KYRGYZ REPUBLIC **THE WORLD BANK**

Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic

Project "Enhancing Resilience in Kyrgyzstan"
(ERIK Project)
Component 2: Improving the safety and functionality of school infrastructure

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

for the secondary school #14 named after S.Davletov
Manas town, Djalal-Abad oblast

(*retrofitting*)

Bishkek, 2025

Contents

List of abbreviations

ACM	Asbestos containing materials
WB	The World Bank
BoQ	Bill of Quantities
HS	Hygiene standards
FL	Fuels and lubricants
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
IDA	International Development Agency
GRM	Grievance redress mechanism
NLA	Normative legal acts
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
LSGB	Local self-government bodies
SPNA	Specially protected natural area
FDESM	Framework Document on Environmental and Social Management
MPC	Maximum Permissible Concentration
GKR	Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
DGKR	Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
SVL	Soil and vegetation layer
ESMP	Environmental and social management plan
SPZ	Sanitary protection zone
SanRaR	Sanitary rules and regulations
MSW	Municipal solid waste
FS	Feasibility study
DED	Design and estimate documentation

Annotation

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been developed for the school #14 named after S.Davletov, Manas town, Djalal-Abad oblast, to manage social and environmental risks and impacts during the construction works of the school and is prepared in accordance with the World Bank's Social and Environmental Safeguards Policy.

The ESMP is intended to be mandatory for:

- safeguards specialists of the PIU/school committee/technical supervision consultant/school administration to monitor the implementation of environmental and social safety measures during construction works by the contractor;
- contractor for construction during construction and installation works;
- school administration during school operation.

The ESMP provides background information on the current state of the school and the environment, it identifies the main risks / impacts on them and provides for measures to mitigate them, as well as a plan for monitoring the implementation of this plan.

1. Introduction

The goal of the Enhancing Resilience in Kyrgyzstan (ERIK) Project is to support the Government in strengthening its capacity to respond to natural disasters, providing a safer and better learning environment for children and reducing the adverse financial impact of natural disasters on the Government budget and the population.

The ERIK Project consists of the following components:

1) Strengthening disaster preparedness and response systems.
2) Improving the safety and functionality of school infrastructure.
3) Strengthening financial protection.
4) Project management, monitoring and evaluation.
5) Contingency emergency response costs (CERC).

Component 2, "Improving the Safety and Functionality of School Infrastructure," aims to improve the safety of school infrastructure through the implementation of the State Program on “Safe Schools”. The Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic and the State Agency for Architecture, Construction, Housing and Communal Services under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic are responsible for the implementation of Component 2.

This objective will be achieved through: (i) new construction and/or reconstruction of school buildings to reduce seismic risk of selected educational institutions; (ii) improvement of energy efficiency and functionality, and improvement of learning conditions in selected educational institutions; and (iii) establishment of an information system for systematic management of assets and infrastructure and monitoring program implementation. Under this component, 40 schools were selected across the country, one of which is the school #14 named after S.Davletov located in the Manas town, Djalal-Abad oblast.

It is planned to retrofit the existing school buildings based on the results of the FS conducted by the Consultant on FS, DED and author's supervision (contracting company EAAS LLC).

The following major types of work are planned as part of school retrofitting:

- Demolition of old structures;
- Reinforcement of load-bearing structures;
- Construction and installation works (building foundation structures);
- Backfilling of soil with layer-by-layer compaction;
- Transportation of construction materials to the site.
- Construction and installation works (reinforcement and torquing of building walls, finishing works, arrangement of flooring and coverings, sanitary units, installation of door and window units, etc.);
- Roofing of the building;
- Installation of external and internal engineering systems (sewerage, water supply, electricity, etc.).
- Planning of the school site (construction of infrastructure, including a sports ground, recreation area);
- Fencing of the school;
- Removal of construction waste;
- Organization of special environmental protection measures preventing pollution of the natural environment (air, water bodies, land resources) at all stages of construction and operation:

- hydro-dust suppression at all stages of construction works related to intensive dusting;

- ensuring maximum preservation of the existing landscape of the area during construction of the school.

Detailed description of works will be presented at the stage of development of design and estimate documentation (DED).

The duration of construction and installation works is expected to be 11 months.

In accordance with the Agreement between the Kyrgyz Republic and the International Development Association on the financing of the Project "Enhancing Resilience in Kyrgyzstan", ratified by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on January 29, 2019, the project is implemented under the condition of implementation of safety measures in accordance with the recommendations and requirements detailed in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

The environmental and social risks of the project mainly arise during the implementation of Component 2, therefore this section has been prepared based on the ESMF and RPF developed in March 2018 for the ERIK project to ensure environmental and social sustainability throughout the project cycle, as well as providing engineering and technical staff (ETS) and project implementation unit (PIU) specialists with technical guidance and procedures for:

(i) identification of potential environmental and social impacts and risks of sub-projects implemented under ERIK project;

(ii) development of environmental and social mitigation plans and their inclusion in the Bill of Quantities (BoQ) of subproject tender documents to minimize environmental and social impacts;

(iii) identification of monitoring requirements to ensure implementation of mitigation and minimization of environmental and social impacts;

(iv) identification and assessment of social risks to preserve health and safety of local communities during new school construction/reconstruction, mitigation of project impacts on vulnerable populations in cases of forced relocation, deterioration of welfare due to loss of production assets and other sources of income, establishment of gender equality, and activities aimed at increasing resilience of school infrastructure to natural hazards, including mitigation of impacts on labor, labor influx issues, sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEA/SH).

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is developed to ensure environmental and social sustainability throughout the implementation of Component 2, each stage of its realization requires the implementation of certain measures in accordance with the environmental legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic and the safeguard policies of the World Bank.

Monitoring of project works and environmental impact will be carried out by technical supervision organization and the PIU. This will be achieved through daily/monthly checks of contractors' environmental and social indicators throughout the construction period. The PIU has the right to suspend works or payments in the event of a contractor's breach of any of its obligations under the ESMP.

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) describes the environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures associated with the retrofit works of the school #14 named after S.Davletov.

2. Legislative and Institutional Framework

In the field of environmental protection. The fundamental principles of managing natural resources and the environment in order to ensure favorable conditions for human life, determining responsibility and compensation for harm caused, are laid down in the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic (Article 49). Kyrgyzstan has developed a legal framework that ensures the current management of natural resources and the environment and

regulates the legal relationship between users of nature and the state. The current legislation regulates the protection and use of all types of resources: land, water, air, biodiversity, mineral resources.

Legislation provides procedures and mechanisms for managing them, such as: basic norms and rules for the use of resources, including norms and rules for charging fees for nature use and environmental pollution, environmental monitoring, impact assessment, environmental standards, environmental expertise, environmental control, etc.

The main laws governing nature management, environmental protection and the need for EIA in the Kyrgyz Republic include:

(i) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Environmental Protection” (1999);

(ii) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Ecological Expertise” (1999);

(iii) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “General Technical Regulations for Ensuring Environmental Safety in the Kyrgyz Republic” (2009);

(iv) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic Technical Regulations "On the safety of drinking water" (2011);

(v) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Production and Consumption Wastes” (2023);

(vi) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Biosphere Territories in the Kyrgyz Republic” (1999)

(vii) Sanitary and epidemiological rules and regulations “Sanitary and Epidemiological Requirements for the Conditions and Organization of Education in General Educational Institutions”, approved by the Resolution of the Government Regulation No. 201 of April 11, 2016;

(viii) Sanitary and epidemiological rules and regulations "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the device, content and organization of the working hours in preschool and educational organizations", approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 201 of April 11, 2016.

(ix) Other laws governing the protection and use of natural resources.

The norms and standards for environmental quality establish quantitative indicators of the quality of surface and ground waters, atmospheric air, land resources and noise levels in settlements and in the working area, as well as sampling and measurement procedures.

The Kyrgyz Republic is a party to 13 international environmental conventions and 3 protocols. The Law on “Environmental Protection” guarantees the application of international agreements.

Adopted in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2007 in order to implement the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (2000), the **Law “On State Regulation and Policy in the Field of Emission and Absorption of Greenhouse Gases”** defines the fundamentals of state regulation, the procedure for activities, the rights, duties and responsibilities of state bodies, local authorities, individuals and legal entities in the field of emission and absorption of greenhouse gases in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The Law "On Environmental Protection" is a framework law and establishes the basic principles of environmental protection, including the need to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment before the start of the project. It also contains brief basic descriptions of the main regulated aspects that form the basis for the development of new legal instruments in certain areas of environmental protection.

The Law “On Ecological Expertise” regulates in detail the procedures for conducting environmental expertise and EIA and covers both current and new programs, plans and legislation in the field of environmental protection. Its tasks include preventing negative impacts on human health and the environment resulting from economic or other activities and ensuring that such activities comply with the environmental requirements of the country.

The Law "General Technical Regulations for Ensuring Environmental Safety in the Kyrgyz Republic" defines the main provisions of technical regulation in the field of environmental safety and establishes general requirements for ensuring environmental safety in the design and implementation of activities at economic and other facilities for production, storage, transportation and disposal processes products. The requirements of this technical regulation are valid on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic in relation to the processes of production, storage, transportation and disposal of products and are mandatory for all legal entities and individuals involved in these processes.

The Law "On Public Health" is aimed at improving the health of the population through increasing access to public health services, promoting issues of protecting and strengthening the health of society as a whole. According to the Law "On Public Health", drinking water must be safe and comply with the technical regulations of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved in the manner prescribed by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic. Water bodies shall be safe in epidemiological, radiation and physical-chemical respects and comply with the requirements of technical regulations and other normative legal acts approved in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.[1]

Law of Technical Regulations "On the safety of drinking water", adopted in accordance with the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Fundamentals of Technical Regulation in the Kyrgyz Republic", is a Technical Regulation and establishes mandatory requirements for application and implementation of requirements for objects of technical regulation. The objectives of the Technical Regulation "On the safety of drinking water" are:

• protecting the health and life of people from the harmful effects of pollutants contained in water intended for human consumption;

• prevention of actions that mislead consumers when using drinking water.

This Technical Regulation applies to drinking water intended to meet the needs of the population, and regulates the principles, responsibilities, procedures and organizational measures to ensure the safety of drinking water. This Technical Regulation applies to legal entities and individuals engaged in economic activities (industrial, agricultural and other enterprises), operating water supply systems.

Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the conditions and organization of training in general education institutions, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 201 of April 11, 2016, are aimed at protecting the health of students in general education institutions. Sanitary rules apply to general educational organizations being designed, operating, under construction and reconstructed, regardless of their type and form of ownership, implementing programs of primary general, basic general and secondary (complete) general education.

Sanitary and epidemiological rules and regulations **"Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the device, content and organization of the mode of operation in preschool educational organizations"** are aimed at protecting the health of children in the implementation of activities for their upbringing, training, development and rehabilitation in preschool educational organizations, regardless of their type, organizational and legal forms and forms of ownership.

Requirements of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on hazardous waste management. According to the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 885 dated December 28, 2015 on the approval of the "Procedure for handling hazardous waste in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic", asbestos-containing and mercury-containing waste must be disposed of in accordance with environmental safety requirements.

The Technical Regulation "Safety of buildings and structures", adopted by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on June 27, 2011 No. 57, establishes the necessary requirements for the design (including engineering surveys), construction, operation, overhaul,

[1] Article 10 of the Law on Public Health No. 248 of July 24, 2009

reconstruction, re-profiling, dismantling and demolition of buildings and structures;

2) establishes requirements for systems of engineering equipment of buildings and structures;

3) determine the procedure and procedure for assessing the compliance of buildings and structures with the basic safety requirements.

This Technical Regulation applies to residential and public buildings and structures, buildings and structures of industrial enterprises, water, agriculture and municipal enterprises, transport and communication facilities, energy, hydraulic and irrigation facilities being built on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In the field of labor protection and safety. The legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic regulating labor protection is based on the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic and includes the Labor Code, the law "On labor protection" and other regulatory legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In terms of conditions and professional work, the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic provides each citizen with:

- The right to safe work. The use of child and forced labor is prohibited (Article 28);
- The right to rest. Everyone has the right to rest. This right is ensured through the establishment of maximum working hours, the provision of paid annual leave and weekly days off, as well as the provision of other conditions provided for in the legislation (Article 42);
- The right to health care. Everyone has the right to medical care (Article 43);
- The right to social protection. Citizens are guaranteed social security in old age, in case of illness and disability, loss of a breadwinner in cases and in the manner prescribed by legislation (Article 44).

The Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (No. 106 dated August 4, 2004) is the main legal document that regulates all issues related to labor relations in the Kyrgyz Republic. The Code regulates labor and other relations directly related to labor, ensures the protection of the rights and freedoms of all participants in labor relations and establishes minimum guarantees of rights and freedoms in the sphere of labor. Article 4 of this code prohibits discrimination and guarantees all citizens equal rights to work; discrimination in labor relations is prohibited. It is prohibited to establish any distinction, refuse admission or provide any advantages that may lead to a violation of equal opportunities in the world of work, based on nationality, race, gender, language, religion, political opinion, social status, property status.

Salary and deductions

Contracts and collective agreements establish the form and amount of compensation for work performed. The monthly salary of an employee who has worked during this period the norm of working hours and fulfilled labor norms (labor duties) cannot be lower than the minimum wage established by law. The minimum wage does not include additional payments and allowances, bonuses and other incentive payments, as well as payments for work in conditions that deviate from normal, for work in special climatic conditions and in territories exposed to radioactive contamination, other compensation and social payments (Article 54).

Wages are paid at least once a month (Article 157). In addition, employers must compensate for work-related damage to the health or property of an employee, and in the event of the death of an employee, his family receives compensation. Deductions for specific reasons are allowed, but their amount cannot exceed 50 percent of the salary due to the employee (Article 161).

Work time

The standard work week consists of 40 hours. For persons under the age of 18, it is allowed to establish reduced working hours. The number of hours per day and days per week is determined in the contract between the employer and the employee (Article 90). Persons under 14 years of age are not allowed to work that is harmful to health and violates the learning process in accordance with Article 18 of the Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Article 114. The Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic prohibits work on weekends and public holidays

Engagement of employees to work on weekends and non-working holidays is carried out with their written consent in the following cases:

●to prevent a production accident, catastrophe, eliminate the consequences of a production accident, catastrophe or natural disaster; to prevent accidents, destruction or damage to property;

●to perform unforeseen work, on the urgent implementation of which the normal work of the organization as a whole or its individual divisions depends in the future.

●on non-working holidays, work is allowed, the suspension of which is impossible due to production and technical conditions (continuously operating organizations), work caused by the need to serve the population, as well as urgent repair and loading and unloading work.

Rest time (breaks)

The types of rest time are (Article 109 of the Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic):

• breaks during the working day (shift);
• daily (between shifts) rest;
• days off (weekly uninterrupted rest);
• non-working holidays;
• vacation.

During the working day, the employee must be given a break for rest and food. The time and duration of the break is determined by the internal regulations, shift schedule or individual labor contract or collective agreement between the employer and the employee (Article 110 of the Labor Code).

Overtime work

Work outside the normal working hours can be carried out both at the initiative of the employee (part-time job) and at the initiative of the employer (overtime work) (Article 98). Overtime work is paid for the first 2 hours of work at least one and a half times, for subsequent hours - at least twice the amount. Specific amounts of payment for overtime work may be determined by a collective agreement or an employment contract. At the request of the employee, overtime work, instead of increased pay, may be compensated by providing additional rest time, but not less than the time worked overtime. Part-time work outside the normal working hours is paid according to the time worked or output (Article 174).

Labor disputes

Labor disputes are considered “unsettled disagreements between the employer and the employee on the application of legislation and other regulatory acts of the Kyrgyz Republic on labor, as well as working conditions provided for in the employment contract and collective agreement (Article 356).

Individual labor disputes are considered by labor dispute commissions, the authorized state body in the field of supervision and control over compliance with labor laws and courts. The employee, at his choice, may apply for the resolution of a labor dispute to a labor dispute commission or an authorized state body in the field of supervision and control over compliance with labor legislation, or directly to the court. In cases where a labor dispute commission has not been established in an organization, a labor dispute is subject to

consideration directly by the authorized state body in the field of supervision and control over compliance with labor legislation or in court (Article 412).

Complaints

The Law on the Procedure for Considering Citizens' Appeals (dated May 4, 2007) contains legal provisions regarding established information channels through which citizens can submit complaints, requests and appeals. Article 8 establishes a time frame for consideration of applications - 15 days from the date of receipt for applications that do not require additional study or investigation, and 30 days from the date of receipt for applications that require additional investigation.

Occupational safety and health

The right to safety and health at work is established by the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic. In accordance with Article 42 of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic have the right to freedom of labor, to dispose of their abilities for work, to choose a profession and occupation, protection and working conditions that meet safety and hygiene requirements, as well as the right to receive wages not lower than the established living wage law.

The section on occupational safety and health (OSH) is also contained in the Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, which was adopted on July 1, 2004. It establishes the obligations of the employer in terms of ensuring labor safety, provides for state regulation in the field of labor safety, and prescribes the obligations of the employee himself in terms of OSH. The employee is guaranteed labor safety, training and instruction, sanitary conditions, sanitary and household and medical and preventive services. The Code covers the creation and operation of labor protection services; investigation and recording of accidents at work and occupational diseases; payment of allowances and compensations for special working conditions.

On August 1, 2003, the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On labor protection” was adopted, which regulates relations between employers and employees, and is aimed at creating working conditions that ensure the protection of life and health of employees at the workplace. The law establishes the main directions of state policy in the field of labor protection and the principles of state management of labor protection. On the one hand, it provides access for employees of state bodies responsible for labor protection and social insurance, and representatives of public monitoring to check working conditions and labor safety measures in organizations and investigate accidents at work and occupational diseases.
On the other hand, employees are required to undergo initial (upon employment) and further periodic medical examinations, training and periodic safety briefings (Article 12. Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic), as well as participate in medical and recreational activities offered by a medical institution, if they paid by the employer (Article 16. of Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic).

The Ministry of Labor and Social Development has the primary responsibility for overseeing occupational health and safety. Key relevant legislation includes the 2003 Labor Protection Law of the Kyrgyz Republic, the 2004 Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, and separate regulations. The country joined the International Labor Organization (ILO) on March 31, 1992. A review conducted by the ILO in 2008 found that the Occupational Safety Law of the Kyrgyz Republic is in line with international norms and standards.

The main regulatory legal acts: The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On labor protection" of 2003, the Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of 2004 and other normative acts. The country joined the International Labor Organization (ILO) on March 31, 1992. A review conducted by the ILO in 2008 found that the Occupational Safety Law of the Kyrgyz Republic is in line with international norms and standards.

3. Geographical description and socio-economic situation

Geographical location. The school project site is located in the Manas town, Djalal-Abad region. According to SNiP KR 23-02-00, the site under study belongs to climate zone IY, climate subzone IY D, and is classified as a dry zone in terms of humidity.

In geomorphological terms, the site is located on the surface of the II floodplain terrace of the Kogart River. The relief of the site has a general slope in the north-western direction. The site is subject to minor changes during development.

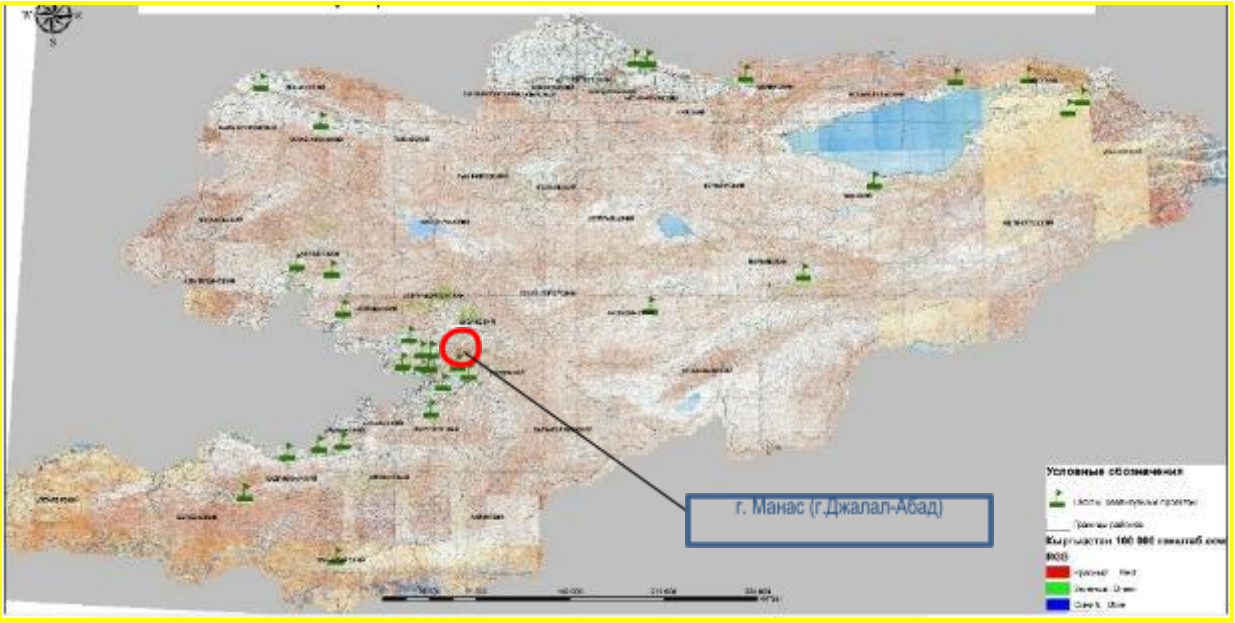


Figure 1. Location of Manas town, Djalal-Abad region

Figure 2. Map showing the location of Secondary School No. 14 named after S. Davletov

Socio-economic situation. Over the past five years, socio-economic development in the Djalal-Abad region has been focused on stabilizing the economy and creating the necessary conditions for reducing poverty and improving the standard of living of the population. Characteristics of the socio-economic situation in the Djalal-Abad region, which is the second most populous region in the country (1,236,800 people as of December 1, 2019) and the fourth largest in terms of area (33,700 km²) in the country. In ethno-cultural and economic terms, together with the neighboring Osh and Batken regions, it is part of Southern Kyrgyzstan and is a relatively developed region. The Djalal-Abad region consists of 8 districts, 7 towns and 68 rural areas.

The following large operating and budget-forming industrial enterprises of the country are located in the Djalal-Abad region:

- Kyrgyz-Canadian oil refinery Kyrgyz Petroleum Company;

- Travertine, limestone, and shell rock mining enterprise;

- Brick factory CJSC Stone Processing Plant in Central Asia;

- JSC Kelechek;

- JSC Nur;

- JSC Nasos;

- Trade and technological equipment factory and OP 36/10.

In addition to the above-mentioned companies, Kyrgyzhlopok CJSC and Ak-Altyn JV produce cotton fiber, while Tura-Ay LLC and Aziz-Tabak LLC operate tobacco fermentation enterprises. The flour milling, grain, and feed industries account for a significant share of industrial production in the Djalal-Abad region (taking into account the unofficial activities of the population in flour production) – 70%. The flour milling enterprises include Azrat Ayib JSC, InterShak PTK CJSC, and Mariam & Co LLC. Djalal-Abad Arak Zavod CJSC produces alcoholic beverages. Among light industry enterprises, the leading one is JSC Mata, which has a production capacity of 7 million m² of non-woven materials. There are also enterprises engaged in wood processing and furniture manufacturing in the town, namely JSC Emerek and JSC Kok-Art.

According to the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, the average monthly salary of Manas residents in 2024 was 31,633 soms per month, which is 9.0 percent more than in the corresponding period last year. However, the consumer price index also rose by 5.2 percent. *Local budget revenues* in January-September 2024 (including proceeds from the sale of non-financial assets) amounted to 5,169.5 million soms, an increase of 42.1 percent compared to the corresponding period last year. The bulk of the revenue came from tax revenues, which amounted to 2,171.3 million soms, or 42.1 percent of the total. The largest share of tax revenues came from income and profit taxes, which accounted for 34.9 percent of total tax revenues, or 1,798.9 million soms.

Non-tax revenues for the period January-August 2024 amounted to 1,566.7 million soms, or 30.4 percent of total revenues, of which: 358.6 million soms, or 6.9 percent, came from the sale of goods and services, and 192.0 million soms, or 3.7 percent, came from property income.

The expenditure part of the local budget of the Djalal-Abad region in January-August 2024 (including expenditures for the procurement of non-financial assets) was executed in the amount of 3,589.1 million, soms, which is 151.1 million soms or 4.4 percent less than in the same period last year, including 59.1 percent or 2,122.5 million soms for operating activities.

Industry

In January-September 2024, industrial enterprises produced goods worth 40,559,761.1 thousand soms at current prices, with the physical volume index of industrial production at 106.5 percent compared to the same period in 2023. In January-September 2024, the volume of electricity (by 1.3%) and gas (by 1.4%) production decreased. The volume of confectionery production increased significantly to 160.8%, while the volume of cotton fiber production decreased.

Currently, fixed assets are being modernized and industrial enterprises are being launched. For example, in the coal-rich Suzak district, there are plans to commission two new coal mines. A mega-project is underway to build a railway linking China, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan, with a significant part of the work taking place in the Djalal-Abad region.

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishery

Agriculture in the Djalal-Abad region specializes in growing cotton and tobacco, as well as grains (wheat, barley, rice, corn), oilseeds, melons, fruits, vegetables, and grapes. Livestock farming is also well developed, providing meat, milk, and wool. The region focuses on exporting products such as canned goods, nuts, apples, honey, and cotton.

Crop production: The main crops are cotton, tobacco, wheat, barley, rice, corn, grapes, as well as oilseeds, melons, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, and berries. Every year, the region increases its procurement of mineral fertilizers, plant protection products, tractors, and other equipment. The region actively attracts investors for joint production of cotton and tobacco.

Livestock farming: Production of meat, milk, and wool from domestic animals. Great importance is given to the production of fodder crops to support livestock.

Investment opportunities in agriculture. The region attaches great importance to export orientation. In the Djalal-Abad region, it is planned to open 7 trade and logistics centers (TLCs) and 59 processing enterprises by 2030. The enterprises will operate taking into account the climatic and geographical characteristics of the region, ensuring the preservation of agricultural products, reducing losses, and increasing processing volumes. Their activities will cover areas such as the processing of wheat, vegetables, fruits, milk, meat, wool, as well as the production of oil and feed.

Forestry in the Djalal-Abad region of Kyrgyzstan is represented by state forestry enterprises such as the Kara-Alma-Urumbash Forestry Enterprise (Suzak district) and the Arkyt Forestry Enterprise (Aksy district), which are engaged in forest management and forest use. Their main activities include forest protection, reforestation, and natural resource management in the mountainous areas of the region. Natural forests are located in the

mountainous part of the region, including famous forest areas such as Arslanbob, and areas around large water reservoirs, which determines the importance of forestry activities for the region's ecology.

Fishery in the Djalal-Abad region is actively developing, focusing on aquaculture, with the construction of fish farms on water reservoirs (e.g., Kurpsai), sturgeon farms, and fish processing plants, including projects that use modern technologies and create jobs. There is also a regional society of hunters and fishermen that supports these activities.

Construction sector

The construction market in Manas town is actively developing, especially in the context of large-scale projects, which stimulates demand for construction services and materials, including in connection with the region's industrial potential (mining, agriculture). Key trends and growth drivers include plans to build new residential complexes, administrative and social facilities, an airport, and a new large market, which indicates growth in the trade and business sectors. The Manas town is gaining regional and national significance as one of the largest centers in southern Kyrgyzstan, which ensures stable demand for residential and commercial real estate.

The region's rich raw material base (gold, coal, oil) creates a foundation for further industrial and construction development. There is growing demand for materials (concrete, metal, finishing materials), special equipment, and skilled labor. Opportunities are emerging for contractors, suppliers, and investors in residential and commercial construction.

Labor market and wages

The labor market in the Djalal-Abad region, as in Kyrgyzstan as a whole, is showing growth in construction, IT, services, finance, and education, while there are seasonal declines in agriculture. Wages are rising (median wage in KR is 45,591 soms in 2025), but in the Djalal-Abad region, average wages were lower than the national average (about 17,500 soms in 2021). Current data from employment agencies show that demand is shifting towards technical and managerial specialties, and competition is high. Key labor market trends:

- · Sectors in demand: construction, IT, automotive, finance, accounting, administrative staff, tourism, education, science. There has been a significant increase in vacancies in insurance.
- · Decline in activity: real estate, labor, agriculture.
- · Job seeker activity: High, especially in the labor and transport sectors (data from early 2025).
- · Shift in demand: from traditional industries to IT, education, and services.
- · National wage trend: The median salary offered in Kyrgyzstan in the first quarter of 2025 was 45,591 soms (gross), which is 16% more than last year. Situation in the Djalal-Abad region: The average salary here is traditionally lower than the national average. For example, in 2021, it was 17,478 soms, while the average for Kyrgyzstan was 19,330 soms.

Population

As a result of natural and migration processes, the average annual population of the Djalal-Abad region in 2024 was 1,343,600 people.

According to medical death certificates, the highest number of deaths was due to diseases of the circulatory system, with 2,001 people (52.8 percent of the total number of deaths), an increase of 28 people compared to last year. The share of deaths from diseases of the circulatory system, ischemic heart disease, is 57.1 percent. Ten people died from tuberculosis, 204 from diseases of the digestive system, 181 from accidents, poisoning, and external causes, 452 from neoplasms (cancer), six women died during childbirth and from postpartum diseases, and 242 from diseases of the respiratory system.

The natural population growth in the region increased by 59 people, or 0.4 percent, compared to last year.

In January-August 2024, the mortality rate in the region for children under 1 year of age was 228 children (11.2 children per 1,000 live births), an increase of 54 children compared to last year. Of these, 159 deaths were due to diseases occurring in the perinatal period.

4. Physical geography and geology

The Manas town is located in southwestern Kyrgyzstan, in the Kogart Valley, at the foot of the Tien Shan Mountains, at an altitude of about 763 meters above sea level, and is an important transport hub on the route from Bishkek to Osh. It is located within the Fergana Valley, borders Uzbekistan, and serves as a "gateway" to nut forests such as Arslanbob and the mountainous regions of Kyrgyzstan. The town's hydrographic network is an artificial irrigation system of local significance.

Groundwater level: During the survey period (September 2024), excavations to a depth of 10.0 m did not reveal any groundwater, and the estimated depth of the groundwater level is more than 15.0 m from the ground surface. According to clause 2.97 of the "Manual for the Design of Foundations for Buildings and Structures" (to SNiP 2.02.01-83), the site of the planned construction is classified as potentially not prone to flooding by groundwater.

Seismicity: in accordance with SN KR-20-02:2024 - 8 points, refined according to soil conditions also it remains equal to 8 points.

According to Table 6.1 of SN KR 20-02:2024, within a 10-meter thickness of the lithological section of the site, soils of category II (pebble soil) in terms of seismic properties are widespread. For soils of type II, the average values of the transverse wave propagation velocity at depths of 10 m and 30 m are s,10>230-350≤, vs,30<270-550, according to SN KR 20-02:2018*, Table G.1. Peak acceleration is 0.29. The calculated acceleration value is ag=0.370.

Geomorphology, relief: the construction site is located on the surface of the II floodplain terrace of the Kogart River. The relief is flat with a general surface slope to the northwest. The site is subject to minor changes during development. Conditional elevations vary between 799.85 and 799.98 (see topographic plan).

Geological and lithological structure: the sites are composed of alluvial-proluvial deposits of Upper Quaternary-modern age (arQIII-IV), represented by a layer of pebble soils

with sandy-loamy filler, with an estimated thickness of more than 10 m from the surface, covered with man-made formations (t QIV) and a soil and vegetation layer with a thickness of 0.10 to 0.40 m. The lithology is represented by the following soils from top to bottom:

1. Soil and vegetation layer with fill soil up to 0.40 m thick

2. Pebble soil with sandy loam filler.

The soil-vegetation layer with fill soil, represented by loam, pebbles with gravel, and light brown sandy loam, is thin. Their physical and mechanical properties have not been studied, and they must be removed during construction.

The detailed lithological structure of the site is shown in the lithological columns and engineering-geological section.

Physical and mechanical properties of the soil. Pebble soil with sandy loam filler, with inclusions of boulders up to 8%. The soil is gray in color, low in moisture, and of medium density. The fragmentary material is well rounded. The petrographic composition is mainly limestone, sandstone, and granodiorite.

According to archival data, the granulometric composition is as follows:

Boulders – 8%

Pebbles – 30.2-40%

Gravel – 26.9-27.5%

Sand – 20.4-29.8%

Dusty particles – 0.4-1.4%.

The soil category according to the difficulty of manual excavation for pebble soil is III (SNiP KR 11-01-98).

The calculated resistance to be accepted for pebble soil is 4.5 kgf/cm2.

Corrosion activity of soils, according to GOST 25100-2020, all soils comprising the site are not saline and are not aggressive towards concrete. The corrosion activity of coarse-grained soils in relation to carbon steel, depending on the soil electrical resistivity, is low, on the basis of the sample mass loss value, it is medium, and on the basis of the polarizing current density, it is low to high.

The following soil groups are recommended according to the difficulty of manual excavation, in accordance with SNiP IV-5-82: pebble soils – III (clause 24b).

There are no geological processes or phenomena that have a negative impact on the construction and operation of buildings and structures (mudflows, landslides, liquefaction, faults, tectonic disturbances, etc.).

5. Climate

The climate is mostly subtropical and arid. Average temperatures in January range from -4.4 to -7 degrees Celsius. The lowest temperatures recorded are -30 degrees Celsius.

Most of the cold period is accompanied by cloudy weather. Spring is the wettest season of the year, with significant rainfall and thunderstorms. Summers are hot and dry. Average temperatures in July reach +26...+35 degrees. According to weather forecasts, thermometers often exceed +40 degrees during the day. The entire territory of the district, like the entire southern part of the country, is located in a seismically active zone, with up to 25-30 underground tremors per year and soil vibrations reaching 3-5 points on the Richter scale. The autumn period is characterized by relatively dry and warm weather, which can last until the end of October. The district receives 20 to 250 mm of precipitation per year, with most of it falling in the spring and late autumn.

The geographical location of the district in the central part of the continent determines the characteristic features of the continental climate, with significant fluctuations in annual and daily air temperature amplitudes, which are most pronounced in valleys and basins.

The climatic conditions of the work area are characterized according to data from the Djalalabad weather station. The climatic data for the school area are as follows:

- Average annual air temperature, °C {12}
- Absolute minimum air temperature, °C – (- 30)
- Absolute maximum air temperature, °C – (42)
- Calculated temperature of the coldest five days °C – (-14)
- Average monthly relative humidity at 13:00,
- Coldest month of the year % -64
- Hottest month of the year % - 27
- Annual precipitation, mm- 456
- Wind speed at a height of 10 m above ground level, m/s – 21.
- Standard penetration depth of the zero isotherm under natural snow cover 60 cm.

The wind rose looks as follows (recurrence (%) of wind direction on average for the year):

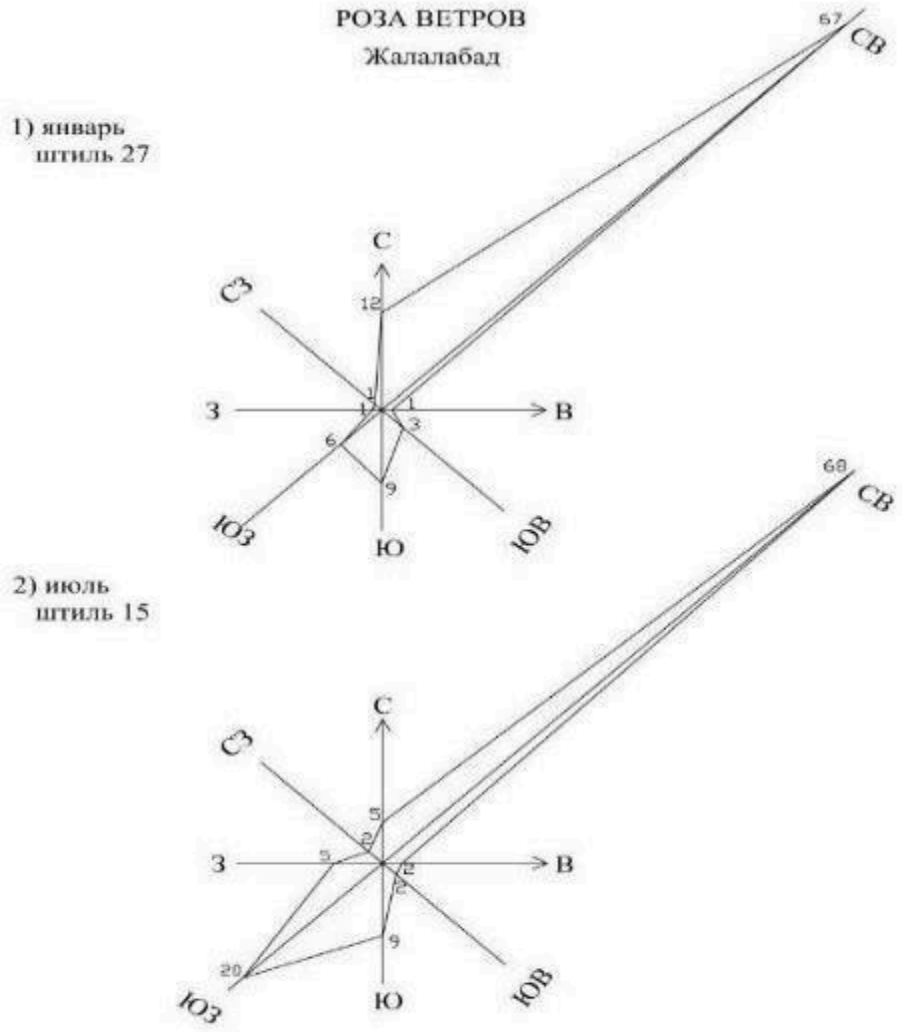


Figure 3. Wind rose

6. Environmental conditions in the project site

6.1. Atmospheric air

Archival materials were used to conduct an environmental survey of the school grounds and the area immediately adjacent to the site under study, and to assess the existing state of the natural environment prior to the construction of the school.

The site for the design and construction of the school is located in a densely populated area of the Manas town.

There are no industrial facilities around the school #14 in the Uzgen town that could pollute the atmosphere with their emissions, and those that do exist are located at distances exceeding the zone of influence of the facilities on the environment. Therefore, the current state of the environment in this area can be considered natural, and the content of pollutants in the components of the natural environment can be considered background levels. The daily impact on the atmospheric air in the area around the school comes from motor vehicles, dust (natural and man-made), and heating with organic fuel (coal), private homes, and bathhouses. Motor vehicles pollute the atmosphere with emissions of soot, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, and hydrocarbons. When coal is burned to heat buildings during the cold season, the following pollutants are released into the atmosphere: coal ash, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and sulfur dioxide. The main source of natural dust in this area is the soil.

6.2. Water resources

The Djalal-Abad region has abundant water resources, including rivers, groundwater (which provides 90% of the water supply), and famous mineral waters for bottling and resorts, such as the Jalal-Abad-27 medical and dining facility (containing magnesium), as well as springs for resorts such as Arslanbob and other facilities. The main water resource is the Kogart River (a right tributary of the Karadarya River), which flows near the city. The Kogart River belongs to the Aral Sea basin. The water resources of the Jalal-Abad region are actively used for drinking water supply, irrigation (through canals), bottling of mineral waters, and resort treatment.

The main source of drinking water is groundwater, which provides 90% of the centralized water supply for the city and region; reserves are significant, and no depletion has been observed. Mineral waters: Jalal-Abad is a center for the extraction and bottling of medicinal and table mineral waters (for example, “Jalal-Abad-27” – chloride-sulfate-sodium with magnesium). There are hydrothermal springs for resorts (Arslanbob, Issyk-Ata, Ak-Suu). There is potential for increasing exports of bottled pure fresh and mineral waters.

The region has problems with source pollution due to dense infrastructure. Some sources are contaminated with nitrates, chromium, and petroleum products due to industrial activity, landfills, and the lack of wastewater systems.

Overall, the water resources of the Djalal-Abad region are very significant but require careful management to prevent contamination.

6.3. Flora and fauna

According to soil and geographical zoning, the project area belongs to the Fergana Valley.

Fauna in the surrounding area

In the area surrounding the site (near the school and the village), the bird population includes:

Larks, golden orioles, rose-colored starlings, and predators such as steppe eagles, kestrels, and harriers. Intensive farming and hunting have led to a significant decline in the number of quails, bustards, and great bustards, but even now they are not that rare. Rodents such as gophers, voles, and other agricultural pests can be found in the fields.

Among the grasses, lizards scurry about, snakes crawl, and turtles are rarely seen.

Mammals: hedgehogs, rodents.

Birds: crows, sparrows, jackdaws, bullfinches, waxwings, titmice, wagtails, magpies, pigeons, starlings.

Amphibians: frogs, toads.

Worms: earthworms.

Insects: ants, flies, mosquitoes, butterflies (caterpillar, lemon butterfly, peacock butterfly), dragonflies, ground beetles, grasshoppers, ladybugs, bees, wasps, bumblebees, May beetles, soldier bugs, green bugs, ants.

The following domestic animals are also bred and kept in the village: horses, cows, sheep, goats, chickens, dogs, and cats.

Flora in the adjacent territory of the site

The following types of cultivated plants grow on the adjacent territory of the existing school:

rose, chamomile, nasturtium, marigold, meadow geranium, hybrid clover, annual grasses, perennial dahlia, petunia, marigold, zinnia, asters, grapes.

Weeds and wild plants: plantain, nettle, bindweed, dandelion, creeping wheatgrass, creeping clover, and sedge.

Herbs: meadow timothy, meadow foxtail, mouse-ear chickweed, hedgehog grass, meadow grass, cinquefoil, cuff, meadow grass, bonfire, bitter buttercup, knotweed, bristle grass

Trees: poplar, thuja, willow, birch, maple, rowan, apple, apricot, hazel, pine, spruce, aspen.

Shrubs: rosehip, lilac, yellow acacia, black chokeberry (aronia), snowberry.

The semi-desert zone in the Fergana Valley is characterized by: wormwood-ephemeroids, wormwood-ephemeroids-saltbushes, wormwood-grasses, occasionally grasses and fescues, which now survive only in small areas. Currently, the foothill plains of the Fergana Valley are dominated by cultivated landscapes. Wheat, cotton, tobacco, fodder grasses, fruit trees, vegetables, etc. are grown here.

The area around the school and the settlement is home to vegetation and wildlife typical of the semi-desert zones of the Fergana Valley.

Analysis of the available data has established that there are no rare plants or animals on the site of the project school.

7. Information on the school #14 named after S.Davletov

Work has been carried out on the project site to determine the need for seismic retrofitting or construction of new buildings, including an assessment of the school in terms of water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WSS), energy efficiency (EE), maintenance, and an assessment of the need for major repairs or new construction.

The project site is located in the town of Manas (Djalal-Abad), Djalal-Abad region. The total area of the site is 15,700 m2. The existing School No. 14 named after S. Davletov consists of two separate buildings, No. 1 and No. 2:

Figure 4. Site plan of School No. 14 named after S. Davletov

1) Building No. 1 has a rectangular shape in plan and consists of three blocks No. 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, separated by expansion joints.

a) Block 1-1 with dimensions in plan of 21.0 x 12.0 m. The functional purpose of block No. 1-1 is educational. The floor height is 3.3 m. The total height of the block is 9.9 m. The block was built in 1986.

b) Block 1-2 has dimensions of 8.37 x 12.0 m. Functional purpose: transitional block. On the second and third floors, the block is shortened by 6.0 m in the transverse direction, with dimensions of 8.0 x 6.0 m. The library is located on the third floor. The floor height is 3.3 m. The total height of the block is 9.9 m. The block was built in 1986.

c) Block 1-3 with dimensions of 21.0 x 12.0 m. Functional purpose: educational block. The floor height is 3.3 m. The total height of the block is 9.9 m.

2) Building No. 2 has a rectangular configuration with axial dimensions of 36.0 x 15.0 m. Functional purpose: educational building. Floor height: 3.3 m. Total height of the block: 9.9 m. Year of construction: 1986.

Photo 1. General view of building No. 1 from the east side


14№ Школа
14№ Школа

Figure 5. Territory of School No. 14 named after S. Davletov

Photo 2. General view of building No. 1 from the north side

Photo 3. General view of building No. 2 from the northeast side

School heating

The school's heating system is solid fuel, water-based, horizontal, and single-pipe. Cast iron ribbed radiators are used as heating devices, replaced in some places with homemade tubular radiators.

Heating is provided by a solid fuel boiler. The boiler room is located separately in the southern part of the school building 1. Coal consumption for the heating season is 116 tons.

There is no separate temperature control for individual rooms.

During the winter, School No. 14 named after S. Davletov is not heated properly, so additional electric heaters of various types are used in the library and administrative offices. According to the administration, a total of about four additional heaters are used.

The heating system of the buildings does not comply with the general standards and rules for temperature control in general education institutions.

Photo 4. Type of radiators installed in building No. 2.
MS-90 cast iron radiators.

Photo 5. Homemade tubular radiators installed in building No. 1

Photo 6. Type of plate radiators installed in building No. 2

Ventilation

The building's natural ventilation system is not functioning. Rooms are ventilated during the warm season by opening windows (in winter, windows are sealed with makeshift materials due to their poor condition) and by opening interior doors to corridors. There are no ventilation shafts or ducts. Humidity in occupied classrooms ranges from 55 to 63%, while sanitary standards require a maximum humidity of 50% with an air exchange rate of 20 m3 per hour per person.

Photos 7, 8. There is no ventilation system in the classrooms.

Water supply

The water supply is connected to the municipal water supply system, which runs from the northeast part of the schoolyard. Water in the school is used only for the canteen and washbasins, as well as in the toilets next to the primary classrooms. There is no water supply in the outdoor toilet.

Photo 9. Washbasins in the canteen for students to wash their hands

Photo 10. Toilet connected to the sewage system

Sewage system

The school building has a sewage system. There is a small septic tank next to the canteen. There is a sewage system on the school grounds connected to the central city sewage system.

On the southwestern side of the school building, there is an outdoor toilet with six holes. This is a serious inconvenience and not only takes time but also causes discomfort, and in winter, it increases the risk of hypothermia for children.

Photo 11. General view of the outdoor toilet

Power supply

The school's power supply is connected to the existing 100/10/0.4 transformer substation with a voltage of 0.4 kV located 70 meters from school building No. 1. According to the Electrical Installation Regulations, overhead power lines are not permitted on school grounds. Nevertheless, an overhead power line runs over the school grounds.

Natural and artificial lighting

The natural lighting of School No. 14 and the standardized indicators of artificial lighting for the main rooms have been designed in accordance with SN KR 23-05 SN KR 23-05. To maximize the use of daylight and ensure uniform lighting in classrooms, trees should be planted no closer than 15 m and shrubs no closer than 5 m from the building. All main classrooms have a Daylight Factor (DF) of at least 1.5% on the surface of the desks and are usually lit by side lighting on the left.

The insolation of classrooms is provided on the basis of insolation calculations and in accordance with current KR standards.

The location of the premises ensures natural sunlight and heating of classrooms with insufficient mechanical heating. Classrooms, laboratories, and administrative premises are oriented to the southeast and southwest. The assembly hall and canteen are oriented east-north, which requires more uniform daylighting. The sports hall receives natural lighting from the west side.

Building roofs

The existing main roof of the school buildings consists of concrete slabs with moisture-proof insulation. The roof of building 1 is a gabled hipped roof covered with corrugated metal sheeting. The roof of building 2 is a gabled hipped roof covered with corrugated metal sheeting.

The current condition of the roof is unsatisfactory. At the time of the energy audit, damage to the roofing material was observed, and in some places there is no protection for the joints between the two slopes (ridge) from moisture. Traces of roof leaks are visible inside the building.

The condition is unsatisfactory, with cracks and damage to the roofing material.

The attic floor and roof of the buildings are made of factory-made reinforced concrete slabs, insulated with 160 mm thick glass wool and expanded clay.

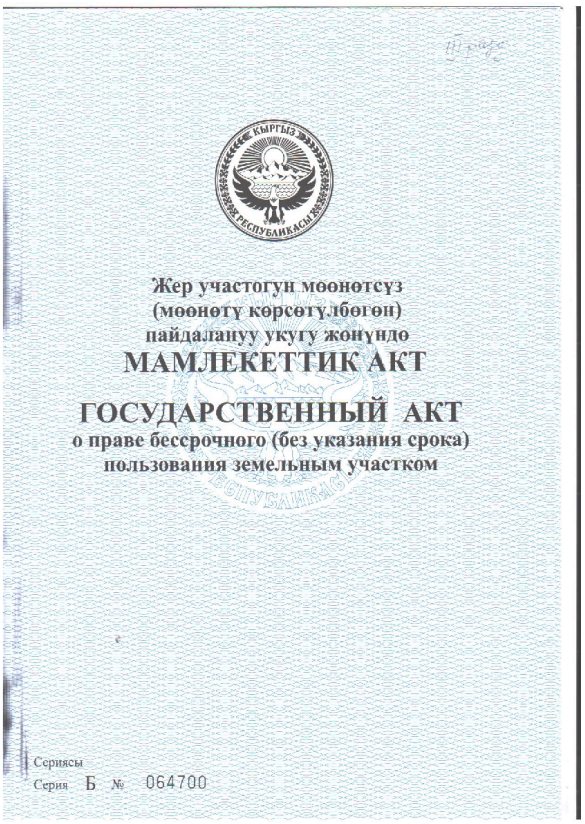
Accessibility for people with disabilities

(PWD)During the inspection of the school building, it was found that there is a ramp at the main entrance to building No. 1 and building No. 2, which meets the requirements, norms, and standards of SN KR 35-01:2018 (Designing the living environment considering the needs of persons with disabilities). However, there is no ramp to the canteen in the basement.

8. Information on the construction site

School No. 14 named after S. Davletov is located in the Manas town, Djalal-Abad region. According to SNiP KR 23-02-00, the site under study belongs to climatic zone IY, climatic subzone IY D, and a dry zone in terms of humidity.

Based on the results of engineering and technical studies, the condition of the existing school buildings (buildings 1 and 2) was assessed for structural defects and architectural suitability, which determined that the school buildings do not comply with the standards of SN KR 22-01:2018*. In this regard, the FS recommended the retrofitting and modernization of the existing school buildings. The total area of the territory according to the state certificate is 15,696 m2.



Жер участогун мөөнөтсүз
(мөөнөтү көрсөтүлбөгөн)
пайдалануу укугу жөнүндө
МАМЛЕКЕТТИК АКТ

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АКТ
о праве бессрочного (без указания срока)
пользования земельным участком

Сериясы
Серия Б № 064700

Ушул акт планда көрсөтүлгөн аянты 15412,00 м2

жер участогу(на) Жалал-Абад шаарынын мэриясынын 23.07.2002-ж. №513, 05.08.2025-ж. №173-т токтомдорунун, 13.11.2024-ж. №310-2024-21489, 01.08.2025-ж. №310-2025-24114 алмашуу келишимдеринин, 27.07.2025-ж. №310-2025-23521 акысыз өткөрүп берүү, 17.03.2025-ж. №310-2025-6204 менчикке өткөрүп берүү келишимдеринин
(укук берүүчү документтин аталышы, номери, күнү)
негизинде ушул жерди мөөнөтсүз (мөөнөтү көрсөтүлбөгөн) пайдалануу укугу Жалал-Абад райондук (шаардык) жергиликтүү каттоо органында, кыймылсыз мүлккө болгон укуктардын бирдиктүү мамлекеттик реестринде 2025-жылдын "06" августа № 310-2025-24518 менен катталган жана "Жалал-Абад шаарынын мэриясынын
(жер пайдалануучунун аталышы)
Жер ресурстар башкармалыгы" мекемесине
мектеп алдындагы жер
(мекеменин багыты жана категориясы)
мөөнөтсүз (мөөнөтү көрсөтүлбөгөн) пайдалануга берилгендигин аныктайт.

Настоящим актом подтверждается, что земельный(е) участок(и), указанный(е) в плане, площадью 15412,00 м2,
из них

на основании Постановлении мэрии города Жалал-Абад №513
(наименование, номер и дата правоустанавливающего документа)
от 23.07.2002 года и №173-т от 05.08.2025 года и договоров мены №310-2024-21489 от 13.11.2024 года и №310-2025-24114 от 01.08.2025 года и договора о безвозмездной передачи №310-2025-23521 от 27.07.2025 года и договора передачи в собственность №310-2025-6204 от 17.03.2025

зарегистрированного "06" августа 2025 года за № 310-2025-24518 в Едином государственном реестре прав на недвижимое имущество в местном регистрационном органе Жалал-Абадском
района (города) предоставлены Учреждение "Управление Земельными
(наименование землепользователя)
ресурсами мэрии города Жалал-Абад"
в бессрочное (без указания срока) пользование для (под) школа
(целевое назначение и категория)

Бул мамлекеттик акт эки нускада түзүлдү: анын биринчи нускасы жер участогунун пайдалануучусунда, экинчи нускасы Жалал-Абад райондук (шаардык) жергиликтүү каттоо органында сакталат.

Настоящий государственный акт составлен в двух экземплярах: первый экземпляр находится у собственника земельного участка, второй – хранится в местном регистрационном органе Жалал-Абад района (города).

Жергиликтүү каттоо органдын жетекчиси
Руководитель местного регистрационного органа Т.Д.Мурзаев
(аты-жөнү, колу) (ф.и.о., подпись)

Түзүлгөн күнү
Дата составления "06" 08 2025-жыл
года

Участоктордун пландагы номери Номера участков в плане	Идентификациялык номери Идентификационный номер	Жайгашкан жери (тареги) Место расположения (адрес)
	3-10-02-0024-1577	Жалал-Абад шаары Курманбек кочосу №28

Чектештердин баяндамасы:
Описание смежеств:

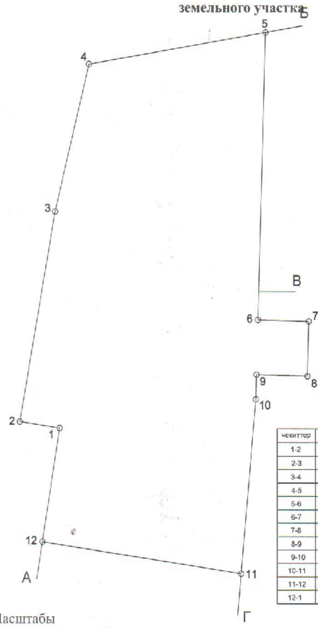
А дан	Б га чейин	Шаардын жери (Курманбек, Б.Осмонов кочолору)
Б дан	В га чейин	А.Турабаевдин жери
В дан	Г га чейин	"Кампа Кей Джи" ЖАКнун жери (3-10-02-0024-1570)
Г дан	А га чейин	"Уста" ЖАКнун жери (3-10-02-0024-1568)

Жергиликтүү каттоо органдын аткаруучусу
Исполнитель местного регистрационного органа М.Рахманов
(аты-жөнү, колу) (ф.и.о., подпись)

Сериясы
Серия Б № 064700

Жер участогунун ПЛАНЫ

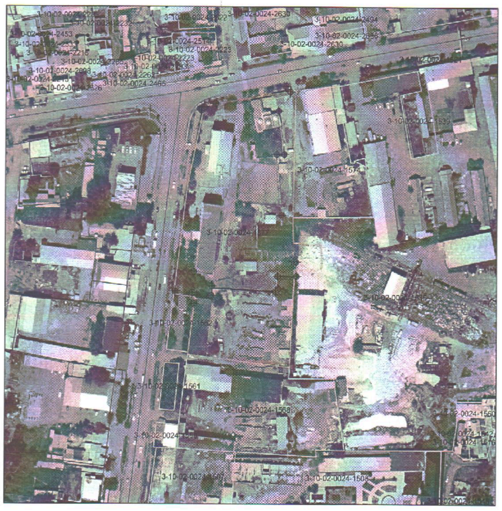
ПЛАН земельного участка



чекиттер	багыты	аралыгы	Х	У
1-2	түн-бат	15,95м	4549957	2423499
2-3	түн-чыг	80,50м		
3-4	түн-чыг	57,0м		
4-5	түн-чыг	69,55м		
5-6	түш-бат	107,60м		
6-7	түш-чыг	20,0м		
7-8	түш-бат	20,50м		
8-9	түн-бат	20,0м		
9-10	түш-бат	9,25м		
10-11	түш-бат	65,0м		
11-12	түн-бат	78,80м		
12-1	түн-чыг	42,80м		

Масштабы
Масштаб 1: 1000

Жер участогун байланттыруу
Привязка земельного участка
(кырдаалдык планы) (ситуационный план)



Жергиликтүү каттоо органдын аткаруучусу А.Жанаев

Исполнитель местного регистрационного органа М.Рахманов

(аты-жөнү, колу) (ф.и.о., подпись)

Участоктун идентификациялык номери
Идентификационный номер участка

3-10-02-0024-1577

Жер участкасына менчик укугун чектөө
Ограничение права собственности на земельный участок

№	Чектөөнүн түрү / Вид ограничения	Чектөөго документ / Документ на ограничение	Чектөө укугуна киргизилген күнү / Дата регистрации ограничения права	Каттоочунун аты-жөнү, колу / Ф.И.О. и подпись регистратора	Чектөө токтотулгандыгы жөнүндөгү документ / Документ о прекращении ограничения	Чектөө токтотулган күнү / Дата прекращения ограничения	Каттоочунун аты-жөнү жана колу / Ф.И.О. и подпись регистратора

ТОКТОМ
ПОСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ

Мэр

The planned activities include modernization and reconstruction of the project site, during which the following types of work are to be carried out:

- Demolition of old structures;
- Reinforcement of load-bearing structures;
- Construction and installation work (building foundation structures);
- Backfilling with layer-by-layer compaction;
- Transportation of building materials to the site.
- Construction and installation work (reinforcement and bracing of building walls, finishing work, installation of floors and roofs, sanitary facilities, installation of door and window units, etc.);
- Installation of the building roof;
- Installation of external and internal engineering systems (sewerage, water supply, electricity, etc.)
- Planning of the school site (development of infrastructure, including a sports ground and recreation area);
- Installation of school fencing;
- Removal of construction waste.
- Organization of special environmental protection measures to prevent pollution of the natural environment (atmospheric air, water bodies, land resources) at all stages of construction and operation:
- Hydraulic dust suppression at all stages of construction work associated with intense dust generation;
- Ensuring maximum preservation of the existing landscape during the construction of the school.

The duration of construction and installation works is estimated to be 11 months.

9. Activities to improve seismic safety and energy efficiency in the school

9.1. Improving the school's earthquake resistance

To increase the seismic resistance of the building, the following activities will be carried out:

- Double-sided reinforcement of walls with shotcrete on reinforced mesh will be carried out by strengthening the main axes of the structure;
- Shotcrete with a thickness of 8 cm will be applied to both sides of the masonry walls to be reinforced.
- Calculations showed that the foundation system does not have sufficient rigidity, and sections of the foundation will be reinforced by installing an additional reinforced concrete layer on the side surfaces. As a result of the reinforcement, the cross-section of the foundation will be increased.
- In the area where the slabs rest on the brick walls, where the precast slabs transfer the load to the exterior walls, it is planned to install an additional reinforced concrete beam. This additional beam will be connected to the existing wall and the existing strip beam using anchors.

In the area where the slabs rest on the internal brick walls, the slabs will be connected to the walls using steel anchors and steel plates.

9.2. Improving the school's energy efficiency

Lighting fixtures will be selected in accordance with international standards. The project must use natural and artificial lighting, as well as comply with the norms and regulations of the Kyrgyz Republic (environmental, energy, licensing, safety, and others). During the preparation of tender documents, lighting calculations will be made for all areas.

Measures to improve energy efficiency

1. Thermal insulation of building walls
2. Thermal insulation of the roof
3. Installation of double-glazed windows/doors with PVC frames
4. Installation of a heating system
5. Installation of lighting fixtures

Types of finishing materials

Room	Floor finishing	Ceiling finishing*	Wall finishing*
School classroom	Commercial linoleum	Improved leveling putty and water-based paint	Putty, improved water-based paint, oil paint (h=1.8 m)
Laboratory	Commercial linoleum	Improved leveling putty and water-based paint	Putty, improved water-based paint
Administrative offices	Commercial linoleum	Improved leveling putty and water-based paint	Putty, improved water-based paint
Library	Commercial linoleum	Improved leveling putty and water-based paint	Putty, improved water-based paint
Sports hall	Commercial linoleum	Improved leveling putty and water-based paint	Putty, improved water-based paint, oil paint (h=1.8 m)
Canteen	Porcelain stoneware	Improved leveling putty and water-based paint	Putty, improved water-based paint, oil paint (h=1.6 m)
Kitchen	Ceramic tile	Improved leveling putty and water-based paint	Putty, improved water-based paint, oil paint (h=1.6 m)
Corridor	Porcelain stoneware	Improved leveling putty and water-based paint	Putty, improved water-based paint, oil paint (h=1.6 m)
Staircase	Porcelain stoneware	Improved leveling putty and water-based paint	Putty, improved water-based paint, oil paint (h=1.6 m)
Storage area	Porcelain stoneware	Improved leveling putty and water-based paint	Putty, improved water-based paint.

** Paints must have a lead content of no more than 0.009%.*

10. Environmental impact and mitigation measures

Potential foreseeable environmental issues associated with small/medium sized construction activities will be limited, temporary and site-specific and may include:

(I) rising pollution due to construction waste;

(II) generation of dust, noise and vibration due to the movement of construction machines and mechanisms;

(III) associated risks due to improper disposal of construction waste and asbestos, or minor operational or accidental spills of fuels and lubricants from construction equipment;

(IV) inadequate restoration of construction sites after completion of works.

All these potential environmental impacts are easily identifiable, local in location, small in scale, and minimal in impact, and can be effectively avoided, minimized, or mitigated by including specific measures in the construction contracts, which need to be taken by contractors under close supervision of the specialists of the PIU under the Ministry of Emergency Situations through monthly and technical supervision engaged by the PIU under the Ministry of Emergency Situations. The use of construction materials is regulated by the Technical Regulation "Safety of Buildings and Structures" approved by the Law of KR on June 27, 2011, No. 57. The use of asbestos is prohibited by the WB policy; accordingly, any use of asbestos will be avoided, and the WB policy will be strictly followed.

An Environmental and Social Management Plan (hereinafter referred to as ESMP) (Table 1) and an Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan (Table 2) have been developed to mitigate impacts for the construction period.

Environmental and social mitigation works are the responsibility of the Contractor at its own expense, except for those stipulated in the BoQ of the Detailed Design and taken into account when submitting the bidding documents.

During implementation of the activities, the PIU will have overall responsibility for providing oversight to ensure that the measures specified in the ESMP are properly implemented. In addition, state control and monitoring will be carried out by the appropriate regional department of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic, in case of environmental violation reports/complaints received by them.

10.1. Project impact on climate change

Improvement of the energy efficiency of the building will be related to insulation of the premises during the capital repair, will reduce heat energy losses; reduce the greenhouse effect. Additional greenhouse gas emissions from fuel combustion during the building operation period are not expected. As additional mitigating measures, it is envisaged to improve and green the school territory by planting green plants around the school territory.

10.2. Construction and household waste management

Sources of waste during the construction and demolition of the existing school:

1. Building materials containing asbestos (asbestos cement slates and pipes or their parts)

2. Fluorescent lamps

3. Solid waste from the demolition of the old school building - a mixture of construction waste (wood, broken bricks, scrap metal, slate, concrete, glass, plastic, clay, etc.)

4. Household waste includes paper waste, food waste, and other items. This waste will be generated at all facilities where people work, will be collected in containers, and as it accumulates, will be transported to the solid waste landfill of the settlement.

During the study of the existing buildings of this school, a slate roof over the outdoor toilet was identified. No mercury-containing lamps were found on the school grounds.

Hazard class 4 and 5 demolition waste, which is a secondary resource (scrap metal, plastic, wood waste, etc.), will be sent for reuse. Hazard class 4 and 5 demolition waste that cannot be reused will be disposed of at a solid waste landfill.

Hazardous waste management.

During an inspection of the existing buildings of the S. Davletov School, it was discovered that hazardous waste containing asbestos will be generated during construction work. Asbestos cement waste and materials will be in the form of slate (approximately 50 slate sheets) from the roof of the outdoor toilet. During the construction of the school, the new roof will be made of metal corrugated sheets, and during the dismantling of the outdoor toilet, the removal of asbestos-cement roofing slate will generate asbestos-containing waste, which requires compliance with safety rules and safe disposal.

The World Bank's guidelines for the management of asbestos and asbestos-containing materials (ACM) state that the repair or removal and disposal of ACM should only be carried out by specially trained personnel.

The requirements of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on the handling of ACM are mandatory for all types of work involving the release of asbestos-containing dust and apply to:

- the use and application of asbestos-containing items 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 construction and road materials based on by-products generated during the extraction and enrichment of asbestos-containing raw materials;
- technological processes of loading, unloading, laying ballast and other work performed on asbestos-containing ballast during repair, routine maintenance, construction of railway tracks (second tracks or new railway lines), conditions of its storage and transportation.

Compliance with these rules is mandatory for legal entities, individuals, and citizens engaged in:

- construction, reconstruction, technical re-equipment, as well as repair, conservation, and demolition of buildings, structures, installations, railways, motorways, and other special-purpose structures using asbestos-containing materials.
- provide medical services to workers exposed to asbestos and ACM due to their occupation.

The most likely risk in the project is associated with the removal and transportation of waste slate roofing and its parts, which will be handed over by the Contractor for further disposal. Personnel involved in the disposal of ACM will be exposed to asbestos.

Safety requirements for handling asbestos and ACM

When asbestos is present on a project site, it must be clearly marked as hazardous material. ACM must not be cut or disturbed, as this will cause dust formation. During reconstruction, all workers must avoid crushing/damaging asbestos-containing waste, store such waste in designated areas within the construction site, and dispose of it properly in a special location or landfill.

If asbestos-containing waste is to be temporarily stored on site, it must be properly contained in sealed containers and appropriately labeled as hazardous material. Precautions must be taken to prevent any unauthorized removal of such waste from the site.

All ACM must be handled and disposed of only by qualified and experienced personnel. Personnel must wear appropriate personal protective equipment (masks, protective gloves, and protective clothing). When handling asbestos waste, workers must wear special protective clothing, gloves, and respirators. Before removing asbestos from the site (if necessary), it must be treated with a wetting agent to minimize the release of asbestos dust. Removed asbestos must never be reused.

Persons not directly involved in the work are prohibited from entering the work area.

- All persons working in the production and use of asbestos must be informed about the hazardous properties of asbestos to health.
- All workers must be provided with personal protective equipment: respirators, helmets, goggles, and protective footwear.
- When loading and unloading ACM, do not use hooks or other sharp tools to avoid damaging them.
- When dismantling roofs and loading and unloading, do not drop ACM from any height.
- If ACM is damaged during work, the resulting waste must be moistened to prevent dust formation.
- Small asbestos-cement waste must be collected in a container and stored in a closed form until it is removed from the construction site.
- Asbestos-cement materials must be transported to the place of disposal or storage in motor vehicles in such a way as to prevent them from falling and being damaged.
- In the event of ACM falling and being destroyed on the way to the place of disposal or storage, the area must be cleared of debris and taken to the place of disposal or storage.
- After unloading at the landfill, asbestos-containing waste must be covered with a layer of soil at least 2 m thick.

11. Social impact

The Project involves the reconstruction of new school on the school's existing land plot, i.e., no private land will be expropriated.

The Project will have a positive impact on the social environment, as the construction of the new school will improve the safety of the children's facility and create more

comfortable conditions for the children in terms of sanitation and hygiene, as well as improving the thermal stability of the building.

Positive impacts include improving the energy efficiency of the existing school, reducing heat and electricity losses, and improving the school's infrastructure, which will create comfortable conditions for teachers and students. Overall, the positive social impact will include improved learning conditions at the school.

In addition, no significant potential negative environmental or social impacts are expected, and any that do arise can be effectively prevented or minimized through the application of appropriate preventive and/or mitigation measures.

However, construction activities at the school are expected to cause the following social risks and impacts:

- blocking of roads during construction works, if necessary;
- risks associated with working conditions - for example, inadequate conditions for workers in the workplace (drinking water, sewerage, housing, working conditions, etc.);
- weak use of the existing Project's GRM by the complainants or their lack of information about the GRM system;
- construction workers' lack of awareness of their rights;
- the problem of child and forced labor, in case of ignoring the requirements of the Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic and the relevant paragraphs of this ESMP;
- risk of sexual exploitation and sexual harassment (SEA/SH);
- lack of sufficient information among the population about the project, about construction works, work schedules of the construction contractor, etc.;
- poor awareness of stakeholders and employees about social risks and mitigation measures;
- gender risks that exclude the rights of women and children;

All of the above social risks and impacts, with associated mitigation measures, are summarized in Table 1 "Environmental and Social Management Plan".

This ESMP takes into account social impacts, which includes consideration of social risks related to issues such as gender equality, risks of conflict and others. It is extremely important to ensure equal participation, consideration, and reflection of the interests and opinions of women, as well as ethnic groups, throughout the entire project implementation period, and to identify factors that could lead to conflicts, as the project may cover areas where ethnic clashes have previously occurred.

For the project site, School Order No. 33 dated 09.09.2022 established a school committee to monitor the construction works in order to involve school users (parents and teachers) in the process of improving the functionality of the school infrastructure and make recommendations for reconstruction. The school committee consists of 11 members, of which 8 are women, 3 are men.

The main functions of the school committee are:

- Joint development of temporary student relocation plans that minimize disruption to the educational process for students and their families during the construction period;
- Joint assessment of the needs of schools and prioritization of the functionality of school building improvements;
- Monitoring the process of construction/modernization of school buildings;
- Provide guidance to other school management structures on operations and maintenance planning to ensure the sustainability of investments at the end of the project;
- Raising awareness of the need to reduce the seismic vulnerability of the school facility in order to improve the safety of children.

Full and accessible disclosure of information to stakeholders, in accordance with the WB Policy 10+1 "Information Disclosure", is of great importance for the successful implementation of the project.

The Communication Strategy is aimed at communicating the Project and its activities as openly and effectively as possible to avoid misinterpretation and lack of public awareness of Project implementation.

The PIU will conduct outreach activities in the project area.

All potential impacts and mitigation measures during construction and operation are summarized in Table 1 - Potential environmental and social risks, their impacts and mitigation measures. The environmental and social monitoring plan is presented in Table 2.

Table 1.

Potential environmental and social risks, their impacts and mitigation measures

Environmental and social elements	Possible impacts and risks	Necessary environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[2]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
1. Environment				
Construction Phase				
Noise and vibration	During the period of dismantling of buildings and carrying out construction work, the sources of intermittent noise are the working mechanisms (engines) of construction and road equipment. There may also be a temporary increase in noise levels along the routes for the removal of construction waste to appropriate locations and the supply of construction materials and raw materials to the construction site.	1) The use of vibration devices that meet established standards, as well as vibration and noise protection devices, protective acoustic devices (noise isolation, fences, protective covers, etc.). 2) The use of construction equipment with less noise generation. 3) During work, the covers of the engines of generators, air compressors and other drive mechanisms must be closed; 4) Machinery and equipment should be located at the maximum possible distance from residential buildings. 5) Carrying out organizational measures (selection of the operating mode, limitation of working hours, etc.). Noise during construction work should be limited in time.	1) The contractor is responsible for the implementation of measures to reduce the impact on the environment. 2) Inspection of construction sites will be carried out by the PIU specialists, a technical supervision engineer engaged by the PIU, as well as the school committee. 3) State control is carried out by the authorized body for environmental protection, in case of complaints about environmental violations.	The Field Technical Supervision Engineer will provide day-to-day general supervision of construction activities, including monitoring the implementation of environmental mitigation measures. The school committee will monitor the construction process. The PIU is responsible for overall monitoring.

[2] The cost of mitigation measures included in the estimate part of the DED (beautification, landscaping, etc.) will be determined in the BOQ during the preparation of the Working Design. The implementation of mitigation measures that require certain costs, but not included in the estimate part of the DED (provision of PPE, devices, etc.) is provided by the contractor at his own expense.

Environmental and social elements	Possible impacts and risks	Necessary environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[2]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
		Equipment that causes noise and vibration should only work from 8.00 to 20.00 hours; noisy and vibrational work is not allowed at night. 6) When working on machines and mechanisms in places where the intensity of noise and vibration exceeds sanitary standards, along with taking measures to reduce them, workers should be given individual protective equipment (mittens, shoes, anti-noise from vibration-damping materials. 7) When performing mechanized work, vibration levels must be observed. To reduce the level of vibration, the equipment is installed in separate rooms on vibration-insulating foundations using shock absorbers made of steel springs and rubber gaskets. For individual protection against vibration exposure, shoes with thick rubber soles or felt soles, vibration-damping gloves, rubber mats and other means are used.		
Soil pollution	During the construction period, soil resources are affected by the following types of work:	1) It is necessary to provide for the preservation of the soil and vegetation layer by removing the existing soil and vegetation layer	1) The Contractor shall be responsible for the implementation of mitigation measures to	The Field Technical Supervision Engineer will carry out daily general supervision of

Environmental and social elements	Possible impacts and risks	Necessary environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[2]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
	- dismantling works (formation of construction and hazardous waste); - earthworks: (dredging, embankments, soil dumping, excavation, site planning, laying of external engineering systems); - operation of construction equipment and vehicles (spill/leakage of oil products); - vital activity of workers (formation of household waste).	before the start of earthworks and storing it separately in cavaliers for the purpose of using it for reclamation and landscaping of the school territory. 2) The use of only a designated area for construction, storage of waste and building materials, as well as placement of equipment. 3) The movement of automotive transport strictly on existing roads and designated areas. 4) Compliance with basic good building codes and standards applied during construction. 5) Prohibition of vehicle washing at the construction site. 6) Repair of equipment and vehicles only in specialized organizations. 7) Carrying out daily checks of equipment for oil leaks. 8) Improvement of the territory in accordance with the project. 9) Proper collection and timely removal of waste generated during the construction process. 10) In the case of temporary use of land by construction organizations for the placement of construction equipment and camps, upon completion of construction work,	reduce environmental impact. 2) Inspection of construction sites will be carried out by PIU specialists, technical supervision engineer engaged by the PIU and the school committee. 3) State control will be carried out by the authorized environmental authority, in case of complaints about environmental violations.	construction activities, including monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures. The school committee will monitor the construction process. The PIU is responsible for overall monitoring.

Environmental and social elements	Possible impacts and risks	Necessary environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[2]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
		reclamation of disturbed lands must be carried out. The complex of works on technical reclamation of temporarily occupied lands for the period of construction provides for the following activities: - release of the recultivated surface from waste, machinery and industrial structures; -layout of the surface, application of the soil-vegetative layer.		
Atmospheric air	Significant dust generation will occur during the dismantling of the building. During the construction of buildings, the generation of dust will be negligible. Emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere are also expected: - from vehicles -when planning the subgrade; -when using electric welding; -during excavation and loading operations; - in stone and concrete works; - when carrying out finishing works.	1) An effective method for dust suppression is hydro-irrigation of work areas. 2) Preliminary moistening of excavated rocks with water during excavation and loading, earthworks. 3) Irrigation of dirt roads with water during the dry period of summer. 4) Dust prevention through the use of covering materials (tarpaulins and tarpaulins) for bulk materials in temporary storage areas, as well as during their transportation by road. Delivery of cement to construction sites is carried out only in packaged sealed bags. 5)Temporary fencing of the construction site in order to prevent the spread of bulk materials outside the construction site.	1) The contractor is responsible for the implementation of measures to reduce the impact on the environment. 2) Inspection of construction sites will be carried out by the PIU specialists, a technical supervision engineer engaged by the PIU, as well as the school committee. 3) State control is carried out by the authorized body for environmental protection, in case of receipt of complaints	The Field Technical Supervision Engineer will carry out daily general supervision of construction activities, including monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures. The school committee will monitor the construction process. The PIU is responsible for overall monitoring.

Environmental and social elements	Possible impacts and risks	Necessary environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[2]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
		6) Use of masks, gloves and overalls. 7) Limit vehicle speeds and select suitable transport routes to minimize impact. 8) It is forbidden to burn any waste at the construction site. 9) The operation of vehicles with serviceable internal combustion engines. It is not allowed to operate vehicles with a defective fuel system that exceeds the exhaust gas toxicity standards. 10) Maintaining the cleanliness of the surrounding area, preventing construction debris from entering the construction site to minimize dust and pollution. 11) The use of high-quality fuel, the use of modern vehicles with improved environmental performance in terms of emissions of fuel combustion products into the atmosphere, the provision of high-quality maintenance and control of vehicles.	about environmental violations.	
Water resources	Due to the absence of water bodies (rivers, springs, lakes, reservoirs, glaciers, etc.) at the construction site or in the immediate vicinity of the site,	1) Elimination of pollution of the underground horizon. 2) Prohibition of earthworks near groundwater sources (some schools have drinking water wells).	1) The contractor is responsible for the implementation of measures to reduce the	The Field Technical Supervision Engineer will carry out daily general supervision of construction activities,

Environmental and social elements	Possible impacts and risks	Necessary environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[2]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
	no direct impact on water resources is expected. Possible impacts on groundwater: - as a result of leakage of oil products during the operation of vehicles and equipment; - in case of conservation of the outdoor toilet without emptying; - from the release of construction and hazardous waste, chemicals and the discharge of polluted untreated water onto the terrain, etc.	3) Elimination of contamination of wellheads, strict compliance with the requirements of the sanitary protection zone (SPZ) of wells. 4) Work areas with machines, concrete mixers and fuel tanks should be located outside the SPZ. 5) Avoid spills/leaks of oil products into the ground, in case of unintentional spills, it is necessary to remove the contaminated soil and take it to the appropriate places. 6) Timely cleaning of territories from oil products in order to prevent their entry into local watercourses and groundwater along with precipitation. 7) Cleaning the cesspool of the outdoor toilet from liquid waste and exporting them to municipal wastewater treatment plants according to the Export Act. Disinfection of the cesspool and backfilling with soil in accordance with building codes; 8) Improvement of the territory of the outdoor toilet and planting green spaces in its place, in case of its liquidation.	impact on the environment. 2) Inspection of construction sites will be carried out by the PIU specialists, a technical supervision engineer engaged by the PIU, as well as the school committee. 3) State control is carried out by the authorized body for environmental protection, in case of receipt of complaints about environmental violations.	including monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures. The school committee will monitor the construction process. The PIU is responsible for overall monitoring.

Environmental and social elements	Possible impacts and risks	Necessary environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[2]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
		9) Construction work must be carried out strictly within the allotted boundaries. 10) Elimination of discharge into water bodies and on the relief of economic, household and other untreated effluents.		
Waste generation	During the dismantling of an existing building and the construction of a new one, construction, asbestos-containing, as well as municipal solid waste are generated in the course of the life of workers. Some construction waste may contain asbestos. Waste generation leads to pollution and clogging of the construction site and the surrounding area, resulting in pollution of soil, water resources and atmospheric air.	1) Prior to commencement of work, it is necessary to determine the methods of collection and disposal of waste, as well as the location of the main types of waste generated during demolition and construction activities. 2) Mineral waste from construction and demolition activities should be separated from general debris and organic, liquid and chemical waste by on-site waste sorting, after which these wastes should be placed in appropriate containers and packages. 3) All waste collection and disposal records and documentation must be properly maintained as evidence of proper site waste management as designed. 4) Whenever possible, appropriate applicable and persistent materials should be recycled (with the exception of asbestos and mercury).	1) The contractor is responsible for the implementation of measures to reduce the impact on the environment. 2) Inspection of construction sites will be carried out by the PIU specialists, a technical supervision engineer engaged by the PIU, as well as the school committee. 3) State control is carried out by the authorized body for environmental protection, in case of receipt of complaints about environmental violations.	The Field Technical Supervision Engineer will carry out daily general supervision of construction activities, including monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures. The school committee will monitor the construction process. The PIU is responsible for overall monitoring.

Environmental and social elements	Possible impacts and risks	Necessary environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[2]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
		5) Ensure proper collection and disposal of construction waste in specialized places under the contract. 6) Provide for the proper collection and timely removal of garbage to places agreed with local authorities, environmental protection and sanitary and epidemiological supervision. 7) Hazardous waste such as asbestos are handled according to the instructions given in the "Hazardous Waste Management" section.		
Flora and fauna	During the demolition and construction works, there may be damage to existing trees and shrubs, or it may be necessary to cut or cut them down. There are no lands of specially protected natural areas, forest fund on construction sites and in the immediate vicinity. Possible close proximity to agricultural land.	1) To preserve as much as possible the green spaces available on the territory of schools. 2) After completion of works, carry out landscaping of the school territory. 3) Forced felling of trees and shrubs, pruning should be carried out only after obtaining permits from the territorial environmental authorities in agreement with the LSGB. 4) Burning of vegetation, illegal hunting of animals, fishing is prohibited. 5) Compliance with fire safety requirements and carrying out fire	1) The contractor is responsible for reducing the impact on the environment. 2) Inspection of construction sites will be carried out by the PIU specialists, a technical supervision engineer engaged by the PIU, as well as the school committee. 3) State control is carried out by the authorized body for environmental protection, in case of receipt of complaints	The Field Technical Supervision Engineer will carry out daily general supervision of construction activities, including monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures. The school committee will monitor the construction process. The PIU is responsible for overall monitoring.

Environmental and social elements	Possible impacts and risks	Necessary environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[2]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
		prevention measures in the areas provided for use. 6) Periodically carry out hydro- and dust suppression at the construction site and irrigation of used roads during dry times.	about environmental violations.	
Historical and cultural objects	On the territory of the school there are no historical and cultural monuments associated with historical events in the life of the people, the development of society and the state, works of material and spiritual creativity of historical, scientific, artistic or other value. At the same time, the contractor must have a memo prepared in case of accidental discoveries of archaeological objects.			
Operation Phase				
Soil	The impact on the soil will be possible from students through damage to the soil and vegetation layer, the release of municipal solid waste and the discharge of polluted water.	1) Lawn fencing. 2) Elimination of pollution, emissions of municipal solid waste and discharges of polluted waters onto the soil. 3) Installation of prohibitory signs "Keep off the grass."	Administration of the school	Administration of the school
Water resources	Impact on groundwater is possible in the absence of effective wastewater treatment and the discharge of untreated water onto the terrain.	1) Proper control over the operation and efficiency of local treatment facilities. 2) Periodic monitoring of the efficiency of treatment facilities. 3) Obtain a permit for water use in accordance with the requirements of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic; 4) Timely cleaning of the outdoor toilet, which will be used when necessary.	Administration of the school	Administration of the school

Environmental and social elements	Possible impacts and risks	Necessary environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[2]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
Flora and fauna	Forced felling or uprooting of trees and shrubs	1) Regular watering and maintenance of existing green spaces. 2) Planting new trees, if necessary. 3) Care of the school grounds.	Administration of the school	Administration of the school
2. Social environment				
Construction Phase				
Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH)	For the period of construction and repair work, the contractor will arrive at the project site with its qualified specialists. It is necessary to take measures to avoid conflict situations (fights, quarrels) between arrived workers and the local population. In addition, pay special attention to the relationship of newly arrived workers with the female part of the local population.	1) In order to improve the social level of the local population, as well as to eliminate possible conflict / violence between the contractor's employees and the local population, the contractor as far as possible hires workers from the local population, that is, tries to ensure the employment of at least 50% of the local population with priority on socially vulnerable families. 2) Women can be involved in simple types of repair and construction work (cooking, washing dishes, finishing work, etc.). 3) Exclude direct contact of workers with local residents. 4) Ensure that the Contractor's Code of Conduct is signed and adhered to. 5) Conduct training on the Code of Conduct, raising their awareness of	Contractor	School committee Administration of the school Technical supervision PIU Safeguards Specialists.

Environmental and social elements	Possible impacts and risks	Necessary environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[2]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
		the consequences of sexual harassment through trainings. 6) Drivers involved in maintenance and construction work must sign a separate written commitment guaranteeing the exclusion of local passengers (especially women).		
Aesthetics and Landscape	The disturbance of the landscape may be due to the accumulation of construction waste in the surrounding area of the school used during construction.	Upon completion of the work, reclamation work will be carried out on the territory adjacent to the school, in case of its temporary use.	1) The contractor is responsible for the implementation of measures to reduce the impact on the environment. 2) Inspection of construction sites will be carried out by the PIU specialists, a technical supervision engineer engaged by the PIU, as well as the school committee. 3) State control is carried out by the authorized body for environmental protection, in case of receipt of complaints about environmental violations.	The Field Technical Supervision Engineer will carry out daily general supervision of construction activities, including monitoring the implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures. The school committee will monitor the construction process. The PIU is responsible for overall monitoring.

Environmental and social elements	Possible impacts and risks	Necessary environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[2]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
Risk to the health and safety of the local population during the construction process	During construction work, noise and vibration, dust emission, disruption of the functioning of existing communications will have an impact. An increase in the movement of heavy vehicles transporting building materials, equipment, increasing the risk of traffic accidents and injuries among workers and the local population, inconvenience on inter-farm roads.	1) Ensure safety by installing construction site fencing, signs and information boards. 2) Prevent access of unauthorized persons to the construction site. 3) Timely awareness of the population about the upcoming temporary outages of electricity, water supply, etc. Quick restoration of communications. 4) Information boards will be installed near the construction sites to inform the local population about the activities of the project. 5) Conducting work only during daylight hours. 6) Compliance with safety regulations for the transportation of materials, regulation of the movement of equipment for the smooth and safe internal movement of the local population. 7) Ensuring appropriate traffic management on access roads to the site, for the purpose of which a plan for the movement of motor vehicles/automotive equipment on the construction site will be prepared. 8) Installation of information boards and safety signs;	1) The contractor is responsible for the implementation of measures to reduce the impact on the environment and social environment. 2) Inspection of construction sites will be carried out by the PIU specialists, a technical supervision engineer engaged by the PIU, as well as the school committee.	The Field Supervision Engineer will carry out daily general supervision of construction activities, including monitoring the implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures. The school committee will monitor the construction process. The PIU is responsible for overall monitoring.

Environmental and social elements	Possible impacts and risks	Necessary environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[2]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
		9) Standards of conduct for workers should be established and enforced, including in the context of any risks associated with gender-based violence. 10) Compliance with the requirements of sanitary norms and rules (SanRaR). 11) Performance of works on hydro- and dust suppression. 12) Organization of parking of equipment at a safe distance from adjacent houses. 13) Due to the presence of students in the Gosstroy newly-built school building, the contractor must: - limit noisy and dust-producing work during the school day. - arrange for construction equipment to be brought in as far away from the old building as possible. - increase security at the construction site to prevent students from entering the construction site. - install surveillance cameras in areas where students may enter the construction site.		

Environmental and social elements	Possible impacts and risks	Necessary environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[2]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
		- hold monthly information sessions for school administrators and students.		
Resettlement and/or land acquisition	No impact is expected, given that the school is planned to be built on an area free of buildings. WB Operational Policy 4.12 "Involuntary Resettlement" does not apply.			
Conflicts/complaints and other appeals	The emergence of conflict situations in the course of construction work and economic, social, environmental and other issues among the population.	1) carrying out explanatory work at the project site. 2) development of infographic materials for the school, reflecting the entire list of planned activities, in order to avoid conflicting expectations. For example, roof replacement, floor covering replacement, window replacement, wall reinforcement, etc.; 3) development of infographic materials reflecting the structure of control over the implementation of the project, as well as contacts where you can contact with questions, complaints, suggestions; 4) development of information materials reflecting the timing of the project; 5) prompt placement of materials on the project page in social networks; 6) monitoring social networks and identifying publications and complaints from the population	Complaints and proposals within the competence of the Village Council should be sent to the Village Council. Complaints and proposals related to the implementation of activities for the construction and reconstruction of schools, including complaints from the contractor's workers, are considered by the PIU. **The following types of grievances by citizens/beneficiaries may be considered under Component 2 of the Project, among others:** • The process of construction work has a negative impact on the	World Bank

Environmental and social elements	Possible impacts and risks	Necessary environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[2]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
		regarding activities under component 2 of the ERIK project. prompt response to them. 7) Provision by the Grievance Redress Mechanism of the project, in accordance with paragraph 12 of this ESMP, and proposals for prompt response to all types of complaints and their effective management, i.e. keeping records of appeals and taking appropriate measures to resolve them as per para 13 of this ESMP. 8) If, after receiving a response from the PIU, the complaint received under Component 2 is not satisfied, the Project uses the Conflict Resolution Commission (CRC). The CSC is formed as needed, and consists of an odd number of members (not less than 5 people), including women representing local governments, school committees, the local community and the PIU. The CRC is created by the Village Council at the request of the beneficiary and the PIU in the Project area. Decisions made by the commission and agreed between all parties are issued in the form of an	livelihoods of the population; • During the implementation of the Project, the ecological state of the zone was disturbed; • Violation of the equality of men and women (gender issues) related to the activities of the project; • The condition of vulnerable people (disabled people, single women, families with many children) was not taken into account by the project; • During the implementation of the Project, women and teenagers are involved in forced labor; in violation of Article 18 of the Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (persons under 14 years of age are not allowed to work that causes harm to health and	

Environmental and social elements	Possible impacts and risks	Necessary environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[2]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
		order of the participating village council. If the beneficiary has any objections to the decision of the CRC, the case can be referred by the injured party to the court.	disrupts the learning process); • Compensation is not paid in accordance with the alienated property valuation plan, etc.; • Any other complaints / claims or recommendations related to the implementation of the Project.	
		1) The Contractor appoints one of its employees as a contact person who is responsible for communication with the local population, as well as for receiving inquiries/complaints from the local population. 2) The PIU will provide the Grievance Redressal Mechanism to stakeholders and will communicate the information to them (posting of information on grievance channels). 3) The contractor is obliged to consult with PIU and local communities to resolve conflict situations between workers and the local population. 4) Inform the nearby population about the repair schedules. 5) Restrict construction work at night.	Contractor	School committee Administration of the school PIU LG

Environmental and social elements	Possible impacts and risks	Necessary environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[2]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
Operation Phase				
Population safety	Completion of construction will have a positive impact, as seismic safety and improved learning conditions are created for the school-age population and teachers working in schools.			
3. Occupational health and safety				
Phase before construction				
Safety regulation	During the preparatory work, construction sites / camps (canteen and accommodation for workers, storage warehouse for equipment, necessary equipment and inventory) will be organized in agreement with local authorities. In this case, there may be industrial accidents and injuries that can cause the following factors: - Malfunction or improper use of construction equipment, machines and mechanisms. - Violation of the rules for fencing hazardous working areas, or malfunction of protective devices. - Violation of the principles of warehousing building materials. -Mistakes in the design of temporary ladders and bridges	Any construction work is preceded by a preparatory stage for the organization of the working area, which includes the following activities: 1) Fencing of the territory where construction works are supposed. Organization of drainage. Transfer of communications. Arrangement of temporary access roads. Wiring of temporary utilities (electricity, water supply, etc.). 2) Cleaning work. 3) Breakdown of the territory. 4) Delivery of inventory. 5) Construction of temporary structures (change houses, office buildings, etc.). 6) Organization of places for storage of building materials. 7) Arrangement of crane tracks, etc.	The contractor is responsible for the implementation of safety regulations and the creation of safe working and living conditions.	The PIU and Technical Supervision Engineer are responsible for overall monitoring.

Environmental and social elements	Possible impacts and risks	Necessary environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[2]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
	for the passage of people and vehicles. -Lack of sufficient space in work areas and aisles. - Poor organization of staff. - Lack of alarm. - Violation of key principles of occupational safety (for example, training in labor protection).			
Construction Phase				
Labor protection of workers, safety measures, fire safety	During construction work, the following risks may occur: - poor working conditions that pose a danger to the workers themselves; - lack of adequate food and drinking water; - poor sanitation and hygiene (absence and remoteness of sanitary facilities); - poor housing that does not meet sanitary standards and rules; - workload and poor wages or late payment; - non-compliance with the employment contract; - prohibition of the use of the GRM;	1) Compliance with the safety of workers at the construction site. 2) Provide personal protective equipment, overalls with appropriate safety standards. 3) Create safe work and elementary living conditions for workers: - drinking water during working hours; - portable bio-toilets during the work of a team of more than 8 people, if necessary; - first aid kits for each construction site for first aid - anti-noise headphones, ear plugs; - timely payment of labor according to the contract;	1) The contractor is responsible for the implementation of safety regulations and the creation of safe working and living conditions. 2) Inspection of construction sites will be carried out by the PIU specialists. 3) State control is carried out by the Service for Control and Supervision of Labor Legislation under the Ministry of Labor, Social Security and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic.	The technical supervision engineer carries out constant supervision of compliance with occupational health and safety. The PIU carries out monthly monitoring.

Environmental and social elements	Possible impacts and risks	Necessary environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[2]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
	- lack of knowledge of employees of their rights and obligations; - forced child labor and involvement of women and children in hard work; And also in the course of work, industrial injuries of workers and the occurrence of fires are possible.	4) Compliance with the requirements of the labor legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic. 5) Compliance with fire safety rules. 6) Use of serviceable tools and equipment. 7) Compliance with approved labor protection instructions. Conducting employee training. 8) The sites must be equipped with appropriate information stands and signs informing workers about the rules and regulations of work. 9) Compliance with safety regulations for construction activities, prevention of accidents and work-related injuries. 10) Conducting trainings for personnel (workers), safety briefing.	4) Fire Supervision Service under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic.	
Operation Phase				
Accident prevention, fire safety	During the operation of schools, in case of non-compliance with safety regulations, accidents, fires or injuries to students and school employees may occur.	1) Strict observance of safety regulations. 2) Ensuring fire safety equipment are in good working condition all the time and staff is trained and familiar with fire safety procedures in event of fire accidents. 3) Installation of fire shields in accordance with the rules and regulations.	1) The school administration is responsible for ensuring the implementation of safety regulations, creating a safe learning environment for students. 2) State control on labor protection is carried out by the Service for Control	The school administration carries out constant monitoring.

Environmental and social elements	Possible impacts and risks	Necessary environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[2]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
		4) Ensuring the safety of protective structures, if any, on the territory of schools. 5) The constant availability of first aid kits.	and Supervision of Labor Legislation under the Ministry of Labor, Social Security and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic. 4) State Control of Fire Safety - Fire Supervision Service under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic.	

Table 2. Environmental monitoring plan

Environmental and social monitoring plan during construction phase

What parameter is to be monitored?	Where will the monitoring take place?	How will monitoring be carried out?	When? (measurement frequency)	Monitoring cost (cost of equipment or amount of contractor's expenses required for monitoring)	Institutional responsibility for monitoring	Period of monitoring
1. Environment						
Noise from transport, mechanisms	At the construction site	Visual inspection	Constantly	Not required	Construction company	From the beginning and to the end of construction
Atmospheric air (dusting)	At the construction site and adjacent territory	Visual inspection	Weekly	Not required	Construction company	From the beginning and to the end of construction
Soil	At the construction site	Visual inspection	Constantly and when needed	Not required	Construction company	From the beginning and to the end of construction
Water resources	At the adjacent territory	Visual inspection	Constantly	Not required	Construction company	From the beginning and to the end of construction
Flora and fauna (biota) and natural environment (range)	At the construction site	Visual inspection	Constantly	Not required	Construction company	From the beginning and to the end of construction
Waste (waste disposal and storage)	At the construction site	According to plan and review	As planned, but at least weekly	The cost should be calculated in the BoQ	Construction company	From the beginning and to the end of construction
2. Social						

What parameter is to be monitored?	Where will the monitoring take place?	How will monitoring be carried out?	When? (measurement frequency)	Monitoring cost (cost of equipment or amount of contractor's expenses required for monitoring)	Institutional responsibility for monitoring	Period of monitoring
Community safety	At the construction site	Documented by informing the public about the work, if necessary	As necessary, turn off water supply, electricity and other communications	Not required	Construction company	From the beginning and to the end of construction
The number of hired labor force involved at the local level, with the definition of the number of women involved.	At the construction site	Documented and visual	1 time in six months	Not required	PIU	From the beginning and to the end of construction
Consideration and resolution of complaints submitted by interested parties/beneficiaries.	At the construction site	Documented and visual	As complaints come in	Not required	PIU	From the beginning and to the end of construction
Determination of the quantitative composition of the project beneficiaries, with the determination of the number of women involved	At the construction site	Documented and visual	1 time in six months	Not required	PIU	From the beginning and to the end of construction
3. **Occupational health and safety**						

What parameter is to be monitored?	Where will the monitoring take place?	How will monitoring be carried out?	When? (measurement frequency)	Monitoring cost (cost of equipment or amount of contractor's expenses required for monitoring)	Institutional responsibility for monitoring	Period of monitoring
Worker safety	At the construction site	Documented and visual (keeping a logbook for organizing briefings, filling out checklists, for monitoring compliance with safety regulations, the availability and use of PPE, fire safety equipment).	Constantly	Not required	Construction company	From the beginning and to the end of construction

12. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (hereinafter referred to as the GRM) is a process of obtaining prompt, objective information, evaluation, consideration, satisfaction and evaluation of appeals (applications, proposals, complaints, requests, positive feedback) related to the implementation of the Project.

During the reconstruction process, residents living in the selected project areas (schools) will have a direct negative impact from the Project activities, and social, environmental and other issues may arise during the reconstruction or construction of the selected schools. The GRM provides flexibility and accessibility in using the channels below for citizens/beneficiaries who wish to submit other appeals (suggestions and feedback) in addition to complaints related to the Project. Work with such appeals of citizens/beneficiaries is carried out by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in the same manner as in the case of complaints.

The process of registering and handling complaints related to project activities. Appeals/complaints can be sent through the following channels

1. **Hotline**: +996 (312) 32-28-69 +996(312) 32-39-33 (component 2); + 996 (705) 24-06-79 (component 2); 2. **WhatsApp:** + 996 (705) 24-06-79 (component 2); (instant messaging system for mobile devices with support for voice and video communication);	**3.** Written appeals can be sent to the PIU: Bishkek, st. Manas 101/1, 3rd floor, office 6. Also, written grievances can be placed in grievance boxes set up in schools/ayil okmotu. 4. Oral appeals under Component 2 can be submitted during working meetings at the sites (field); 5. Electronic appeals must be sent to e-mail: erik2.mes.kg@gmail.com

Based on the results of consideration of the appeal, the PIU decides to take measures to resolve the issues raised and eliminate the identified violations.

The GRM system will assist the applicant at all stages of the consideration of his complaint and ensure that the complaint is handled properly.

Communities and individuals who feel they have been affected by a WB-supported Project may file a complaint with the existing project-level grievance structures or the WB GRS.

The GRS ensures that complaints received are dealt with promptly in order to resolve issues related to the Project. Project-affected communities and individuals may submit their grievances to an independent WB Inspection Panel, which determines whether or not harm has occurred as a result of the World Bank's failure to comply with its policies and procedures. A complaint may be filed at any time after the concern has been brought directly to the attention of the World Bank and the management of the WB has been given the opportunity to respond to it.

For information on how to file a complaint with the WB GRS, please visit the website: http://www.worldbank.org/GRS.

For information on how to file a complaint with the WB Inspection Panel, please visit the website: www.inspectionpanel.org.

Complaints and suggestions regarding Component 2, which are within the competence of the village council, should be directed to the village council specialist responsible for assisting in the implementation of Component 2.

Complaints and proposals related to the implementation of activities for the construction and reconstruction of schools are considered by the PIU.

The following types of grievances by citizens/beneficiaries may be considered under Component 2 of the Project, among others:

- The process of construction work has a negative impact on the livelihoods of the population;
- During the implementation of the Project, the ecological state of the zone was disturbed;
- Violation of the equality of men and women (gender issues) related to the activities of the project;
- The condition of vulnerable people (disabled people, single women, families with many children) was not taken into account by the project;
- During the implementation of the Project, women and teenagers are involved in forced labor;
- Compensation is not paid in accordance with the alienated property valuation plan, etc.;
- Any other complaints / claims or recommendations related to the implementation of the Project.

If a complaint is received orally during the meeting, the PIU will respond orally, if possible, to resolve the complaint immediately. In case of impossibility of immediate resolution, the PIU informs about the deadlines for the elimination of complaints in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic. Oral grievances are also recorded in project site logs and all grievances will be entered into the central GRM spreadsheet at the PIU level for tracking and review.

At the local level, for the period of construction work, the GRM structure **for the contractor and the local population** is divided into 3 levels:

Level 1: Head of the contractor - full name, phone, e-mail

Level 2. Consultant for technical supervision (Tekhnadzor) - full name, phone, e-mail

Level 3. Safeguards Specialist of the PIU under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic - full name, phone, WhatsApp; email mail.

If, after receiving a response from the PIU, a complaint under Component 2 is not satisfied, the Project uses the Conflict Resolution Commission (CRC).

The CSC is formed as needed, and consists of an odd number of members (not less than 5 people), including women representing local governments, school committees, the local community and the PIU.

The CRC is created by the Village Council at the request of the beneficiary and the PIU in the Project area. Decisions made by the commission and agreed between all parties are issued in the form of an order of the participating Village Council.

If the beneficiary has any objections to the decision of the CRC, the case can be referred by the injured party to the court.

13. Supervision and reporting

A number of government departments in the Kyrgyz Republic are responsible for environmental management and protection, as well as labor protection and safety. The lead agency is the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic, whose powers include ensuring compliance with the requirements of legislation in the field of environmental protection.

To achieve the goals of the World Bank operation policies requirement, in the process of construction and installation work on sites, environmental and social safety, as well as labor protection and safety, must be ensured.

At the design stage of the activity, the responsibility and responsible specialists from the side of the consultant for the development of the FS, DED and architectural supervision (consultant), the contractor and technical supervision engineers for each construction site, involved by the PIU, should be determined.

Each of these professionals play an important and key role in fulfilling environmental, social, health and safety obligations.

The main responsibilities of key specialists during construction and installation works are described below.

Responsibilities of the FS and DED Consultant:

- carry out author's supervision in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, according to project documentation, including the ESMP;
- provide reports to the PIU on the work done, in case of deviation or inconsistency of the project, immediately inform the PIU and take appropriate measures.

The contracting organization carrying out construction work, represented by the foreman and engineer for labor protection and safety, is obliged to:

- carry out work in strict accordance with the project documentation and ESMP;
- comply with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of environmental protection, labor protection and safety;
- be responsible for the quality of work;
- to instruct workers at the proper level at the construction site;
- monitor the implementation of work on safety;
- at the request of the PIU, provide the requested information.

Responsibilities of the Supervisory Engineer:

- must be on the construction site at all times;
- carry out technical supervision for the implementation of construction works and environmental measures specified in the ESMP;
- submit a monthly report to the PIU on the work performed.

Information on the implementation of the environmental management plan should be included in regular progress reports by the technical supervision engineer. This section should contain a brief summary and description of monitoring activities, as well as a description of the problems encountered and methods for their elimination (according to the form approved by the PIU prior to construction works).

Ultimately, the responsibility for the implementation of the ESMP remains with the PIU in accordance with the safeguards of the World Bank.

The PIU Safeguards Specialist plays a key role in meeting the environmental and social sustainability requirements of the project.

The PIU Safety Specialist works in close cooperation with the Project Civil Engineer, FS, DED and Author's Supervision Consultant and Technical Supervision Consultant engaged by the PIU, as well as with the school committees established at each construction site to monitor the construction installation work.

Key Responsibilities of the PIU Safeguards Specialist:

- compliance with the requirements of the World Bank policy and the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- visit the construction site once a month to monitor the progress of work and compliance with the requirements of the ESMP during the implementation of reconstruction/dismantling and construction of a new building; if any problems arise, additional unscheduled trips should be provided; upon completion of monitoring, reports should be submitted to the director of the PIU.

- exercise supervision and monitoring of control over the implementation of action plans for environmental protection, labor protection and safety, displacement and resettlement, monitoring;

- in case of non-compliance with protective measures, it is necessary to draw up an act indicating the period for eliminating violations for the Contractor.

- conduct training activities on environmental protection, safety;

- provide a project grievance redress mechanism (GRM), consider and provide responses to inquiries and complaints in a timely manner.

- provide monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports on safeguards measures to the PIU management and to the World Bank as required.

14. Information disclosure and public participation

In accordance with the Operational Policy (OP 4.01), the WB has special requirements regarding information disclosure and public consultations. Disclosure of information includes the presentation of information about the project to the general public and the affected population and other interested parties, from the early project cycle and throughout its implementation. Disclosure is intended to facilitate constructive engagement with affected communities and stakeholders throughout the life of the project.

In addition, the Kyrgyz Republic is a member of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, which also contains provisions to ensure disclosure of project objectives and environmental considerations.

Public discussions in the project site of the school in the Manas town were held on 23.05.2025. 48 people participated in the public discussions:

The meeting was attended by:

1. School committee
2. LSGB
3. District department of education
4. Residents of nearby households/shops
5. Administration and parent committee
6. Parents/teachers
7. Local keneshes (councils)

At the public discussions, information was provided on the technical solutions of the project and the impact of the project on the environment and social environment, as well as measures that will be taken to prevent and mitigate the impact. The Minutes of public discussions is attached.

Public discussion materials

ПРОТОКОЛ
общественного обсуждения проекта технико-экономического обоснования (ТЭО) строительства/реконструкции, в том числе ОВОС и социальных аспектов

ИШЛ № 14 им. С. Давлетова
Дата: 23.05.2025 года
Время: 10.00 ч.
Место: Джалал-Абадская область, г. Джалал-Абад

Повестка дня:

1. Ознакомление заинтересованных сторон, в том числе и школьного комитета с проектом ТЭО строительства/реконструкции школы №14 им. С. Давлетова, подготовленного консультантом по подготовке ТЭО и ПСД ОсОО «ЭААС» школ в рамках проекта ERIK. Представление краткого обзора предлагаемых технических решений, раздела Оценки воздействия на окружающую среду планируемой деятельности (ОВОС), а также информации о социальных аспектах проектного участка (вопросов временного перемещения учеников во время строительных работ и вынужденного переселения).
2. Представление информации о социально-экологической политике Всемирного Банка.
3. Обсуждение представленной информации с заинтересованными сторонами, представление исчерпывающих ответов на возникающие вопросы, а также учет общественного мнения.
4. Одобрение проектов ТЭО, раздела ОВОС и социального отчета с участниками общественного обсуждения.

Цель данной встречи – раскрытие информации о предлагаемых технических решениях консультантом ТЭО и ПСД, одобрение запланированных работ в проектном участке со стороны заинтересованных сторон.

Докладчики:
- ✓ ОсОО «ЭААС»;
- ✓ Отдел реализации проектов при Министерстве чрезвычайных ситуаций КР (далее – ОРП при МЧС КР).

С приветственным словом выступила вице-мэр г. Джалал-Абад Г. Таштанбекова.

Э. Биялиев - координатор компонента 2 проекта ERIK поприветствовал участников, ознакомил о целях и задачах данного обсуждения и передал слово представителям компании ОсОО «ЭААС».

Специалисты ОсОО «ЭААС» представили следующую информацию:

- Предлагаемые технические решения проекта ТЭО строительства школы;
- Оценка воздействия на окружающую среду (ОВОС) строительства школы;

ОсОО «ЭААС» в своих презентациях предоставили результаты проведенного обследования участка, здания школы и реконструкции старого здания школы.

Далее, специалисты ОсОО «ЭААС» представили результаты оценки воздействия на окружающую и социальную среду, которые привели к следующим выводам: использование центральных сетей отопления и канализации, необходимость организации временного перемещения учеников в другую школу и отсутствие частных активов на территории школы.

После представления всей информации участникам представлена возможность выразить мнение относительно планируемых работ и задать вопросы.

К. Ташиева – учитель: какие будут лестницы в школе после реконструкции, а то нынешняя лестница школы в неудовлетворительном состоянии?

Э. Биялиев ответил, что лестницы в новой школе будут отвечать всем требованиям.

Ш. Азыкулов – учитель физической культуры спросил, будут ли установлены спортивные площадки?

Э. Биялиев ответил, что в связи с небольшой территорией школьного участка будут установлены мини футбольное поле и детская площадка.

У. Баева – родитель поинтересовалась, как поместятся ученики во время реконструкции школы?

Д. Касымбекова – директор школы ответила, что к началу реконструкции школы будет достроен новый корпус школы, в котором будет 20 кабинетов. Кроме того, имеется актовый зал, цокольный этаж. Пока будет проводится реконструкция здания школы детей можно будет обучать в 3 смены в новом построенном корпусе.

Родитель Б. Молдожакыпов поинтересовалась началом и сроками реконструкции здания школы.

Э. Биялиев ответил, что приблизительно начало реконструкционных работ школы намечается на сентябрь-октябрь 2025 года, а срок реконструкции составит до 12 месяцев.

Участники единогласно согласились осуществить реконструкцию школы, также поблагодарили Всемирный Банк, специалистов ОРП при МЧС КР и ОсОО «ЭААС» за проведенную работу. Также согласились с решениями, рекомендованными в ТЭО и выразили готовность оказать содействие во время строительных работ и активно взаимодействовать по возникающим вопросам.

И по завершению участники данного общественного слушания приняли **решение**:

1. Единогласно принять рекомендации ОсОО «ЭААС» о реконструкции здания школы.
2. Одобрить проект ТЭО, в том числе ОВОС и социальный отчет.
3. Объявить дату прекращения помощи – 23.05.2025 г.
4. Оказать ОРП при МЧС КР поддержку в реализации проекта.

Участники встречи: Касымбекова А.Т. - директор [подпись]

ФИО	должность	подпись
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Мурзалиева Жаркын	родитель	[подпись]
Бекмуратова Бактыгуль	родитель	[подпись]
Каныбеков Б.	родитель	[подпись]
Каныбекова Д.	родитель	[подпись]
Алимжанова Г.	родитель	[подпись]
Кадырова Нуркан	родитель	[подпись]
Жокобаева Гульнур	родитель	[подпись]
Исакова Н.С.	уч. нач. кл.	[подпись]
Ташиева К.А.	уч. нач. кл.	[подпись]
Полторацкая В.Н.	учитель	[подпись]
Маралымова	родитель	[подпись]
Ырыбек к Н.	мугалим	[подпись]
Абдулаева Ш.К.	преподаватель	[подпись]

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Абдимажитова Баяна	мугалим	[signature]
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Список участников
общественного обсуждения проекта технико-экономического обоснования (ТЭО)
строительства/реконструкции школы №14 им.С.Давлетова, в том числе ОВОС и социальных аспектов

Дата: 23 мая 2025 года
Время: 10.00 ч.
Место: г.Джалал-Абад

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7.	Алимжанова Р.А.	родитель	0778817271	[signature]
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10.	Рыбек к Н	мугалим	0770 00-02-29	[signature]
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22.	Мусакунов Азизжан	учитель	0550100259	[signature]
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29.	Бакирова Фарида	учитель	0773686801	[signature]
30.	Турсунбаева З. А.	учитель	577052	[signature]
31.	Орозбекова А. О.	учитель	0771097993	[signature]
32.	Шамот уулу А	родитель	0770623315	[signature]

16. 33	Исаева Г. Ш.	родитель	0776009200	[illegible]
17. 34	Курмонбекова К. К	Учитель	0772622934	[illegible]
18. 35	Абдимажитова, Баяна	мугалим	0776436067	[illegible]
19. 36	Аманова К.А	родитель	0(772)74-49-47	[illegible]
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22. 39	Ирисматова	родитель	0999151960	[illegible]
23. 40	Озорова Б. Р.	родитель 9 к	0777587058	[illegible]

24. 41	Абдимонеп к А	родитель	0774-86-00-02	[illegible]
25. 42	Пагаева Э.А.	родитель	0772467840.	[illegible]
26. 43	Калматбекова Ч-Б.	директор сш№14	0771262428	[illegible]
27. 44	Торонмов С. О	завуч	0771 036003	[illegible]
28. 45	Кочербаева А. М.	организатор	0779204060	[illegible]
29. 46	Арзыкулов. Ш.	Дене тарбия	0774494944	[illegible]
30. 47	Бекбосотова Э. О	8г-класс	0779447227	[illegible]
48	Ибрагим к Ш	соц. педагог.	0770-15.69-55	[illegible]

Annex 2

Photo of public discussions