply system, install water meters.

E.Mademinov, O.Kushmatov, I.Karabaev, A.Musaev, B.Saparkulov, K.Khalmurzayev supported the proposal of Sh. Halov.

A. Apsamatovproposed to discuss tariffs.

Tolobayev G.: if we install meters, we will pay less than we pay now, we only have to conduct explanatory work, let elders of villages start working in this regard.

All participants agreed that if water is available, people are willing to pay proposed tariffs. Ismailov K. – Chairman of town Kenesh of Sulukta: We need to provide residents of Sulukta with drinking water, for this purpose we have studied the possibility of moving water intrake several km.upstream, where surface water intake could be designed thus to protect it against freezing. Drilling additional wells to solve problem of lack of surface sources in winter.

Installation of disinfection system with chlorine or ultraviolet light. Transfer of piping lines located under the dwellings. The replace of piping lines where leakage is found. Installation of protective pipe cover. Installation of

water discharge valves for winter on the piping lines located above the ground. Installation of new size of reservoirs in accordance with standards that meet the need for water.

Having discussed the issue of agenda, it was decided:

1. Identify three priorities for the projects presented, including:
 - a) Major overhaul, rehabilitation and reconstruction of urban water supply system and reservoirs of Sulukta.
 - b) Construction of new water intake in the place offered by Hydroplan. Construction of bypass water line in villages of Kenya and Kara-Bulak, as well as construction of reservoirs in quantity of 2*100 m³.
 - c) To assign City Hall of Sulukta (A.Ibragimov) and direction of ME "Sulukta Taza-Suu canal" (Sh.Halov) summarize all suggestions made during this meeting and forward in written specific recommendations on the proposed projects to ARIS coordinator B. Umetov.

Chairman of the meeting:



A.Ibragimov

Secretary of the meeting:

S.Samatov

Consultation with the involved parties

Nos. s/p	Name	Position/Work place	Telephone
1	K. Kurmurzayev		
2	G. Tolobayev		
3	M. Mamydiyev		
4	M. Kalamov	Vodokanal	
5	S. Baymurzayev	RES	
6	N. Asheraliyev	“Nur”	
7	A. Israilov	Gosregistr (State Register)	
8	B. Ergashov	Sulukta-Tazalyk	
9	N. Isatayev	Deputy	
10	B. Elmurzayev	Koltso	
11	A. Ismailov	Sh.S.U	
12	N. Mamatov	Town Kenesh	
13	N. Goschimbkulov	Elmuratov chief	
14	B. Saparkulov	Koshbulak chief	
15	A. Kuldashev	Vice-mayor of Sulukta	
16	I. Karabayev	LLC	
17	O. Kushmatov	LLC	
18	R. Rakhmanova	Shakh	
19	N. Bikulova	TKS Chairman	
20	E. Kadyrova		
21	Z. Abdylova	CDVP	
22	A. Zhoroyev	Chief of SGUT	
23	K. Baydulla	Chairman	
24	M. Tagayeva	Housewife	
25	S. Yakubova		

26	D.Turabayeva		
27	I. Kenzhebayeva		
28	Sh. Karimova	Housewife	
29	T. Umarova		
30	A. Sadykova	Housewife	
31	M. Zhomyshova	Housewife	
32	S. Erkebayev		
33	M. Eshankulov	Mayor	
34	A. Aйтиev	Mayor	
35	Z. Elmurzayeva	PUPZPSEN	
36	B. Yusupova	Mayor	
37	Shayzakova	Kosh-Bulak	
38	Abdurakhmanova	Mayor	
39	A. Karakulova	Town Kenesh	
40	T. Kayumova	GOROO	
41	A. Keldibekov	ROK	
42	U. Kushmatov	State statistics	
43	B. Yusupov	GorFO	
44	Zh. Madmusayev	pensioner	
45	E. Madallinov		

Consultation with the involved parties

Nos. s/p	Name	Position/Work place	Telephone
1	K Saparova	Mayor of Sulukta	
2	Zh Arapov	OMS Chief	
3	S Pirmanov	Ayil chief	
4	K Ismailov	Town Kenesh	
5	A Ibragimov	Mayor	
6	Z Ibragimov	Doctor	
7	N Kydyraliyeva	Hydroplan	
8	B Abdurakhmanov		
9	T Neroniva	Hydroplan	

Annex 3. Protocol of public hearings

October 24, 2016

Sulukta

Protocol of public hearings on FS, EMP and EA upon the Project of Urban Development "Water supply of the town of Sulukta"

Public hearings on the proposed options upon the Sulukta water supply rehabilitation within the FS as well as on the Environmental and Social Assessment and on the Environmental and Social Management Plan were attended by 190 people (the public hearings participants are listed in Annex below), including ARIS specialists and representatives of HYDROPLAN – the FS performing company.

The meeting was opened by the Mayor of the town A. Ibragimov who briefly reviewed the Project implementation activities.

K. Bostonov, Project manager of ARIS, told about the Project and about current state of the Project

T. Pushkarskaya, HYDROPLAN water supply specialist, held a presentation of the FS for the participants covering 3 proposed options for Sulukta water system rehabilitation.

T. Neroniva, HYDROPLAN Environmental specialist, held a presentation on EA&EMP.

The presentation briefly highlighted:

- > Requirements of the World Bank Operational Policy OP 4.01 on environmental assessment;
- > The requirements of environmental legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on the environmental assessment of projects;
- > The content of preliminary EA;
- > The components of the environment that may be affected by the project;
- > The environmental impact of alternative options;
- > Environmental Management Plan and mitigation measures proposed in the EMP.

Following the presentation, hearings participants asked questions.

Question: What measures will be undertaken to reduce the dust?

Reply: The EMP include the following activities aimed at reducing dust:

- 1) Moisturize dry surfaces and roads;

- 2) Suspension of construction works during high winds;
- 3) Passage of vehicles in the territory of settlements at a low speed only;
- 4) Shelter bulk materials, imported and exported from the construction site.

Question: Is there possibility of Tegermensay river`s water contamination during the construction activities?

Reply: The works will be performed at a time when the river water level is minimal and monitoring of river water quality will be carried out at a specialized laboratory.

Question: What measures will be undertaken to reduce the noise impact on the population during construction activities?

Reply:

- 1) Operation of construction machinery and mechanisms causing noise impact will be carried out during daytime.
- 2) Avoid using worn-out vehicles or heavy machinery generating significant noise and emission levels.

N. Kydyraliyeva, HYDROPLAN Social specialist held a presentation on social impacts of the project on population.

The presentation highlighted the issues of possible social impacts of the project during construction and operation, and were given recommendations on mitigation measures.

Following the presentation the participants were given the opportunity to ask questions:

Question: If the funds will not be enough for house connections, how this situation will be addressed?

Reply: In order to have round the clock water supply, those families whose income allows to do this, should pay for it. And families with a minimum income should either be included in the project budget, or should be supported from the local budget or from some additional funds. But they should not be excluded from the project priorities. This issue will be solved by local authorities and Vodokanal.

Question: At the Tegermensay water intake there is a problem of cattle grazing, the fencing is dilapidated, so how is this problem going to be solved?

Reply: Fencing will be provided according with the standards, and measures will be taken to minimize grazing in a water-protected area (warning signs prohibiting grazing).

Question: And where the water meters can be bought?

Reply: Later, during the construction phase will be provided all the information and recommendations concerning the purchase of the house water meters. The information will be brought down to each family through the local officers and supervisors. The data will also be posted on the information boards in local crowded areas.

During the hearings it was suggested to approve the environmental and social measures proposed by the Plan of environmental and social management, in order to mitigate the impact of implementation of the Sulukta water supply system rehabilitation project as they are sufficient and cover all environmental and social environment issues

Mayor of Sulukta: _____(signature)_____A. Ibragimov
HYDROPLAN Environmental Specialist: _____(signature)_____T. Neroniva
HYDROPLAN Social Specialist: _____(signature)_____N. Kydyraliyeva

17.05.2016 Sulukta,

Small Mayor`s Hall

Consultation with the involved parties

Nos. s/p	Name	Position/Work place	Telephone
1	Sh. Elmuratov	BatGUGEI	
2	R Mescherov	Ministry of Internal Affairs	
3	G Burkhanova	Social development	
4	N Bikulova	TKS Chairman	
5	Kadyrova		
6	Zh Zhalalova	KKT	
7	I Mamyrova	Local resident	
8	B Kadyrova	Local resident	
9	A Dzhalalova	Local resident	
10	B Madmusayeva	BatGUSPK	
11	B Mamasheva	BatGUSPK	
12	Zh Shaybekova	BatMUSPK	
13	K Zhunusova	BatMUSPK	
14	B Abdurakhmanova	BatMUSPK	
15	G Sattarov	BatMUSPK	
16	A Bekbayev	Chairman	
17	A Bardabayev	Chairman	
18	N Bezimkulov	Chairman	
19	O Orozbayev	UGNS	
20	T Osmanov	Osmonov, LLC	
21	I Tokhtabayev	Training college	
22	B Muratov	BatGUGEI	
23	N Omurbayeva	BatMUGEI	
24	Sh Sulaymanov	BatMUGEI	

25	A Gaibova	BatMUGEI	
26	B Abduzhalil	BatMUGEI	
27	C Khidatov	BatMUGEI	
28	M Kulikov	BatMUGEI	
29	B Dastanbek	Training college	
30	K Kamalova	BatMUGEI	
31	M Zhumabayeva	BatMUGEI	
32	S Tagaynazarov	BatMUGEI	
33	K Kubanov	BatMUGEI	
34	Zh Akhmataly	KOBBB	
35	A Shukurov	BatMUGEI	
36	K Zhayinov	BatMUGEI	
37	S Kalandyrova	BatMUGEI	

17.05.2016 Sulukta,

Small Mayor`s Hall

Consultation with the involved parties

Nos. s/p	Name	Position/Work place	Telephone
1	M Saparkulov	Mayor office	
2	Ch Dzhumagulov	Mayor office	
3	K Saparova	Mayor office	
4	M Dzhurayeva	Town Kenesh	
5	K Irisov	VUS	
6	M Atambayev	PI-73	
7	T Sadykov	PI-73	
8	A Toktogulov	PI-73	
9	G Kucharova	PI-73	
10	G Amirbayeva	PI-73	
11	A Mazhitova	PI-73	
12	B Akhbatoyeva	PI-73	

13	A Abdybakhapova	PI-73	
14	A Murzaliyeva	PI-73	
15	A Abdraimova	PI-73	
16	A Abdybakhapov	PI-73	
17	A Rustamova	Sovetskaya	
18	B Abdullayeva		
19	U Yuldasheva	Sovetskaya	
20	S Samatov	Mayor office	
21	A Kurdashev	Muratov	
22	Alimov	Tovarnaya	
23	A Nadyrbabayev	?	
24	K Baymatov	Shakhterskaya	
25	U Abdullayev	Sovetskaya	
26	I Abdullayeva	Sovetskaya	
27	Isanbayev	Mayor office	
28	L Babayev	Businessman	
29	A Muratov	Businessman	
30	D Immatov	Businessman	
31	M Imatov	Pensioner	
32	R Buymatov	Cleaning lady at maternity hospital	
33	M Akhmatov	UGNS	
34	A Amyraliyev		

17.05.2016 Sulukta,

Small Mayor`s Hall

Consultation with the involved parties

Nos. s/p	Name	Position/Work place	Telephone
1	A Karakulova	Town Kenesh	
2	A Musayev	Mayor office	

3	B Tashev	Mayor office	
4	A Dzhaparov		
5	H Dzhurayev	Pensioner	
6	S Abdulayev	Pensioner	
7	E Orunbayev	Boarding-school	
8	B Sadykova	Boarding-school	
9	G Abdraimova	Boarding-school	
10	G Isabayeva	Boarding-school	
11	R Ualiyeva	Boarding-school	
12	N Osmanova	Boarding-school	
13	A Sharipova	Boarding-school	
14	N Zholbayeva	Boarding-school	
15	G Ibragimova	Boarding-school	
16	N Koshbakova	Bokonbayev street	
17	Sh Dzhurayeva	Bokonbayev street	
18	K Salyamov	Sukgonova street	
19	Sh Razhanov	Post	
20	K Islamov	Razzakov street	
21	K Mavanov	Zhubd.	
22	S Muratov	Tektula street	
23	Zh Asanbayev	Toktogula street	
24	N Panzov	Site Koltso	
25	B Saytmuratov	Site Koltso	
26	A Ismailov	GerOO	
27	B Elmuratov	Site Koltso	
28	T Kurbanbayev	Social service	
29	Zhamankulov	Sultanov	
30	I Eraliyev	Mambetova	

31	G Mazhitov	Bokonbayeva	
32	G Mazhitova	Bokonbayeva	

17.05.2016 Sulukta,

Small Mayor`s Hall

Consultation with the involved parties

Nos. s/p	Name	Position/Work place	Telephone
1	Dzhogorkulova	Tazasuukanal	
2	A Rakhmatov	Pensioner	
3	G Ganibov	Vodokanal	
4	A Umurzakov	Vodokanal	
5	I Esenkulov	Vodokanal	
6	N Kakharov	Vodokanal	
7	G Dzhoombayev	Vodokanal	
8	Zh Ibragimova	Business-woman	
9	U Bisembekova	Security gatehouse	
10	Baynazarova	Vodokanal	
11	Z Elmurzayeva	GUPZ	
12	Isayeva	Vodokanal	
13	O Yuldasheva	TazaSuu	
14	B Tagayeva	TazaSuu	
15	B Ismailova	GUPZ	
16	N Kuldasheva	TazaSuu	
17	G Maraliyeva	Vodokanal	
18	S Baratova	Vodokanal	

17.05.2016 Sulukta,

Small Mayor`s Hall

Consultation with the involved parties

Nos. s/p	Name	Position/Work place	Telephone
1	A Abdulayeva	BatMUGEI	

2	M Shadeyev	BatMUGEI	
3	M Dooranov	BatMUGEI	
4	U Dekhanov	BatMUGEI	
5	I Elmuratov	BatMUGEI	
6	A Sherova	BatMUGEI	
7	Z Rasulova	BatMUGEI	
8	Ch Khadirova	BatMUGEI	
9	K Ashev	BatMUGEI	
10	H Badzhayev	BatMUGEI	
11	V Abdulayev	BatMUGEI	
12	N Umorkulov	BatMUGEI	
13	M Ibraimov	BatMUGEI	
14	I Momodaliyev	BatMUGEI	
15	P Shobotayev	BatMUGEI	
16	B Torbytov	BatMUGEI	
17	A Matakym	Culture department	
18	R Dzhaililova	Culture department	
19	M Abdullayeva	Sov. 280	

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Consultation with the involved parties

Nos. s/p	Name	Position/Work place	Telephone
1	E Tolobayev	Pensioner	
2	Kenzhebeyev	Pensioner	
3	A Samadov	Vice-director UOVP	
4	O Moskvichev	CPES	
5	D Murzabekov	Architecture office	
6	K Kyzbayev	State registry	
7	M Dzhumanova	Architecture office	

8	Sh Osmonova	Lawyer at Mayor office	
9	M Tagayeva	Tuberculosis dispensary	
10	S Tazhimkulova	Tuberculosis dispensary	
11	N Koshmatova	Tuberculosis dispensary	
12	N Kasymova	Tuberculosis dispensary	
13	Zh Mamayeva	Tuberculosis dispensary	
14	K Danadiyeva	Periodical editorial office	

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Consultation with the involved parties

Nos. s/p	Name	Position/Work place	Telephone
1	D Sadykov	Safety Committee, Kyrgyzstan	
2	R Ufelegeyeva	Culture office	
3	N Kamalova	COVP	
4	E Rakhmanova	COVP	
5	A Mizomkhanova		
6	Khudayberdiyeva	COVP	
7	Takhmatova	COVP	
8	Amirova	COVP	
9	K Mamatkulova	COVP	
10	S Mansurova	Civil Acts Registration Bureau	
11	N Zhumanov	Civil Acts Registration Bureau	

12	A Niyazov	Museum	
13	M Gamuratov	Kitay (China)	



Photo №5. Public hearings in Sulukta, October, 24, 2016.



Photo №6. Public hearings in Sulukta, October, 24, 2016.