

# Social Due Diligence Report

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June 2021

## Kyrgyz Republic: Issyk – Kul Wastewater Management Project Expansion/construction of sewerage network in Balykchy

Prepared by the Department of Drinking Water Supply and Sewerage Development (DDWSSD) under the Ministry of Transport, Architecture, Construction and Communications of the Kyrgyz Republic in consortium with Temelsu International Engineering Inc. for the Asian Development Bank.

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## List of Abbreviations

<b>ADB</b>	— Asian Development Bank
<b>AHs</b>	— Affected households
<b>APs</b>	Affected persons
<b>DDWSSD</b>	— The Department of Drinking Water Supply and Sewerage Development
<b>DMS</b>	— Detailed Measurement Survey
<b>WWTP</b>	— Wastewater Treatment Plant
<b>DSC</b>	— Design and Supervision Consultant
<b>EA</b>	— Executing Agency
<b>GKR</b>	— Government of Kyrgyz Republic
<b>GRG</b>	— Grievance Redress Group
<b>GRM</b>	— Grievance Redress Mechanism
<b>HH</b>	— Household
<b>ISDP</b>	— Issyk-Kul Sustainable Development Project
<b>IWMP</b>	— Issyk-Kul Wastewater Management Project
<b>KR</b>	— Kyrgyz Republic
<b>LAR</b>	— Land Acquisition and Resettlement
<b>LARP</b>	— Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
<b>LARF</b>	— Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
<b>LFP</b>	— Local Focal Point
<b>LSG</b>	— Local Self-Government
<b>PC</b>	— Public Consultation
<b>PIU</b>	— Project implementation offices (Issyk-Kul Wastewater Management Project offices, Karakol, Balykchy)
<b>PMO</b>	— Project Management Office
<b>SAWR</b>	— State Agency for Water Resources under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
<b>SDDR</b>	— Social Due Diligence Report
<b>SPS</b>	— ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009

## 1. INTRODUCTION

1. Recognizing the significant ecological value of Lake Issyk-Kul and its region, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic is implementing significant reforms in the water supply and sanitation sector. These strategic directions were defined in the context of national development and tourism in Issyk-Kul as a priority component of the economic development of the region and included in the National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018-2040 and the Program for the Development of Drinking Water Supply and Sewerage in Settlements of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2026.<sup>1</sup>

2. Asian Development Bank (ADB) is helping to improve the management of environmental protection and urban services in the region through the implementation of the Issyk-Kul sustainable development projects. Previously, ADB has assisted to improve environmental management and urban services in the region through the first Issyk-Kul Sustainable Development Project (ISDP-1). The current Issyk-Kul Wastewater Management Project (IWMP) thus complements these initiatives by further improving wastewater systems in the two cities, Balykchy and Karakol, significantly improving health, hygiene and sanitation standards.

3. The project envisages the construction or rehabilitation of sewerage collector networks and treatment facilities, including WWTP, pump stations, pipelines and related infrastructure, which will significantly improve health, hygiene and sanitation standards.

4. The project has two phases; Phase I covers the design study of expansion of sewerage collector networks of Balykchy and Karakol, new WWTP in Karakol and sludge management program and bidding process of the contract packages and Phase II covers construction supervision of construction works. Implementation period is 20 months for Phase I and 40 months for Phase-II having an overlap.

5. The project was approved by the ADB Board of Directors on 20 November 2018 and Grant and Loan Agreements between the ADB and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic were signed on 28 December 2018. The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 60 "On Ratification of the Credit Agreement" dated July 16, 2019 was published in the newspaper "Erkin Too" No. 60 dated July 19, 2019.

6. The ADB confirmation of 16 August 2019 sets the date of the Project's entry into force and, in accordance with the Grant and Credit Agreements of 28 December 2018, the project is to be implemented from 16 August 2019 to 31 December 2024. Kyrgyz Republic Resident Mission (KYRM) is the body supervising the project.

7. Department of Drinking Water Supply and Sewerage Development (DDWSSD) under the Ministry of Transport, Architecture, Construction and Communications of the Kyrgyz Republic (SAWR)<sup>2</sup> is the Executing Agency (EA) for the Project. A Project Management Office (PMO) was established under DDWSSD, Project Director, Financial Manager and other specialists, including Social Safeguards and

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<sup>1</sup>Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 12, 2020, 2020 No. 330

<sup>2</sup> DDWSSD was under the State Agency for Architecture, Construction and Housing and Communal Services under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (Gosstroy) until 2019. SAWR was established under the GKR and DDWSSD was renamed by the Decree No. 383 dated July 30, 2019 of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Resettlement Specialist were appointed in accordance with the requirements in the Project Administration Manual (PAM).

8. Office of Plenipotentiary Representative of the Government in Issyk-Kul Oblast (PRGIKO) is the implementing agency (IA). PRGIKO established the project implementation units (PIU) in Karakol and Balykchy. Vodokanal<sup>3</sup>, through the PIU, will be responsible for the day-to-day operation of the project, in particular for construction monitoring, including monitoring and providing updated information on compliance with safeguard requirements.

9. Temelsu International Engineering Services (Temelsu) is selected as the Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC).

10. As part of the project for the provision of detailed design services, Temelsu provides conceptual and detailed designs of sewer collector networks of Balykchy, supervises the construction of sewer collector networks and wastewater treatment plant. Other Contractor will be selected for designing and construction of the wastewater treatment plant in Balykchy.

11. In accordance with the Contract conditions, the Design and Supervision Consultant prepared a conceptual design in September 2020 and completed the detailed design of the sewer collector networks of Balykchy in November 2020.

12. During the design period, the Consultant's specialists carried out a set of activities to clarify the alignment of the designed sewer axes in order to minimize the impact of the project on household assets.

13. As a result of the social due diligence carried out based on the detailed design of sewer collector networks in Balykchy, no Land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts are expected during construction works and this Social Due Diligence Report is prepared in accordance with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) to confirm the LAR absence and present the related mitigation measures.

## **2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

14. IWMP is aimed to improve and expand access to reliable, sustainable and affordable sewerage services in Balykchy and Karakol cities, and provides the construction and expansion of existing wastewater treatment systems, strengthening institutional capacity and increasing the sustainability of water supply and sanitation services.

15. The project outcomes are expected to (i) improve the sewage system in Balykchy and Karakol, (ii) strengthen institutional capacity and (iii) improve the management of septic sludge and sanitation.

16. The project provides the construction or rehabilitation of sewerage networks and treatment facilities, including WWTP, pump stations, pipelines and related infrastructure, which will significantly improve health, hygiene and sanitation standards.

17. The project will consider improvements in sludge management to reduce environmental pollution from poorly designed and maintained septic tanks, which are mainly used by those not connected to the sewer system.

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<sup>3</sup> Municipal enterprises that are directly subordinate to the mayor's office provide services for providing drinking water to the population and organizations, receiving sewage into the sewer network, and treating waste water.

18. The specific objective of the reported project is to ensure construction of sewerage collection system with treatment facilities.
19. Draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) covering both Balykchy WWTP and Karakol WWTP components and the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) have been prepared to mitigate and address all associated losses in accordance with ADB SPS and relevant national legislation. For components of Balykchy and Karakol sewage networks (SNs) no resettlement impacts were identified during the feasibility study phase.
20. During LARP preparation, the project was classified as Category B as per involuntary resettlement criteria in accordance with ADB SPS requirements.
21. LARF and draft LARP have been posted on the ADB and EA websites in November 2018<sup>4</sup>.

### **Balykchy subproject's description**

22. The sewerage system in Balykchy town is operated by Vodokanal (BVK). Currently in Balykchy, a total of 3,325 households and 106 commercial/industrial/institutional/tourist entities are connected to the sewerage network. This represents about 30% of the total population of the city.
23. In addition, 228 state-funded organizations, enterprises and public institutions, such as hospitals and most schools, are connected to the system.
24. The sewerage system was designed for the time when several industrial sectors were under operation in the town, and the population growth rates of the city were expected much higher than the actually realized figures.
25. In particular, the diameter of the main collector (reinforced-concrete pipe, 1000mm diameter) is considered oversized for the amount of wastewater that the city produces today. Oversized pipes are subject to corrosion due to the low flow rate of wastewater in the pipes and the longtime of wastewater staying in the pipes that leads to the formation of hydrogen sulfide.
26. The existing sewage system consists of a gravity sewer network with a total length of 64 km of ceramic, asbestos-cement, steel and concrete collectors built in the 70-s of the last century, the main sewage pump station, located in the city in Ozernaya street and wastewater treatment plants (WWTP), located 6 km west of the city of Balykchy along the Bishkek-Balykchy highway.
27. The initially constructed Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) were not put into operation, and have been partially operated since 1991 using some facilities.
28. The existing sewage pump station was deteriorated and, in its place, a new sewage pump station with a supply manifold depth of about 5 m was built including a receiving tank and an engine room where four pumping units were installed (2 main and 2 standby) under the 1st phase of ISDP. The capacity of pump station is 480 m<sup>3</sup>/hour. An emergency storage tank with the size of 2000 m<sup>3</sup> and effective capacity storage of 1000 m<sup>3</sup> was built at the pump station. Also, as part of the 1st phase of ISDP a pressure sewerage collector D=400 mm, 2 lines of 6km was built from the pump station to WWTP as well as the collector D=600 mm of 700 m length on Gagarin street.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.adb.org/projects/50176-002/main#project-pds>  
<http://tynyksyy.kg/2018/08/02/podgotovka-vtorogo-proekta-ustojchivoe-razvitie-issyk-kulya/>

29. The planned improvements within IWMP for Balykchy SNs and WWTP according to the feasibility study are:

- reconstruction of a 4,2 mega liter per day (MLD) wastewater treatment plant (WWTP)<sup>5</sup>;
- rehabilitation of biological ponds<sup>6</sup>;
- construction of 10.4 km length of collection sewers in four streets, increasing sewerage coverage from 35% to 45%, and connecting to the primary sewers that were constructed under ISDP-1.

30. The design and construction of Balykchy wastewater treatment plant has been transferred to another contractor, which is planned to be approved no later than Q2 2021.

31. Detailed design of Balykchy SNs approved by the PMO and the EA in December 2020 and approved by the Department of State Expertise under the State Agency of Architecture, Construction, Housing and Communal Services under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in January 2021. According to the detailed design of Balykchy SNs developed by DSC, 10.7 km of sewage collectors on six streets will be constructed, taking into account the transitions and crossings of utilities.

### **3. DESIGNED SEWERAGE NETWORKS IN BALYKCHY**

32. According to the detailed design, the site for construction of designed sewage networks in Balykchy is limited by Kaldybaeva Street on the east, by T. Moldo Street on the west side, by Ozernaya Street on the south and by Tynystanov Street on the north. The relief of the site has a flat, levelled surface, with a smooth slope in the south-west direction, towards Lake Issyk-Kul.

33. The designed routes of engineering utilities are located in the central part of the city on six streets from Tynystanov to Ozernaya str. (Kaldybaeva, Sharipova, Mambetalieva, T. Moldo, Toktosunova and Ozernaya).

34. The area building density is about 60%, with a large number of underground and overhead utilities. The road network of the site is presented in the form of asphalt roads and earth roads.

35. SNs are designed along the roadways of streets and along street sections with total length 10.7 km, by an "open method" underground laying at a laying depth of 1.7 to 3.5 m. The slopes of the pipelines along the route are determined based on the permissible flow rates of wastewater, taking into account the natural topography.

36. Sewage networks are designed from corrugated HDPE sewage pipes Korsis  $\varnothing 200$  mm and transitions -  $\varnothing 150$  mm. Along the routes, it is envisaged to install control reinforced concrete manholes with D1.5 m with H operating part = 2- 3.5m, with tray elements H = 0.2-0.4m, complete with necks and hatches.

37. Inspection manholes on the projected network are provided at the junctions of cross streets, in places where the route direction changes, as well as changes in the slopes and diameter of the pipeline.

38. The basis of the projected engineering communication routes passing through the streets, with a bed depth of 2.0-2.5 meters will be:

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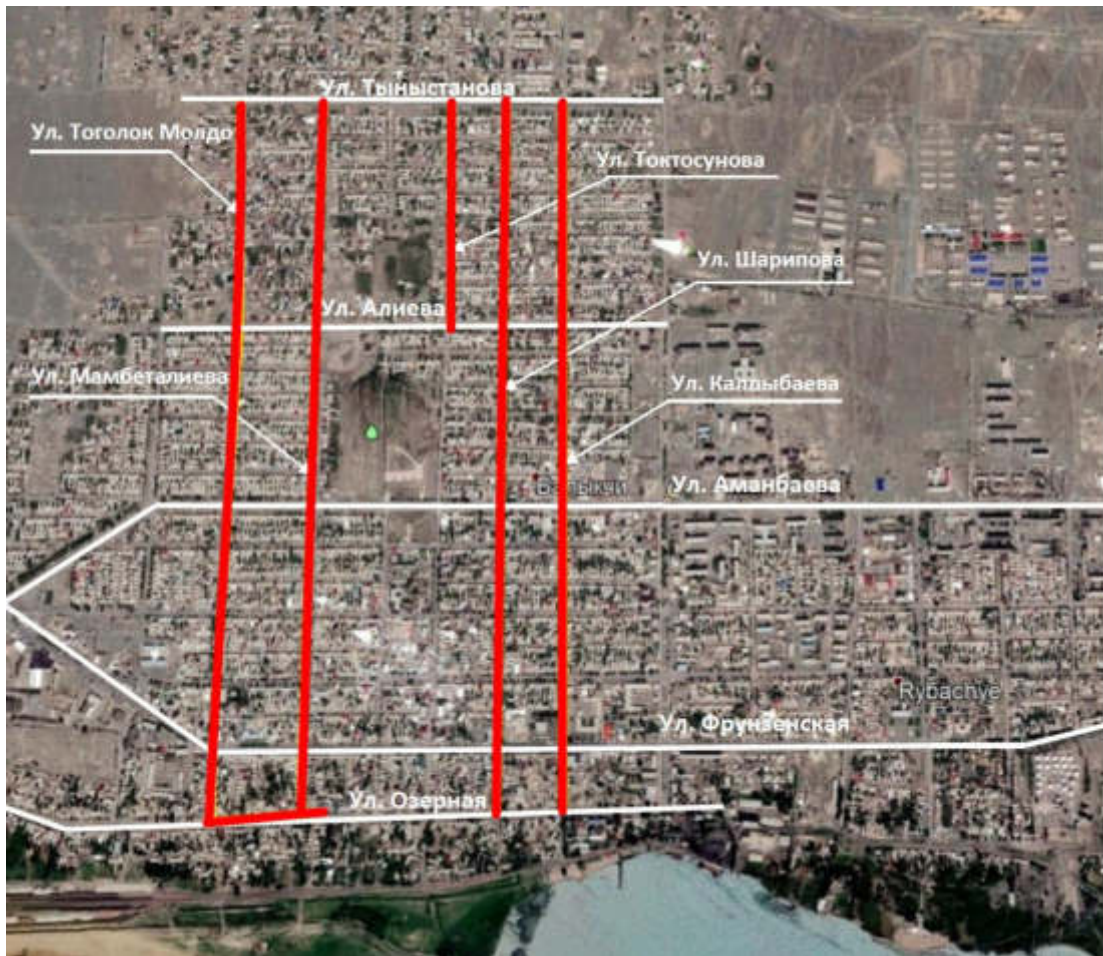
<sup>5</sup> LARP will be updated after development and approval of the detailed design.

<sup>6</sup> If the lagoons rehabilitation is required, additional social due diligence will be conducted.



- along Ozerная St. - fine sands, low-moisture, of medium density;
- along Tynystanova, Kaldybaev, Sharipov, Mambetaliev and Togolok-Moldo streets - pebble soils with sandy filler.

Figure 1. Designed sewerage networks in Balykchy





**Table 1. Main indicators for sewerage networks**

No. sections	Name of sections	Length, m			Transition sections, pcs	Manholes, Ø1.5m, pcs
		pipes Ø200mm	crossing pipes Ø150mm	Total		
1	T. Moldo st.	2013	404	2417	27	85
2	Mambetaliev st.	2312	280	2592	26	97
3	Toktosunov st.	603	110	713	9	23
4	Sharipov st.	2292	294	2586	25	85
5	Kaldybaev st.	1706	327	2033	22	69
6	Ozernaya st.	325	-	325		7
	TOTAL:	9251	1415	10666	109	366

39. The section of the designed sewerage on Ozernaya Street until T. Moldo Street is potentially floodable. In the remaining sections of the location of the projected sewerage routes along Tynystanov, Kaldybaev, Sharipov, Mambetaliev, Toktosunov streets and along Togolok-Moldo street, located above Ozernaya street, flooding by groundwaters was not identified during drillings to a depth of 3.0.

40. The design for SC construction includes restoration of roads, sidewalks, and other activities such as crossings with utilities, including roads; Underground electric cables; Water supply lines; Water outlet structures (canal and reinforced flumes); Sewerage pipes.

41. The construction of the designed sewerage networks and structures is planned under the current conditions of dense urban development and tight deadlines, therefore, the construction and installation works are planned to be carried out by the line production method by interdisciplinary teams through "just in time" delivery and installation cycle.

42. The construction area for the linear part of the sewerage networks is a linear extended construction site, within which mobile mechanized production teams carry out the entire complex of construction, including:

- main works- construction, installation and special construction works;
- auxiliary works - loading, transportation and unloading of pipes, insulating materials and other materials, equipment, machinery, mechanisms, structures, products, parts, etc., ensuring the uninterrupted operation of construction and installation works;
- servicing works - quality control and safety of construction and installation work, ensuring the implementation of environmental protection measures in the main and secondary construction processes, maintenance and repair of machines, mechanisms, social services for builders, protection of material values.

43. In order to carry out a complex of works for laying pipelines, the general contractor must develop a Statement of Method, which ensures the safety of work under the prevailing conditions of the work.

44. The general organizational and process flowchart of construction and installation works, that ensures compliance with deadlines, established in the construction schedule, includes the following activities and works:

- preparatory work;
- work during the main construction period;
- acceptance and testing of sewerage structures;

- landscaping and restoration of road surfaces;
- site commissioning;

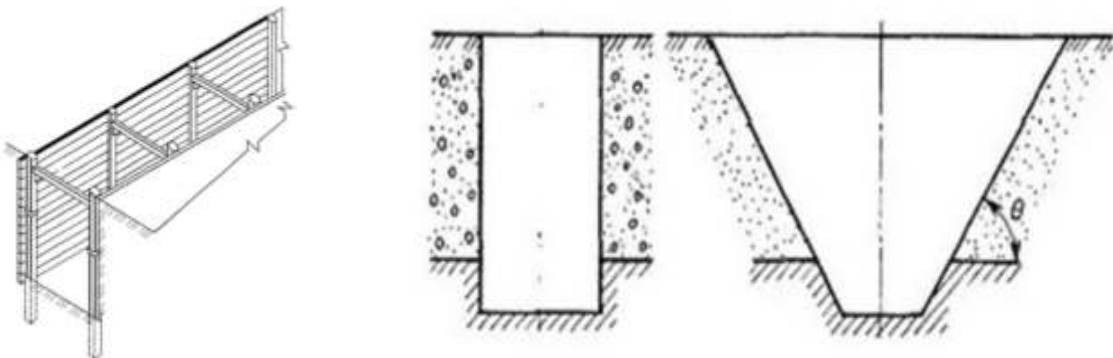
45. During the preparatory and process stage, priority works and combined works should be carried out:

- marking of construction area;
- levelling of construction sites;
- arrangement of temporary storage areas for material and equipment;
- placement of temporary inventory buildings (construction trailers)
- delivery of necessary materials and devices to the construction site;
- organization of parking lots for construction machinery and mechanisms.
- arrangement of temporary access roads, maintaining roads in good working condition;
- installation of temporary power- and water supply networks.
- installation of bio toilets.
- arrangement of outdoor lighting of construction sites and emergency lighting of the sites.

46. Due to the cramped construction conditions, complicated by the absence of construction corridors and the presence of a network of paved roads and utilities, earthworks for trenching are carried out in a combined way:

- with slopes
- with double-sided wall shoring to the profile height.

Figure 2. Types of trenches and slopes



47. Pits and trenches with vertical walls without shoring in non-rocky and unfrozen soils above the groundwater level and in the absence of underground structures nearby are allowed to a depth of no more than, m:

- 1.0 — in bulk, sandy and coarse-grained soils;
- 1.25 — in sandy loam;
- 1.50 — in loams and clays.

48. Trenches with a depth of 1.0 to 3.0 m should be excavated with shoring by wooden shields and boards with a thickness of at least 5 cm. Trenches with a width of 2.0 m should be excavated with shoring by temporary wooden shields and installing of temporary metal struts.

49. In accordance with safety rules, bridges with a width of at least 1.0 m should be installed in places of crossing through trenches, fenced on both sides by handrails

with a height of at least 1.1 m with a continuous sheathing from the bottom to a height of 0.15 m and with an additional guard rail at a height of 0 , 5 m from the flooring.

50. A width of right-of-way depends on a depth of trenches at each project area.

51. At the intersection with power lines, it may be necessary to relocate one or more power poles to short distances. Damaged parts of the existing ditch networks will be restored within the boundaries of the municipal lands. In some areas, the construction of sewer networks is planned near the front gardens and existing ditch networks.

52. On these sites, it is planned to carry out construction works in strict accordance with the technical conditions issued by the Balykchy Vodokanal and to conduct social monitoring activities regularly.

53. During the construction of sewage networks, partial cutting of trees and possible relocation of green spaces will be carried out. The relocation of green spaces and planting of replacement trees is also provided on municipal land.

54. However, some utilities may not be specified in the detailed design. This is eventual mainly because of the lack of information about their location or because of their unauthorized installation. They will be identified and moved during the Project implementation.

55. Operation of communication lines, water supply, electricity supply, telecommunications and internet services may be disrupted for short periods during crossing with these utilities. The work will be organized in such a way as to ensure uninterrupted traffic and movement of people. Particular attention will be paid to ensuring unhindered access to the stores for deliveries and access to customers. To minimize the impact before the start of the crossing with utilities, people and entrepreneurs will be informed about the dates and time of interruption of utilities' work.

56. Information about planned power outages will be provided 2-3 days in advance through existing local information channels. The representatives of District Electric Services and Vodokanal, together with representatives of local authorities, will inform local residents (each house) about the upcoming power outage in advance. The intersection with water pipes is planned to carry out within a short period, as a comprehensive preparatory work will be done in advance.

57. When carrying out earthworks in the areas of linear structures, excavation soils are transported by road to temporary dumps: 1) at the intersection of st. Mambetaliev and st. Aliyev with an area of 0.85 hectares and 2) at the intersection of st. Amanbaeva and Kyrgyz Komur with an area of 1.0 hectares. All these land plots are municipal and agreed with local authorities. Plan of sites and photos in Annex 1.

58. The average distance of transporting excess soil to the dump, as well as the delivery of the reserve soil is up to 5 km. The layout of sites is given in ANNEX 1.

59. Technical and economic indicators determined the estimated duration of construction - 18.5 months and the maximum number of employees - 37 people.

60. To ensure industrial and fire safety and compliance with occupational safety during construction and installation work, all personnel involved in construction shall be instructed in safe work practices.

#### **4. PURPOSE OF SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE REPORT**

61. The main purpose of this Social Due Diligence (SDD) is to verify that there are no Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) impacts expected during SC construction activities, including economic and/or physical resettlement, permanent and temporary.

62. This Social Safeguards Due Diligence Report complies with applicable Kyrgyz law and the requirements of ADB SPS. The report is prepared to: (i) confirm that there is no LAR impact; (ii) present public consultation results and identify mechanisms for GRM and monitoring during SC construction; (iii) provide the necessary survey, consultation, and preparation of a Corrective Action Plan in the event of unanticipated impacts of LAR; and (iv) ensure full compliance with ADB SPS 2009.

#### **5. SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE APPROACH**

63. Specialists on Social safeguards and Resettlement of PMO and DSC conducted a due diligence survey between September and November 2020 based on the conceptual design. The results of preliminary survey are subsequently confirmed by the detailed design approved by the PMO and the EA in December 2020 and approved by the state expertise in January 2021. The following activities were carried out as a part of the social due diligence:

- (i) Desk (office) analysis. The desk review was conducted prior to the field survey on the conceptual design the Balykchy SNs and the layout of sewage collectors. The purpose of the desk analysis was to obtain as much information as possible about the layout of the designed sewerage collector networks to be surveyed.
- (ii) Field surveys. In October-November 2020, field studies of the designed SNs were carried out on site with the participation of representatives of Architectural Department, Vodokanal, the Mayor's office and State Registration Service. A visual inspection was conducted to verify that the project will have no impact on household assets, communications and sources of livelihood. On site, the location of the designed SC axes, distances to household plots, fences and trees, and other real estate, including commercial pavilions, was surveyed. Photo of the survey attached in ANNEX 2.
- (iii) Measures have been taken to avoid LAR impacts. During the detailed design phase, social due diligence was conducted to determine the project impact on households and their assets. The field studies were conducted jointly with engineers and representatives of Local Self-Government and the Department of Architecture and Urban Planning to verify and confirm that SN works, including works related to the crossing with other utilities' networks, will be carried out within the right-of-way and does not cause impacts on households (neither permanent nor temporary).
- (iv) Public Consultations and Information Disclosure. During SDD the public consultation was held on 30 October 2020 for target household (HH) groups and local communities, where the basic principles of ADB SPS and the mechanism for handling appeals and complaints have been explained. The details are given in the chapter below.

64. Both the desk review results and the field survey results provided sufficient information for a preliminary justification for absence of LAR impact. Based on the

results of the joint work, the designers of SNs determined options for SC routes without social impacts on households.

65. Detailed field studies were conducted jointly with the engineers and representatives of local authorities and local unit of the State Institution “Cadastre” under the State Agency on Land Resources under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to verify and confirm that work related to the crossing with other utilities’ networks will be carried out within the right-of-way and does not cause impacts on households (neither permanent nor temporary).

66. As a result of social due diligence conducted this SDD report is prepared which is the subject for ADB approval before the commencement of civil works on expansion/construction of sewerage network in Balykchy.

#### **6. MITIGATION MEASURES BEFORE RELOCATION OF UTILITIES IDENTIFIED DURING CIVIL WORKS (IF ANY)**

67. Social Due Diligence of the utilities to be relocated found during the construction of SNs (if any) will include the following activities:

- (i) The contractor informs the DSC of the identified and crossed utilities which are subject of relocation;
- (ii) The DSC team comprising an engineer, safeguards specialists, reviews the relevant design documents and detailed documents related to utilities, if available;
- (iii) The DSC team including safeguards specialists, work with contractors/subcontractors to conduct site visits and review options for relocation of identified utilities to avoid/minimize impacts;
- (iv) The DSC engineers prepare a plan to relocate/intersect with the identified utilities and approve it in accordance with the existing regulations. Information on existing transitions and crossings are given in the Annex 3.
- (v) Based on the approved plan of relocation/intersection with utilities, the DSC team, including safeguards specialists, works with the relevant state and local authorities to have a site visit to take measurements and determine impacts, if any;

68. Mitigation measures will closely be monitored by PMO, PIU and DSC to ensure that access to the shops, private homes and government offices is not affected, either permanently or temporarily.

#### **7. MEASURES FOR UNFORESEEN IMPACTS**

69. If adverse LAR impacts cannot be avoided, LAR procedure adopted for this project and described in the draft LARP and LARF will be followed. The Corrective Action Plan will be prepared, reviewed and approved by the Executing Agency and ADB and published on their respective websites, and all affected persons (APs) will be compensated before the commencement of construction.

70. One of the key principles is that in the case of LAR impacts due to the crossing with utilities, all compensation and livelihood restoration assistance will be documented and paid in accordance with the agreed and adopted Entitlement Matrix for this project (ANNEX 4).

71. In the event of unanticipated impact, the DSC will work with the Contractor/Subcontractor to implement mitigation measures to ensure:

- Organization of work on the crossing of utilities in such a way as to ensure the uninterrupted movement of traffic and people;
- absence of permanent or temporary impact on access to stores, private homes, and government offices;
- Minimization of time period of interruptions in such services as water supply and electricity supply, telecommunications and Internet services;
- Information about planned power outages caused by the activities is provided 2-3 days in advance through existing local information channels. Information is distributed through representatives of the local district electric services, which are responsible for a particular site, and through local authorities. They report it to PIU and activists by phone and at meetings. The same mechanism applies to other works connected to crossings with utilities.
- Monitoring to ensure the implementation of construction work within the established boundaries and in accordance with the approved plan.

72. The procedure to be followed in the case of LAR impacts will include the following activities:

- (i) Necessary consultations with affected persons (AP);
- (ii) List of losses - identifying and evaluating the characteristics of the affected assets;
- (iii) Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) -measurements of project-affected land plots, buildings and structures, and the number and types of other affected assets, income and other livelihoods.
- (iv) Valuation of impacted assets based on replacement cost - evaluation of compensation amount for lost assets, income and other livelihoods and benefits to develop a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) budget.
- (v) Census - determining the exact number of HHs and their members, including some social characteristics such as gender and ethnicity.
- (vi) Social and Economic Survey (SES) - determining the current socio-economic condition of affected individuals, families and business owners, and the impact of the Project on their livelihoods.
- (vii) Preparation of a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) approved and published by the EA and ADB;
- (viii) Implementation of the CAP and no objections from ADB for the commencement of SNs construction.

## **8. KEY FINDINGS OF SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE**

73. The results of SDD conducted jointly by Social Specialists of PMO and DSC determined that land acquisition and resettlement will not be required during the construction of the sewerage collectors in Balykchy. All work will be carried out within the boundaries of municipal lands.

74. Sewer networks are designed based on the actual and prospective development in accordance with the technical conditions issued by the Balykchy Vodokanal.

75. Social safeguards monitoring will be conducted during the construction period by social specialists together with the Contractor's engineers and representatives of local authorities and cadastral authority.

76. Work will be implemented and coordinated with the representatives of local authority, representatives of utility owners, such as the District Electrical Service (DES), KyrgyzTelecom, and other project participants, including the Contractor, Subcontractors, and DSC.

77. The Contractor will be responsible for regular dissemination of information about intersections with utilities. DSC will supervise the implementation of these measures.

78. The information on utility relocation and related mitigation measures will be included in the Contractor's and DSC's reports on an ongoing basis.

## **9. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION**

79. During SDD for expansion/construction of sewerage network in Balykchy the public consultation was held on 30 October 2020 for target household (HH) groups and local communities, including residents of the streets where the construction work will take place and commercial pavilion owners according to their location. The representatives of the City Kenesh as well as NGO "Orukzar" participated the public consultation where DSC's Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists explained the basic principles of ADB SPS and the mechanism for handling appeals and complaints.

80. The conceptual design data and the collected information formed the basis for the preparation of information brochures in Russian distributed among HH and for conducting public consultations. Information brochure is in ANNEX 5.

81. Questions and suggestions made by participants during the public consultations were mainly focused on the duration of interruptions in utilities operation, prompt informing about the schedule of crossing utilities in certain places and payments in case of impacts on private land and property of people. The following table summarizes the questions and suggestions - a summary of the concerns and available remedies.

82. The Minutes of the public consultation is in ANNEX 6. Photos of the public consultation are in ANNEX 7.



**Table 2. Consultations with communities**

Issues and suggestions	Measures to eliminate problems and suggestions
1. Currently, households are being built on these designed streets and they are beyond the red line. Will they be under the project impact?	The design for SNs construction is coordinated in advance with representatives of local authorities and other stakeholders.  No households are expected to be impacted by the project.
2. The installation of sewer pipes will have impact on asphalt roads in some areas. Will asphalt be restored?	The project provides the restoration of all damaged asphalt covering and other surfaces.
3. For how long will the power supply be disconnected when power cables are crossed?	Work on the crossing of power supply cables will be carried out during the daytime as soon as possible with prior notice to local residents and other interested parties.
4. Will the work be implemented in the right-of-way and on public lands?	All work will be done on the right-of-way, and this issue will be constantly monitored by DSC and the contractor.
5. Suggestion on work implementation related to the intersection of communications in a short time.	The comprehensive preparatory work will be executed, after which the work will be carried out. This will minimize utility crossing time and inconvenience for the local population.

83. According to ADB SPS, APs should be meaningfully consulted and given opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of the project. Under the same principles, APs must be informed in a timely and appropriate manner of the results of the planning process and of the schedules and procedures, including payments and resettlement if necessary.

84. The Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic guarantees for people the right to access information about the activities of state and municipal authorities as prescribed by the Constitution<sup>7</sup>. It also gives the right to citizens to be informed of the allocation of funds from the budget<sup>8</sup> as prescribed. The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on access to information held by state and local self-government bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic requires maximum openness of information, publicity and transparency of the activities of public authorities and local self-government bodies<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> Article 33, Chapter II of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic.

<sup>8</sup> Article 52, Part 3 of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic.

<sup>9</sup> Article 1 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Access to Information available at State Bodies and Local Self-Governance Bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic".

85. During the working meetings, in addition to the disclosure of information about the project through public consultations and information brochures, Balykchy residents and entrepreneurs were provided with detailed information about the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

86. After approval of this report by ADB, the English version will be posted on ADB website and the Russian versions will be posted on EA website <http://iwmp.kg/>.

## **10. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

87. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was established at project preparation stage for timely and proper handling of appeals, complaints and inquiries from AEs regarding land acquisition, compensation and resettlement, environmental and gender issues. GRM was established at project preparation stage according to the order of the State Agency for Architecture, Construction, Housing and Communal Services under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 219 dated June 21, 2018 and updated at project implementation stage according to the order No. 153 dated July 2, 2019. The new order was issued by State Agency of Water Resources under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 145 dated July 29, 2020 in connection with the start of the next stage.

88. The mechanism consists of a grievance redress process at two levels: local and central. A Grievance Redress Group (GRG) has been established at each level.

89. APs have the right to submit complaints and/or inquiries about any aspect of the project, including land acquisition and resettlement issues. Under the established Grievance Redress Mechanism, APs may appeal any decision, action, or activity related to the Project. The APs have all possible means at their disposal to express their claims.

90. Grievance procedures will be easily understandable and available to a third party in resolving conflicts arising.

91. Appeals and complaints may be submitted by any interested individual or legal entity.

92. GRM consists of a grievance redress process at two levels: local and central. A Grievance Redress Group (GRG) has been established at each level. The role and responsibility of GRG is to accept claims and complaints, assess their validity, determine the scale of possible consequences and resolve the issue in a timely manner, including claims for compensation, as well as, ensure flexibility and effectiveness in decision-making and handling of complaints that have arisen during the implementation of LARP, and project implementation.

93. To assist the complainant (s) in the formal submission of their appeals and complaints, GRG has appointed Local Contact Points (LCPs) who are readily available to HH and entities affected. LCPs are located in the cities of Balykchy and Karakol. The Local Contact Person receives and registers appeals and complaints, convenes and conducts GRG meetings, submits the necessary documents and maintains all records, including a log of complaints and appeals.

94. The local focal point in Balykchy is Kolbai Karasartov, PIU Manager in Balykchy.

95. In order to optimize the processes of registering complaints, adhering to the deadlines for the consideration of APs' appeals and operational monitoring of the ongoing procedures, PMO/PIU are keeping electronic GRM Log:

96. The LFP of PIU will weekly maintain an integrated system and database for handling project-related complaints and appeals, with a copy also available in PMO.

97. All documentation related to the project will be retained until project completion and closure.

98. LFP of GRG will be always accessible for all complainants. LFP will review the complaint, classify its type and register in the log.

99. LFP will prepare the necessary information and arrange a meeting of the Local Grievance Redress Group (LGRG). GRG will assess the situation and begin to seek a solution through consultations with the complainant. At this stage, GRG must try to resolve the complaint within 14 business days from the date the complaint was filed. All supporting documents such as photographs, required certificates, legal and technical expert opinions, if necessary, should be prepared, reviewed and evaluated. After the complaint is resolved, GRG organizes a complaint resolution meeting at which the complainant confirms the complaint resolution.

100. PIU representative will monitor the process and timelines for resolving complaints. If a complaint requires expert opinion, additional time may be allocated. The complainant (s) will / will be duly informed.

101. LFP will assist the complainant(s) in formal presenting their complaints to GRG. Complaints and grievances will be handled through the process described in the table below.

**Table 3. Grievance Redress Process**

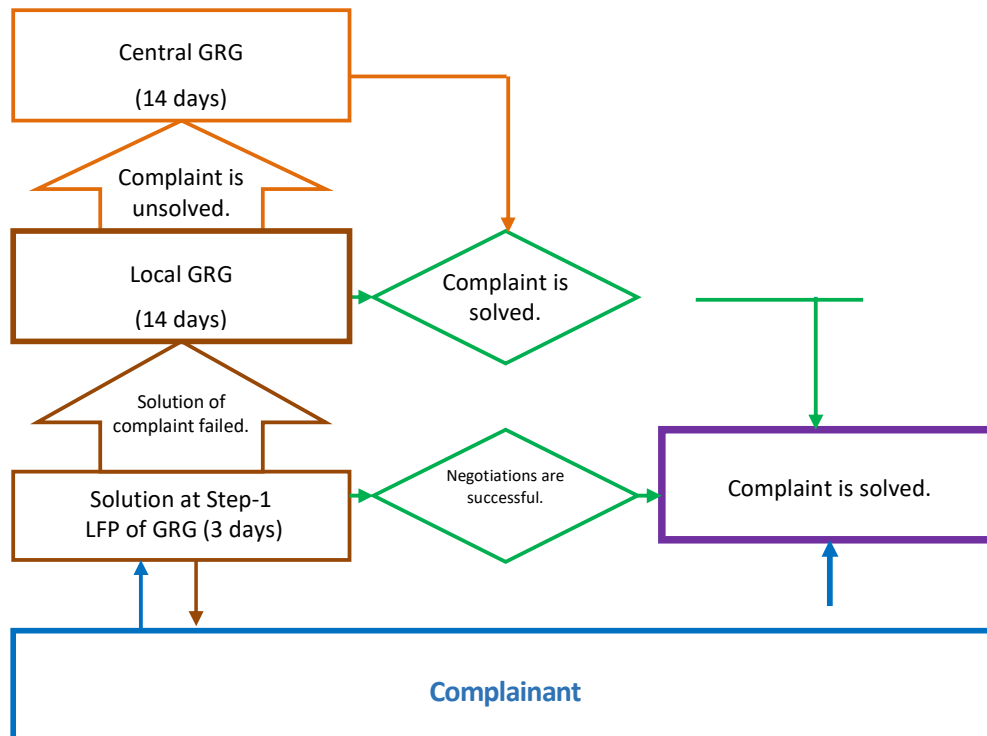
Steps	Level of consideration	Process	Timeline
Step 1	Complaint resolving	At the initial stage, LFP listens to the dissatisfied person and tries to find acceptable solutions to their problem. If the complainant is not satisfied with the decision found, the complainant submits his or her complaint in writing to the appropriate local GRG within three days.	3 days
Step 2	Decision of GRG at local level	<p>Upon receipt of a written complaint, LFP will review and prepare a case file for the hearing and decision of the GRG. The official meeting will be held with GRG on a date set by LFP in consultation with the complainant.</p> <p>The complainant will present evidence (if any) to justify his or her complaint on the day of the meeting at PIU office.</p> <p>LFP will register the applications, accept the supporting documents for the complaint, and organize a GRG meeting to discuss the case.</p> <p>Decisions of the majority of GRG members will be considered final and will be forwarded by LFP and signed by the other members of GRG. The case records will be updated, and the complainant will be informed about the decision within 14 working days after the application date.</p> <p>If the complainant is not satisfied with the decisions, LFP submits a complaint in writing to the central GRG with an opinion and supporting documents prepared at the local level.</p>	14 days
Step	Decision of	Upon receipt of a written complaint, the chairperson of central	14 days

Steps	Level of consideration	Process	Timeline
3	GRG at the central level.	GRG will review and prepare a case material for hearing and decision by the GRG. A formal hearing will be held by GRG on the date set by GRG Chairperson and the complainant. The members of GRG will contact the complainant (possibly with an on-site visit). Decisions made by the majority of GRG members will be considered final and will be issued by GRG Person and signed by the other members of GRG. The case material will be updated and a decision will be transferred to the complainant by PMO coordinator within 14 days	

102. Every effort will be made to address issues at the local and central level, if necessary. All complaints and decisions will be properly documented by PMO and presented for review, monitoring and evaluation. If the complainant is dissatisfied with the decision of the central GRG, he or she has the right to appeal to a court, whose decision will be final.

103. In addition, the complainant may appeal the decision and refer the case to the ADB Accountability Mechanism. The GRG at the project level in no way prevents complainants from accessing ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM)<sup>10</sup> or the judicial or administrative remedies of the country. If the complainant wishes to register the complaint with the ADB Accountability Mechanism (ADB AM), the coordinator must provide the complainants with the contact information of the ADB AM. The grievance redress process is shown in the figure below.

Figure 3. Grievance Redress Mechanism



<sup>10</sup> [https://www.adb.org/site/accountability\\_mechanism/main](https://www.adb.org/site/accountability_mechanism/main)

104. Each complaint under the GRM may require one or more meetings, as well as on-site investigations involving specific technical or assessment experts. Complaints cases that are dealt with jointly by more than one complainant may be dealt with together as one case.

105. To address grievances at the central level, meetings will be held at PMO office in Bishkek or with a visit of GRG members to Balykchy.

106. At each level of grievance handling, GRG will be assisted, as needed, with the professional capacity needed to deal with certain cases. This may include the participation of representatives of government agencies and entities, as well as professional consultants and experts.

## **11. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

107. This chapter details the main agencies and organizations involved, as well as their roles and responsibilities in the due diligence process and social monitoring process for expansion/construction of the Balykchy SNs.

### **Asian Development Bank**

108. ADB is the financing institution of the project. In terms of adherence to social safeguards during the construction of the SC and at the intersection of communications, ADB will monitor the adherence to ADB SPS.

109. ADB will periodically review project and issue no-objection letter for the commencement of construction. In the event of an unforeseen impact of the project under the LAR, approves the preparation and implementation of the Corrective Action Plan and the issuance of a letter on the possibility of continuing construction.

### **EA, PMO, and PIU**

110. Department of Drinking Water Supply and Sewerage Development (DDWSSD) under the Ministry of Transport, Architecture, Construction and Communications of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic is the Executing Agency (EA) for the Project. A Project Management Office (PMO) was established under DDWSSD, Project Director, Financial Manager and other specialists, including Social Safeguards and Resettlement Specialist were appointed in accordance with the requirements in the Project Administration Manual (PAM).

111. Project Implementation Offices (Balykchy PIU and Karakol PIU) were established for prompt management of the project on sites.

112. DDWSSD with the PMO Social Specialists and other specialists involved in social safeguards work, is responsible for consultation and information sharing with resettled persons and local communities, documenting all consultations, publishing it on DDWSSD website, and disclosing information about the project and GRM through meaningful consultation with RPs and the wide public. If necessary, the implementation of the CAP, as well as the facilitation of the resolution of complaints.

### **Ministry of Economy and Finance**

113. The Ministry of Economy and Finance has overall financial responsibility for the Project. LAR budget and compensation payments are allocated to the project budget and approved by the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

### **Consultants of the Project**

114. Various consultants have been involved in the preparation of this report and will be involved in monitoring and, if necessary, conducting social safeguards due diligence during construction of SNs and crossings with utilities. They will also assist PMO with implementation, consultation, disclosure of information, and monitoring and supervising of the Contractor(s) and Subcontractor(s) and provide guidance to PMO on various issues and handling appeals and complaints.

### **Resettlement Committee**

115. In accordance with the Order of the Plenipotentiary Representative of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in Issyk-Kul region № 184 dated May 11, 2018, the Committee on Land Acquisition and Resettlement was officially established,

116. Main responsibility of the LAR commission is to assist the EA to prepare and implement the LARP. Others roles of the LAR commission include: (i) Participation in public consultations (ii) Assisting IPIG to carry out internal monitoring (iii) Participation in GRM, facilitating resolution (iv) Facilitating land surface clearance of ROW after land acquisition and resettlement being implemented.

### **Grievance Redress Groups**

117. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was established in accordance with the order of the State Agency of Water Resources under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 145 dated July 29, 2020 for timely and proper handling of appeals, complaints and inquiries from APs regarding land acquisition, compensation and resettlement, environmental and gender issues.

118. The mechanism consists of grievance resolution at two levels, the local and central levels. At each level, a grievance redress group (GRG) was established. The role and responsibility of the GRGs is to accept claim and complaints, assess its validity, determine the scope of eventual impacts, and timely resolve the issue, including the claims regarding the compensation and maintain GRM as flexible and efficient to address and resolve the claims as raised during LARP and project implementation.

### **Other parties involved**

119. Other agencies and services may be involved for the successful implementation of the Project, including State Institution "Cadastre" under the State Agency for Land Resources under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, Municipality, etc.

## **12. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

120. To ensure the smoothness implementation of the expansion/construction of sewer networks in Balykchy in accordance with the requirements of ADB SPS, a social safeguards monitoring will be carried out by PMO assisted by DSC to comply with the social safeguards provisions established for the Project, including:

- a compliance with ADB SPS requirements that no construction work can be started prior to the completion of social due diligence and its approval by ADB approval;
- ensuring that LAR impact minimization exercise is conducted during the detailed design and construction phase.

- existing the grievance redress mechanism, in timely and effective manner during the entire period of the project;
- monitoring compliance with the requirement for the necessary examination, consultation and preparation of a Corrective Action Plan in the event of an unforeseen LAR impact and its implementation thereof prior any construction works;
- Contractor's compliance with the requirements of ADB SPS in accordance with the contractual documents.

121. Throughout the Project implementation, PMO and DSC social safeguard specialists should ensure:

- (a) monitoring of activities related to the construction of SNs and the crossing of utilities through on-site visits;
- (b) regular oversight of the project's grievance redress system and reporting any project-related issues;
- (c) assist EA in handling the complaints during the project implementation;
- (d) in the event of unforeseen project impact, facilitate the necessary examination, consultation and secure all necessary permits, legal opinions and agreements.

122. Internal monitoring of project compliance with social guarantees will be regularly carried out by PMO, both directly and with the support of the DSC's Social Safeguard Specialist. Monitoring results are sent to ADB through monthly reports, quarterly reports on project implementation, and semi-annual social safeguards monitoring reports. Once approved the reports are the subject of disclosure at the websites of ADB (English version) and EA (Russian version).

123. In addition to social safeguards compliance status/issues, the status of the completed / planned works on the construction of the SC in the reporting period should be reflected in the monthly and quarterly reports of the project. A special chapter on "Sewage Networks construction work" in the semi-annual social monitoring reports will cover the following details:

- the status of work performed, including utility relocation (if any), during the reporting period with photos;
- information on consultations and GRM cases during the reporting period;
- any design changes and due diligence measures taken during the reporting period.

124. In case of an unforeseen involuntary resettlement impact identified during construction, PMO will follow the requirements of ADB SPS, ensuring that safeguards are in place and identifying corrective and preventive actions as necessary.

### **13. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

125. As a result, SDD found that civil works on expansion/construction of SNs in Balykchy are planned within the right-of-way and on municipal land. Therefore, no LAR impact related to the construction of SNs under this project is expected.

126. No permanent and/or temporary impact on the structures used as commercial facilities is expected, also no commercial facilities will need to be moved and/or removed, so no compensation will be required for temporary or permanent business interruption and income generation.

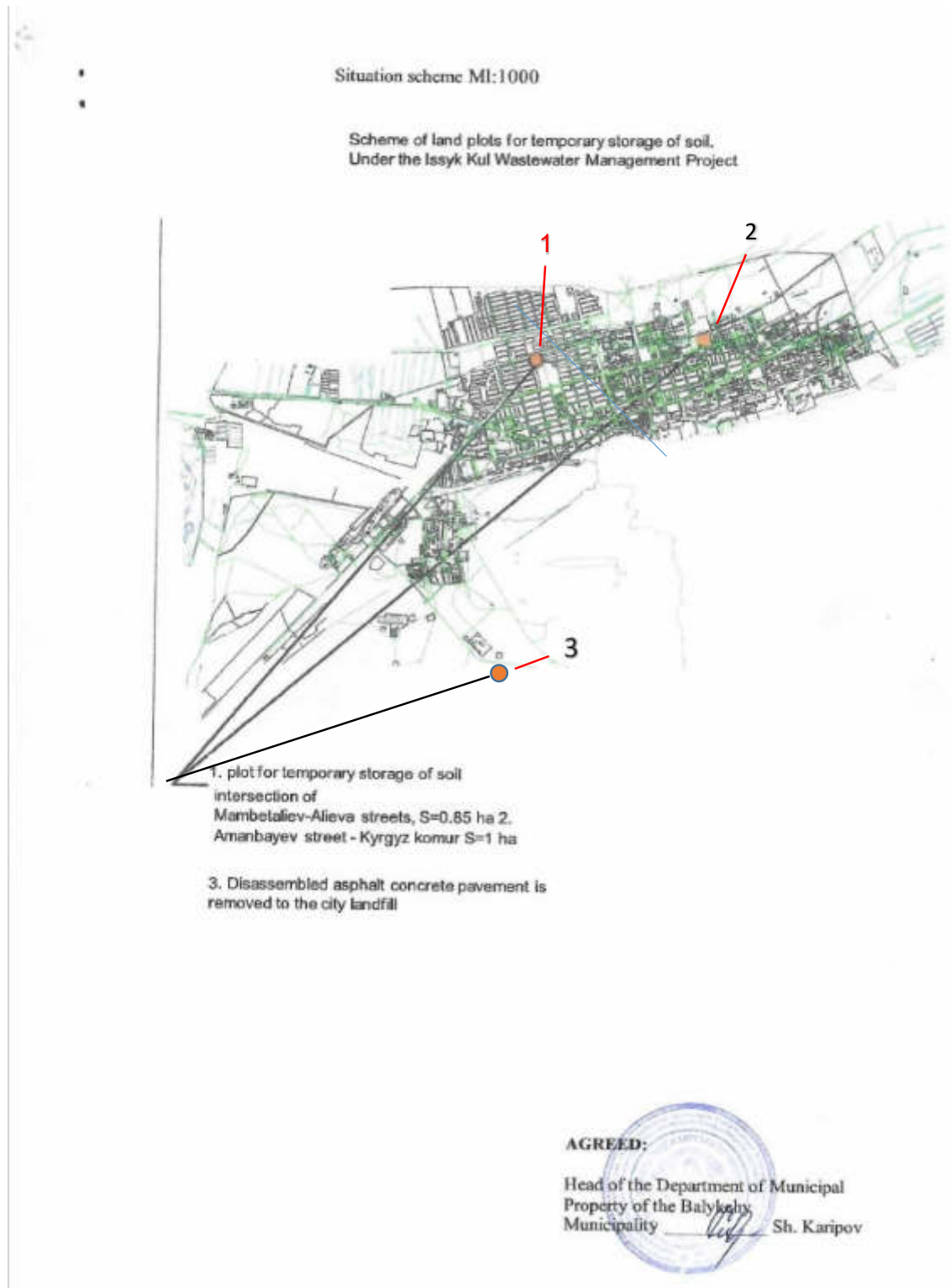


127. Social due diligence is based on the detailed design of SNs and consultations with stakeholders and confirmed the complete absence of LAR impacts on households.

128. Design adjustments have been made to eliminate unintended impacts. In the event of any adverse effects, a corrective action plan will be prepared and the resettled persons will be compensated in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix adopted for this project (ANNEX 4). Continuous daily monitoring will be provided by the specialists of the DSC. The results of monitoring will be reported by PMO in SSMRs to be submitted to ADB for review and approval.

# ANNEXES

## ANNEX 1. PLAN OF SITES



MAMBETALIEV – ALIEVA STREETS



AMANBAEV STREET – KYRGYZ KOMUR



CITY LANDFILL



**ANNEX 2. FIELD SURVEYS (PHOTOS)**



### ANNEX 3. EXISTING TRANSITIONS AND CROSSINGS FOR PLANNED SNS AREAS

Table 1. Intersections with existing communications

No.	Name of utilities	Quantity of crossings
	<b><i>T. Moldo st.</i></b>	
1	Electrical cable	59 pcs
2	Water pipes	21 pcs
	<b><i>Mambetaliyeva Street</i></b>	
1	Electrical cable	3 pcs
2	Water pipes	27 pcs
3	Sewerage	1 pcs
	<b><i>Toktosunov st.</i></b>	
1	Water pipes	8 pcs
2	Canal	1 pcs
	<b><i>Sharipov st.</i></b>	
1	Electrical cable	16 pcs
2	Water pipes	23 pcs
3	Sewerage	2 pcs
4	reinforced concrete canal 1.0 x 1.0m	1 pcs
	<b><i>Kaldybaev st.</i></b>	
1	Electrical cable	59 pcs
2	Water pipes	21 pcs
	<b><i>Ozernaya st.</i></b>	
1	Electrical cable	1 pcs

## ANNEX 4. ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Table 1. Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Application	Type of RP data is in accordance with the draft LARP	Compensations	Issues of implementation
1. Agricultural land within the SPZ with restricted land use	Agricultural arable land with permitted crops within the SPZ (no structures, HH resides outside the SPZ)	Owner - 2 HH in Balykchy - 5 HH in Karakol	No compensation for land and crop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- HHs have the right to continue to grow existing crops.</li> <li>- HH should be informed of the types of crops prohibited by the Resolution;</li> <li>- Support of state bodies in choosing crops alternative to root crops for crop rotation;</li> <li>- Local authorities to consider a change of land use purpose from annual crops to perennial crops (i.e., growing fruit trees);</li> </ul>
	Agricultural non-arable land with prohibited crops in the SPZ	Owner/illegal land user - 2 HH in Balykchy - 0 HH in Karakol	- No compensation for land and crop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- HHs can harvest this year's crop;</li> <li>- HH can continue to grow the existing crops.</li> <li>- HH should be informed of the types of crops prohibited by the Resolution;</li> </ul>
Residential land within the SPZ	Grazing land with illegally built house or buildings	The owner can be legalized under local law - 1 HH in Balykchy - 0 HH in Karakol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monetary compensation at replacement value for the buildings (see pp. 5 and 6).</li> <li>- Monetary compensation of expenses for right legalization.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- HHs can re-build a house and buildings on the same plot outside the SPZ with permission from the local authorities;</li> <li>- HH should be informed of the types of crops prohibited by the Resolution;</li> </ul>
	Agricultural land with houses and sheep barns (HHs have to be resettled)	Owner - 0 HH in Balykchy - 3 HH in Karakol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation at replacement value for the buildings (see pp. 5 and 6).</li> <li>- Monetary compensations for investments to land (see pp. 5, 6 and 7).</li> </ul>	-
	Residential land with no residential structures (the entire plot or its part is impacted, but	Owner - 0 HH in Balykchy - 3 HH in Karakol	- Monetary compensation at replacement value for the entire plot.	-

	Type of impact	Application	Type of RP data is in accordance with the draft LARP	Compensations	Issues of implementation
2.		<p>the remaining land is sufficient for housing in accordance with local law)</p> <p>Residential land with no residential structures (the entire plot or its part is impacted, but the remaining land is insufficient for housing in accordance with local law)</p>	<p>Owner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 0 HH in Balykchy</li> <li>- 7 HH in Karakol</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monetary compensation at replacement value for the entire land plot.</li> <li>- Compensation for non-land assets (buildings, crops, trees). See pp. 5,6 and 8 below.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assistance from local authorities in finding a suitable residential plot in the same area.</li> </ul>
3.	<p>The right to use land for commercial purposes for the use of thermal waters in the SPZ</p>	<p>The use of thermal water for therapeutic purposes is prohibited within the SPZ</p>	<p>Illegal user</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1 HH in Balykchy</li> <li>- 0 HH in Karakol</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No compensation for the impacted area, but there will be compensation for the assets and structures at replacement value. See pp. 5,6,8 below.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>
4.	<p>Land used by the state agency (Department of Water Resources)</p>	<p>Partially affected. Part of pump station Bereke (for irrigation purposes)</p>	<p>Legal user</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 0 HH in Balykchy</li> <li>- 1 HH in Karakol</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation for expenses incurred in obtaining permits/licenses.</li> <li>- No compensation for land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation for expenses incurred will be based on invoices submitted by the owner.</li> <li>- A residential building on the land plot may be used for purposes other than housing (for administrative purposes only) in accordance with the Resolution.</li> </ul>
	<p>Residential buildings within the SPZ</p>	<p>All HHs regardless their legal status</p>	<p>Owner/ user</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3 HH in Balykchy</li> <li>- 10 HH in Karakol</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation at replacement cost for all affected structures, without deduction for depreciation or materials suitable for disposal.</li> <li>- Help in resettlement, for major impact (see pp. 9, 10)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Help of local authorities in search of new land plots for housing in the area to build a new house;</li> <li>- HH will have sufficient time to find suitable land plots.</li> </ul>



	Type of impact	Application	Type of RP data is in accordance with the draft LARP	Compensations	Issues of implementation
5.		The building owned by the state agency (Department of Water Resources) for employee accommodation.	Workers that live in DWR building - 3 HH in Balykchy - 0 HH in Karakol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No compensation for house.</li> <li>- Compensation at replacement cost for all affected structures, without deduction for depreciation or materials suitable for disposal, for trees and crops.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The building can be used for administrative purposes by the Department of Water Resources;</li> <li>- The Department of Water Resources has to provide new housing for its employees near the pump station;</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
6.	Non-residential buildings/property within the SPZ	All HHs regardless their legal status	Owner/ user - 5 HH in Balykchy - 10 HH in Karakol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation at replacement cost for all affected houses/structures, without deduction for depreciation or materials suitable for disposal.</li> </ul>	
7.	State property/ infrastructure in the SPZ	State property  Buckthorn bushes	- Municipal/ state  - 1 municipal in Karakol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No compensation; all state property/ infrastructure can stay within SPZ.</li> <li>- Market price of seedlings, price for 2 bushes per 1 lost bush</li> <li>- Rehabilitation costs (planting)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No new trees shall be planted after the end date of the property census.</li> </ul>
8.	Affected crops and trees in SPZ belonging to HHs to be resettled	Loss of fruit-bearing trees  Loss of non-fruiting trees  Loss of ornamental trees/shrubs	All HHs regardless their legal status which have to leave SPZ area - 5 HH in Balykchy - 10 HH in Karakol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation for loss of fruit trees based on the value of the annual yield from the tree(s) for the number of years required to replace the tree(s) to obtain equivalent productivity + the cost of seedlings.</li> <li>- Compensation for loss of non-fruiting trees based on timber cost.</li> <li>- Compensation based on market prices.</li> </ul>	

	Type of impact	Application	Type of RP data is in accordance with the draft LARP	Compensations	Issues of implementation
		Crops		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation based on one year's crop value at market price.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cultivation will be allowed before construction work begins.</li> </ul>
9.	Allowances in case of severe impact	All highly impacted households (resettled HHs)	<p>All HHs, including informal settlers and displaced tenants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 5 HH in Balykchy</li> <li>- 10 HH in Karakol</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 6-month allowance for rehabilitation equal to the national minimum wage for resettled HHs.</li> </ul>	
10	Allowance for relocation	Transport expenses for relocation	<p>All relocated HHs, including relocated tenants and relocated businesses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 5 HH in Balykchy</li> <li>- 10 HH in Karakol</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relocation arranged by the Project or the cost of independent relocation within the village/settlement.</li> </ul>	
11	Help for vulnerable households	All vulnerable households	<p>Vulnerable HHs as determined in LARP/LARF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 0 HH in Balykchy</li> <li>- 0 HH in Karakol</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In addition to any other payment, a cash allowance equivalent to 6 months' minimum wage per HH and priority employment in the project-related work.</li> </ul>	
12	Compensation for registration of documents	All HHs that bought new land plots and registered a new property	<p>All HHs with obtained land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 5 HH in Balykchy</li> <li>- 13 HH in Karakol</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation for actual expenses for registration</li> </ul>	
13	Unanticipated impacts of LAR, if any	GRG Committee makes a decision on an individual basis	<p>All HHs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation will be based on the above provisions and in accordance with the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) as well as relevant laws of the Kyrgyz Republic.</li> </ul>	

	Type of impact	Application	Type of RP data is in accordance with the draft LARP	Compensations	Issues of implementation
14	Temporary impact	Temporary impact on land	Legal and legalized HHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Payment of the rent of HHs.</li> <li>- The rent will be discussed with the affected households.</li> <li>- The land will be restored to its pre-project condition.</li> </ul>	
		Temporary impact on access	All HH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Contractor shall provide the access to shops and houses.</li> <li>- The construction period will be minimized.</li> </ul>	



# ANNEX 6. MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING

<p>Loan L3742/Grant G0528 Issyk-Kul Wastewater Management Project</p> <p>Project Implementation Office of Balykchy</p> <p>Minutes of the Public Hearing</p> <p>On environmental impact assessment (EIA) and social safeguards during expansion/construction of the sewerage network (SN) in Balykchy of ADB Issyk-Kul Wastewater Management Project</p> <p>October 30, 2020, 14:00</p> <p>Balykchy Municipality Hall 1st floor, Abdakimov st. 252, Balykchy, Issyk-Kul region, Kyrgyz Republic</p>	<p>Loan L3742/Grant G0528 Issyk-Kul Wastewater Management Project</p> <p>Activity 1</p> <p>Opening of the public hearing, announcement of the Program, goals and objectives of the event, acquaintance with the initiators and participants, as well as with the regulations of the public hearing. Welcoming address.</p> <p>Responsible persons Moderator: PIU Manager Minutes of the public hearing issued by: Balykchy PIU Office Manager</p> <p>On behalf of the Client, the Head of Monitoring and Analysis Division of the Department of Drinking Water Supply and Sewerage Development (EIA), Balykchy PIU Manager welcomed the participants of the public hearing on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Social Safeguards during the Expansion / Construction of the Sewerage Network (SN) in Balykchy under the ADB Funded Issyk-Kul Wastewater Management Project</p> <p>Brief texts of the participants' speeches are given:</p>
<p><b>Participants</b></p> <p><b>Representatives of Executing and Implementing Agencies:</b></p> <p>I. S. Irmalov Head of Monitoring and Analysis Unit, DDMSSD; P. Zh. Zheornayev Chief Specialist of the DDMSSD in the Issyk-Kul region; T. I. Mambalaliev Director of BME "Vodokanal"; S. B. Baktybekov Deputy Director of BME "Vodokanal"; K. Zh. Zhunubayev PMD Environmental Specialist; M. Zh. Zhumabekov PMD Social Safeguards and Resettlement Specialist; K. Z. Karaasatov PIU Balykchy Manager; N. B. Kerdibayeva PIU Balykchy Office Manager/Translator;</p> <p><b>On behalf of the Design and Supervision Consultant (Tennessee International Engineering Services Inc.):</b></p> <p>Saban Chimen DSC International Environmental Specialist; Zirina O.V. DSC National Environmental Specialist; Dolgov I. I. DSC Social Safeguards and Resettlement Specialist; Kerova L. L. DSC Design Engineer Pashukova I. S. DSC Design Engineer T. Nosyrbek kyzy DSC interpreter</p> <p><b>Residents of Balykchy:</b> (List of Balykchy residents, who participated in public consultation, is in annex)</p> <p><b>Agenda:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Presentation on Balykchy SN EIA by DSC Environmental Specialist, O.V. Zirina</li> <li>➤ Presentation on Social Safeguards by DSC Social Safeguards and Resettlement Specialist, I.I. Dolgov.</li> <li>➤ Speeches of other participants</li> <li>➤ Comments and Q&amp;A on EIA and Social Safeguards during the expansion/construction of Balykchy SN</li> <li>➤ Summary of the public hearing</li> </ul>	<p><b>Welcoming address:</b></p> <p><b>Moderator – K.Z. Karaasatov, Balykchy PIU Manager (hereinafter "Moderator"):</b> Dear participants of today's public hearing, we announce our public hearing on the environmental impact assessment and social safeguards during the expansion / construction of Balykchy sewerage networks within the framework of the Asian Development Bank funded Issyk-Kul Wastewater Management' project.</p> <p>Today's public hearing is attended by: Head of the Department Drinking Water Supply and Sewerage Development -Ismailov Iskenderbek Sanzholbulovich, Deputy of Balykchy Municipal Kenesh - Kurbayev Chyngyzbek, Director of Balykchy Municipal Enterprise "Vodokanal" - Mambalaliev Tasibek Sanzholbulovich, heads of relevant city services and residents as well as specialists of the project management office – Zhunubayev Kylychbek, Strelnyginch, Zhumabekova Nadezhda; on behalf of the Design and Supervision Consultant, Tennessee International Environmental Specialist, Dolgov Iuri Iurievich – Social Safeguards and Resettlement Specialist; and the design engineers – Komrova Larisa Leonidovna and Pashukova Irina Sergyevna.</p> <p>Firstly, the regulations of our public hearing will be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5-8 minutes for speeches.</li> <li>20 minutes for presentations by specialists</li> <li>2-3 minutes for short Q &amp; A session after presentations (regulations must be strictly observed)</li> </ul> <p>Brief information about the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The total budget of the project is 41.82 million US Dollars for the cities of Balykchy and Karakol.</li> <li>2. The loan amounts to 12.84 million USD</li> <li>3. The loan is 23.68 million USD</li> <li>4. Additional funds provided by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic</li> <li>5. 30 million USD (including taxes and duties as co-financing).</li> <li>6. Executing Agency: The Department of Drinking Water Supply and Sewerage Development</li> <li>7. Implementing Agency: Representative Representative Office of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in Issyk-Kul region.</li> <li>8. Project start and end dates, respectively – August 16, 2019 and December 31, 2024</li> <li>9. Stipendiary body: Resident Mission of ADB to Kyrgyz Republic (KYRM)</li> <li>10. Signing of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 60 "On ratification of the loan agreement" - July 15, 2019.</li> </ul>
<p>Minutes of Public Consultations, 30.10.2020, 14:00, Balykchy Municipality Hall</p> <p>2   15</p>	<p>Minutes of Public Consultations, 30.10.2020, 14:00, Balykchy Municipality Hall</p> <p>1   15</p>

10. The loan and grant agreements were signed on December 28, 2018. Within the framework of this project, a sewage treatment plant will be built in Balykchy that will receive 4200 m<sup>3</sup>/day of wastewater. The tender for the construction of the WWTP is ongoing and the selection of a construction company is underway. And also, in the city of Balykchy, sewer collector networks will be laid on 6 streets. Sewer pipes will be laid from Tynystanov st. to Ozernaya st. along the following streets:

- Togolok, Moldo st. - 2460 m
- Mambetaliev st. - 2670 m
- 3. Sharipov st. - 2810 m
- 4. Kaldybaev st. - 2030 m
- 5. Toktosunov st. - 735 m
- 6. Ozernaya st. - 325 m
- Total: 11km 30m

**DOWSSD (EA), Ismailov Iskenderbek Samylovich:** Dear citizens of Balykchy, participants of today's meeting, I think that this public hearing is attended by the citizens, the activists. Detailed information about the project was provided above. Today we will discuss what impact on the environment and ecology the construction of a sewage network with a length of 11.3 km will entail. I request the participants to be active. Everyone should ask questions without any hesitation. What type of problems exist. There are design engineers who will give a presentation. And after the presentations, you may ask questions. We (Department of Drinking Water Supply and Sewerage Development) are the executing agency in the implementation of the project. Now the tender for the design and construction of a new WWTP in the city of Balykchy continues, has not yet been completed. This is a pilot project - the project company designs and builds a WWTP in Kyrgyzstan for the first time (this is with regard to Balykchy WWTP). Today there will be a discussion on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and social protection measures during the expansion/construction of the sewerage network (SN) in Balykchy. So ask questions, actively participate in today's hearing. We will try to answer every question. Thank you.

**Municipal Kenesh, Deputy Kutashev Chyngyzbek:** Dear citizens of Balykchy and participants of the public hearing. This project was under preparation for many years in Balykchy town. The good news is the completion of the documentation. We have been trying for a long time to implement this project through the City Kenesh, Municipality, and Voodokanal. It is very exciting for our city. We must support the project well, and not miss the chance. Participate actively, here we are all residents of Balykchy, so do ask questions to the project representatives. Perhaps there are specialists among you, for example, in sewage, and if you have any suggestions, you may put them forward. On behalf of the Balykchy City Kenesh, I express my gratitude for the implementation of the project. We need this project. For many years we have been trying to get this great work started. Good luck in implementation of the project. If you have any questions, please feel free to join and actively participate. Pipes and sewage, septic tanks that we dug ourselves. Each of us is familiar with this problem and many of us have become specialists in this area. Therefore, especially men, ask questions and let's see this matter through to the end. Thank you.

**Moderator:** Balykchy Municipal Kenesh provided a great assistance. It has issued relevant resolutions and orders in a timely manner. On behalf of the project we thank Balykchy Municipal Kenesh.

**BME "Voodokanal", director Mambetaliev Tatalibek Ishenbayevich:** Hello, dear citizens of our city. I, as a manager of "Voodokanal" enterprise, on my behalf, and on behalf of our team, would like to thank the Asian Development Bank. Secondly, allow me to express gratitude to all the representatives of the team, the specialists who initiated the project. We inform you that this is a great achievement of our enterprise, since the construction of a WWTP is envisaged within the framework of the project. But you know that all sewage wastewater goes beyond the ecological post. We will build a new treatment facility here. The money was allocated for this only. In addition, 11.3 km of sewage collection networks will be built. Once again, thanks to ADB. Thanks to the project management office in Bishkek for their support. I would like to thank the Architectural department, Deputy corps, City council, Mayor's office, first vice-mayor and acting mayor. For everything that was developed by the whole team. Despite the pandemic, we worked online. My deputy, the chief engineer, and PIU manager walked the streets day and night with the designers, from Olympiykaya street to Ozernaya street. All transverse streets will subsequently be connected to these sewers. If we consider this project, primarily, on a global scale, and on an inter-State scale, it is an improvement of the environmental situation. Working on the wonderful Issyk-Kul lake, we want to leave the best for the next generation. For example, septic tanks are prohibited for the current period. Because over the course of 5-10 years, the wastewater mixes with groundwater, and eventually ends up mixing with the water we drink. Water is supplied through 17 wells in city. Kyrgyzstan has the purest water. We pump it out from a depth of 140m. Why do people pay for water? The water itself is free. And from a depth of 140 m, a pump pumps out. There are 7 wells on the bank of the Chu. Filter, water passes 13 km along the Balykchy-Bishkek highway and through the garden, through Aljajana Street it goes to the office where we work. The total length is 13 km. There are 7 submersible pumps working day and night, as well as centrifugal pumps. Therefore, I think, our people should understand and appreciate what is being done by our employees. Connecting to the central sewage system is a step forward towards civilization. At the moment, only 35% of the city is connected to the centralized sewerage, but if we add these 11.3 km, within 2-3 years, will have 70% of households connected to the centralized sewerage. For information, the pump station in Ozermyi was built to accommodate a population of 70 thousand people. According to the statistics, the population of Balykchy at the moment is 47 thousand people. We have calculated it for 70 thousand, which will serve 35-40 years. Therefore, we plan a third phase, if these wells are implemented. The territory close to Issyk-Kul area, in the lower part of Abzalimanov street, cannot be connected yet. We will try to add them in the next phase.

Thanks to the designers, please, dear fellows, disseminate the information to your neighbors. These funds are loan funds allocated for wastewater treatment for a period of 25 years. Not a penny goes out of our Balykchy budget. It is paid through our Government budget. Secondly, some people think that the money goes to Voodokanal, it is a wrong assumption. The money is in the Asian Development Bank. A tender will be conducted. The designers who won the tender will design and build the WWTP. Out of 9 companies for the construction of a new treatment plant, only 2 companies were shortlisted, from which the winner will be selected. There are international consultants, and international engineers. They are conducting analyses and carrying out engineering surveys. Dear fellow citizens, I am sharing this information with you so that everyone understands the implementation of the project correctly. Thank you very much.

**Moderator:** We would like to thank Ismailov Iskenderbek Samylovich, Head of the Monitoring and Analysis Unit of the DOWSSD, Kutashev Chyngyzbek, Deputy of the City Kenesh, and Mambetaliev Tatalibek Ishenbayevich, Director of Balykchy Municipal Enterprise "Voodokanal". We will continue our work. The purpose of this public hearing is to

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prevent or mitigate the impact of the planned activity and associated socio-economic and other consequences of impact on the environment and households. The presentations will be conducted in Russian language. Hear them out, and then move on to questions. By the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 60 of 2015 the Regulation on Environmental Impact Assessment was approved. We will work on the basis of this provision. Holding of public hearings is another component of the works related to laying sewerage networks on 6 street. Therefore we are holding today's public hearing. Ask questions after the presentations. We will definitely answer all your questions. If you do not receive an answer here, leave your questions and addresses, we will provide you with answers within 30 days.

**Moderator:** The floor is given to the design engineer of DSC, Temelisu company, Kornova Larisa Leonidovna.

**Design engineer of DSC, Temelisu company, Larisa Leonidovna Kornova:** According to the terms of reference, the design institute Kyrgyzprostroy developed the design documentation for the sewerage system in the city streets of Balykchy: Topolox Mado, Membotolov, Sharloov, Toktosunov, Kaldybaev, and Oornaya. The total length of the sewerage line along all six streets is 10 kilometers (600 meters). Considering the natural terrain, as we have a natural slope to the Oornaya Street, the sewerage system is designed as gravity flow. Before the start of the design, representatives of the Giprostroy institute and representatives of the "Yodokanal" management in Balykchy conducted a survey of all six city streets, where sewerage route will be laid. Taking into account the passage of existing communications through the streets, the location of electrical poles, existing transformer substations it was decided to lay the designed sewerage network on one side of the street with the implementation of organized crossings across the street to connect the second side of the street and streets perpendicular to the designed street, that is, to collect wastewater from this quarter. All these works must be performed at this stage, for the reason that after the completion of construction and installation works and the completion of work on the restoration of roads, irrigation network and green spaces, there was no need to disturb the accomplished landscaping when connecting subscribers of the second side of the street. When designing, we were guided by the requirements of SNP ("Sewerage: External networks and structures"), as well as the wishes of the operating organization Vodokanal in Balykchy. In this regard, a tracing of the sewerage network was developed for each specific street. The sewerage network was designed from corrugated sewer pipes NPDE-KORIS and the minimum diameter was adopted for the street network 200 mm. When carrying out a hydraulic calculation, this diameter ensures the passage of the maximum waste flow rates that will come from the subscribers. The depth of this network is taken along the central streets of three meters, and for connecting perpendicular streets it will be in the range from 1, 20 m to 2.0 meters. But it all has been calculated, and the collector is able to accept the flow from the adjoining streets. The slopes of the pipelines due to the fact that we have a very steep terrain are taken as nominal, so that there are no maximum speeds or high speeds that will cause the pipes to wear out or cause sedimentation of suspended matter. The filling of the collector should not exceed 0.7 of the diameter in order to ensure ventilation of the sewer, as this system is explosive. And at the turning corners, as well as where the route direction is changing and along the main route, linear wells are designed for cleaning the sewer network. Diameters of wells are 1.5 meters. All elements of sewer wells are designed from prefabricated reinforced concrete and end with cast iron hatches for operation and sealing of the network. When laying pipelines, since these pipes are polyethylene, the base for the pipes is provided from soft soil, and the backfill above the pipe is made with soft

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soil. All restoration work on the violation of the asphalt pavement, sidewalks, dirt roads, irrigation networks, as well as green spaces are taken into account by this project.

**Moderator:** Moving on to the presentations, the floor is given to Zhirna O.V., DSC national specialist on environmental protection.

Activity 2 Presentation on Environmental Impact Assessment of Balykchy Sewerage Network.	Responsible persons
<p>-Good afternoon, thank you very much for participating in our public consultation. I will provide an information on the environmental impact assessment during construction.</p> <p>Any human activity, including construction, has an impact on the environment as a natural environment, atmospheric air, soil, flora, fauna as well as social sphere. Kyrgyz legislation provides a number of laws that regulate this process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic (2016);</li> <li>• Law of KR "On Environmental Protection" (1999);</li> <li>• Law of KR "General Technical Regulation on Environmental Safety" (2020);</li> <li>• Law of KR "On environmental expertise" (1999);</li> <li>• Water Code (2005);</li> <li>• Law of KR "On production and consumption water" (2007);</li> <li>• Law of KR "On Protection and Use of Part World" (2001);</li> <li>• Law "On Urban Planning and Architecture of the Kyrgyz Republic";</li> <li>• Law "On Accession of the Kyrgyz Republic to the UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention)" (2001).</li> </ul>	<p>DSC National Environmental Specialist Zhirna O.V.</p>
<p>Since the project is funded by the Asian Development Bank, we must follow the ADB Safeguard Policy 2009.</p> <p>Under this policy our project is classified as category "B", which requires an initial environmental examination (IEE) and the development of an environmental impact assessment (EIA). This means that our project has little environmental impact and is of a temporary, short-term nature. Environmental impact is possible only during the construction process. During operation, impact is possible only in emergency situations. The project will not cover the territory of reserves, cultural heritage and forestry, since the projected networks are located only within the city. In addition to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be developed. This is a plan that provides recommended preventive actions that will mitigate any negative impact.</p> <p>Let's look at environmental action plans/sequences and stakeholder participation. How Environmental Assessment generally works:</p>	



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<p>1. Site Screening. Survey of the environment in the construction area. This involves PMO, designers.</p> <p>2. Next - Environmental assessment. Environmental Risk Assessment. EMP, section on "Environmental protection", in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic. This involves PMO, DSC. We are now at this stage.</p> <p>3. Signing of an agreement with a contractor. Incorporation of EMP and environmental requirements into bidding documents. This involves PMO, DSC.</p> <p>4. Construction phase. Implementation of EMP, compliance with the environmental legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic. Participants-Contractor, PMO, WUA, SLG, DSC. At this stage, monitoring of local self-government, as appropriate, will be mandatory.</p> <p>5. Commissioning. Completion checklists. This involves PMO, DSC.</p> <p>6. Operation. Recommendations for operation period in EMP. This involves operating organization, DOWSSD, PMO, LSG.</p> <p>What is our basis? Environmental impact exceeding the established norms should be prevented. All estimates are based on the current background environment. The one that was now, before the start of construction, at the design stage. For example, air quality indicators do not exceed the established daily average maximum permissible concentrations (MPC). Water quality indicators at the moment also do not exceed the MPC, and should not be exceeded during construction. This will be monitored.</p> <p>The environmental impacts of construction are divided into several groups:</p> <p>1. Atmospheric Air</p> <p>Impact factor: Operation of construction machinery. Pollutants emitted from exhaust gases.</p> <p>Mitigation measures. Use of equipment only in good condition. Avoiding idle operation of engines by turning off the machinery. Use of construction machinery with low emissions.</p> <p>Impact factor: Earthworks (dust formation)</p> <p>Mitigation measures. Watering construction sites before and during the excavation works (digging trenches).</p> <p>Impact factor: Construction equipment operation (noise pollution)</p> <p>Mitigation measures. Limiting the time of construction works from 8:00 hrs to 18:00 hrs. No more than 2 units of heavy construction equipment should work at the same time. For sensitive areas, it is mandatory to comply with the maximum noise level threshold of 70 dB.</p> <p>2. Surface and Ground Water</p> <p>Impact factor: Operation of construction machinery (fuel spill)</p> <p>Mitigation measures</p> <p>Use of equipment only in good technical condition. Refueling equipment only in specially designated areas.</p> <p>Impact factor: De dusting the construction site.</p>	<p>Minutes of Public Consultations, 30.10.2020; 14.00; Balykchy Municipality Hall</p> <p>7   15</p>
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<p>Mitigation measures. Use of technical (non-drinking) water for these needs in agreement with Vodokanal.</p> <p>Impact factor: Life activity of builders</p> <p>Mitigation measures. Installation of bio toilets. The exclusion of the formation of sewage on the construction site (preparation of meals and accommodation of builders in a specially equipped building lampost).</p> <p>3. Surrounding soils</p> <p>Impact factor: Construction equipment operation (landscape change and fuel spill)</p> <p>Mitigation measures</p> <p>Operation of equipment in a strictly designated right-of-way. Carrying out technical reclamation after the completion of the main types of work. Use of equipment only in good technical condition. Refueling equipment only in specially designated areas.</p> <p>Impact factor: Construction workers' life activities (waste generation)</p> <p>Mitigation measures. Installation of waste containers at the construction site and field camp with timely removal.</p> <p>4. Flora and fauna</p> <p>Impact factor: Construction equipment operation (noise exposure, landscape changes, earthworks)</p> <p>Mitigation measures. Limiting the time of construction works from 8:00 hrs to 18:00 hrs. No more than 2 units of heavy construction equipment should work at the same time. Operation of equipment in a strictly designated right-of-way.</p> <p>Impact factor: Clearing construction sites (tree felling and cutting shrubs)</p> <p>Mitigation measures. Planting new trees and shrubs to replace the felled ones. Designing the route of sewer networks, taking into account the existing green spaces.</p> <p>5. Social environment</p> <p>Impact factor: Construction equipment operation (noise impact)</p> <p>Mitigation measures. Limiting the time of construction works from 8:00 hrs to 18:00 hrs. No more than 2 units of heavy construction equipment should work at the same time. For sensitive areas, it is mandatory to comply with the maximum noise level threshold of 70 dB.</p> <p>Impact factor: Public Safety</p> <p>Mitigation measures. Safety fencing and hazardous area marking. Safe passage through the construction site.</p> <p>Impact factor: Safety of workers</p> <p>Mitigation measures. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for workers, such as protective shoes, helmets, gloves, protective clothing, safety goggles and hearing protection in accordance with the law.</p> <p>Activity 3 Presentation on Social Safeguard Monitoring</p>	<p>Minutes of Public Consultations, 30.10.2020; 14.00; Balykchy Municipality Hall</p> <p>8   15</p>
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<p>Dear participants of today's hearing, welcome once again. I want to add another important aspect to today's information on the project. I want to inform you that all projects financed by international institutions, just like the present one (of the Asian Development Bank), have their own policy, which is based on many years of experience and includes a number of provisions and requirements that must be implemented. AOB commits implementers to avoid the impact of the project on households and, where this is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, and compensate for adverse impacts through well-designed and properly implemented plans/programs supported by the project.</p> <p>ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement sets out the objectives and principles of the policy, covering three key areas of application:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. environmental safeguards,</li> <li>2. measures for social protection and involuntary resettlement (IR), and</li> <li>3. protective measures for local residents.</li> </ol> <p>This project does not affect the local residents, but addresses environmental and social issues.</p> <p>Objectives of protective measures related to involuntary resettlement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Prevent Involuntary Resettlement where possible and minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring design alternatives,</li> <li>➢ improve, or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons to pre-project levels, and</li> <li>➢ Provide support to affected vulnerable households.</li> </ul> <p>* Vulnerable households - affected poor households (HH), and / or headed by women, the elderly, the disabled.</p> <p>ADB Safeguard Policy Requirements and Principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Involuntary Resettlement: Purpose, Principles, Planning and Implementation of Resettlement</li> <li>✓ Public Consultation and Requirements on Announcements</li> <li>✓ Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).</li> <li>✓ Monitoring and Reporting</li> </ul>	<p>DSG Social Safeguards and Resettlement Specialist, Dalgov I. I.</p>
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<p>Significant impact: 200 or more people are exposed to significant impact, which is defined as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Physical displacement from the place of residence, or</li> <li>2. Loss of 10% or more of productive assets (profitable).</li> </ol> <p>In our case, for the project on the sewerage network of Balykchy, the design does not envisage the impact on households. Therefore, we will not dwell long on the issue of resettlement.</p> <p>Types of impact</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Permanent impact - implies the loss (acquisition) of land required for the construction / rehabilitation of project facilities within the safety / sanitary zone and / or the right of way. And also the loss of property and income.</li> <li>2. Temporary impact - a temporary impact involves the temporary use of land during construction, which may result in temporary losses. For example, loss of crops and / or income during the construction period.</li> </ol> <p>Scope of involuntary resettlement protective measures</p> <p>The following types of impact are distinguished:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Physical displacement: resettlement, loss of residential land or loss of housing.</li> <li>2. Economic Displacement: Loss of land, assets, access to assets, sources of income or livelihoods as a result of             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. Involuntary land acquisition or</li> <li>II. Imposition of an enforced restriction on the use of land or access to legally designated parts and protected areas.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Compensable impacts and losses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Agricultural and non-agricultural land plots</li> <li>➢ Residential and non-residential buildings and structures</li> <li>➢ Crops / harvest, fruit and woody trees</li> <li>➢ Temporary and permanent impact on business and employees involved</li> <li>➢ Physical movement.</li> <li>➢ Indemnity for vulnerable and significantly affected households.</li> </ul> <p>All these impacts are taken into account in the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, but not to the extent required by international legislation and ADB Policy.</p> <p>The main laws and regulations of the Kyrgyz Republic governing land acquisition and resettlement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic (2010);</li> <li>• Civil Code (dated May 8, 1996)</li> <li>• Land Code (dated June 2, 1999)</li> <li>• Agricultural Land Management Law (dated 11.01.2001)</li> </ul>	<p>Minutes of Public Consultations, 30.10.2020, 14:00, Balykchy Municipality Hall</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law on State Registration of Rights and Related Transactions (dated December 22, 1998)</li> <li>• Law on the Procedure for Considering Citizens' Appeals (dated May 4, 2007)</li> <li>• Property valuation standards to be applied by all entities involved in valuation activities in the Kyrgyz Republic (dated 3 April 2006)</li> </ul>	<p>The ADB policy itself and Kyrgyz legislation are in some respects insufficiently coordinated. The main positions of these differences are written in the summary table and are recommended for use. In some cases, for example, for the valuation of land, the principles are the same and the value of land plots for purchase is equally valued at market value.</p> <p>But bank policy provides better compensation for affected households. There is no resettlement in this project and I will not dwell on this in detail. If you have any questions, I will answer.</p> <p><u>Who is entitled to compensation?</u> According to the bank's policy, compensation is paid regardless of ownership, i.e. if we have affected legal or illegal objects, households are compensated. The amount of compensation is determined on the basis of losses; for this, a matrix of compensation of rights is developed and according to it the appraisers estimate losses. But in the existing case, this process is excluded, since the project does not envisage impact on households. The question will arise: will legal, illegal owners be able to receive compensation, and then after our presentation owners of properties will rush to put up fences and pavilions and will demand money. This will not be possible, because the project was being prepared in 2018, it was at that time that all household plots were already surveyed, and after the date of July 2, 2018, new construction of households will not be taken into account, they will not receive any compensation. But during the production of work, all unforeseen impacts and losses caused will be taken into account and measures will be taken to eliminate them.</p> <p><u>Grievance Redress Process</u> There is a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): Local GRG decision: the Local Focal Point (LFP) will accept the appeal, prepare information and prepare a file for consideration at the local level for the GRG decision, inform the applicant about the decision taken within 14 days from the date of receipt of the application. If the applicant is not satisfied with the local GRG decision, the LFP will transfer the prepared documents to the central GRG level (PMO).</p> <p>Resolution of central GRG: The case will be reviewed by the central GRG, and the PMO Safeguard Specialist will inform the applicant of the decision taken within 14 days from the date of receipt / transmission of the appeal.</p> <p>Monitoring and reporting is done. The Contractor reports to the PMO and the Design and Supervision Consultant.</p>
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<p>The Design and Supervision Consultant reports to the PMO. The PMO and DOWSSD report to ADB.</p>	<p>Moderator: PIU Manager</p>
<p>Activity 4 Speeches of other participants (2 mins each)</p> <p>None</p>	<p>Activity 5 Clarifications and explanations on the issues raised during the public hearing and the questions provided</p> <p>Question:</p> <p><b>Ormuakova Zarykhan, Resident of Balykchy.</b> My Name is Ormuakova Zarykhan. I have lived in the city of Balykchy for over 20 years, and I am the head of the city neighborhood committee. I am well aware of people's problems. Now many households have gone beyond the red line. When installing lighting on Kadysheva Street, a number of problems arose with households going beyond the red line. You are saying that construction work will begin in March. It is necessary to conduct explanatory work with the population and begin preparations before that. Currently, households are being built on these projected streets. People are doing construction work, walls are being built, they are fencing with sand blocks. Of course, construction is underway, not on all streets, but on Kadysheva and Sharjov streets. 1) It is necessary to carry out explanatory work with the population living on these streets. And if they all violate the building rules, then our residents suffer.</p> <p>The expansion of sewer networks is good news for all of us. Service life is up to 50 years. Otherwise we were digging septic tanks, for example, I live in a private house.</p> <p>2) The second question - We have an exhalation on along the longitudinal streets, but how are the transverse streets connected to the central sewerage system? Can you provide more information on this?</p>
<p>Answer:</p>	<p><b>Mambetaliyev T. I. Director of BIME "Vodokanal", Mambetaliyev T. I.</b> Thank you. We have been working with Zarykhan Ormuakova for many years. We know you well. We worked together as MPs in the previous convocation. We both are well aware of the problems of Balykchy city. A correct question is being raised. Dear citizens of our city, please abide by the law. It is true, some houses have gone out of the red line. You must abide by the law. During the topographic surveys together with Temecur company, my engineers and representatives of the local authorities did a site visit. During the work, no one came out, yes, there were those who were interested. Therefore such questions arise. I will just say briefly, we will carry out all control from the beginning of construction work. No more than two heavy machines will operate on the projected streets. No work will be carried out after 6 PM, meaning to say, everything is taken into account. There will be no environmental or social impact. Everything will be done under the control and technical supervision of the designer. Restoration works will be carried out after the construction is completed. Of course, we will not demand that asphalt should be made instead of the initial stone road. But everything will be restored to its previous state. If the construction will affect in some places the asphalt road, then all this will be restored. There is no red line contradiction in this project. We make sure everything is under control. If there are any mistakes, then the mayor's office, the deputy corps, we are in control of everything. We carry out technical supervision. We will monitor the construction until completion.</p>

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<p><b>Ismailov I. S., DDWSSD (EA)</b> - Allow me to answer shortly. As you said during the public hearings yesterday, in the city of Karakol, there were many such questions. There will be questions now and then there will be more questions when construction will start. To avoid such questions, a very large informational work of the mayor's office of Balykchy is needed. Today's meeting is being attended by the residents of the city. Heads of neighborhood committees should work in a strict manner. Because it is them who reside these territories. When residents have questions, they will first of all go to the neighborhood committees. When the construction phase begins, this will be an improvement. Everyone wants to live well and wants to connect to the centralized sewerage network. Everyone has a right to connect to the centralized sewerage. For this, it is necessary to obtain the technical specifications from Vodokanal. And you have to go to the architectural department to be included in the project.</p>	<p><b>Mambetaliev T. I., Director of BME "Vodokanal"</b>: I want to make addition with regard to the cross-street connections. Previously, they could not connect to the central sewerage system due to the lack of the main collector. Now that the main collector has already been designed and will be laid, the transverse streets can be connected to the central sewerage system. The designers considered all the various slopes of the cross streets. Construction according to SNIP standards. Street residents write collective statements. Refer to architectural department. The Architectural department defines the connection conditions. This work is carried out on a local level. Take the technical specifications from Vodokanal.</p>
<p><b>Question:</b> Kultashev Ch. Deputy of the City Kenesh - My question to you, Takke Ibraimovich, with regard to the houses on the red line, can we go with you and the staff of the architectural department and solve this issue.</p>	<p><b>Answer:</b> <b>Mambetaliev T. I., Director of BME "Vodokanal"</b> Currently, there are no houses on the red line in our projected network. In installation of the sewerage networks, there are no houses that violate the red line. Maybe there is, but they are not affected by the sewer network.</p>
<p><b>Question:</b> <b>Kultashev Ch., Deputy of the City Kenesh</b> The laying of pipes affects some sections of asphalt roads. Will they be restored? My next question to the designers. What type of pipes will be laid?</p>	<p><b>Answer:</b> <b>DSC Design Engineers:</b> 1) Where we will touch asphalt roads, the project provides for the restoration of asphalt. 2) Corrugated plastic pipes are used. Service life is up to 50 years.</p>
<p><b>Question:</b> <b>Sultanov Nurlan Resident of Balykchy, Public Association "Orukzar"</b>: 1). At whose expense will the connection of subscribers be made? 2) My next question to the DSC environmental specialists. In your document, 2963 trees were indicated on Mambetaliev Street, where you can see so many trees, in Balykchy there are no so many trees. Is this your document? 3). An amount has been allocated for the restoration of trees. What types of trees will be planted? 4). They said that the network's impact on the environment was not envisaged.</p>	<p><b>Minutes of Public Consultations:</b> 30.10.2020; 14:00, Balykchy Municipality Hall 13   15</p>

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<p>When the sewer network is built, where will this wastewater go. After all, you will now have more subscribers. And WWTP is not ready yet. Can the pump can withstand. If an accident happens, because the wastewater will increase even more than it was before, then there will be an interstate conflict. If the wastewater flows into the Chu River. Why are you building a sewer network, when the WWTP is not ready yet. I think both should be built at the same time. Immediately after laying the sewer, there must be a connection. You are saying that the construction of the WWTP will be completed in 2024. If you will now construct the sewerage network and connect after completing the new WWTP, who will dig again if there are problems when connecting.</p>	<p><b>Answer:</b> <b>Mambetaliev T. I., Director of BME "Vodokanal"</b>: 1) Connection of subscribers will be at the expense of the subscribers. 2) All sewerage flows to the sewage pumping station located on Ozerinaya Street. The capacity of this pump is 2300m<sup>3</sup>/day. This pump further pumps wastewater through itself and then through a pipe with a length of 5.7 km from Ozerinaya Street until WWTP, which is located behind the soccer post at the entrance to the city of Balykchy. The question you are asking is correct. SPS was built in the 1st phase in 2017, with a capacity to accommodate 70 thousand inhabitants. According to statistics, the population of Balykchy is 47 thousand people. Therefore, the pump will be able to withstand. This means preparation for 50 years in advance. And the capacity of a new WWTP will be 4200 m<sup>3</sup>/day. The construction of a sewerage network is underway. After the new WWTP is built, subscribers will be connected.</p>
<p><b>Sultanov Nurlan Resident of Balykchy, Public Association "Orukzar"</b> The work should be carried out in parallel. After the completion of construction works it is necessary to test the connection to the central sewerage network to identify defects. In 2024, when connecting, if there will be any defects or inconsistencies, who will be responsible? Designer, Mayor's office, Vodokanal or ADB.</p>	<p><b>Answer:</b> <b>Ismailov I. S., DDWSSD (EA)</b> Yes, we agree that the WWTP should be built first and foremost. But in order not to waste time, we decided to carry out preliminary work and lay the sewer networks.</p>
<p><b>Mambetaliev T. I., Director of BME "Vodokanal"</b>: If the sewer pipes pass through the streets Amambayeva, Frunze, Otkrytyskiy, then during the laying of sewer pipes the asphalt surface will not be affected. Because during road repairs, they already look into account and lay pipes (cables) in advance.</p>	<p><b>Zimina O.V., DSC national environmental specialist:</b> 1) Can I reply to the question related to trees. This is a preliminary draft. When we do the final draft, everything will be calculated. This is a preliminary draft. 2) The types of trees that will be planted will be agreed with Zelenhoz of Balykchy city.</p>
<p><b>Sultanov Nurlan Resident of Balykchy, Public Association "Orukzar"</b> This is always how it works here. At first they say everything is preliminary, or it is incorrectly written, but when we get to the point we will have a completely different scenario. Why did we come here. If this is not the final draft.</p>	<p><b>Minutes of Public Consultations:</b> 30.10.2020; 14:00, Balykchy Municipality Hall 14   15</p>

After concluding the public discussion, participants thanked the EA and PMO, PIU and DSC for providing clarifications and conducting the public hearing.

Minutes of Public Consultations: 30.10.2020; 14:00, Balykchy Municipality Hall

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Based on the results of discussions and raised issues, it was decided that the draft EIA will be finalized by the DSC and submitted to the State Expertise.

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**ANNEX 7. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING, 30 OCTOBER 2020 (PHOTOS)**

