KYRGYZ REPUBLIC **WORLD BANK**

Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic

Project: Enhancing Resilience to Nature Disaster Risksin Kyrgyzstan (ERIK Project)

Component 2: Improving Safety and Functionality of School Infrastructure

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

for the Zh. Beishekeev secondary school

Karool-Dobo village, Abdrakhman aiyl district, Issyk-Kul district, Issyk-Kul region
(new construction)

Bishkek, 2023

Content

List of acronyms

ACM	Asbestos-containing materials
BLSG	Bodies of local self-government

BoQ	Bills of Quantities
DED	Design and estimate documentation
DGKR	Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FL	Fuels and lubricants
FS	Feasibility study
GKR	Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
GRM	Grievance redress mechanism
HS	Hygienic standards
IDA	International Development Agency
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
MPC	Maximum permissible concentration
RLA	Regulatory legal acts
SanRaR	Sanitary rules and regulations
SHW	Solid household waste
SPNA	Specially protected natural area
SPZ	Sanitary Protection Zone
SVL	Soil and vegetation layer
WB	World Bank

Annotation

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is developed for the Zh. Beishekeev secondary school to manage environmental and social (E&S) risks and impacts during the construction and installation works under the school reconstruction and was developed in accordance with the Environmental and Social safeguard Policies of the World Bank.

The ESMP is intended for mandatory implementation:

- by the PIU safeguards specialists/school committee/technical supervisor/school administration to monitor the implementation of environmental and social safeguards measures during construction work by the contractor;
- by contractor during construction and installation works;
- the school administration during the operation of the schools.

The ESMP provides background information on the existing condition of the school and the environment, an environmental and social management plan that identifies key risks/impacts and specifies measures to mitigate them, and a plan for monitoring the implementation of the 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) Unforeseen emergency response costs (UERC).

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 government agencies 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 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 10 schools were selected across the country, one of them being Zh. Beishekeev secondary school located in Karool-Dobo village, Abdrakhman aiyl district, Issyk-Kul district, Issyk-Kul region.

According to the results of the feasibility study conducted by a consultant on the feasibility study, design and architectural supervision (Turkish engineering consulting and contracting company TÜMAŞ), it is planned to reconstruct the existing school building in school .

The following major types of work are planned as part of the new construction:

1. Earthworks (excavation, construction site layout);
2. Construction and installation works (building foundation structures);
3. Backfilling of soil with layer-by-layer compaction.
4. Transport of construction materials to the object.
5. Construction and installation works (erection of building walls, finishing works, arrangement of flooring and coverings, sanitary units, installation of door and window units, etc.);
6. Roofing of the building;
7. Laying of external and internal engineering systems (sewerage, water supply, electricity, etc.);
8. Planning of the school site (arrangement of infrastructure, including a sports ground, recreation area);
9. Fencing of the school;
10. Removal of construction waste.

11. Dismantling works (dismantling of the old school building);

Duration of construction and installation works is expected to be 12 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, and to provide technical guidance and procedures to Project Implementation Unit (PIU) engineers and consultants 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 implementation requires the implementation of certain measures in accordance with the environmental legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic and the safeguard policies of the World Bank.

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) describes the environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures associated with the construction of the Zh. Beishekeev secondary school.

2. Geographical description and population

The project site under consideration is located in the north-eastern part of the Kyrgyz Republic in Karool-Dobo village, Issyk-Kul district, Issyk-Kul region in a densely populated area.

The distance from the site to the district centre of Cholpon-Ata is 65km and to the regional centre of Karakol is 85km. The nearest railway station is in Balykchy at a distance of 145km.

The district was formed in 1930s, and the district centre is located in the resort city of Cholpon-Ata. The area of the district is 3603 km^2, 12 ail aimaks, 30 rural settlements and the city of Cholpon-Ata. According to the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic as of 1 January 2022, the number of permanent population of the district is 85.3 thousand people. The average population density of the raion is 18.1 people per 1 km^2 of area.

The administrative centre of the district is Cholpon-Ata with a permanent population of 14.4 thousand people according to the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic as of 1 January 2022. Today, the economy of Issyk-Kul district is based on agriculture, the leading branches of which are cattle breeding and farming.

The economy of Karool-Dobo village is mainly represented by agriculture: farming and livestock breeding, processing, agricultural and food industry, services and trade.

Issyk-Kul district is one of the most popular tourist destinations not only in the region, but also in the whole of Kyrgyzstan. In the settlements on the lake shore there are opportunities for recreation: sanatoriums, boarding houses, health and tourist centres, historical and cultural museum-reserve. Excursion routes are organised to the Cholpon-Ata and Chon-Koi-Suu gorges, which are known for their beautiful nature, petroglyphs and ancient burial mounds. Near the village of Toru-Aigyr there are ruins of a burg**.**

The socio-economic development of the region in recent years has been characterised by positive changes in all sectors of the economy.

In terms of ethnic composition, the population of the region is not particularly multinational; besides Kyrgyz, Russians, Uzbeks and some other ethnic groups live here. In Karool-Dobo village, the majority of the population is represented by Kyrgyz. According to the Committee on National Statistics of KR, at the beginning of 2015, the number of permanent population in Karool-Dobo village was 804 people.

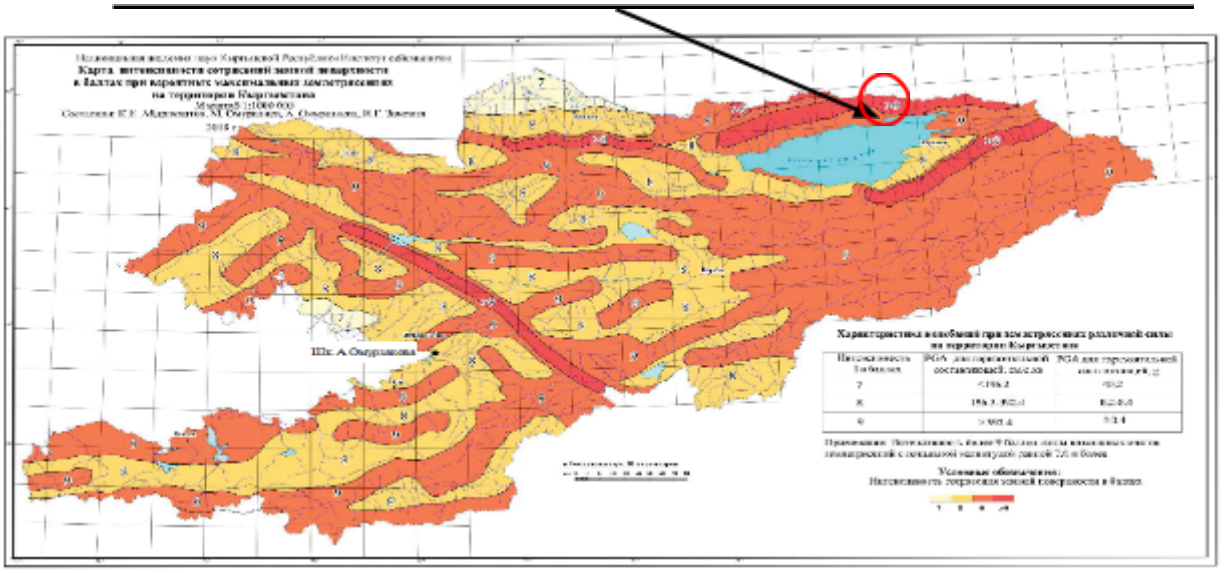


Figure 1. Location of the village Karool-Dobo, Issyk-Kul district, Issyk-Kul region

Figure 2. Situation diagram of the location of the school building under consideration in Karool-Dobo village

3. Climatic conditions

Geographical location of the area in the central part of the continent causes characteristic features of continental climate, with significant fluctuations of annual and daily air temperature amplitudes, which are greatest in the valleys and trenches.

Geomorphologically, the work site is located near the southern slopes of the Kungai-Alatoo on the surface of the Chet-Baisorun, Karool-Dobo and temporary watercourses overlapping the terraces of Issyk-Kul Lake.

The climate of the Issyk-Kul Basin is moderately continental. Summer is warm; average temperature in July is 16.9 °C (Przhevalsk), 17.5 °C (Tamga). Winter is mild; average temperature in January - 2 °C (Tamga), - 5,7 °C (Przhevalsk). Precipitation is from 100-200 *mm* per year in the west to 400-500 *mm* per year, in the eastern part of the basin there is stable snow cover (2-3 *months*).

In the Syrtes, the average temperature in July is 11-12 °C, in January from 15 to 16 °C; precipitation is about 300 mm per year. In the mountains above 4500 m temperatures are negative throughout the year. The Issyk-Kul basin is characterised by westerly (Ulan) and easterly (Santash) winds; coastal breezes are frequent in the coastal strip. The frost-free period on the East coast is 141 days, in the west, north and south respectively 158, 169, 182 days. There are large glaciers in the region: Enilchek, Kaindy (in the Khan-Tengri area - Pobeda peak), Petrova (in the Akshyirak massif).

The largest rivers in the Issyk-Kul Basin are Tyup and Djergalan, used mainly for irrigation. In the west, the Chu River flows 3 *km* from the lake.

In the south-eastern part of the region the Sarydjaz River (Tarim basin) with tributaries, in the south-western part - the rivers of the Naryn River basin. In the west of the Issyk-Kul Basin deserts and semi-deserts prevail, in the east up to the height of 2100 *m* - grass and grass steppes; from 2100 *m* to 3200 *m* - meadow-steppes and forests (mainly of Tien-Shan spruce); from 3200-3300 *m* - a belt of alpine meadows; above 3500-3600 *m* - glaciers and snowfields separated by rocks.

The projected site is located in Karool-Dobo village, Issyk-Kul district, Issyk-Kul region, climatic characteristics of the area of works are given according to the data of long-term observations of the weather station "Cholpon-Ata" in Appendix No.1.

The maximum depth of penetration of zero isotherm under natural snow cover is 122cm.

According to climatic zoning in accordance with SNiP KR 23-02-00 the investigated area belongs to *II climatic region, II Vclimatic sub-area and dry zone by degree of humidity*.

General slope of the surface to the south, towards the lake.

Climatic conditions of the work area are characterised according to “Cholpon-Ata” weather station

Outdoor air temperature, ℃

- Average annual air temperature, ℃ {7,9}
- Absolute minimum air temperature, ℃ - (- 19)
- Absolute maximum air temperature, ℃ - (31)
- Estimated temperature of the coldest five-day period °C - (-10)
- Average monthly relative humidity at 15h,
- of the coldest month of the year % -64

- The hottest month of the year % - 60

- Amount of precipitation for the year, mm- 210

- Wind speed at a height of 10m3 above the ground surface, m/s - 28.

The coldest month of the year is January with air temperature up to -20°C, and the warmest month is July, when the temperature reaches + 35°C.

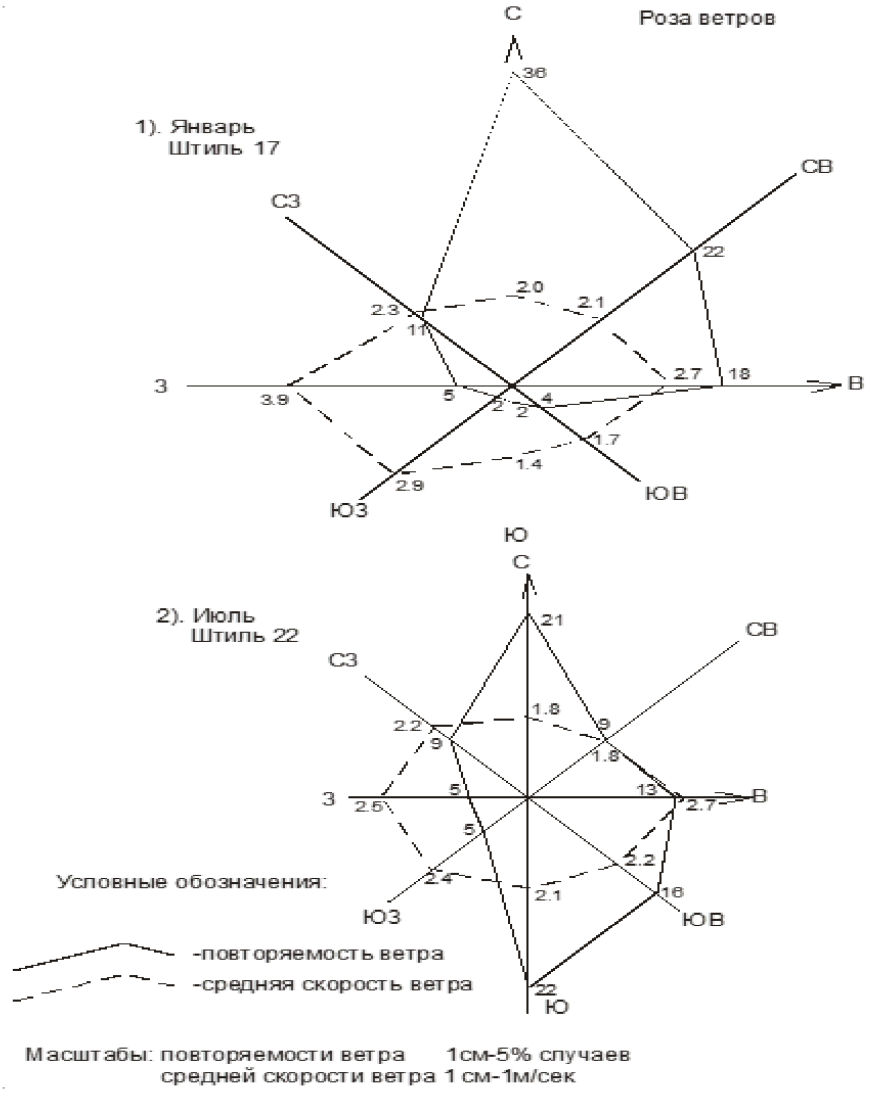
Autumn comes in September, and by mid-November a small snow cover appears. Winter is usually snow-free and lasts 2-3 months.

The amount of precipitation mm, for the period: November-March, - 60, for April-October, - 210.

Repeatability (%) of wind direction and calms.

N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Calm
36	22	18	4	2	2	5	11	17

The wind rose is as follows.



4. Physical and geographical characterisation and geology

Hydrographic network - irrigation system of local importance.

Underground waters occur at a depth of less than 10 metres from the ground surface.

The territory is classified as potentially non-floodable by groundwater according to p.2.97 of the "Manual on Design of Foundations of Buildings and Structures".

Seismicity of the site is more than 9 points, according to SNiP KR 20-02-2018. According to Table 6.1. SN-KR 20-02-2018, the section is dominated by soils belonging to type IB of soil conditions by seismic properties. The calculated acceleration for these ground conditions at the site will be: (agR) = 500 cm/s^2.

Geomorphologically, the site is located near the southern slopes of Kungai-Alatoo on the surface of the Chet-Baisorun, Karool-Dobo and temporary watercourses overlapping the terraces of Issyk-Kul Lake.

The geological and lithological structure of the work area includes proluvial and lacustrine sediments of Upper Quaternary-modern age. Based on the analysis of field and laboratory data, 3 (three) engineering geological elements (EGE) were identified at the site:

EGE-1. Soil and vegetation layer with a thickness of 0.20-0.30m and partly bulk soil with a thickness of up to 0.50m.

EGE-2. Light grey loam, low-moisture, hard consistency, with gravel inclusions up to 20%, with roots of trees and plants.

The thickness of loam varies from 1.0 to 1.5m.

EGE-2. Pebble soil with sandy loamy aggregate, medium density, dark grey colour, with boulder inclusions up to 30%.

The clastic material is of medium pelletisation, petrographic composition is represented mainly by granodiorites, sandstones, limestones.

The soil is slightly saline.

The thickness of the gravel soil is more than 10 metres.

In the pebble soil thickness there are loamy loam and loamy loam in the form of rather sustained along the strike and depth layers, as well as not large in thickness interlayers and lenses.

The granulometric composition of the gravelly soil is as follows:

Boulders - 25-30%
Pebbles - 20-35%
Gravel - 15-20%
Sand - 15-20%
Clay particles - 10-12%

Average filtration coefficient 20-100 m/day (according to literature data).

Geological processes and phenomena having a negative impact on the conditions of construction and operation of buildings and structures: (mudflows, landslides, liquefaction, faults and tectonic disturbances, etc.) are absent.

5. Environmental conditions in the project area

5.1. Atmospheric air

To assess the existing state of the natural environment prior to the construction of the school, an environmental survey of the project area was conducted and stock materials were used.

The site for design and construction of the school is located in a densely populated area in Karool-Dobo village of Issyk-Kul district.

The distance from the site to the district centre of Cholpon-Ata is 65km, to the regional centre of Karakol - 85km. The nearest railway station is located in Balykchy at a distance of 145km.

There are no industrial facilities in Karool-Dobo village, which could pollute the atmospheric air with their emissions.

The sources of air pollution in Karool-Dobo village may be motor transport, dust (natural and anthropogenic) and heating with organic fuel (coal), private houses and bathhouses. Road transport pollutes the atmospheric air with emissions of: soot, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulphur oxides, hydrocarbons. When burning coal for heating premises in the cold season, the following pollutants are emitted into the atmosphere: coal ash, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide. The main sources of natural dust in this area are soil.

At this site, the existing state of the environment can be considered natural, and the content of pollutants in the components of the natural environment - background.

5.2. Water resources

The largest rivers in the Issyk-Kul Basin are Tyup and Djergalan, used mainly for irrigation.

The nearest river flows from Karool-Dobo village on the eastern side 3 km from Karool-Dobo village.

Groundwater level: Groundwater lies at a depth of less than 10 metres from the ground surface.

The area is classified as potentially non-floodable by groundwater according to clause 2.97 of the "Manual on Design of Foundations of Buildings and Structures.

5.3. Flora

Vegetation in the surrounding area of the facility

The following *types of cultivated plant* species grow on the adjacent property of the existing school:

rose, daisy, nasturtium, marigolds, meadow geranium, hybrid clover, annual grasses, perennial dahlia, petunia, velvets, zinnia, asters, grapes.

Weeds and wild plants:

plantain, nettle, creeper, creeper, dandelion, creeping wheatgrass, creeping clover, turf sedge.

Grasses:

Meadow timothy, meadow foxtail, meadow foxtail, mouse pea, hedgehog, meadow chyna, lapwort, cuff, meadow bluegrass, awnless brome, acrid buttercup, ergot, bristlecone

Trees:

Poplar, thuja, willow, birch, maple, rowan, apple, apricot, hazel, pine, spruce, aspen.

Shrubbery:

rosehip, lilac, yellow acacia, black rowan (chokeberry), snowberry.

As a result of analysing the available data, it has been determined that no plants of rare categories occur within the projected school site.

5.4. Fauna

The fauna of the Issyk-Kul zoogeographical district is characterised by high species diversity and uneven distribution in different landscapes.

Animal life in the school's neighbouring territory

The world of birds is represented by:

Larks, kingbird, pink starling, raptors - steppe eagles, kestrels, harriers. Intensive economic development and hunting led to a significant reduction in the number of quails, strepets, bustards, but even now they are not so rare. Rodents - gophers, voles and other pests of agricultural crops are found in the fields.

Among the grasses there are lizards, snakes crawling. Once there were turtles, but now they are rare.

Mammals: hedgehog, rodents.

Birds: Crow, sparrow, jackdaw, bullfinch, whistler, tit, wagtail, magpie, pigeon, starlings.

Amphibians: frogs, toads.

Worms: earthworm.

Insects: Ant, fly, mosquito, butterflies (wren, lemon, peacock's eye), dragonfly, beetle, grasshopper, ladybug, bee, wasp, bumblebee, May beetle, soldier bug, green bug, ants.

Also, the following *domestic animals* are bred and kept in the village: Horses, cows, sheep, goats, chickens, dogs and cats.

As a result of analysing the available data, it has been established that there are no animals of rare categories on the territory of the project school.

5.5. Seismic hazard of the school's neighbourhood

The Central Asian region is characterised by the presence of the Tien Shan and Pamir orogenic belts, whose tectonic regime is determined by the convergence of the Indian and Eurasian plates (Molnar and Tapponnier, 1975, 1978). This intracontinental region of adjacency is very seismic and capable of generating strong crustal earthquakes, as evidenced by historical seismicity.

The soil in the project area belongs to category II. Thus, according to Appendix D to Standard for construction of KR 20-02:2018 "Design Standards for Earthquake Resistant Construction", the maximum ground acceleration of the project site is determined for design purposes to be 0.30g.

In accordance with Standard for construction of KR 20-02:2018 "Earthquake Engineering Design Standards. Design Standards", approved by the order of the State Agency of Architecture, Construction and Housing and Communal Services under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic from 31 December 2018 № 32-npa and Appendix D Table D.1 item № 737, "List of settlements of the Kyrgyz Republic with indication of seismic hazard indicators", the initial seismicity of the work area is more than 9 points.

Within the 10-metre layer, counting from the ground surface, on the site of the projected construction the soils of I category on seismic properties prevail. Based on Table No. 6.1 and notes to Standard for construction of KR 20-02:2018 "Seismic resistant construction. Design Standards" the type of ground conditions by seismic properties is IB. In accordance with Table No. 6.2 of Standard for construction of KR 20-02:2018, the specified seismicity is recommended to be equal to more than 9 points.

6. Information about the school named after Zh. J. Beishekeev

The project site is located in the north-eastern part of the Kyrgyz Republic, in the village of Karool-Dobo, Issyk-Kul District, Issyk-Kul Region.

The existing secondary school buildings are one-storey, without basement, consists of two buildings, rectangular in plan configuration:

1. Enclosures 1 (main)
2. Building 2 (canteen and classrooms)
3. And there is also a 12-point latrine (6 points for boys, 6 points for girls).

The buildings are set apart from each other:

- the main one was built in 1984;
- auxiliary built in 1985.

The total area of the school site is 0.76 ha (there is a State Act on the right to use the land plot).

The design capacity is for 120 pupils but the actual accommodation/training is for 182 pupils (at the time of survey - April 2023).

Fig.3 Scheme of location of the buildings of the Zh. Beishekeev School located in Karool-Dobo village, Issyk-Kul district, Issyk-Kul region.

Photo 1. View of educational building 1 (Administrative offices and classrooms)

Photo 2. View of Building 2 (Canteen, classrooms)

Photo 3. View of the coal warehouse

Photo 4. Backhouse

School Heating

In building 1 there are administrative offices and classrooms, heated by brick stove and solid fuel - coal.

In building 2 there is an assembly hall, a canteen, a library and a school director's office, for heating of premises electric water heaters - registers from smooth pipes in quantity of 3 pcs with average power of 2,0 kW are used. There are no temperature control devices.

Solid fuel boilers emit a lot of pollutants, which is very harmful to health and environment. For these reasons, a coal-fired boiler is not recommended for the new school building.


Photos 5, 6. Brick cooker and contramark cooker in Building 1


Photos 7, 8. Type of used heating devices in enclosure 2

The school buildings were built by the local community without following the required standards and were designed for 120 students, but currently the school has 182 students in two shifts.

Building No. 1 has 7 classrooms and a teacher's room.

Building No.2 has an assembly hall, library, canteen, and the principal's office.

Ventilation system

The natural ventilation system of the building is not functioning. The premises are ventilated in the warm season by opening windows (in winter the windows are glued with improvised materials due to their unsatisfactory condition), as well as by opening internal doors to the corridors. Ventilation shafts and ducts are not provided, the external walls and internal partitions of the school are constructed by the ashar method of clay and no ventilation shafts and ducts have been installed. Humidity in filled classrooms is from 55 to 63%, while sanitary norms require a maximum humidity of 50% with an air exchange rate of 20 m^3 per hour per person.

Water supply

The source of water supply to the old school is a ditch. A summer washbasin is organised for pupils next to the outhouse toilet. There is no water supply system in the school building. There is also no water supply in the backyard latrine.

It is planned to bring water supply to Karool-Dobo village in the near future.

Sewerage system

There is no sewerage system in the school building, as there are no indoor sanitary facilities and no sinks for washing hands of pupils. There is no central sewerage system in the area where the school is located. On the south-west side of the school building there is a toilet for 12 points (6 points for girls, 6 points for boys).

Electricity supply

Electricity supply to the school is connected to the existing Transformer Substation 100/10/0.4 located outside the school territory with voltage 0.4kV. On the territory of the school, the external electrical networks are overhead, which does not comply with the PUE.

Overhead power lines are also available on the territory of the projected school.

Roof

The existing roof is a sloping roof on wooden rafters with corrugated asbestos cement sheets. When dismantling the building, the asbestos cement sheets are to be removed.

Windows and Doors

Existing school windows are plastic, outdated. In unsatisfactory condition. Rubber seals are worn out, which leads to penetration of draughts and increased heat loss. Deformed windows have uneven indentation from the frame and sash, leading to problems opening and closing windows and possible air leaks. Existing doors have worn or damaged parts, sashes, handles and hinges, resulting in doors that do not open or close properly and are deformed.

Floors

The floors in the building are warped, worn and deformed. Many sections are sagging. The floor paint coating is peeling and separating from the substrate.

Floors of Building No. 1

The floors of the existing building of Building No.1 are made of planks of different widths and lengths, 35 mm thick, lagging of unhewn round logs 100 - 130 mm in diameter, on brick posts. Most of the supporting brick pillars have collapsed, and the floor plays and twitches when walking around the room.

Flooring of Building No. 2

The floors of the existing building of the building No. 2 are made of planks of different widths and lengths, 30 mm thick, with a 40x10 mm wooden beam on brick posts. The floors in the corridor are in a very bad condition, the floorboards and the

planks have rotted due to constant soil moisture under the wooden floor elements. This is causing the boards to collapse, a serious problem that poses a health risk to children and adults. The flooring under the dining room is made of planks of different widths and lengths, 37 mm

thick, with a lag made of unhewn round logs 100 - 130 mm in diameter, on concrete posts. Some of the concrete posts have fallen, so the floor plays and twitches when walking around the room.

Lighting installations

The internal lighting of the building is in unsatisfactory condition, 60% of the lighting fixtures in building No.1 are diode, but they cannot provide sufficient light, because there is only one fixture per class. 40 per cent of lights are incandescent lamps with 100 W power.

In building No.2 all lighting is incandescent lamps with 100 W power.

Accessibility of PWD

During the inspection of the school building it was found that only the main entrances of the buildings have ramps for access of people with disabilities. But even they do not meet the standards of ramp slope, and the ramp in Building 2 has no handrails.

7. Information on the new land plot

The building of the new school will be constructed on the territory of the existing school, after the dismantling of old buildings and structures. The territory allocated for the construction of the new school according to the state contract is 0.76 ha.

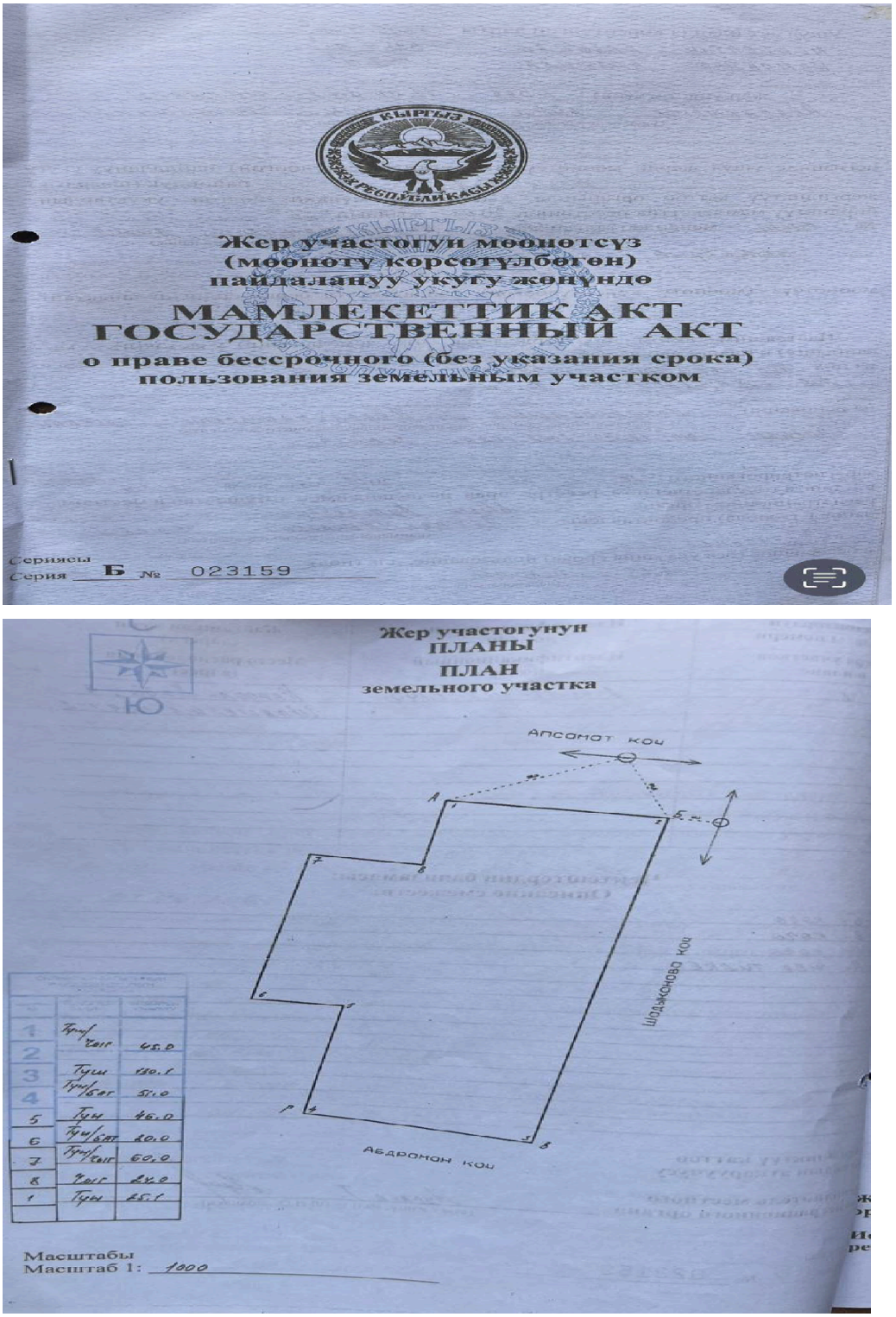


Fig 4. State act of the land plot with plot scheme

The following major types of work are planned as part of the new construction:

1. Dismantling works;

2. Earthworks (excavation, construction site layout) and backfilling of soil with layer-by-layer compaction

3. Construction and installation works (building foundation structures);

4. Transport of construction materials to the object.

5. Construction and installation works (erection of building walls, finishing works, arrangement of flooring and coverings, sanitary units, installation of door and window units, etc.);

6. Roofing of the building;

7. Laying of external and internal engineering systems (sewerage, water supply, electricity, etc.); 8.

8. Planning of the school site (arrangement of infrastructure, including a sports ground, recreation area);

9. Fencing of the school;

10. Removal of construction waste.

All construction works will be carried out within the school site, with an area of 0.76 ha. A detailed description of the views is provided in the design and estimate documentation (DED) for the construction of the school.The duration of construction and installation works is expected to be 12 months.

8. Measures for improving seismic safety and energy efficiency of the school

8.1. Improving the seismicity of the school

In the design and construction of a new school, various measures are used to make the building more earthquake-resistant:

1. Monolithic reinforced concrete frame is used with stiffening diaphragms. This method has high seismic resistance because the reinforced concrete frame provides strength and stability to the building and the stiffeners diaphragms improve its ability to resist seismic vibrations.

2. Buildings are divided into independent dynamic blocks up to 42 metres long. This reduces the negative impact of seismic forces on the structure, providing additional protection and safety for students and school staff in the event of an earthquake.

3. Reinforced concrete columns are used in conjunction with stiffening diaphragms, which strengthens the structure and ensures effective distribution of seismic loads throughout the building.

4. high strength concrete belonging to class B25 is used. This material has improved mechanical characteristics, which enhances the seismic resistance of the building and increases its resistance to earthquake damage.

5. Construction and installation works are introduced for the construction of non-bearing elements of the building, such as partitions, canopies, roofing and finishing works. This reduces the mass of the building and makes it more flexible in response to seismic forces, which plays an important role in maintaining its integrity and safety during earthquakes.

All of these measures ensure that the new school will be designed and built with the seismic activity of the region in mind, providing a safe and sustainable environment for the learning and development of all its inhabitants.

8.2. Improving the energy efficiency of the school

Luminaires will be selected in accordance with international standards, natural and artificial lighting and Kyrgyz norms and regulations (environmental, energy, permitting, safety and others) must be applied for the project. During the preparation of draft applications, lighting calculations for all areas will be made.

Energy efficiency measures

1. Thermal insulation of building walls
2. Roof insulation
3. Installation of windows/doors with double-glazed windows/doors with PVC frame
4. Installation of heating system
5. Installation of lighting fittings

Types of finishing materials

Room name	Floor finish	Ceiling finish	Wall finish
School classroom	Commercial linoleum	Ceiling paint	Water-based paint + Synthetic paint
Laboratory	Ceramogranite /linoleum	Ceiling paint	Water-based paint + Synthetic paint
Administrative rooms	Commercial linoleum	Ceiling paint	Waterproof Gypsum Board
Library	Laminate flooring	Ceiling paint	Waterproof Gypsum Board
Sports hall	PVC flooring	Ceiling paint	Waterproof Gypsum Board
Dining room	Tile	Waterproof Gypsum Board	Waterproof Gypsum Board
Kitchen	Ceramic Tile	Waterproof Gypsum Board	Porcelain Tile
Corridor	Ceramic Tile	Stone wool tiles	Waterproof Gypsum Board
Staircase	Ceramic Tile	Waterproof Gypsum Board	Waterproof Gypsum Board
Storage area	Tile	Waterproof Gypsum Board	Waterproof Gypsum Board

9. Environmental impacts and mitigation measures

Potential anticipated environmental problems associated with small/medium-scale activities for local communities will be limited to temporary inconvenience as a result of construction activities, and may include:

(I) increased pollution due to construction waste;

(II) generation of dust, noise, and vibration due to movement of construction vehicles and machinery; (III) associated risks due to improper disposal of construction waste and asbestos, or minor operational or accidental spills of fuel and lubricants from construction equipment;

(IV) inadequate restoration of construction sites after work is completed.

All these potential impacts on the environment are easily identifiable, localized on site, small in scale, minimal in their impact and can be effectively prevented, minimized, or mitigated by including specific measures in the contracts to be taken by contractors under the close monitoring of the specialists of the PIU under the MoES through monthly and technical supervision by the PIU under the MoES. The use of construction materials is regulated by the Technical Regulations "Safety of Buildings and Structures" approved by Law No. 57 of June 27, 2011. The use of asbestos is prohibited by WB policy.

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (hereinafter referred to as ESMP) (Table 1) and the Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan (Table 2) have been developed to mitigate impacts during 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 under the MoES will have overall responsibility for ensuring that the measures specified in the ESMP are properly implemented. In addition, state environmental control and monitoring will be carried out by the Osh Regional Directorate of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Technical Supervision of the KR, in case of receipt of applications/complaints about environmental violations.

9.1. Project impact on climate change

Improving the energy efficiency of the building will be associated with the insulation of the premises during the reconstruction, will reduce heat loss and the greenhouse effect. Additional greenhouse gas emissions from the fuel combustion during the operation of the building is not expected, as it is supposed to use electric energy for heating the building. As additional mitigating measures, landscaping and planting of greenery on the school grounds is envisaged.

9.2. Construction and household waste management

During the reconstruction of the school building, in particular during demolition work, construction waste is generated, which will be collected and removed to places agreed upon with the local self-government bodies (LGB) and the local environmental protection authorities. Small (dusty and plaster-like waste) will be collected in bags, and large waste will be stored in a designated area until it is removed.

Another source of contamination may be the waste products of workers during construction work on the construction site. Generated household garbage and consumption waste will be stored in containers and, as they accumulate, will be taken to the sanctioned landfill, according to the contract with the municipal enterprise.

9.3. Hazardous waste management

During construction work, hazardous waste may be generated containing asbestos. Asbestos-cement waste and materials are presented in the form of slate covering the roof of the building.

During the construction of a school, the roof will be made of metal corrugated sheets, and asbestos-containing waste is generated when dismantling old building and removing the asbestos roof, which requires compliance with safety rules and safe disposal.

Risks in handling asbestos. Asbestos is a naturally fibrous material that has been widely used in buildings and other infrastructure in the 20th century because of its strength and resistance to fire and heat. Asbestos is commonly used in corrugated roofing sheets and asbestos cement pipes.

All types of asbestos fibers have risks to human health. Generally, the greater risk occurs when working directly with asbestos or when asbestos-containing material breaks down, such as broken edges of asbestos-cement pipes or broken roofing sheets. Therefore, certain precautions are required.

Management of asbestos-containing waste

The most likely risk to the project is the extraction and transport of roofing slate waste (ACM), which will be handed over by the Contractor for disposal. Personnel who will be involved in the disposal of ACM will be exposed to the risk of asbestos exposure.

The World Bank Guidelines on the Management of Asbestos and Asbestos Containing Materials state that repair or removal and disposal of asbestos containing materials should only be performed 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 related to the emission of asbestos-containing dust, and apply to:

- the use and application of asbestos-containing products and materials for technical needs;
- new construction, expansion, reconstruction, technical re-equipment, repair, preservation and demolition of buildings constructed with asbestos-containing materials;
- transportation and storage of asbestos, asbestos-containing materials and products;
- production and application of construction and road materials on the basis of by-products from 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, current maintenance, construction of railroad tracks (second tracks or new railway lines), conditions of its storage and transportation.

Compliance with the above requirements is mandatory for legal entities, individuals and citizens carrying out:

- construction, reconstruction, technical re-equipment, as well as repair, preservation and demolition of buildings, structures, installations, railroads and highways and other structures of special designation with the use of asbestos-containing materials.
- provide medical services, to workers exposed to asbestos and asbestos-containing materials because of their occupation.

The contractor must comply with the following requirements when handling ACM and mercury-containing waste:

Safety requirements for working with asbestos and asbestos-containing materials

When asbestos is present on a project site, it must be clearly labeled as a hazardous material. Asbestos-containing materials should not be cut or broken, as this will result in dust generation. During reconstruction, all workers should avoid crushing/damaging waste containing asbestos, stockpile such waste in designated areas within the construction site and dispose of it properly in a designated area or disposal site.

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

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

No persons not directly connected to the work are allowed in the work area.

- All workers in the production process using asbestos must be informed about the hazardous health properties of asbestos.
- All workers must be provided with personal protective equipment: respirators, helmets, goggles, protective footwear.
- When loading and unloading asbestos-containing materials, it is not allowed to use hooks and other sharp devices so as not to destroy them.
- Do not allow asbestos-containing materials to be dropped from any height during roof dismantling and loading and unloading operations.
- If asbestos-containing materials are destroyed during work, it is necessary to moisten the resulting waste in order to prevent the formation of dust.
- Small asbestos-cement waste should be collected in a container and stored in a closed form until it is removed from the construction site.
- Transportation of asbestos-cement materials to the place of their disposal or storage in vehicles should be carried out, excluding their fall and damage;
- In the case of falling and destruction of asbestos-containing materials on their way to the place of disposal or storage, it is necessary to remove parts from the area and take out to the place of disposal or storage.
- After unloading at the landfill, asbestos-containing waste should be covered with at least 2m layer of earth from above.

9.4. Management of the vehicle traffic on the construction site

During the reconstruction of the school, accidents may occur, resulting in injuries to workers and damage to nearby commercial facilities, if the rules of safe movement of vehicles and construction vehicles on the construction site are not followed.

In order to prevent such accidents and to ensure safety at the construction site, a vehicle/machinery traffic control plan will be prepared as part of the preparation of the working documentation (DED) for the construction site.

10. Social impact

The project aimed at construction of a new school on an existing school land plot, free from buildings and private ownership; accordingly, the seizure of private land is not envisaged and OP.4.12 “Involuntary resettlement” is not applied.

The project will have a positive impact on the social environment, as the reconstruction of the school will improve the safety of the school institution and create a more comfortable environment for students in terms of sanitation and hygiene, as well as increasing the thermal resistance of the building.

Positive impacts include (a) improved energy efficiency of the existing school will reduce heat and electricity losses; b) improving the infrastructure of the school, which will create comfortable conditions for students and teachers. Overall, positive social impacts will include improved living conditions in participating towns.

Another impact on the social environment could be the displacement of students during construction work. But, as part of the feasibility study, the consultant worked with the administration of this school and nearby schools, parents and local authorities, where it was established the lack of suitable alternative buildings for the temporary accommodation of students of the school named after. Zh. Beishekeeva. All nearby schools are overcrowded and, taking into account the opinions of teachers and parents, as part of the feasibility study, it is planned to construct a new building on an existing site, free from buildings, and it is proposed to continue the educational process in the existing old building until the completion of the construction of a new building, taking into account safety measures for students.

In addition, no significant potential adverse environmental and social impacts are expected, and any occurrence can be effectively avoided or minimized through the application of appropriate preventive and/or mitigation measures.

Construction works at this school are expected to cause the following social risks and impacts:

- disruption of social services (electricity, water supply);
- road closures during construction work, if necessary;
- risks associated with working conditions - for example, inadequate conditions for workers in the workplace (drinking water, sanitation, housing, working conditions, etc.)
- poor use of the existing project GRM by complainants or lack of knowledge of the GRM system;
- lack of knowledge of their rights among construction workers;
- the problem of child and forced labor, in case of ignoring the requirements of the Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic and relevant paragraphs of this ESMP;
- risk of sexual exploitation, abuse and sexual harassment (SEA/SH);

- lack of sufficient public awareness of the project, construction works, construction contractor's work schedules, etc;

- poor stakeholder and worker awareness of social risks and mitigation measures;

- risks associated with the temporary relocation of students during construction works.

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

This ESMP takes into account social impacts which includes consideration of social risks associated with issues such as gender equality, involuntary resettlement, risks of conflicts, etc. It is crucial to ensure equal participation, consideration and reflection of interests and opinions of women as well as ethnic groups throughout the project implementation period, to identify factors that might lead to conflict, as the project activities may cover the territories where ethnic clashes have previously occurred.

For the project site, by the Order of School No. 205 of 07.02.2022, a school committee was created to monitor the construction and renovation work in order to involve school users (parents and teachers) in the process of improving the functionality of the school infrastructure and to make recommendations for reconstruction. The school committee consists of 7 people, including 6 women, 1 men.

Main functions of the school committee are:

- Jointly develop temporary relocation of students plans to ensure minimal educational process disruption for students and their families during the construction period;

- Jointly assess school needs and prioritize the functionality of school improvements;

- Monitor the school construction/retrofitting process;

- Make recommendations to other school management structures on operations and maintenance planning to ensure the sustainability of the investment at the end of the project;

- Raising awareness of the need to reduce the seismic vulnerability of the school in order to improve student safety.

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

A Communication Strategy has been developed for the project, one of the objectives of which is to prevent conflict situations during the repair and construction works. The PIU will conduct outreach work at this project site.

All possible impacts and mitigation measures during the construction and operation periods are shown in Table 1 Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

Possible impacts and mitigation measures during the construction and operation periods are shown in Table 1. Environmental monitoring is presented in Table 2.

Table 1. Environmental and Social Management Plan

Environmental and Social Management Plan

Environmental and social elements	Potential impacts and risks	Required environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[1]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
1. Environment				
Construction period				
Noise and vibration	During the period of building dismantling and construction works, sources of intermittent noise are the operating mechanisms (engines) of construction and road machinery. There may also be a temporary increase in noise levels along construction waste removal routes to relevant locations and deliveries of construction materials and raw materials to the construction site.	1) The use of vibration devices that meet the established standards, as well as vibration and noise protection devices, protective acoustic devices (noise insulation, fences, protective covers, etc.). 2) Use of construction equipment with less noise generation. 3) During works the covers of generator engines, air compressors and other driving mechanisms should be closed; 4) Machinery and equipment should be placed as far away from residential buildings as possible. 5) Implementation of organizational measures (choice of work mode, limitation of work time, etc.). Noise during	1) The Contractor shall be responsible for the implementation of environmental impact mitigation measures. 2) Inspection of construction sites will be carried out by the specialists of the PIU, the technical supervision engineer hired by the PIU, and the school committee. 3) The state control is carried out by the authorized body for environmental protection, in case of complaints about environmental violations.	The on-site technical supervisory engineer will provide daily general supervision of construction activities, including monitoring of the implementation of environmental mitigation measures. The School Committee will monitor the construction process. The PIU is responsible for overall monitoring.

[1] The cost of mitigation measures included in the estimated part of the design estimate (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 estimated part of the design and estimate documentation (provision of PPE, devices, etc.) is provided by the contractor at his own expense.

Environmental and social elements	Potential impacts and risks	Required environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[1]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
		construction work should be limited in time. Machinery causing noise and vibration should operate only from 8.00 to 20.00 hours, conducting noisy and vibration works at night is not allowed. 6) When working with machines and mechanisms in places where the intensity of noise and vibration exceeds sanitary norms, along with taking measures to reduce them, the workers must be given individual protective equipment (gloves, shoes, made of vibration-absorbing materials. 7) When performing mechanized works it is necessary to comply with the standards on the vibration level. To reduce the level of vibration, the equipment shall be installed in separate rooms on vibration-insulating foundations with the use of shock absorbers made of steel springs and rubber pads. For individual protection against the vibration effects, shoes with thick rubber soles or soles made of felt, vibration-absorbing gloves, rubber mats and other means are used.		

Environmental and social elements	Potential impacts and risks	Required environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[1]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
Soil contamination	During the construction period, soil resources are impacted by the following types of work: -dismantling works (generation of construction and hazardous waste); -Earthworks: (excavation, embankment, backfilling, excavation of pits, site layout, laying of external engineering systems); - operation of construction machinery and vehicles (oil product spills/leaks); -life activities of workers (generation of domestic waste).	1) It is necessary to provide for preservation of the soil and vegetation layer by removing the existing soil and vegetation layer before the beginning of excavation works and its separate storage in cavaliers for use in the reclamation and landscaping of the school territory. 2) Use of only the designated area for construction, storage of waste and construction materials, and placement of equipment. 3) Movement of vehicles strictly on existing roads and designated areas. 4) Compliance with basic proper construction regulations and standards applicable during construction. 5) Prohibition of vehicle washing on the construction site. 6) Repairing equipment and vehicles only at specialized organizations. 7) Conducting daily inspections of machinery for oil leaks. 8) Site landscaping in accordance with the design. 9) Proper collection and timely removal of waste generated during construction.		The on-site technical supervisory engineer will provide daily general supervision of construction activities, including monitoring of the implementation of environmental mitigation measures. The School Committee will monitor the construction process. The PIU will be responsible for overall monitoring.

Environmental and social elements	Potential impacts and risks	Required environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[1]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
		10) In case of temporary use of lands by construction organizations for placing construction machinery and camps, rehabilitation of disturbed lands shall be carried out upon completion of construction works. A set of works on technical reclamation of temporarily occupied lands for the period of construction includes the following measures: -Removing the recultivated surface from waste, equipment and production structures; -planning of the surface, application of a topsoil layer.		
Atmospheric air	Significant dust generation will be during the demolition of the building. During the construction of buildings, dust generation will be insignificant. Emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere are also expected: - from motor vehicles -when leveling the earth bed;	1) Hydro-irrigation of work areas is an effective way to suppress dust. 2) Pre-wetting of excavated rocks with water during excavation and loading, earthworks. 3) Irrigation of unpaved roads with water in the dry period of summer time. 4) Preventing dust by using the covering materials (tents and tarpaulins) for bulk materials at the places of temporary storage, as well as during their	1) The Contractor shall be responsible for the implementation of environmental impact mitigation measures. 2) Inspection of construction sites will be carried out by the specialists of the PIU, the technical supervision engineer involved by the PIU, and the school committee.	The on-site technical supervisory engineer will provide daily general supervision of construction activities, including monitoring of the implementation of environmental mitigation measures.

Environmental and social elements	Potential impacts and risks	Required environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[1]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
	-when using electric welding; - during excavation and loading operations; - during masonry and concrete works; - during decoration works.	transportation by vehicles. Cement shall be delivered to construction sites only in prepackaged sealed bags. 5) Temporary fencing of the construction site in order to prevent the spread of loose materials outside the construction site. 6) Use of masks, gloves and overalls. 7) Restriction of vehicle speed and selection of suitable transportation routes to minimize impacts. 8) No incineration of any wastes at the construction site. 9) Operation of vehicles with serviceable internal combustion engines. It is not allowed to operate vehicles with defective fuel system, exceeding the norms of toxicity of exhaust gases. 10) Keeping the surrounding area clean, avoiding construction debris outside the construction site to minimize dust and contamination. 11) Use of quality fuel, the use of modern vehicles with improved environmental performance on emissions of combustion products, provision of quality maintenance and inspection of vehicles.	3) The state control is carried out by the authorized body for environmental protection, in case of complaints about environmental violations.	The School Committee will monitor the construction process. The PIU will be responsible for overall monitoring.

Environmental and social elements	Potential impacts and risks	Required environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[1]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
Water resources	Due to the absence of water bodies (rivers, springs, lakes, reservoirs, glaciers, etc.) on the construction site or in the immediate vicinity of the site, no direct impact on water resources is expected. There may be an impact on groundwater: - as a result of leaks of petroleum products during operation of vehicles and machinery; - in case of conservation of outdoor toilets without emptying; - from discharge of construction and hazardous waste, chemicals and discharge of contaminated untreated water on the terrain, etc.	1) Exclusion of contamination of the underground horizon. 2) Prohibition of earthworks near groundwater sources (some schools have drinking water wells). 3) Exclusion of contamination of wellheads, strict compliance with the requirements of the sanitary protection zone (SPZ) of wells. 4) Locate working areas with machines, concrete mixers and fuel tanks outside the Sanitary Protection Zone. 5) Do not allow spills/leaks of oil products into the ground, in case of accidental spills it is necessary to remove the contaminated soil and take it to the appropriate places. 6) Timely clean-up of areas from oil products in order to avoid their entry into local watercourses and groundwater together with atmospheric precipitation. 7) Cleaning of the cesspool of the outdoor toilet from liquid waste and its removal to the municipal treatment facilities under the Act of removal. Disinfection of the	1) The Contractor shall be responsible for the implementation of environmental impact mitigation measures. 2) Inspection of construction sites will be carried out by the specialists of the PIU, the technical supervision engineer involved by the PIU, and the school committee. 3) The state control is carried out by the authorized body for environmental protection, in case of complaints about environmental violations.	The on-site technical supervisory engineer will provide daily general supervision of construction activities, including monitoring of the implementation of environmental mitigation measures. The School Committee will monitor the construction process. The PIU will be responsible for overall monitoring.

Environmental and social elements	Potential impacts and risks	Required environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[1]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
		cesspool and backfilling it with soil in accordance with the construction norms; 8) Improvement of the area of the outdoor toilet and planting of greenery in its place in case of its demolition. 9) Construction works shall be carried out strictly within the allocated boundaries. 10) Exclusion of discharges of household, domestic and other untreated effluents into water bodies and on the terrain.		
Wastes	When dismantling an existing building and constructing a new one, construction, asbestos-containing, as well as solid domestic waste is generated during the activities of workers. Some construction waste may contain asbestos. Waste generation leads to contamination and littering of the construction site and surrounding area, resulting in soil, water, and air pollution.	(1) Waste collection and disposal methods as well as locations for the main types of waste generated during demolition and construction activities shall be determined prior to the commencement of work. (2) Mineral wastes from construction and demolition activities shall be separated from general litter and organic, liquid, and chemical wastes by on-site trash sorting, after which these wastes shall be placed in appropriate containers and packages. (3) All records and documentation of trash removal and disposal shall be properly maintained as evidence of the proper management of the site's waste operations as designed.	1) The Contractor shall be responsible for the implementation of environmental impact mitigation measures. 2) Inspection of construction sites will be carried out by the specialists of the PIU, the technical supervision engineer involved by the PIU, and the school committee. 3) The state control is carried out by the authorized body for environmental protection, in case of complaints about environmental violations.	The on-site technical supervisory engineer will provide daily general supervision of construction activities, including monitoring of the implementation of environmental mitigation measures. The School Committee will monitor the construction process.

Environmental and social elements	Potential impacts and risks	Required environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[1]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
		4) Wherever possible, ensure appropriate applicable and persistent materials (except asbestos and mercury) are recycled. 5) Provide for proper collection and disposal of construction waste to designated contracted sites. 6) Provide for proper collection and timely removal of garbage to locations approved by local government, environmental protection and sanitary and epidemiological authorities. 7) Handle hazardous waste such as asbestos in accordance with the instructions given in the section "Hazardous Waste Management".		The PIU will be responsible for overall monitoring.
Flora and fauna	During demolition and construction work, there may be damage to existing trees and shrubs or it may be necessary to prune or cut them down. There are no specially protected natural areas, forest fund lands on construction sites and in the immediate	1) Maximize the preservation of green areas on school grounds. 2) Conduct landscaping of the school grounds after the work is completed. 3) Forced felling of trees and shrubs, pruning shall be carried out only after obtaining permits from the territorial environmental protection agencies in coordination with the local government, taking into account compensatory landscaping.	1) The Contractor shall be responsible for the implementation of environmental impact mitigation measures. 2) Inspection of construction sites will be carried out by the specialists of the PIU, the technical supervision engineer involved by the PIU, and the school committee.	The on-site technical supervisory engineer will provide daily general supervision of construction activities, including monitoring of the implementation of environmental mitigation measures.

Environmental and social elements	Potential impacts and risks	Required environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[1]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
	vicinity. Close proximity to agricultural land is possible.	4) When municipal trees are cut down, compensation in the form of saplings shall be made. The contractor should hand over the saplings to the aiyl okmotu (AO), and they will be planted in places indicated by the AO (the amount of compensation should be included in the bill of quantities). 5) In the case of cutting private trees, the RAP must be prepared in accordance with OP 4.12. 6) Burning of vegetation, illegal hunting of animals, fishing is prohibited. 7) Compliance with fire safety requirements and implementation of fire prevention measures in the areas provided for use. 8) Periodic hydraulic and dust suppression at the construction site and irrigation of roads in use during the dry season.	3) The state control is carried out by the authorized body for environmental protection, in case of complaints about environmental violations.	The School Committee will monitor the construction process. The PIU will be responsible for overall monitoring.
Historical and cultural sites	Monument to the war dead of 1941-45 " Grieving Mother" is located 30 meters from the school building, on the side of the main entrance of the school. Around the monument within a radius of 4 meters there is a green area - woody vegetation and flower beds. During the retrofitting of the school, no work will be done to the "Grieving Mother" monument, i.e. no relocation or restoration of the monument is planned. Also, to exclude the impact of the school retrofit on the monument within a radius of 5 meters from it, the storage of solid waste and parking of construction equipment will not be made.			
Operation period				

Environmental and social elements	Potential impacts and risks	Required environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[1]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
Soil	The impact on the soil will be possible by students by damaging the soil and vegetation layer, throwing solid domestic waste and discharging polluted water.	1) Fencing of lawns. 2) Elimination of pollution, solid waste emissions and discharges of polluted water on the soil. 3) Installation of prohibitive signs "Do not walk on the lawns".	School Administration	School Administration
Water resources	Groundwater can be affected if there is no effective wastewater treatment and untreated water is discharged onto the terrain.	1) Proper monitoring of the operation and efficiency of local sewage treatment plants. 2) Periodic monitoring of the effectiveness of wastewater treatment plants. 3) Obtain a permit for water use in accordance with the requirement of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic; 4) Timely cleaning of the outdoor toilet to be used when necessary.	School Administration	School Administration
Flora and fauna	Forced cutting or uprooting of trees and shrubs	1) Regular watering and maintenance of existing greenery. 2) Planting new trees as needed. 3) Caring for the school grounds.	School Administration	School Administration
2. Social environment				
Construction period				
Preventing Sexual Exploitation and	For the period of construction and repair works, the	1) In order to improve social standard of living of local population, as well as to	Contractor	School Committee School Administration

Environmental and social elements	Potential impacts and risks	Required environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[1]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
abuse and sexual Harassment (SEA/SH)	contractor will arrive at the project site with its qualified specialists. It is necessary to take measures to avoid conflict situations (fights, quarrels) between the arrived workers and the local population. In addition, special attention should be paid to the relationship of new workers with the female part of the local population.	exclude possible conflict/violence between contractor's workers and local population, contractor must hire workers from local population, i.e. ensure hiring at least 50% of local population with priority on socially vulnerable families. 2) Women should be involved in uncomplicated types of repair and construction works (cooking, washing dishes, decoration works, 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 the consequences of sexual harassment through trainings. 6) Drivers involved in repair and construction work must sign a separate written commitment to ensure no rides for t local passengers (especially women) .		Technical Supervision PIU Safeguards Specialists
Aesthetics and Landscape	Landscape disturbance can be associated with the accumulation of construction	Upon completion of the work, reclamation work will be carried out on the area adjacent to the school, in case it is temporarily used.	1) The Contractor shall be responsible for the implementation of	The On-Site Technical Supervision Engineer will provide daily general supervision of

Environmental and social elements	Potential impacts and risks	Required environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[1]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
	waste on the adjacent school area used during construction.		environmental impact mitigation measures. 2) Inspection of construction sites will be carried out by the specialists of the PIU, the technical supervision engineer involved by the PIU, and the school committee. 3) The state control is carried out by the authorized body for environmental protection, in case of complaints about environmental violations.	the construction work, including monitoring of the implementation of environmental and social impact mitigation measures. The school committee will monitor the construction process. The PIU is responsible for overall monitoring.
Community health and Safety risk during construction process	During construction works, noise and vibration, dust emissions, and disruption of existing communications will have an impact. Increased movement of heavy vehicles transporting construction materials and equipment, increasing the risk of traffic accidents and injuries among workers and local population,	1) Ensure safety by installing fencing of the construction site, signs and information boards. 2) Exclude access of unauthorized persons to the construction site. 3) Inform the public in a timely manner about upcoming temporary shutdowns of electricity, water supply, etc. Prompt restoration of communications. 4) Information boards will be installed near the construction sites to	1) The Contractor shall be responsible for the implementation of environmental impact mitigation measures. 2) Inspection of construction sites will be carried out by the specialists of the PIU, the technical supervision engineer involved by the PIU, and the school committee.	The On-Site Technical Supervision Engineer will provide daily general supervision of the construction work, including monitoring of the implementation of environmental and social impact mitigation measures.

Environmental and social elements	Potential impacts and risks	Required environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[1]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
	inconvenience on inter-farm roads.	inform the local population about the project activities. 5) Work shall be carried out only during daylight hours. 6) Observance of safety rules for transportation of materials, regulation of movement of machinery for unobstructed and safe internal movement of the local population. 7) Ensuring proper traffic control on the access roads to the site, for which a traffic plan of vehicles/machinery on the construction site will be prepared. 8) Installation of information boards and safety signs; 9) Worker behavior standards should be established and respected, including in the context of any risks associated with gender-based violence. 10) Compliance with the requirements of sanitary standards and regulations (SanPiN). 11) Performance of hydraulic and dust suppression works.		The school committee will monitor the construction process. The PIU is responsible for overall monitoring.

Environmental and social elements	Potential impacts and risks	Required environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[1]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
		12) Organization of parking of machinery at a safe distance from adjoining houses. 13) Due to students being in the old school building the contractor shall prepare a Safety Plan for students, which will contain the following measures, but not limited to: - limit noise- and dust-generating activities during the teaching process in the school. - organise the access of construction equipment as far away as possible from the old building. - reinforce the security of the construction site to prevent pupils from entering the construction site. - Install surveillance cameras in places where pupils may enter the construction site. - organise monthly information events for school administrators and pupils. 14) Promptly notify any incident or accident related or having an impact on the Project which has, or is likely to have, a significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities,		

Environmental and social elements	Potential impacts and risks	Required environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[1]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
		the public, or workers, including without limitation any Project-related fatalities, serious accidents, significant pollution, community unrest caused by the Project or allegations of gender-based violence. Provide sufficient detail regarding the incident or accident, indicating immediate measures taken to address it, and include information provided by any contractor and supervising entity, as appropriate. Notification should be made immediately but no later than 48 hours after taking notice of the incident or accident. The contractor shall notify the PIU directly or through the supervision engineer, and accordingly, the PIU shall inform the World Bank/ Association. Failing to notify the World Bank/ Association will result in non-compliance with the ESMP and the contract.		
Resettlement and/or land acquisition	Impacts are not expected, given that the commercial facilities mentioned in the paragraph will not be affected during the reconstruction of the school building. However, during the construction works, the contractor ensures the implementation of the envisaged preventive safety measures.			
Conflicts/ Complaints and other appeals	The emergence of conflict situations in the course of construction work and	1) Conducting explanatory work at the project site.	Complaints and proposals within the competence of the	World Bank

Environmental and social elements	Potential impacts and risks	Required environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[1]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
	economic, social, environmental and other issues among the population.	2) Development of infographics for the school which reflect the entire list of planned works, in order to avoid conflicting expectations. For example, roof replacement, flooring replacement, window replacement, wall reinforcement, etc; 3) Development of infographic materials reflecting the management structure of the project implementation, and the contacts will be indicated where one can apply with questions, complaints, suggestions; 4) Development of informational materials reflecting the terms of the project implementation; 5) Prompt placement of materials on the project page in social networks; 6) Monitoring of social networks and identification of publications and complaints of the population regarding the activities under component 2 of the ERIK project. Prompt response to them. 7) Provision of Project Grievance Redress Mechanism as per Item 12 of this ESMP for prompt response to all types of appeals and their effective management, i.e. keeping records of appeals and taking appropriate measures to resolve them. 8) If, after receiving a response from the PIU, the grievance received under	Aiyl Okmotu should be sent to the Aiyl Okmotu. Complaints and suggestions related to implementation of school construction and reconstruction activities are reviewed by the PIU. **The following types of complaints by citizens/beneficiaries can be addressed under Component 2 of the Project, among others**: - The construction process adversely affects the livelihoods of the public; - The environmental condition of the area is disturbed during the implementation of the Project; - Violation of equal rights of men and women (gender issues) related to project activities; - The state of vulnerable people (the disabled, single women,	

Environmental and social elements	Potential impacts and risks	Required environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[1]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
		Component 2 is not resolved, the Project will use the Conflict Resolution Commission (CRC). The CRC is established as required, and consists of an odd number of members (at least 5), including women representing local self-government bodies, school committees, local community and PIU. The CRC shall be established by the Aiyl Okmotu upon the request of the beneficiary and the PIU in the Project area. Decisions made by the Commission and agreed by all parties shall be formalized in the form of an order of the participating Aiyl Okmotu. If the beneficiary has any objections to the CRC decision, the case can be submitted by the aggrieved party to the court..	large families) is not taken into account by the Project; - Women and teenagers are involved in forced labor in the process of Project implementation; - Compensation is not paid in accordance with the evaluation plan of alienated property and other; - Any other complaints / grievances or recommendations related to the Project implementation.	
		1) Contractor shall designate one staff member as the contact person responsible for communicating with the local community and receiving appeals/complaints from the local community. 2) The PIU will provide and communicate the Grievance Redress Mechanism to stakeholders (posting of information on grievance channels). 3) Contractor shall consult with the PIU and local communities to resolve conflict	Contractor	School Committee School administration PIU LSG

Environmental and social elements	Potential impacts and risks	Required environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[1]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
		situations between workers and local communities. 4) Inform the nearby community about the schedule of repair works. 5) Limit construction work at night.		
Operation period				
Safety of population	Completion of construction will have a positive impact, as seismic safety and improved learning conditions for the school-age population and teachers working in schools are created.			
3. Occupational Health and Safety				
Period prior to construction				
Safety rules	In the course of preparatory work, construction sites/camps (canteen and worker accommodation, storage of equipment, necessary machinery and inventory) will be arranged in consultation with local authorities. There may be industrial accidents and injuries caused by the following factors:	Any construction work is preceded by a preparatory stage on the organization of the working area, which includes the following activities: 1) Fencing of the territory where construction works are supposed to be carried out. Arrangement of water drainage. Relocation of communications. Arrangement of temporary access roads. Installation of engineering communications (electrical networks, water pipes, etc.). 2) Cleaning works.	The Contractor is responsible for the implementation of safety measures and the creation of safe working and living conditions.	The PIU is responsible for overall monitoring.

Environmental and social elements	Potential impacts and risks	Required environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[1]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
	- Faulty or improper use of construction equipment, machinery and mechanisms. -Failure of fencing of hazardous work areas, or failure of fencing devices. -Violation of the principles of construction material storage. -Errors in the design of temporary gangways and bridges for the passage of people and machinery. -Lack of sufficient space in working areas and passages. -Poor organization of the work of the personnel. -Lack of alarm system. -Failure to comply with key safety principles (e.g., occupational safety training).	3) Layout of the territory. 4) Delivery of equipment. 5) Erection of temporary structures (cabins, administrative buildings, etc.). 6) Organization of storage areas for construction materials. 7) Arrangement of crane tracks, etc.		
Construction period				
Occupational safety of workers, safety rules, fire safety	During construction work, the following risks may occur: - Poor working conditions that pose a danger to the workers themselves;	1) Observe the safety of workers on the construction site. 2) Provide personal protective equipment, protective clothing with appropriate safety standards.	1) The Contractor shall be responsible for the implementation of safety measures and the creation of	The Technical Supervision Engineer oversees Occupational Health and Safety

Environmental and social elements	Potential impacts and risks	Required environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[1]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
	- Lack of adequate food and drinking water; - Poor sanitation and hygiene (lack and remoteness of sanitary facilities); - Poor accommodation that does not meet sanitary standards and regulations; - Work load and low or delayed wages; - Non-observance of the labor contract; - Prohibition to use the GRM; - The lack of knowledge of workers of their rights and responsibilities; - Forced child labor and the involvement of women and children in hard work. Also, workers may be injured and fires may occur in the course of work.	3) Create safe work and basic living conditions for workers: - drinking water during working hours; - portable composting toilets in case of necessity to work with more than 8 workers; - medical kits for each construction site for first aid; - noise protection headphones, earplugs; - timely salary payment according to the contract; 4) Compliance with labor legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic. 5) Observance of fire safety rules. 6) Use of serviceable tools and equipment. 7) Observance of approved instructions on labor protection. Briefing of workers. 8) The sites shall be equipped with the relevant information stands and signs informing the workers about the rules and norms of works. 9) Observance of safety rules of construction activities, prevention of accidents and occupational injuries. 10) Conducting training sessions for personnel (worker), safety briefings.	safe working and living conditions. 2) Inspection of construction sites will be carried out by specialists of the PIU. 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 KR. 4) Fire Supervision Service under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic.	compliance on an ongoing basis. The PIU conducts monthly monitoring.

Environmental and social elements	Potential impacts and risks	Required environmental mitigation measures. Cost of measures.[1]	Necessary institutional responsibility for mitigation measures	Necessary monitoring of the construction process
Operation period				
Occupational safety, fire safety	During school operations, accidents, fires, or injuries to students and school employees may occur if safety rules are not followed.	1) Strict compliance with safety regulations. 2) Ensuring fire safety. 3) Installation of fire boards in accordance with the rules and regulations. 4) Ensuring the safety of fencing structures, if any, on the territory of schools. 5) Availability of first aid kits at all times.	1) The school administration shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with safety rules and creating a safe learning environment for students. 2) State control of labor protection is carried out by the Service for Control and Supervision of Labor Laws under the Ministry of Labor, Social Security and Migration of the KR. 4) State control of fire safety is carried out by the Fire Supervision Service under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic.	The school administration is constantly monitoring.

Table 2. Environmental monitoring plan

Environmental and social monitoring plan during construction

Which parameter is to be monitored?	Where will the monitoring take place?	How will monitoring be carried out?	When? (measurement frequency)	Cost of monitoring (cost of equipment or amount of contractor's expenses necessary to perform monitoring)	Institutional responsibility for monitoring	Monitoring period
1. Environment						
Noise from vehicles, machinery	On the construction site	organoleptically inspection	Constantly	Not required	Construction company	From start to finish of construction
Atmospheric air (dusting)	On the construction site and adjacent area	Visual inspection	Weekly	Not required	Construction company	From start to finish of construction
Soil	On the construction site	Visual inspection	Constantly and as needed	Not required	Construction company	From start to finish of construction
Water resources	On the adjacent area	Visual inspection	Constantly and as needed	Not required	Construction company	From start to finish of construction
Flora and fauna (biota) and the natural environment (habitat)	On the construction site	Visual inspection	Constantly	Not required	Construction company	From start to finish of construction
Waste (waste disposal and storage)	On the construction site	According to the plan and review	As planned, but at least weekly	The cost must be calculated in the working list	Construction company	From start to finish of construction

Which parameter is to be monitored?	Where will the monitoring take place?	How will monitoring be carried out?	When? (measurement frequency)	Cost of monitoring (cost of equipment or amount of contractor's expenses necessary to perform monitoring)	Institutional responsibility for monitoring	Monitoring period
2. Social environment						
Safety of the local population	On the construction site	Through documentation by informing the public about the work, if necessary	As necessary, disconnection of water supply, electricity and other utilities	Not required	Construction company	From start to finish of construction
The number of hired labor force at the local level, with a definition of the number of women involved.	On the construction site	Documentary and visual	once a half a year	Not required	PIU	From start to finish of construction
Review and resolution of complaints submitted by stakeholders.	On the construction site	Documentary and visual	As complaints are received	Not required	PIU	From start to finish of construction

Which parameter is to be monitored?	Where will the monitoring take place?	How will monitoring be carried out?	When? (measurement frequency)	Cost of monitoring (cost of equipment or amount of contractor's expenses necessary to perform monitoring)	Institutional responsibility for monitoring	Monitoring period
Determination of the quantitative composition of the project beneficiaries, with determination of the number of women involved	On the construction site	Documentary and visual	once a half a year	Not required	PIU	From start to finish of construction
3. **Occupational health and safety**						

Which parameter is to be monitored?	Where will the monitoring take place?	How will monitoring be carried out?	When? (measurement frequency)	Cost of monitoring (cost of equipment or amount of contractor's expenses necessary to perform monitoring)	Institutional responsibility for monitoring	Monitoring period
Worker safety	On the construction site	Documentary and visual (logging as instructed, filling out checklists, to monitor compliance with safety regulations, the availability and use of PPE, fire safety equipment).	Constantly	Not required	Construction company	From start to finish of construction

11. Legislative support

In the area of environmental protection

Fundamental principles of management of natural resources, environment in order to provide favorable conditions for human life, defining responsibility and compensation for the caused damage are laid down in the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic (Article 48). Kyrgyzstan has developed a legal framework that provides current management of natural resources and the environment and regulates legal relations between users of nature and the state. The current legislation regulates protection and use of all types of resources: land, water, air, biodiversity, mineral resources.

Legislation provides procedures and mechanisms of their management, such as: basic norms and rules of resource use, including norms and rules of collection of payment for use of natural resources and for pollution, environmental monitoring, impact assessment, environmental standards, environmental assessment, environmental control, etc.

The main laws regulating the use of natural resources, environmental protection and the need for EIA in the KR include:

(i) Law "On Environmental Protection" (1999);

(ii) Law "On environmental assessment" (1999);

(iii) Law "General Technical Regulations on Environmental Safety in the Kyrgyz Republic" (2009);

(iv) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "Technical Regulations on Drinking Water Safety" (2011);

(v) Law "On Production and Consumption Waste" (2001);

(vi) Law "On Sustainable Development of the Ecological and Economic System "Issyk-Kul" (2004);

(vii) Law "On Biosphere Territories in KR" (1999)

(viii) The Decree of the KR Government of September 25, 1998, N 623 on formation of the "Issyk-Kul Biosphere Territory"

(ix) Sanitary and epidemiological rules and regulations "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for conditions and organization of education in general educational organizations", approved by the KR Government Decree N201 of 11.04.2016;

(x) Sanitary and epidemiological rules and regulations "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the structure, content and organization of work in pre-school and educational organizations", approved by the KR Government Decree #201 dated April 11, 2016.

(xi) Other laws regulating the protection and use of natural resources.

The framework laws establish the need to develop by-laws. Environmental quality standards are approved by ministerial orders, registered in the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic. According to the Law "On normative legal acts" (2009), NLAs with the status of approval below the KR Government Decree ceased to be effective[2]. To date, they have no legal force and are recommended for application. Ministries, state committees,

[2] Article 36 of the Law "On normative legal acts" № 241 of July 20, 2009;

administrative departments, other executive authorities and local self-government bodies have the right to issue acts of only recommendatory nature in the field of technical regulation..[3]

Norms and standards of environmental quality establish quantitative indicators of quality of surface and ground waters, atmospheric air, land resources and noise level in settlements and working area, as well as sampling and measurement procedures.

The Kyrgyz Republic is a party to 13 international environmental conventions and three 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 greenhouse gas emission and absorption" defines the basis of state regulation, procedures, rights, duties and responsibilities of state bodies, local authorities, individuals and legal entities in the field of greenhouse gas emission and absorption in the Kyrgyz Republic.

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

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

The Law "General Technical Regulations on Environmental Safety in the Kyrgyz Republic" defines the main provisions of technical regulation in the area of environmental safety and establishes general requirements for ensuring environmental safety in the design and implementation of activities at the facilities of economic and other activities for the processes of production, storage, transportation and disposal of products. The requirements of these technical regulations are effective 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 engaged in these processes.

The Law "On Public Health" is aimed at improving public health through increased access to public health services, promoting the protection and promotion of public health in general. According to the Law "On Public Health", drinking water must be safe and comply with technical regulations of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic. Water bodies must be safe in epidemiological, radiation and physical-chemical respect and meet the requirements of technical regulations and other normative legal acts approved in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.[4]

[3] Article 3 of the Law of KR "On Technical Regulation" №67 of 22.05.2004;
[4] Article 10 of the Public Health Law No. 248 of July 24, 2009.

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

- protection of human health and life from the harmful effects of contaminants contained in the water intended for human consumption;
- prevention of actions misleading consumers in the use of drinking water.

This Technical Regulation applies to drinking water intended to meet the needs of the public, and regulates principles, responsibilities, procedures and organizational measures to ensure the safety of drinking water. This Technical Regulation applies to legal entities and natural persons carrying out economic activities (industrial, agricultural and other enterprises), which operate water supply systems.

The Law "On Sustainable Development of the Issyk-Kul Ecological and Economic System" is aimed at regulating relations related to the conservation, use and development of the Issyk-Kul ecological and economic system.

The Law "On Biosphere Territories in the Kyrgyz Republic" defines the legal basis for the establishment and functioning of biosphere territories in the Kyrgyz Republic. Taking into account the relevance of the environmental component in the strategy of sustainable human development, and in order to attract foreign investment in the prospective and environmentally-oriented industries and services in the Issyk-Kul region, as per the KR Government Decree dated September 25, 1998 N 623 the "Biosphere Territory "Issyk-Kul" was created.

Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the conditions and organization of education in general educational organizations, approved by the KR Government Decree №201 of 11.04.2016, are aimed at protecting the health of students in general educational organizations. The sanitary rules apply to general education organizations being designed, operating, under construction and reconstructed, regardless of their type and form of ownership, which implement programs of primary general, basic general and secondary (complete) general education.

Sanitary and epidemiological rules and regulations "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements to the arrangement, content and organization of working hours in pre-school educational organizations" are aimed at protection of children's health in carrying out activities on their upbringing, education, development and health improvement in pre-school educational organizations regardless of their type, organizational and legal forms of ownership.

The requirements of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on hazardous waste management. According to the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic № 885 of 28.12.2015 on the approval of the "Procedure for handling hazardous waste in the Kyrgyz Republic", asbestos and mercury-containing waste must be disposed of in accordance with environmental safety requirements.

Technical regulation "Safety of Buildings and Structures" adopted by Law No. 57 of KR on June 27, 2011 establishes necessary requirements for design (including engineering surveys), construction, operation, overhaul, reconstruction, re-profiling, dismantling and demolition of buildings and structures;

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

3) determines the order and procedure for the assessment of compliance of buildings and structures with the basic safety requirements.

This Technical Regulation shall apply to residential and public buildings and structures, buildings and structures of industrial, water, agricultural and municipal sectors, transport and communication facilities, energy, hydraulic and irrigation facilities constructed in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In the area of occupational health and safety

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 grants every citizen:

- The right to safe labor. The use of child and forced labor is prohibited (Article 23);
- The right to rest. Everyone has the right to rest. This right is ensured by establishing maximum working hours, providing paid annual leave and weekly days off, and by providing other conditions stipulated by law (Article 44);
- The right to health care. Everyone has the right to medical care (Article 47);
- The right to social protection. Citizens are guaranteed social security in old age, in case of illness and loss of ability to work, loss of a breadwinner in cases and according to the procedure prescribed by law (Article 53).

The Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (No. 106 of August 4, 2004) is the main legal document regulating all issues related to labor relations in the Kyrgyz Republic. The Code regulates labor and other relations directly related to labor, protects the rights and freedoms of all participants in labor relations, and establishes minimum guarantees of rights and freedoms in the labor sphere. Article 4 of the Code prohibits discrimination and guarantees equal labor rights to all citizens; discrimination in labor relations is prohibited. It is prohibited to establish any differences, refuse admission or provide any advantages that may lead to the violation of equal opportunities in the field of labor based on nationality, race, sex, language, religious affiliation, political beliefs, social status, property status.

Wages and deductions

Contracts and collective agreements establish the form and amount of compensation for work performed. The monthly wage of an employee who has worked the normal working hours for that period and has fulfilled the standards of work (job 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 working in abnormal conditions, for working in special climatic conditions and in areas affected by radioactive pollution, and other compensatory 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 employee's health or property, and if the employee dies, his or her family receives compensation. Deductions are allowed for specific reasons, but they cannot exceed 50 percent of the wages owed to the employee (Article 161).

Working hours

The standard working week consists of 40 hours. Reduced working hours are allowed for those under the age of 18. The number of hours per day and days per week is defined in the contract concluded between the employer and the employee (Article 90). Persons under the age of 14 years are not allowed to perform work that causes harm to health and does not disrupt the learning process according to Article 18. Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (LC KR).

Article 114. The Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic prohibits working on weekends and public holidays. Engaging employees to work on weekends and public holidays shall be done with their written consent in the following cases:

to prevent an industrial accident, disaster, elimination of the consequences of an industrial accident, catastrophe or natural disaster; to prevent accidents, destruction or damage to property;

to perform the unforeseen works which are urgently required in order to ensure normal operations of the organization or its separate subdivisions

on public holidays, work is allowed for which suspension 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.

Time off (breaks)

Types of rest time are (Article 109.LC KR):

- breaks during the working day (shift);
- daily (inter-shift) rest;
- weekends (weekly uninterrupted rest);
- public holidays;
- vacations.

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

Overtime work

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

Labor disputes

Labor disputes are "unresolved disagreements between an employer and an employee on the application of labor laws and other regulatory acts of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as working conditions provided for in a labor contract and a collective agreement (Article 356).

Individual labor disputes are considered by labor dispute commissions, the authorized state body responsible for supervising and monitoring compliance with labour legislation and the courts. The employee may, at his or her discretion, apply to the labour dispute commission or the authorized state body responsible for supervising and monitoring compliance with labour legislation or directly to the court to have a labour dispute resolved. In cases where a labor dispute commission has not been created in the organization, the labor dispute is to be considered directly by the authorized state body responsible for supervising and monitoring compliance with labour legislation or by the court (Article 412).

Complaints

The Law "On the procedure for consideration of citizens' appeals" (dated May 4, 2007) contains legal norms about the established information channels through which citizens can submit complaints, requests and appeals. Article 8 establishes time limits for consideration of appeals - 15 days from receipt for appeals that do not require additional study or investigation, and 30 days from receipt for appeals that require additional investigation.

Occupational safety and hygiene

The right to safety and health at work is established by the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic. According to 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 to work, to choose a profession and occupation, to protection and working conditions that meet safety and hygiene requirements, and the right to receive wages not lower than the living wage established by law.

A 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 employer's obligations with regard to workplace safety, provides for state regulation of workplace safety, and defines the employee's own obligations with regard to OSH. The worker is guaranteed work safety, training and briefing, sanitary conditions, sanitary-household and medical and prophylactic services. The Code covers the establishment and activities of occupational safety services; investigation and recording of accidents at work and occupational diseases; payment of benefits and compensation for special working conditions.

On August 1, 2003 the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On labor protection" was adopted, which regulates the relationship between employers and employees, and is aimed at creating working conditions that ensure the protection of life and health of employees in 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 to employees of state bodies responsible for occupational safety and social insurance and representatives of public monitoring to inspect working conditions and safety measures in organizations and to investigate accidents at work and occupational diseases.

On the other hand, employees are obliged to undergo initial (upon entry to work) and further periodic medical examinations, training and periodic briefings on safety requirements (Article 12. LC KR), as well as to participate in medical and recreational activities offered by a medical institution, if paid for by the employer (Article 16. LC KR).

The Ministry of Labor and Social Development has primary responsibility for overseeing occupational health and safety. Key relevant legislation includes the Kyrgyz Republic Law on Labor Protection 2003, the Kyrgyz Republic Labor Code 2004, and specific regulations. The country joined the International Labor Organization (ILO) on March 31, 1992. The review

conducted by the ILO in 2008 showed that the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on labor safety complies with international norms and standards.

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

12. Grievance redress mechanism

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

In the process of reconstruction, residents living in the selected project areas (schools) will be directly adversely affected by the Project, and social, environmental and other issues may arise during the reconstruction or construction of selected schools. GRM provides flexibility and accessibility in the use of the following channels for citizens/beneficiaries wishing to submit appeals (proposals and feedback) other than complaints relevant to the Project. These types of citizen/beneficiary appeals are handled by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in the same manner as for complaints.

PROCESS FOR REGISTERING AND REVIEWING COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE PROJECT'S ACTIVITIES.

Appeals/complaints can be sent through the following channels

1. Hotline phone: +996 (312) 323837 (component 2); +996 (553) 32-83-36 (component 2); **2. WhatsApp:** + 996 (553) 32-83-36 (component 2); (instant text messaging system for mobile devices with voice and video support);	3. Written complaints can be sent to the PIU: 101/1 Manas Street, 3rd floor, room 6, Bishkek. Also, written complaints can be placed in the complaint boxes installed in schools/Aiyl Okmotu. 4. Oral appeals under Component 2 can be submitted during working meetings in the field (on sites). 5 Electronic appeals should be sent by e-mail: erik2.mes.kg@gmail.com

According to 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 complainant at all stages of the grievance redressal process and ensure that the grievance is handled appropriately.

Communities and individuals who feel they have been adversely affected by a WB supported project may submit complaints to the project-level grievance redress structures or to the WB's GRS.

The GRS will ensure that complaints received are promptly addressed to resolve Project-related issues. Project-affected communities and individuals can submit complaints to an independent WB Inspection Panel, which identifies the fact or probability that harm has resulted from non-compliance by the World Bank with its policies and procedures. A complaint may be made at any time after the concern has been brought directly to the attention of the World Bank, and WB management has been given the opportunity to respond.

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

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

A complaint can be submitted to the World Bank office in Bishkek through the following channels. A complaint can be sent to the Bank's GRS through the following channels:

By email: grievances@worldbank.org

By fax: +1.202.614.7313

By mail: World Bank, Grievance Redress Service, MSN MC10-1018, 1818 H Street Northwest, Washington, DC 20433, USA.

Through the World Bank Office in the Kyrgyz Republic:

st. Moskovskaya 214, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic, email: bishkek_office@worldbank.org ; tel. +996 312 625262.

Complaints and proposals related to Component 2 which fall under the competence of Aiyl Okmotu should be sent to Aiyl Okmotu specialist responsible for assistance in implementation of Component 2.

Complaints and suggestions related to implementation of school construction and reconstruction activities are reviewed by the PIU.

The following types of complaints by citizens/beneficiaries can be addressed under Component 2 of the Project, among others:

- The construction process adversely affects the livelihoods of the public;
- The environmental condition of the area is disturbed during the implementation of the Project;
- Violation of equal rights of men and women (gender issues) related to project activities;
- The condition of vulnerable people (disabled, single women, large families) is not taken into account by the project;
- Women and teenagers were involved to forced labor in the process of project implementation;
- Compensation is not paid in accordance with the evaluation plan of the alienated property and other;
- Any other complaints / grievances or recommendations related to the implementation of the Project.

If the complaint is received verbally during the meeting, the PIU responds verbally if possible, to immediately resolve the complaint. In case of impossibility of immediate resolution, the PIU informs about deadlines for resolution of grievances in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic. Oral complaints are also recorded in the logbooks at

project site, and all grievance will be entered into a central GRM excel-sheet at PIU level to enable tracking and review.

At the local level for the period of construction works, the GRM structure for the contractor and the local community is divided into 3 levels:

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

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

Level 3. Safeguards specialist of the PIU under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic - name, phone number, WhatsApp; e-mail.

a. If, after receiving a response from the PIU, the grievance received under Component 2 is not resolved, the Project will use the Conflict Resolution Commission (CRC). The CRC is established as required, and consists of an odd number of members (at least 5), including women representing local self-government bodies, school committees, local community and PIU.

The CRC shall be established by the Aiyl Okmotu upon the request of the beneficiary and the PIU in the Project area. Decisions made by the commission and agreed between all parties shall be formalized in the form of an order of the participating Aiyl Okmotu.

b. If the beneficiary has any objections about the CRC decision, the case can be submitted by the aggrieved party to the court.

13. Supervision and reporting

A number of government agencies in the Kyrgyz Republic are responsible for the management and protection of the environment, as well as occupational health and safety. The leading agency is the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic, whose powers include enforcement of environmental protection legislation.

In order to achieve the goals of the World Bank standards, in the process of construction and installation works on the sites environmental and social safety, as well as occupational health and safety should be ensured.

At the stage of activity design, the responsibility and responsible specialists of the Consultant on the development of the feasibility study, DED and author's supervision (consultant), the contractor and engineers on technical supervision for each construction site engaged by the PIU should be identified.

Each of these specialists plays an important and key role in meeting environmental, social, health and safety obligations.

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

The Consultant's duty is to:

- Carry out author's supervision in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, according to the design documentation, including the ESMP;

- Provide reports to the PIU on the work performed, in case of deviations or inconsistencies in the project implementation, immediately notify the PIU and take appropriate action.

The Contractor performing the construction work, represented by the foreman and the health and safety engineer, shall:

- carry out work in strict accordance with the design documentation and the 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, provide a monthly report on the work carried out;
- duly instruct workers at the construction site;
- monitor the implementation of safety work;
- provide the requested information to the PIU upon request.

The duty of the technical supervision engineer:

- should be on the construction site permanently;
- carry out technical supervision over the implementation of construction works and environmental measures specified in the ESMP;
- provide a monthly report to the PIU on the work performed.

Regular progress reports by the on-site technical supervision engineer should include information on the implementation of the environmental management plan. This section should include a summary and description of monitoring activities, as well as a description of problems encountered and methods of addressing them (according to the form provided by the PIU).

Ultimately, responsibility for implementation of the ESMP remains with the PIU according to the World Bank's safeguard measures.

A key role in meeting the environmental and social sustainability requirements of the project is played by the PIU Safeguards Specialist.

The PIU Safeguard Specialist works closely with the Project Engineer, the Feasibility Study, Design and Supervision Consultant, and the Technical Supervision Consultant engaged by the PIU, as well as the School Committees established at each construction site to monitor the construction and installation activities.

The main responsibilities of the PIU safeguards specialist are:

- Compliance with the requirements of the World Bank policy and legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Visit the construction site once a month to monitor work progress and compliance with ESMP requirements during the implementation of reconstruction/demolition and construction of the new building; if any problems arise, additional unscheduled visits should be provided; reports should be provided to the PIU Director upon completion of monitoring.
- Supervise and monitor the implementation of action plans for environmental protection, health and safety, relocation and resettlement, and monitoring;
- In case of non-compliance with safeguard measures, a statement should be drawn up indicating the period of rectification of violations for the Contractor.
- Conduct training activities on environmental protection, safety;

- Provide a grievance redress mechanism for the project (GRM), timely review and provide answers to incoming requests, complaints.

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

14. Information disclosure and public participation

In accordance with the Operational Policy (OP 4.01), the WB has specific requirements for information disclosure and public consultation. Disclosure includes the provision of information about the project to the general public and project-affected communities and other stakeholders, beginning early in the project cycle and throughout project implementation. Disclosure is intended to facilitate constructive interaction with project-affected communities and stakeholders throughout the life of the project.

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

The public hearing in the project site of the school in Karool-Dobo village was held on 17 May 2023. The public hearings were attended by 27 people:

The meeting was attended by:

1. the School Committee
2. THE LSG
3. District Department of Education
4. Residents of nearby households/shops
5. Administration and Parent Committee of other nearby schools
6. Parents/teachers
7. Local councils

During the public hearings, information on the technical solutions of the project and the impact of the project on the environment and social environment, as well as the measures that will be taken to prevent and mitigate the impact was presented. The minutes of the public hearings are attached.

Materials of public hearings

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

Кароол-Добинской СШ им. Ж. Бейшекеевой
Дата: 17.05.2023 года
Время: 14.00 ч.
Место: Иссык-Кульская область, Иссык-Кульский район, с. Кароол-Добо

Повестка дня:

1. Ознакомление заинтересованных сторон, в том числе и школьного комитета с проектом ТЭО строительства/реконструкции школы, подготовленного консультантом по подготовке ТЭО и ПСД (ОсОО «ЭААС»), представление краткого обзора предлагаемых технических решений, раздела Оценки воздействия на окружающую среду планируемой деятельности, а также информации о социальных аспектах проектных участков (вопросов временного перемещения учеников во время строительных работ и вынужденного переселения, там где необходимы).
2. Обсуждение представленной информации у заинтересованных сторон, представление исчерпывающих ответов на возникающие вопросы, а также учет общественного мнения.
3. Одобрение проектов ТЭО, раздела ОВОС и социальных вопросов с заинтересованными сторонами и членами школьного комитета.

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 (ОРП при МЧС).

Координатор ОРП Э. Биялиев поприветствовал участников встречи, открыл общественное обсуждение, выступил со вступительным словом, ознакомил о целях и задачах данного обсуждения и передал слово представителям компании ОсОО «ЭААС».

Представители компании «ЭААС» поприветствовали всех участников, вкратце ознакомили с опытом компании, рассказали о целях ТЭО и представили презентации:

- Технические решения проекта ТЭО;
- Оценка воздействия на окружающую среду планируемой деятельности;
- Социальные аспекты школы (вопрос временного перемещения учеников и вынужденного переселения).

После презентаций проекта технико-экономического обоснования, социальных аспектов школы, оценки воздействия на окружающую среду планируемой деятельности и предоставления соответствующей информации были заданы ряд вопросов со стороны местного сообщества.

М. Жумабаев – глава с. Кароол-Добо поинтересовался относительно спортивных площадок. Все спортивные площадки будут установлены?

Э. Биялиев: Да, конечно согласно СНиПу обязательно будут все необходимые спортивные площадки.

Местный житель поинтересовался сроками строительства нового здания школы?

Э. Биялиев: в настоящее время Вам предоставили презентацию проекта технико-экономического обоснования. В дальнейшем команда ОРП МЧС КР, компания «ЭААС» совместно вместе с органами местного самоуправления начнет проводить соответствующие работы. После согласования с ОРП проектов школ, согласованные документы будут направлены на проведение соответствующих экспертиз. Далее будет объявляться тендер на строительство школ. С учетом этих и других процедур приблизительное начало строительство школы намечается весной 2024 года. Сроки строительства займут приблизительно 10 - 12 месяцев.

М. Жумабаев – глава с. Кароол-Добо: у меня есть еще один вопрос, касающийся финансовых средств - предусмотрены ли средства в проекте на демонтаж старых зданий школы?

Э. Биялиев: да, конечно, в проекте предусмотрены средства, начиная от демонтажа до окончания строительства.

Следующий вопрос задал местный житель. Он поинтересовался относительно разницы строительных материалов между первым и вторым вариантом школы.

Качкынчиев Э. – директор ОсОО «ЭААС»: разницы между строительными материалами как в первом варианте, так и во втором никакой. В обеих предложенных вариантах будут использоваться одни и те же строительные материалы. В данном случае, Вам предложен второй вариант как наиболее приемлемый, так как более подходит к данному участку и площадь школы будет немного больше.

Жумабаев Д. Т. – глава Кароол-Добинского а/о выразил благодарность представителям ОРП и компании «ЭААС» за подробную предоставленную информацию и выразил надежду на скорейшее начало строительства новой школы.

Участники общественного обсуждения поблагодарили Всемирный Банк и ОРП при МЧС КР, а также компанию ОсОО «ЭААС» и согласились с проектными решениями ТЭО и предлагаемыми мероприятиями на их проектных участках, и в целом одобрили представленные проекты ТЭО, в том числе ОВОС и социальных вопросов. Также выразили готовность оказать содействие во время строительных работ и активно взаимодействовать по возникающим вопросам, и встречу решено было завершить.

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

1. Одобрить проект ТЭО проекты ТЭО, в том числе ОВОС и социальных вопросов (вопросы временного перемещения учеников во время строительных работ и вынужденного переселения, в случае необходимости).
2. Проинформированы о защитных политиках Всемирного Банка.
3. Объявить дату прекращения помощи – 17.05.2023 г.
4. Оказать поддержку в реализации проекта.

Участники встречи:

ФИО	должность	подпись
Жумабаев Д.Т	Глава А/О	[подпись]
Жумабаев М.М	айыл башчы	[подпись]
Ансатарова Н.Ж.	Директор шк.	[подпись]
Одурбонов С.		[подпись]
Даниярбайв К.		[подпись]
Гулдобек уулу А		[подпись]
Асанамова Г	мугалим	[подпись]
Турдукеев Б		[подпись]
Ачакеев Д		[подпись]
Касымакунова Г.	мугалим	[подпись]
Исмаилова Д.О		[подпись]
Нурбекова Ж.Н	мугалим	[подпись]
Талайбекова М	мугалим	[подпись]
Турусбекова Т.	Мугалим	[подпись]

ФИО	должность	подпись
Абдыкеримова	сем м/с	
Дорбенова	үй кожейкасы	
Орозбаева	үйдо	
Суйналиева	үйдо	
Исмаилова	үйдо	
Молдобаева Г.	үйдо	
Жолдоева Алима	мугалим	
Шамбетова А.	мугалим	
Жидебаев Улан	айыл тургуну	
Дюшеев Майрамбек		
Жумабекова Бурул		
Кадырова Жаныйгуль	ашпозчу	
Кубатбек к Перизат	мугалим	
Бейшеналиева Венера	мугалим	
Уркасымова Анара	мугалим	

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

Дата: 17 мая 2023 года
Время: 14.00 ч.
Место: Кароол-Добинская СШ им. Ж. Бейшекеева с. Боз-Учук, Ак-Сууйский район, Иссык-Кульская область

Список участников

	ФИО	Должность	Контакты	Подпись
1.	Жумабаев Данияр Турабекович	Глава А/О	0706 777040 0558 020 020	
2.	Жумабаев Мырлан Медетбекович	Кароол - Добо айыл башчысы	0500830835	
3.	Аманатарова Нургул Жакыпжановна	Ж. Бейшекеев мектебинин директору	07070341 19	
4.	Одуранов С			
5.	Дүйшөнбайев К.			
6.	Гулдобек уА.		0708 150293	

7.	Асанакиева Гулкайыр	Ж. Бейшекеев мектебинин мугалими	0707417571	
8.	Касымакунова Гулнура	Ж. Бейшекеев мектебинин мугалими	0707931941	
9.	Исманова Динора.	Короол Добо айыл тургуну.	05046065,14	
10.	Нурбекова Жазгул	Ж. Бейшекеев мектебинин мугалими	0706785543	
11.	Талайбекова Мээркуль	Ж. Бейшекеев мектебинин мугалими	0505 15 18 88	
12.	Нурусбекова Гулсине	Ж. Бейшекеев мектебинин мугалими	0704190885	
13.	Абдикеримова Гулзат	ААН Короол-Добо уй-булоолук медайымы	0708997760	
14.	Дорбекова Гулбарчын	уй кожайкесы	0708 5923 29	

15.	Орозбаева Назгуль	үйдө	0706 01 25 85	
16.	Сүйкалиева Самара	айыл турғуну	0704512004	
17.	Исмаилова	үйдө	0501849110	
18.	Молдобаева Ғ.	үйдө	0708875737	
19.	Кадырова Алина	лугалин	0708992212	
20.	Шамбетова Айжан	лугалин	0700198902	
21.	Жидебаев Улан	айыл турғуну	0708992212	
22.	Жумабекова Бүбүл	айыл турғуну	0709875753	

23.	Дюшеев Майрамбек	айыл түргуну	0500242364	[signature]
24.	Кубатбек к Перизат	мугалим	0702639903	[signature]
25.	Кодорова Таалайгуль	повар	0708338495	[signature]
26.	Бейшеналиева Венера	мугалим	0700167986	[signature]
27.	Уркасымова Анара	мугалим	0709768530	[signature]
28.				
29.				
30.				

Appendix 2

Photo of the public consultation

Photo 9. Participants of public discussion in Karool-Dobo village

Photo 10. Participants of public discussion in Karool-Dobo village