Social Due Diligence Report

Project №: Issyk-Kul Wastewater Management Project

Sub-projects:
- SPS-4 and sewage collector from SPS-4 to SPS-2
- 28 manholes on the collector of Karakol WWTP and
- 200 m crossing Karakol River (additional works)

ADB Loan and Grant: L3742-KGZ; G0628-KGZ

Project No.: 50176-002

April 2023

Prepared by the Department of Construction and Engineering Infrastructure (DCEI) under the State Agency for Architecture, Construction and Housing and Communal Services under the Cabinet of the Kyrgyz Republic in the consortium of Temelsu International Engineering Inc., Design and Supervision Consultant for Asian Development Bank.

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ADB	—	Asian Development Bank
AH	—	Affected Households
AP		Affected persons
DCEI	—	The Department of Construction and Engineer Infrastructure (under the State Agency for Architecture, Construction, Housing and Communal Services Under the Cabinet of the Kyrgyz Republic)
DMS	—	Detailed Measurement Survey
DP	—	Displaced Persons
DSC	—	Design and Supervision Consultant
EA	—	Executing Agency
GRG	—	Grievance Redress Group
GRM	—	Grievance Redress Mechanism;
HH	—	Household
ISDP	—	Issyk-Kul Sustainable Development Project
IWMP	—	Issyk-Kul Wastewater Management Project
KR	—	Kyrgyz Republic
LAR	—	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARP	—	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LARF	—	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
LFP	—	Local Focal Point
LSG	—	Local Self-Government
PC	—	Public Consultation
PIU	—	Project implementation offices (Issyk-Kul Wastewater Management Project offices, Karakol, Balykchy)
PMO	—	Project Management Office
SDDR	—	Social Due Diligence Report
ADB SPS 2009	—	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009
WWTP	—	Wastewater Treatment Plants

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.[1]

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 wastewater treatment plants (WWTP), sewage pump stations (SPS), pipelines and related infrastructure, which will significantly improve health, hygiene and sanitation standards.

4. The project is formed of the 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. 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. The Department of Construction and Engineer Infrastructure under the State Agency for Architecture, Construction, Housing and Communal Services Under the Cabinet of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereafter DCEI) is the Executing Agency of 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).

8. The Office of the Plenipotentiary Representative of the President in Issyk-Kul region is the Implementing Agency (IA), that established the project implementation offices (PIOs) in Karakol and Balykchy. Vodokanals[2], through the PIU, will be responsible

[1]Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 12, 2020, 2020 No. 330

[2] 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.

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.

10. As part of the project for the provision of detailed design services, Temelsu provides conceptual and detailed designs of sewer collector networks of Karakol, supervises the construction of sewer collector networks and wastewater treatment plant. At present, a contract was signed with the consortium of JV Hayat Group LLC and Bioworks Verfahrenstechnik Gmbh" for the design and build of Karakol WWTP on December 21, 2022.

11. The DSC developed the detailed design of sewerage networks for Karakol City and it was approved by the PMO and the EA in December 2020 as well as by the state expertise in January 2021.

12. Social Due Diligence Report (SDDR) for Karakol networks was prepared in Quarter 2, 2021. “No objection” of ADB was received in Quarter 3, 2021.

13. Minur Ltd. and Inzhenernaya Zashchita Ltd. in consortium with Polymersnabasia Ltd. were selected to construct two lots of sewerage networks. The construction works for Karakol SNs started in April 2022. 60% of the sewerage network construction is completed for 2022. Construction work are implemented within municipal land plots, without affecting private households.

14. The following sub-projects have been separated from the initial Karakol WWTP sub-project:

- SPS-4 and collector from SPS-4 to SPS-2
- 28 manholes on the collector of Karakol WWTP and
- Karakol River Crossing (200 m pipe)

15. This SDDR is based on the detailed design and prepared in accordance with ADB SPS 2009. No households are expected to be impacted by the project during the construction period. The DDR results confirm LAR.

2. SUB-PROJECT SPS-4 AND SEWAGE COLLECTOR FROM SPS-4 TO SPS-2

16. The design and construction area is located on the eastern shore of Issyk-Kul Lake, on the southern border of Pristan-Przhevalsk urban-type settlement northward of Karakol City. 15 km asphalt road connects the site with Karakol. The distance to Bishkek is about 404 km.

17. The existing sewerage system was rehabilitated by IKSDP-1. Currently, wastewater is discharged to Karakol WWTP. But there is also a need for an additional pump station to collect wastewater from 500 households. These households discharge wastewater to a cesspit.

18. The route of the existing sewage collector runs near the designed SPS-4 from west to east on the high left bank terrace surface along the Karakol river. It crosses the river on its way and further, goes on the surface of the river floodplain terrace to SPS-2.

19. The design is developed by the designing institute Kyrgyzgiprostroy OJSC.

Figure 1. Location of urban-type settlement Pristan-Przhevalsk

Figure 2. Layout of the design sewerage collector

20. Based on wastewater volume loads, the design and technical solutions for the construction of SPS-4 and sewage collector from SPS-4 to SPS-2 are divided into two stages of construction:

- 1 Phase - construction of inlet reservoir.
- 2 Phase - construction of SPS-4 and pressure line to SPS-2.

21. Public consultations on this subproject were held in Karakol Mayor's Office on March 31, 2022.

22. The following structures are designed for the first construction phase:

- The inlet reservoir is a metal wastewater reservoir with a storage capacity of up to 50 m^3.
- Site for placement of a reservoir with an area of 1350 m^2 with perimeter fencing along the guard zone and vehicle access.
- Procurement of two sewage trucks with a tank volume of 16m^3 to transport out wastewater.

23. The land area of 2,500 m^2 is allocated to Karakol MP Vodokanal for the construction of SPS-4 by the decision of Karakol Mayor's office No. 9 dated January 21, 2014. The construction of SPS-4 site with a total area of 1,350 m^2 belongs is among the

facilities of the first stage. The land plot for SPS-4 site was allocated for unlimited use period by Karakol Mayor's Office to the municipal enterprise Vodokanal. The right of way for the construction of SPS-4 site is defined in consideration of the location of all designed facilities, land categories, mechanisms layout plan, dumps of top soil and mineral soil.

24. The new site of SPS-4 will include: a sanitary protection zone hedged with a metal fence; access roads and gates for vehicles to reach the area.

25. The sanitary protection zone of the sewerage pump station and the emergency regulating tank with a capacity of up to 200 m^3/day is 15 m^3 as established in accordance with the regulations. There are only municipal lands and no households in the immediate vicinity (Fig.3).

Figure 3. Layout of the designed SPS-4 area

26. The construction of the storage tank is provided within the allocated municipal land plot. The social due diligence confirms that there are no project impacts on private land and household property.

27. There are no also cultural, historical and architectural monuments in the area of the planned storage reservoir construction.

28. According to the process flowchart, wastewater comes to the designed storage tank via the existing gravity-flow Ø 300 mm sewer from Pristan-Przhevalsk settlement.

29. Wastewater from the existing collector will go to the designed storage tank until the construction of SPS-4. When the storage tank is full, wastewater will be taken out by a sewage truck to the inlet manhole of SPS-2.

30. The daily wastewater flow from the village is estimated as 50.4 m^3/day. An actual inflow of wastewater and a regime of storage tank filling should be determined by Karakol Vodokanal; and a schedule of wastewater transporting out to SPS-2 should be prepared on this basis.

31. The design provides a possibility to construct a pump station (SPS-4) in future when wastewater flow to SPS-4 is increased.

[3] SANITARY-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL RULES AND REGULATIONS
"Sanitary protection zones and sanitary classification of enterprises, structures and other objects" (Amended by the Resolution of Kyrgyz Government No.180 of March 23, 2020).

32. Design documentation for the sewerage pump station and pressure collector from SPS-4 to SPS-2 is developed as a separate design.

33. Volume of the storage tank 50 m³ was selected as an emergency reservoir, which is designed to receive wastewater in case of emergency situations at SPS-4 or power outages during the construction.

34. Manholes have been designed for SPS-4 area, where shut-off and control valves and a manhole with a screen to be installed.

35. On-site gravity sewerage networks are laid with polyethylene pipes PE 80 (technical) Ø315 mm at a depth of 0.83 m - 2.92 m. Sewer manholes have a diameter of 1.0 m and 1.5 m.

36. SPS-4 will be constructed during the second stage implementation. The sewage pumping station is supplied by GRUNDFOS as a set:

- Fiberglass receiving tank - 6.63 m^3;
- 2 submersible pumps (one-main and one-standby);
- Pump control panel;
- Pavilion above the pump station with the dimension of 2.5*2.5 m.

37. The pump capacity is 30 m^3/h, the head is 35 m. The pumps will work in turns in the order determined by an automatic control system.

38. Power will be supplied to SPS-4 by the projected on-site complete transformer substation KTP 25/6kV/0,4U1, voltage 380V/220V including installation of own transformer. Power load is 22 kW. The transformer substation will be connected with the existing networks VL-6kV with 0.085 km of overhead line on reinforced concrete poles.

39. The packaged pump station with a maintenance pavilion is made from reinforced fiberglass and is delivered to the site as a complete set. It to be installed on a 650 mm-thick in-situ reinforced concrete slab made of concrete class B25.

40. Wastewater from SPS-4 will be pumped to SPS-2 by the designed pressure collector Ø140 mm.

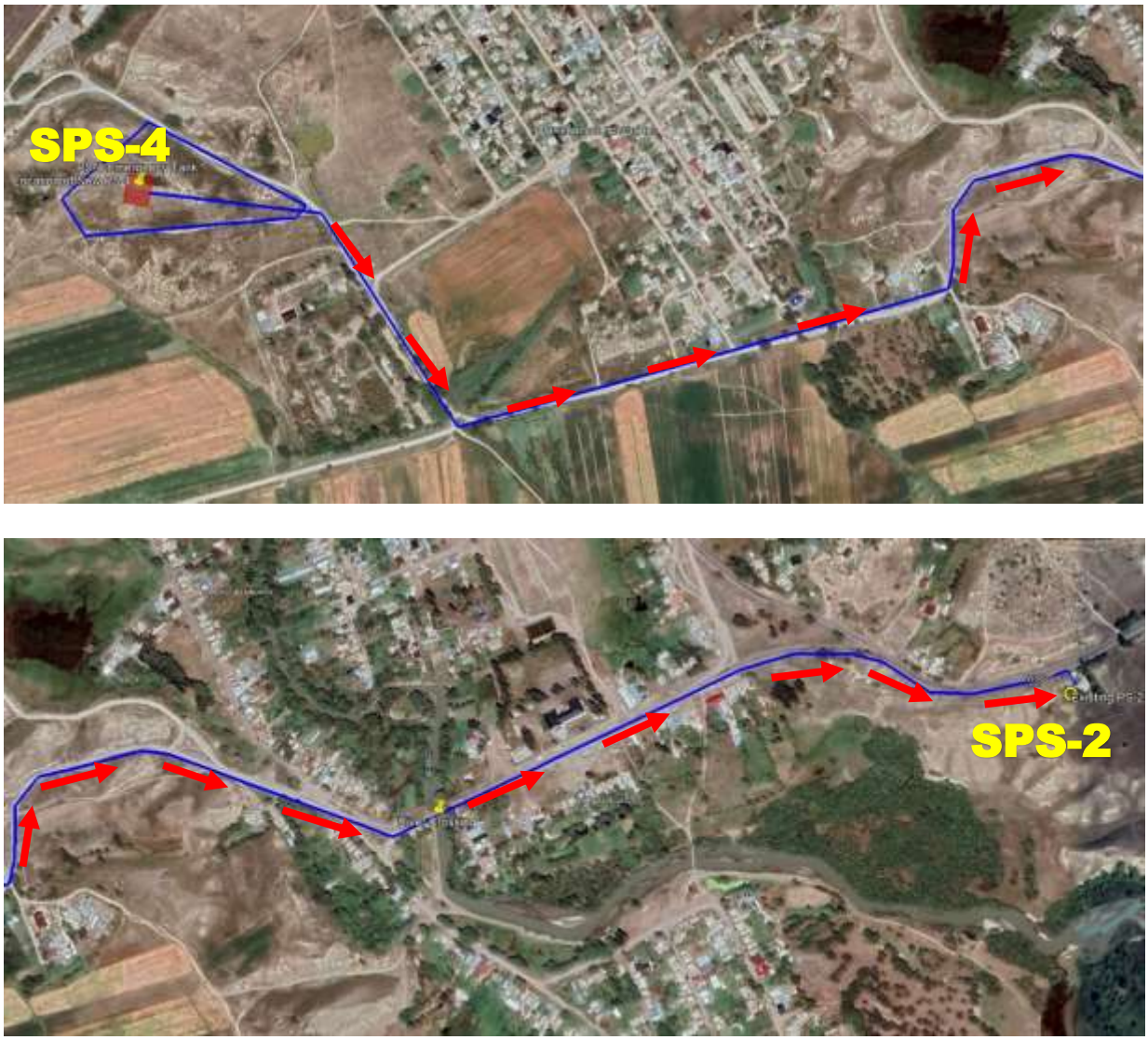
41. The designed pressure collector to be installed as 2.9 km of polyethylene pipes PE 80 (technical) Ø140 mm at the depth of 1.87 м - 2.64 m.

42. The diameter of pipeline is selected based on the throughput capacity – 30 m3/hour and the permissible wastewater flow rate - 0.7 m/s. The diameter of sewerage manholes is 1.5 m.

Figure 4. Layout of designed sewerage collector

43. 3 sewerage manholes are designed to be installed on 2.9 km long sewerage collector from SPS-4 to SPS-2. The length of crossing with Karakol River is 48 m, the length of cases to be installed to cross two roads is 92 m (2×48 m).

Figure 5. Layout of design sewerage collector



44. At intersection with Karakol river, the pressure collector will be installed in a case Ø350 mm, which is placed inside one-span metal truss. The truss will be installed on underground reinforced concrete supports located on both river banks. The supports and truss are located outside the scouring zone and zone of washing out. A special manhole with discharge valve will be installed at the lower part of collector for dewatering of the collector lower part. This solution provides:

- Stable and reliable operation of the crossing during flood and maximum flow in Karakol river.
- The case prevents flow of wastewater into the river in emergency cases i.e. creates the safe operation for environmental considerations.

45. The route of the pressure collector is designed along the existing road. No private land or households will be affected during construction. There is no the project impact during operation.

46. During earthworks in the areas of linear structures, excavation soils are transported by vehicles to temporary dumps. Excess soil is transported for storage to the nearest dump site, agreed with the city administration. The proposed landfill for the removal and storage of the soil reserve is located at the airport area at the eastern boundary of the city. Required volumes of soil (for bedding, initial backfill, backfill) are stored at construction site, if possible (on edge of the trenches).

47. During earthworks in the areas of linear structures, excavated soil is planned to be transported out by road to temporary dumps, from where they are delivered to construction sites in the required volumes (bedding, protective sprinkling, backfilling); , the volume of soil is stored at the construction site when possible (on the edge of trenches).

48. The proposed landfill for the removal and storage of the soil reserve is located at the airport area at the eastern boundary of the city. The average distance of transporting excess soil to the dump, as well as the delivery of the reserve soil is up to 5 km. In addition, excess soil after the construction of sewage networks will be used for bank protection of the Karakol River

49. Technical and economic indicators determined the estimated duration of construction - 6.3 months including the preparation period - 0,5 months. The total number of manpower for the period of construction and installation works is estimated as 17 people.

3. SUB-PROJECT "28 MANHOLES ON COLLECTOR OF KARAKOL WWTP AND 200 M CROSSING KARAKOL RIVER" (ADDITIONAL WORKS)

50. The designing works are performed by Kyrgyzgiprostroy JSC Investigations and surveys were conducted in October 2022.

51. Additional works, initially not envisaged by IWMP, are included in the separate sub-project.

28 Manholes rehabilitation Works:

52. The WWTP is located 7 km northwest of Karakol central part. In 2022, additional studies of the main collector from Karakol City to WWTP were carried out.

53. 28 manholes are installed on the main sewerage collector that has the length of about 1.9 km. The condition of most of them is unsatisfactory. The manholes are subsided, it is necessary to restore the slabs, manhole covers are missing. For these reasons, surface water enters the collector and overloads the treatment capacity of Karakol WWTP.

54. The design provides the modernization (reconstruction) of all 28 manholes. Topographic and geological surveys are conducted in the locations of manholes. Underground water is found at the depth of 2.80 m in the research wells of 3 m depth in the area of reconstruction of 28 manholes.

55. Depending on depth of manholes, for the concrete sections below ground water level waterproofing will be applied, and leveling based on the elevations and, if necessary, strengthening / restoring. Height of manholes will be increased, where necessary.

56. Based on the analysis of geological and hydrogeological conditions of the designed site in the areas of research wells, in general, this area can be classified as conditionally favorable for construction, on condition of protection measures against flooding of this area by surface water and groundwater.

57. To prevent surface water intrusion into the collector of Karakol WWTP, the manhole walls will be elevated to the ground surface.

Figure 6. Layout of sewerage collector route (28 manholes)

58. Modernization (reconstruction) of 28 manholes include:

- excavation around manholes;
- elevating of manhole walls;
- Refill and compaction;
- restoration of manholes covers and hitches.

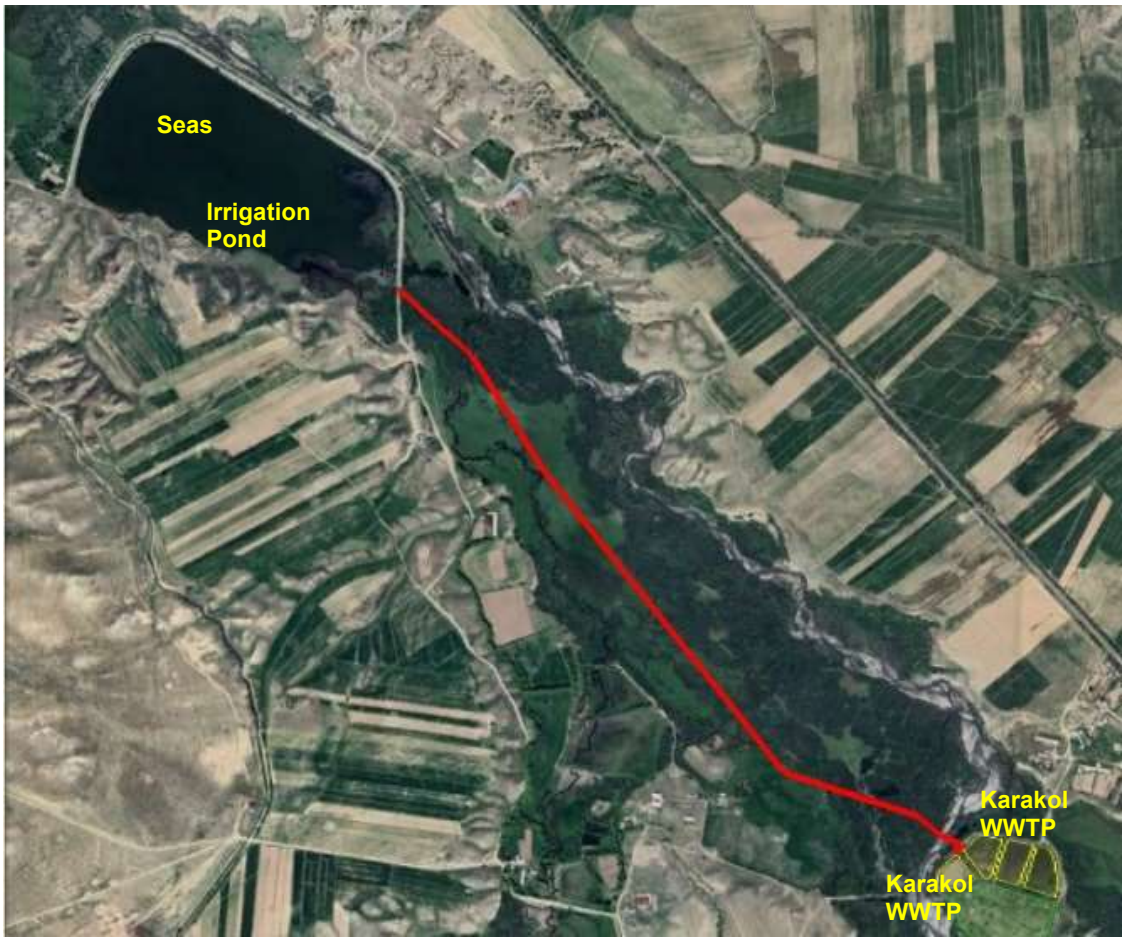
59. The sewerage collector route runs along the existing service earth road. Construction work will be carried out on municipal land. No buildings, private land or households are located in the immediate vicinity. The designed works for modernization (reconstruction) of 28 manholes will not have impact on households. Land Acquisition and Resettlement as well as compensation for losses are not provided.

60. Construction work may be started upon state expertise approval of detailed designs and ADB's approval and disclosure of the SDDR.

Karakol River Crossing (200 m pipe):

61. According to the process flowchart, effluents from Karakol WWTP are stored in 4 ponds and transmitted from these ponds to irrigation pond with existing gravity line.

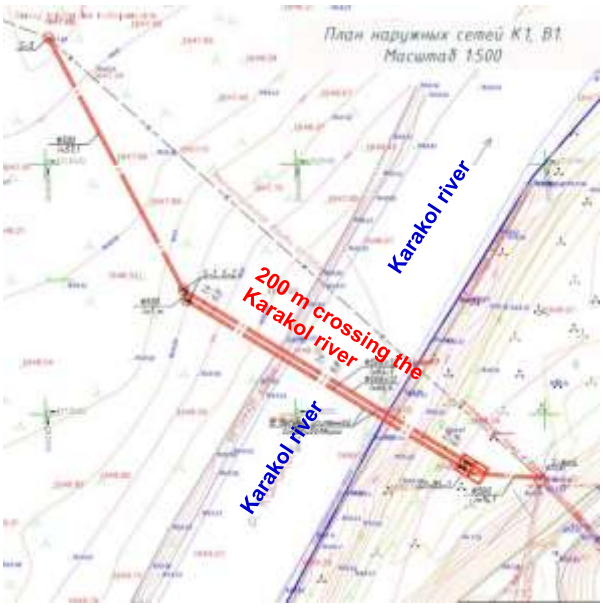
Figure 7. Layout of route from Karakol WWTP to irrigation pond



62. The gravity pipeline consists of a single pipe. Transmission capacity of the pipe crossing under the river is decreased since it is utilized for a long period of time due to deposition inside of pipe. The pipe crosses Karakol River, there are 2 manholes on both river banks. There is no any standby pipe in parallel for emergency case.

63. The project will provide the construction of two new pipes. An additional parallel pipe is designed for emergencies.

Figure 8. Layout of route of 200 m crossing the Karakol River



64. The surveys in the area of designed pipeline, including the pipeline crossing of the Karakol River found groundwater at a depth of 0.15-0.30 m in the river floodplain.

65. The design solution is proposed in accordance with the hydrological character of river and depth of pipe under river. It is necessary to reduce the speed of water flow and prevent erosion of the river bed.

66. To secure the stability of the pipe under the river, it is proposed to widen the river channel.

67. There is also a possibility to cover the pipe with concrete and lay riprap at the section of pipe crossing.

68. The construction work will cover the replacement of existing pipe with 2 parallel pipes in between 2 manholes.

69. The designed 200 m pipe crosses the Karakol River and will be connected to the existing pipeline. Construction work will be carried out on municipal land. No buildings, private land or households are located in the immediate vicinity. Land Acquisition and Resettlement as well as compensation for losses are not provided.

4. PURPOSE OF SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE REPORT

70. 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.

71. This Social Safeguards Due Diligence Report complies with applicable Kyrgyz law and the requirements of ADB SPS 2009. The report is prepared to: (i) confirm that there is no LAR and other project impacts; ii) identify mechanisms for GRM and monitoring during 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. APPROACH OF SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE REPORT

72. Specialists on Social safeguards and Resettlement of PMO and DSC conducted a due diligence survey in March 2023 based on the detailed design.

73. The following activities were carried out as part of the social due diligence:

(i) Desk (office) analysis. A desk review of the design documentation was conducted prior to the field survey. The purpose of the desk analysis was to obtain as much information as possible about the location of designed facilities to be surveyed.

(ii) Field surveys are conducted in March 2023 jointly with the engineers and representatives of local self-government and the Department of Architecture and Urban Planning.

(iii) A visual inspection was conducted to verify that the project had no impact on household assets, communications and sources of livelihood. The location of the designed site is surveyed on site. Photo of the survey attached in ANNEX 2.

(iv) The inspection results confirmed that the civil works will be carried out on municipal land within the right-of-way and the project does not have impacts on households (neither permanent nor temporary).

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

75. 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 sub-project:

- SPS-4 and sewage collector from SPS-4 to SPS-2;
- 28 manholes on collector of Karakol WWTP and 200 m crossing Karakol River (additional works).

6. KEY CONCLUSIONS OF SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE REPORT

76. The results of SDD conducted jointly by the PMO and DSC Social Specialists determined that land acquisition and resettlement will not be required during the first and second phases of construction of SPS-4 and the sewerage collector from SPS-4 to SPS-2. Land acquisition and resettlement will also not be required for implementation of the sub-project Sub-project “28 manholes on collector of Karakol WWTP and 200 m crossing Karakol River (additional works).

77. All construction and rehabilitation works will be carried out within the boundaries of municipal lands.

78. It is planned to carry out construction works in strict accordance with the technical conditions issued by the Karakol Vodokanal and to conduct social monitoring activities regularly.

79. Partial cutting and/or possible replacement of plants (shrubs and trees) is possible in the course of construction. The relocation of green spaces and planting of new trees will also be performed on municipal land.

80. Social safeguards will be monitored during the construction period by social specialists together with the Contractor's engineers.

7. MITIGATION MEASURES FOR CONSTRUCTION

81. The social due diligence includes measures to ensure social safeguard in accordance with the ADB SPS 2009.

82. Construction processes will last for a relatively short time. The construction of the storage tank will radically improve the sanitary living conditions of the population, as well as the ecological situation in the region by reducing the filtration of wastewater. This, in turn, will lead to an improvement in the social situation of the population in the project area.

83. Traffic of construction equipment and mechanisms is allowed on the existing roads and within the right-of-way.

84. Prior to the commencement of excavation work, it is necessary to call representatives of interested organizations to the site, establish an exact location of existing networks and structures together with them and, if necessary, and conduct drilling.

85. In case of discovery of communications and structures not present in the project, cease work and contact the operating organizations.

86. The work is carried out in consideration of environmental protection. During the construction period, the most dangerous type of pollution is considered to be exhaust gas

emissions, as well as noise and vibration. With the correct application of mitigation measures, this negative impact will be reduced.

87. Upon construction completion, it is necessary to carry out a set of measures to restore (reclaim) disturbed land.

88. Arrangement of the construction area, work sites and workplaces must ensure the safety of workers at all stages of installation work. Free access to the construction site is provided. Signs of driveways and passages are posted throughout the area.

89. In a one-shift mode of work, the stay of workers and line workers of engineering and technical personnel is envisaged at their permanent residence in the city of Karakol with their daily transfer to the construction site by passenger vehicles.

90. 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.

91. One of the key principles is that in the case of LAR impacts, all compensation and livelihood restoration assistance will be documented and paid in accordance with the agreed and adopted Entitlement Matrix for this project (ANNEX 1).

92. 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 on the commencement of civil works.

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

8. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

94. Public Participation Meeting related to the sewerage networks of Karakol was conducted on October 29, 2020 and March 31, 2022 in the Karakol Mayor's Office. Information about the designing of the first and second phases for construction of SPS-4 and sewerage collector from SPS-4 to SPS-2 was provided there too. And at that time, it was indicated that the project needed to include additional works as the subproject "28 manholes on Karakol WWTP incoming collector and 200 m crossing Karakol River. Minutes of public consultations are given in a separate Annex 3.

95. The representatives of the City Kenesh as well as NGO participated the public consultation where DSC's Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists explained the basic principles of ADB SPS 2009 and the mechanism for handling appeals and complaints.

96. Additional public consultation on the mentioned sub-projects is scheduled for May 2023 before the commencement of construction.

97. According to ADB SPS 2009, local communities should be meaningfully consulted and given opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of the project. Community members must be informed in a timely and appropriate manner about SDD results, as well as the procedures for preparing the Corrective Action Plan.

98. 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[4]. It also gives the right to citizens to be informed of the allocation of funds from the budget[5] 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[6].

99. During the working meetings, in addition to the disclosure of information about the project through public consultations and information brochures, Karakol residents and entrepreneurs were provided with detailed information about the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and cut-off date.

100. 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/.

9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

101. 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.

102. Grievance Redress Group (GRG) and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) are 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

[4] Article 33, Chapter II of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic.
[5] Article 52, Part 3 of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic.
[6] 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".

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.

103. 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.

104. 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.

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

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

107. 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.

108. 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. LFPs 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.

109. The local focal point in Karakol is Olga Ivanovna Zavyalova, a staff of CE Vodokanal.

110. 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:

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

112. All documentation related to the project is retained until project completion and closure.

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

114. LFP will prepare the necessary information and arrange a meeting of the Local Grievance Redress Group (LGRG). GRM 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.

115. 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.

116. 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 1. 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
Stage 2	Decision of GRG at local level	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. The complainant will present evidence (if any) to justify his or her complaint on the day of the meeting at PIU office. LFP will register the applications, accept the supporting documents for the complaint, and organize a GRG meeting to discuss the case. 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 10 working days after the application date. 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.	14 days
Stage 3	Decision of GRG at the central level.	Upon receipt of a written complaint, the chairperson of central 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 7 days	14 days

117. 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.

118. 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) [7] 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.

119. 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.

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

121. 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.

10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

122. This chapter details the main agencies and organizations involved, as well as their roles and responsibilities in the due diligence and social monitoring processes in IWMP.

Asian Development Bank

123. 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.

124. ADB will periodically review the 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

125. The Department of Construction and Engineering Infrastructure (DCEI) under the State Agency for Architecture, Construction, Housing and Communal Services Under the Cabinet of the Kyrgyz Republic is the Executing Agency (EA) of the project. A Project Management Office (PMO) was established under DCEI, 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).

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

127. DCEI with the PMO Social Safeguard 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 DCEI website, and disclosing information about the project and GRM through meaningful

[7] https://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main

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 Finance

128. The Ministry of 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 Finance.

Consultants of the Project

129. 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

130. 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,

131. 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 EA and PMO 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.

Other parties involved

132. 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.

11. MONITORING AND REPORTING

133. To ensure the successful implementation of IWMP in accordance with the requirements of ADB SPS 2009, a social safeguards monitoring will be carried out by PMO assisted by DSC to comply with the social safeguards established for the Project, including:

- a compliance with ADB SPS 2009, 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 is minimized during the detailed design preparation and before the construction commencement.

- 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 impact of the project;

- the Contractor's compliance with the requirements of ABR SPS 2009 in accordance with the contractual documents.

134. 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 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).

135. Should an unforeseen involuntary resettlement impact be identified during Project implementation, PMO will follow the monitoring and reporting requirements of ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, ensuring that safeguards are in place and identifying corrective and preventive actions as necessary.

12. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

136. The social due diligence found that the civil works will be carried out on municipal land within the right-of-way and the project does not have impacts on households (neither permanent nor temporary).

137. Field surveys are conducted in March 2023 jointly with the engineers and representatives of local self-government and the Department of Architecture and Urban Planning. It is planned to carry out construction works in strict accordance with the technical conditions issued by the Karakol Vodokanal and to conduct social monitoring activities regularly.

138. The construction of the storage tank (Phase 1) is provided within the allocated municipal land plot. The social due diligence confirms that there are no project impacts on private land and household property.

139. There are no also cultural, historical and architectural monuments in the area of the planned storage reservoir construction.

140. The route of the pressure collector from SPS-4 to SPS-2 (Phase 2) is designed along the existing road. No private land or households will be affected during construction. There is no the project impact during operation.

141. The main sewerage collector route transporting wastewater to Karakol WWTP runs along the existing service earth road. Construction work will be carried out on municipal land. No buildings, private land or households are located in the immediate vicinity. The designed works for modernization (reconstruction) of 28 manholes will not have impact on households. Land Acquisition and Resettlement as well as compensation for losses are not provided.

142. The designed 200 m pipe crosses the Karakol River and will be connected to the existing pipeline. Construction work will be carried out on municipal land. No buildings, private land or households are located in the immediate vicinity. Land Acquisition and Resettlement as well as compensation for losses are not provided.

143. Partial cutting and/or possible replacement of plants (shrubs and trees) is possible in the course of construction. The relocation of green spaces and planting of new trees will also be performed on municipal land.

144. Construction work may be started upon state expertise approval of detailed designs and ADB's approval and disclosure of the SDDR.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1. ENTITLEMENT MATRIX OF IWMP

Table 1. Entitlement and Compensation 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	– HHs have the right to continue to grow existing crops. – HH should be informed of the types of crops prohibited by the Resolution; – Support of state bodies in choosing crops alternative to root crops for crop rotation; – Local authorities to consider a change of land use purpose from annual crops to perennial crops (i.e., growing fruit trees);
		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	– HHs can harvest this year's crop; – HH can continue to grow the existing crops. – HH should be informed of the types of crops prohibited by the Resolution;
		Grazing land with illegally built house or buildings	The owner can be legalized under local law - 1 HH in Balykchy - 0 HH in Karakol	– Monetary compensation at replacement value for the buildings (see pp. 5 and 6). – Monetary compensation of expenses for right legalization.	– HHs can re-build a house and buildings on the same plot outside the SPZ with permission from the local authorities; – HH should be informed of the types of crops prohibited by the Resolution;
		Agricultural land with houses and sheep barns (HHs have to be resettled)	Owner - 0 HH in Balykchy - 3 HH in Karakol	– Compensation at replacement value for the buildings (see pp. 5 and 6). – Monetary compensations for investments to land (see pp. 5, 6 and 7).	–
	Residential land within the SPZ	Residential land with no residential structures (the entire plot or its part	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.		is impacted, but the remaining land is sufficient for housing in accordance with local law)			
		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)	Owner - 0 HH in Balykchy - 7 HH in Karakol	– Monetary compensation at replacement value for the entire land plot. – Compensation for non-land assets (buildings, crops, trees). See pp. 5,6 and 8 below.	– Assistance from local authorities in finding a suitable residential plot in the same area.
			Illegal user - 1 HH in Balykchy - 0 HH in Karakol	– 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.	–
3.	The right to use land for commercial purposes for the use of thermal waters in the SPZ	The use of thermal water for therapeutic purposes is prohibited within the SPZ	Legal user - 0 HH in Balykchy - 1 HH in Karakol	– Compensation for expenses incurred in obtaining permits/licenses.	– Compensation for expenses incurred will be based on invoices submitted by the owner.
4.	Land used by the state agency (Department of Water Resources)	Partially affected. Part of pump station Bereke (for irrigation purposes)	Owner - 1 organization in Balykchy	– No compensation for land	– A residential building on the land plot may be used for purposes other than housing (for administrative purposes only) in accordance with the Resolution.
	Residential buildings within the SPZ	All HHs regardless their legal status	Owner/ user - 3 HH in Balykchy - 10 HH in Karakol	– Compensation at replacement cost for all affected structures, without deduction for depreciation or materials suitable for disposal. – Help in resettlement, for major impact (see pp. 9,10)	– Help of local authorities in search of new land plots for housing in the area to build a new house; – HH will have sufficient time to find suitable land plots.

	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	– No compensation for house. – Compensation at replacement cost for all affected structures, without deduction for depreciation or materials suitable for disposal, for trees and crops. –	– The building can be used for administrative purposes by the Department of Water Resources; – The Department of Water Resources has to provide new housing for its employees near the pump station; –
6.	Non-residential buildings/property within the SPZ	All HHs regardless their legal status	Owner/ user - 5 HH in Balykchy - 10 HH in Karakol	– Compensation at replacement cost for all affected houses/structures, without deduction for depreciation or materials suitable for disposal.	
7.	State property/ infrastructure in the SPZ	State property	- Municipal/ state	– No compensation; all state property/ infrastructure can stay within SPZ.	
		Buckthorn bushes	- 1 municipal in Karakol	– Market price of seedlings, price for 2 bushes per 1 lost bush – Rehabilitation costs (planting)	
8.	Affected crops and trees in SPZ belonging to HHs to be resettled	Loss of fruit-bearing trees	All HHs regardless their legal status which have to leave SPZ area - 5 HH in Balykchy - 10 HH in Karakol	– 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.	– No new trees shall be planted after the end date of the property census.
		Loss of non-fruiting trees		– Compensation for loss of non-fruiting trees based on timber cost.	
		Loss of ornamental trees/shrubs		– Compensation based on market prices.	

	Type of impact	Application	Type of RP data is in accordance with the draft LARP	Compensations	Issues of implementation
		Crops		– Compensation based on one year's crop value at market price.	– Cultivation will be allowed before construction work begins.
9.	Allowances in case of severe impact	All highly impacted households (resettled HHs)	All HHs, including informal settlers and displaced tenants. - 5 HH in Balykchy - 10 HH in Karakol	– 6-month allowance for rehabilitation equal to the national minimum wage for resettled HHs.	
10	Allowance for relocation	Transport expenses for relocation	All relocated HHs, including relocated tenants and relocated businesses. - 5 HH in Balykchy - 10 HH in Karakol	– Relocation arranged by the Project or the cost of independent relocation within the village/settlement.	
11	Help for vulnerable households	All vulnerable households	Vulnerable HHs as determined in LARP/LARF. - 0 HH in Balykchy - 0 HH in Karakol	– 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.	
12	Compensation for registration of documents	All HHs that bought new land plots and registered a new property	All HHs with obtained land - 5 HH in Balykchy - 13 HH in Karakol	– Compensation for actual expenses for registration	
13	Unanticipated impacts of LAR, if any	GRG Committee makes a decision on an individual basis	All HH	– 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.	

	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	– Payment of the rent of HHs. The rent will be discussed with the affected households. – The land will be restored to its pre-project condition.	
		Temporary impact on access	All HH	– The Contractor shall provide the access to shops and houses. – The construction period will be minimized.	

ANNEX 2. FIELD SURVEYS (PHOTOS)






ANNEX 3 (SEPARATE). MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING

October 29, 2020 and March 31, 2022

Loan L3742/Grant G0628 Issyk-Kul Wastewater Management Project
Project Implementation Office Karakol

Minutes of the Public Hearing
On environmental impact assessment (EIA) and social safeguards during expansion/construction of the sewerage network, sewage pumping station No.4 and the collector from SPS-4 to SPS-2 in Karakol within the framework of the ADB Issyk–Kul Wastewater Management Project

October 29, 2020, 15:00 **Conference-Hall, Municipality of Karakol**

The Participants:
Representatives of the Executing Agency (EA), Implementing Agency (IA,), Karakol Municipality, KE "Vodokanal", regional state bodies, Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC), Project Management Office (PMO) and Project Implementation Office (PIO) of Karakol, Municipal Territorial Departments (MTDs) and residents of Karakol took part in the public hearing. The list of registration is attached.

Agenda:
1. Presentation of the EIA for the sewer lines, SPS-4 and the collector from SPS-4 to SPS-2 in Karakol.
2. Presentation of social safeguards.
3. Discussion of the EIA and summary of the public hearing.

Summary of speeches of the participants:

Mr. Janybekov A.K. - Manager of Karakol PIO: Dear participants of the Public Hearing, as you know, Issyk-Kul Wastewater Management Project is being currently implemented in Issyk-Kul oblast. Implementation of this Project will help improve and expand access to reliable, sustainable and affordable wastewater services in the cities of Balykchi and Karakol. A part of this Project is the construction of 21.6 km of sewer networks, including 11.3 km in Karakol; construction of a new pumping station in the village of Pristan-Przhevalsk - SPS-4, as well as reconstruction of the pressure pipeline in the village of Pristan-Przhevalsk from SPS-4 to SPS-2. Today we will discuss the issues of environmental impact assessment (EIA) and social safeguards during construction of 11.3 km sewer network in Karakol and the collector from SPS-4 to SPS-2.

Ms. Ivanova I.Yu. - Main Specialist of Regional Development Department, OPRGKRIKO: dear participants of the public hearing, I am glad to see you. I hope today the work will be carried out effectively, and the participants will be active in considering the issues under the Agenda, so that the Project objects are implemented properly.

Mr. Ismailov I.S. - Head of the Monitoring and Analysis Department, DDWSSD: I am the curator of the Project from the Executing Agency. This ADB Project is being implemented in Balykchi and Karakol. Construction and rehabilitation of sewer facilities, as well as wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) are foreseen in the framework of IWMP. The project will improve collection and treatment of wastewater that enters the WWTP and will contribute to improving the environment and public health. Today's public hearing concerns the EIA and social safeguards. The Department of Drinking Water Supply and Sewerage Development (DWSSD) is the Executing Agency (EA), there is a Project Management Office (PMO), and a Project Implementation Office (PIO) in Karakol. The Turkish company Temelsu is a Design and Supervision Consultant. I ask participants to actively participate in the public hearing and express your wishes and comments in order to consider all issues.

Mr. Imanaliev A.S. – Head of the Department of Economic Development and Housing and Communal Services of Karakol Municipality: Dear participants, the lack of a sewage network and treatment facilities is a problem that we have had for a long time. For this reason, the city needs this Project, and the issues to be discussed are important, therefore I ask all participants to take an active part. I hope that the public hearing will be fruitful and in the future the Project will be successful.

Mr. Zhundubaev K.Sh. – PMO Environmental Specialist: dear participants of the public hearing. We will discuss the environmental impact assessment and social safeguards during construction / expansion of sewage networks in Karakol. Representatives of state bodies and the State Environmental and Technical Inspectorate are well aware that there is a GoKR Resolution according to which each project must pass a state ecological expertise. The EIA submitted for your review covers the third stage of the EIA. Of course, implementation of the project is a huge contribution to improving the infrastructure, environment, and sanitary/hygienic conditions of Karakol. Materials were provided to the participants. I encourage representatives of each municipal territorial department (MTD) and those present here to be active, ask questions, and share their wishes, if any. The Minutes will be taken. Thank you for taking the time and attending the public hearing.

After this, the DSC consultants provided information and made presentations.

Ms. Komova L.L. - Head of Water Supply and Sewerage Department of OJSC DI Kyrgyzgiprostroi, DSC: in accordance with the Terms of Reference, the sewerage networks of Karakol were designed for 19 streets in 5 sections. Taking into account the terrain, sewer networks were designed to be self-flowing. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the SNiP (Sanitary Norms and Rules) "Sewerage. Outdoor networks", and in view of the requests from the operating organization - KE Vodokanal. Each section of the network was worked out with KE Vodokanal for the convenience of network operation. Since the construction conditions are very tight, as well as taking into account the existing communication along the streets and the placement of electric poles, it was decided to design the sewer network route on one side of the street, provided that there would be transition to the opposite side of the street and connection of the second part of the street, and connection of sections of other streets that are perpendicular to this collector. This is a mandatory condition that must be met, because when the construction work is completed, it would be necessary to restore the asphalt cover and perform other improvement works, and then it would be possible to connect to the sewer network without disturbing any improvements.
Pipes characteristics: the minimum diameter 200 mm, corrugated pipes (HPDE "Korsis") made of high-density polyethylene. The pipes were selected based on hydraulic calculations for the maximum flow rate of the wastewater that will be connected in this section. Additional inflows from surface and ground water that enter the sewer network through loose points in covers of the manholes are also taken into account. The slopes are performed so that there is no extra lowering to avoid sedimentation of sediments and no extra upward bias, to avoid abrasion of pipes. Therefore, the optimal minimum slopes were selected to transmit the wastewater. The network will be filled up to 0.7 of the network's diameter in order to provide ventilation. The depth of the sewer network is agreed with KE Vodokanal and for the sewer collector is accepted up to 2.5 meters, and when connecting side collectors, the depth can be from 1.5 m to 2 m.
Along the sewer route, manholes are installed at least in every 50 meters and at the turning corners or where it is necessary to accept additional wastewater from objects. All elements of the manholes are from reinforced concrete, cast-iron covers will cover the manholes. After completion of all the works

on laying the sewer route, restoration works are foreseen – restoration of asphalt pavement, irrigation networks, and trees.

Ms. Zinina O.V. – DSC Environmental Specialist: any human activity causes impact on environment and social environment. The impact is regulated by the relevant laws of the Kyrgyz Republic. Also, it is necessary to comply with the ADB environmental policy in implementing the Project. Within the framework of the ADB environmental policy, the Project is classified under category "B", which requires an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and development of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP). The EMP provides for measures that minimize the impact of construction work on the environment, and the implementation of recommended preventive actions and mitigation measures as per the requirements of the ADB's SPS. The sequence of environmental actions includes screening of objects, environmental assessment, contracting a contractor, construction stage, commissioning, and operation. Appropriate measures are taken at each stage to ensure environmental protection.
The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reflects the background state of the environment before construction. Monitoring of the impact of construction works on atmospheric air, surface and underground water, soil, flora and fauna, and on the social environment will be carried out. To mitigate environmental impacts, such as the operation of construction machinery, earthworks, and the life activity of construction workers, mitigation measures will be taken: use of only technically sound equipment, conducting of construction work from 08.00-18:00, organization of a construction camp, installation of sanitary toilets and garbage containers on the construction site, watering of construction sites, observing and ensuring the safety of workers and residents, planting new trees, etc.

Mr. Dolgov Yu.Yu. - DSC Social Safeguards Specialist: My presentation concerns information about the ADB'S Safeguard Policy Statement. The ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement has been developed for investment projects to minimize any impact of the project on the environment and social environment, i.e. on the property and income of citizens located in the project construction area.
The Project was prepared in 2018. At that time, the routes of sewer networks were preliminary planned. To minimize the impact on households, routes were chosen so as to exclude any impact on household property: fences, land plots, structures, houses, buildings, including commercial ones. In 2018, work was carried out on all these issues and any impact was excluded, so the budget for resettlement was not included in the project for the sewer networks construction, since all issues have already been considered earlier. However, there may be temporary inconveniences during construction work related to crossing streets, blocking driveways. The ADB policy aims to minimize the impact and inform the public about the project implementation. An important component is the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), as well as monitoring and reporting. The implementation of all project activities is controlled by ADB, EA, PMO, and PIO.
The GRM provides interaction between people, PMO and PIO, EA, IA, a contractor, and the consultant. If there are difficulties in the process of project implementation, the population can contact the PIO with a complaint or an appeal that will be registered. Minor complaints are dealt with at level 1, while more serious complaints are dealt with at level 2. After the decision is made, the applicant is given a written response. The complaint is considered in the optimal time frame. The table of complaints and their status are available online on the Internet.
The Project is classified as category C "no impact" in regard with involuntary resettlement. The impact can be permanent or temporary. For example, a temporary impact is trees that are located on municipal land; they will be counted, records will be made as to their diameter, variety, and then 2-3 trees will be planted instead of each tree that was cut off during construction.

Issues of land acquisition and resettlement, as well as property valuation standards, are regulated by the relevant laws of the Kyrgyz Republic.
International institutions, including the ADB, have a broader range of activities on social issues. When implementing a project, international rules apply to the participants of this project. Any interference with the property of citizens will be considered in accordance with international standards. If household property is affected, the impact will be considered as per the ADB policy, regardless of whether it is built legally or illegally. According to the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, illegal buildings cannot be compensated. But according to the ADB policy, if there is an impact on a dwelling or a building that was built illegally on municipal land, then compensation would be paid for the building, but not for the land, since it is municipal land. However, to compensate it is necessary to fill out the documents, make measurements, carry out a valuation, and then the compensation will be paid. Let me remind you once again that the Project for the sewer networks construction does not foresee the impact of the Project. If there is any impact, it will be considered through the GRM.
Monitoring and reporting are carried out in the Project on a regular basis. The DSC and EA prepare reports on their work for ADB on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual basis.

Speeches by Interested Stakeholders

Mr. Omurkanov S.A. - Director of KE Vodokanal: There is a problem with the sewer network coverage in Karakol. If there are about 20,000 households in the city, only 30-35% of the city's population are connected to the centralized sewer system. Implementation of this Project will help expand the sewer network by 11.3 km and provide 55% of the population with sewer network services. Streets in the central part of the city were selected for this Project. The arrangement of the future sewer route was studied several times on-site by specialists from the DSC, KE Vodokanal, the Architecture Department, and the PIO in order to prevent the impact of the Project on households, and also to comply with the ADB policy. The constructed sewer network, as well as the WWTP, will be of great benefit for Karakol. I will inform you. Being the operating organization, KE Vodokanal is aware of the city's problems in this area. In the future, KE Vodokanal will have to maintain these facilities, so I hope that the Project will be implemented well.

Mr. Zhakshylykov E.R. – Sanitary Doctor of the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Control of Karakol City: This is a nice project for Karakol, people have been waiting for it for a long time. I wish you success in implementation of the Project.

Questions and Answers:

Mr. Daniyar Usupov - Chairman of MTD-4: the question that is being considered here is very important for residents. Many objects such as sheds and baths have been built along the streets. In the event of any impact, how compensation will be made. This is the most problematic issue. Second, could you provide information about the time of sewerage network construction – the start and the completion?

Mr. Janybekov A.K. - Manager of Karakol PIO: the sewer lines are arranged so as to avoid impact on households as much as possible. If there is an impact, the issue will be considered according to the established procedure. Regarding the implementation period, in general, in December 2024, the construction works will be completed.

Mr. Daniyar Usupov - Chairman of MTD-4: The illegally built objects will be compensated as well, have I got it correctly?

Mr. Janybekov A.K. - Manager of Karakol PIO: Dear participants, please understand the situation correctly. Please don't create an agiotage. The dissemination of incorrect information will lead to the fact that residents will unreasonably demand compensation. At first, the sewer network will benefit residents; secondly, the impact was minimized as much as possible, if there is an impact, it will be carried out according to the appropriate procedure.

Mr. Dolgov Yu.Yu. - DSC Social Safeguards Specilaist: during preparation of this Project, a survey was conducted in 2018. The cutoff date was set for Karakol. If someone builds a building after this date, no compensation will be provided. After this date, no authority can issue a permission for construction on this land plot. Local self-government bodies must ensure that no one builds illegally on municipal land.

Ms. Komova L.L. - Head of Water supply and Sewerage Department of OJSC DI Kyrgyzgiprostroi (DSC): an official topographic survey was carried out. The Architecture Department has already issued the APC and ETC for sewer networks.

Ms. Ivanova I.Yu. - Main Specialist of Regional Development Department, OPRGKRIKO: I appeal to the Municipality of Karakol about the need to inform the population about the issues being considered today in order to avoid complaints in the future. The public needs to be informed in a timely manner, inclusive the issues on impact and compensation.

Mr. Maralbaev A.B. - Chairman of MTD-1: I am not sure to whom address this question. On Section-5 a sewer line is foreseen along Przheval'skaya street to Udilova street. How were the streets chosen for the construction of the sewer network? Is it possible to move the network to other streets?

Mr. Omurkanov S.A. - Director of KE Vodokanal: sewer networks were foreseen in non-covered areas of the city. KE Vodokanal has a GIS-system and a general map of the sewer network location. Within the first ADB Issyk-Kul Sustainable Development Project, there were 12 km of sewer lines built, they covered a new settlement area. Now these 12 km are preserved, because the WWTP has not yet been built. Udilova and Przhevalskata streets were included in this Project, as there are kindergartens and many commercial objects on these streets that need to be connected to the sewer network.

Mr. Maralbaev A.B. - Chairman of MTD-1: the sewer line runs along Valikhanova street, is it still possible to include Shevchenko and Fadeeva streets?

Mr. Omurkanov S.A. - Director of KE Vodokanal: on Torgoeva street, the sewer network was built as part of the first phase of the Project. Fadeeva street can be connected to the network via the network on Torgoeva street. Currently, KE Vodokanal does not give permission to connect, because the WWTP does not function. Fadeeva and Shevchenko streets should be connected to the network on Torgoeva street.

Mr. Kasiev T.B. - Chairman of MTD-5: since Karakol has a natural slope of 3-4% to the North-East, wouldn't it happen that this particular section will have a contra slope, the slope wouldn't be adequate?

Pastuhova I.S. – Mechanical Engineer, DSC: there is an earth slope, and there is a slope of pipes. The pipe will run on a different slope. The main collectors will be at a depth of 2.5 meters, if a particular section would need to be placed deeper, then during the approval of the detailed design at

construction site with service water; carrying out construction work only during the daytime, compliance with the threshold of the maximum noise level; installation of dry closets at facilities for builders, installation of waste containers at the construction site and the builders' camp with direct removal of waste to the landfill, use of waste sorting; preservation of the upper fertile soil layer, land reclamation after completion of construction work. There is no large species diversity of flora and fauna on this site. The impact on flora and fauna from construction work will also be minimized, tree felling is not expected.

To mitigate the social impact during construction work, protective fences and marking of hazardous areas will be foreseen, safe access through the construction site will be provided. To mitigate the noise impact, the work will be carried out only during the daytime and the noise level will be measured. To ensure the safety of workers, the latter will be provided with PPE.

Upon delivery of the facility, environmental requirements will be met, including cleaning of the construction site, restoration of land, reclamation systems, and roadways to the condition equal to the pre-construction time or better.

Mr. Putilov A.A. - Chief Design Engineer, DSC: This subproject for the construction of a wastewater receiving tank in Pristan village was prepared, it passed an environmental assessment and was approved for implementation. The implementation of the subproject will improve the existing environmental situation in Pristan. After construction, wastewater from the tank will be transported by two sewage disposal machines to the Karakol WWTP – this is the first stage of upgrading the existing situation, while the volume of wastewater is small. KE Vodokanal will be able to do this work itself. When, as a result of population growth and the start of operation of the Ulan plant, the volume of wastewater in the village will increase, an SPS and a pipeline will be built – this is the second stage of upgrading.

Mr. Dolgov Iu.Iu. – DSC Social Safeguards Specialist: In 2009, the ADB adopted a Safeguards Policy Statement (ADB's SPS 2009). All projects funded by the ADB should eliminate or reduce the impact on environment and local community. The ADB's SPS 2009 provides for a permanent impact when the APs need to be relocated, since their households fall within the SPZ or construction is required to be carried out at the site of the household. In this subproject there is no permanent impact. The nearest households from the tank to be built are at a distance of 300 m. There will also be no temporary impact when some object needs to be temporarily removed or moved.

The ADB's SPS 2009 also foresees a significant and insignificant impact, for which a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan is prepared with compensation payments, and the entire process is controlled by ADB specialists. There is no resettlement for this subproject. Assistance to APs will be provided at all stages of the project. Special conditions are foreseen for vulnerable families. In this wastewater reception tank subproject, a constant monitoring of all appeals and complaints of the population will be carried out. There is a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) within the IWMP framework, which functions according to the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic as well. There are two levels for considering complaints and appeals: a local and a central. Any complaint about the project must be considered within 14 days and a response submitted. ADB specialists also visit facilities to check compliance with environmental and social safeguards. All activities are carried out in a maximally open way.

Questions and answers:

Mr. Sambaev B.A. - Chief Specialist of IKTDEP for Karakol City: how the pipeline across the Karakol River will be laid?

Mr. Putilov A.A. - Chief Design Engineer, DSC: Initially, the project foresaw the replacement of the entire pipeline from the oxidation ponds of the WWTP to the SSP with a length of 2.5 km. Then the task was set to build only 200 meters of pipeline under the Karakol River. This is a difficult task and must be carried out according to the requirements and norms. Under the river, the pipeline is laid in an inverted siphon. The inverted siphon must be in two parallel threads and pass at the marks to ensure gravity movement inside the pipeline. The issue is being studied now in order to meet all the requirements for watercourse, inverted siphon, bearing

Loan L3742/Grant G0628 Issyk-Kul Wastewater Management Project

**Minutes of the Public Hearing on "OVOS (EIA) and social safeguards during construction of a wastewater reception tank in Pristan-Przhevalsk village, construction of a 200 m discharge pipeline and modernization of 28 manholes at the main sewer collector in Karakol"
within the framework of the ADB Project on «Issyk-Kul Wastewater Management»**

March 31, 2022, 15:00 **Conference-Hall, Karakol Municipality**

The Participants:
Representatives of the Executing Agency (EA), Implementing Agency (IA), Karakol Municipality, KE "Vodokanal", regional state bodies, Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC), Project Management Office (PMO) and Project Implementation Office (PIO) of Karakol, Municipal Territorial Departments (MTDs) and residents of Karakol took part in the public hearing. The registration list is attached.

Agenda:
1. Presentation "OVOS (EIA) during construction of a wastewater reception tank in Pristan-Przhevalsk village, 200 m discharge pipeline and modernization of 28 manholes at the main sewer collector in Karakol"
2. Presentation "ADB's Social Safeguards"
3. Discussion of the OVOS (EIA) and summing up the public hearing.

Summary of speeches of the participants:

Mr. Dzhanybekov A.K. - Manager of Karakol PIO: Within the framework of the Issyk-Kul Wastewater Management Project, at this public hearing we will discuss issues of environmental impact assessment (EIA) and social safeguards during construction of a wastewater reception tank in Pristan-Przhevalsk village, construction of a 200 m discharge pipeline across the Karakol River and modernization of 28 manholes on the main sewer collector in Karakol.

Mr. Bapaev Ch.A. - First Vice-Mayor of Karakol City: At this public discussion of the OVOS (EIA) and the SS during the construction of designated facilities within the IWMP framework, everyone needs to actively participate and openly discuss existing issues, as for the development of the city it is necessary to develop infrastructure, including water supply and sewerage.

Ms. Ivanova I.Iu. – Chief Specialist of Regional Development Department, OPRPKRIKO: IWMP is a large, necessary and important Project for the city of Karakol, as a result of which the city will obtain a new WWTP and sewer networks. I hope that today fruitful work will be carried out, and the participants will be active in discussing the impact of this Project on environment and social sphere, so that in the future its implementation would not lead to damage to environment and social sphere.

Mr. Batyrkanov R.K. – Coordinator of DDWSSD in IK oblast: The WWTP was built in the 1980s, it now practically is non-functioning. As part of the IWMP, a new WWTP will be built, and sewer networks will be expanded. The public has to actively participate in the event to discuss the issues of OVOS (EIA) and SS.

Ms. Zinina O.V. – DSC Environmental Specialist: Within this subproject, a wastewater receiving tank V = 50 m^3 with a fenced sanitary protection zone of 15 m will be built. In accordance with the ADB's policy, there is a sequence of environmental actions and stakeholder participation for projects. For each stage, including screening of facilities, environmental assessment, contract award, construction, commissioning and operation, certain measures are prescribed, including IEE, EIA, SSEMP, checklists upon construction completion.

Implementation of construction works will influence environmental parameters, such as atmospheric air, water resources, soil, trees and shrubs. Mitigation measures will be taken to mitigate the impact factors, including: using equipment only technically in good state, refueling machinery in specially designated areas; dedusting the

Mr. Karasartov A.E. – head of IKRDUPA: what will be the load on the pipeline passing under the river? Have soil surveys been carried out to study the effects of snow and rain? It is necessary to carry out survey work at the stage of preliminary design.

Mr. Putilov A.A. - Chief Design Engineer, DSC: soil surveys have already been carried out – there is no groundwater at the site of the planned tank, and there is standing water at the site of the 200-meter pipeline section. Geological surveys have been carried out. There is underground water and subsurface water under the river. The main issues will then be during construction, since the subsurface water cannot be pumped out, it will have to be diverted. Half of the river should be diverted, work in a dry riverbed, and then vice versa. The APC and ETC have not yet been prepared for a section of 200 m of pipeline under the river and 28 manholes on the main collector. And the APC and ETC have already been obtained for the tank in Pristan.

Mr. Zhundubaev K.Sh. – PMO Environmental Specialist: A Site-Specific Environmental Management Plan will be prepared (SSEMP), which will be included in the Bidding Document. It will contain all the environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures that a Contractor must perform.

In view of the discussion held the participants of the public hearing took note of the OVOS (EIA) and social safeguards during construction of a wastewater reception tank in Pristan village, construction of a 200 m discharge pipeline and modernization of 28 manholes at the main sewer collector in Karakol.

Chairman of the Public Hearing: Dzhanybekov A.K.	*signed*	Manager of Karakol PIO
Secretary of the Public Hearing: Zhumabekov M. K.	*signed*	PMO Social Safeguards and Resettlement Specialist

capacity. A topographic survey was carried out. I believe that it is necessary to completely replace the entire pipeline from the beginning to the end in order to ensure a self-flowing mode. A preliminary design with an estimate for this subproject is being prepared. It is impossible to disturb the available pipeline, since it is an existing system. Technologically, it is necessary to foresee the construction of a 200-meter section, and then its connection to the general system.

Mr. Sambaev B.A. - Chief Specialist of IKTDEP for Karakol City: where the tank will be constructed? Will it be open or closed?

Mr. Dzhanybekov A.K. - Manager of Karakol PIO: The tank will be built on the territory of Pristan village and two sewage disposal machines will be procured for KE Vodokanal for the removal of wastewater from the tank to the WWTP. Currently, there are 300 households in the village, and the volume of wastewater is only 35 m^3/day. Initially, according to the project, it was planned to build the SPS-4 at this place with a pipeline from SPS-4 to SPS-2. However, at the current flow rate of 35 m^3/day, the SPS would work for 15 minutes /day, which is impractical. In the future, with an increase of wastewater volume, the SPS-4 will be built. The tank will be closed. The quality of effluent will be constantly monitored. An analysis of wastewater for heavy metals, pathogens and toxicity has already been carried out within the framework of the project. Currently, wastewater in the SSP and the oxidation ponds does not pose a danger to humans and environment, does not contain heavy metals and is non-toxic.

Regarding the existing discharge pipeline from the oxidation ponds to the SSP, it is a 500 mm in diameter asbestos-cement pipeline, built in the 80s, and runs under the river. It was planned to completely replace it, but it is impractical and difficult, since there are thickets of plants listed in the Red Book of the Kyrgyz Republic. Therefore, it is planned within the framework of the project to do only a section of the pipeline with a length of 150-200 meters passing under the river. But, as Mr. Putilov noted, this issue will be clarified according to the design. It is important that wastewater does not enter the river, so the 200 m section passing under the river is planned to be completely replaced with a new pipeline.

Mr. Sambaev B.A. - Chief Specialist of IKTDEP for Karakol City: where did the subproject for the wastewater receiving tank pass environmental examination, in Bishkek?

Mr. Putilov A.A. - Chief Design Engineer, DSC: the subproject for the wastewater reception tank has passed an environmental assessment in Issyk-Kul, geographically.

Mr. Zhundubaev K.Sh. – PMO Environmental Specialist: earlier, Mr. Putilov said incorrectly, it was a subproject for sewer networks that passed an environmental examination. The subproject for the wastewater receiving tank has not yet passed environmental examination. After the preparation of the DED for the tank in Pristan, including a detailed project for 200 meters of the discharge pipeline and 28 manholes on the head collector, the subproject will undergo an environmental examination.

Mr. Sambaev B.A. - Chief Specialist of IKTDEP for Karakol City: a request - during construction, the fertile layer of soil must be collected in order to use it later during restoration work.

Ms. Isabaeva A.A. – a resident of MTD-1: what is the construction period for the tank?

Mr. Putilov A.A. - Chief Design Engineer, DSC: the construction period is generally no more than half a year, since the tank will be factory-made.

Ms. Tailakova G.B. – Chief Sanitary Doctor for Karakol and IK oblast: when preparing a design and building, it is necessary to comply with the requirements of the Resolutions of the GoKR No. 128 and 98 on the protection of groundwater and underground water. During the construction of this subproject, there should be no noise load, since the tank is located 300 m from the settlement. But the noise will affect the workers.

Кредит L3742/Грант G0628 Проект "Управление сточными водами Иссык-Куля"

ЛИСТ РЕГИСТРАЦИИ
участников общественного слушания
по «Оценке воздействия на окружающую среду и социальным мерам защиты при строительстве резервуара приема сточных вод в поселке Пристань-Прикальск, строительстве 200 м сбросного трубопровода и модернизации 28 колодцев на главном канализационном коллекторе в г. Каракол» в рамках Проекта АБР «Управление сточными водами Иссык – Куль»

31 марта 2022 года. 15:00ч **Конференц-Зал Мэрии г. Каракол**

	ФИО	Организация/Должность	Подпись	Телефон
	АПП ПКРИКО – Реализующее Агентство			
	Ахмедиярпков Асылбек Афтандилович	Заведующий отделом регионального развития	—	
1	Иванова Инна Юрьевна	Гл. специалист отдела рег. развития		31.03.2022
	ДРПВВ – Исполнительное Агентство			
2	Батырканов Рамазан Керимович	Координатор ДРПВВ по ИК области		
3	Турдалиев Эдиль — Станович	Специалист ДРПВВ по Жетогузскому району		
	Областные ведомства и Мэрия г. Каракол			
4	Бапаев Чынгыз Арстанбекович	Первый вице-мэр г. Каракол		
5	Имашева Алмаз Садырбековна	Зав. отделом экономр. развития и ЖКХ Мэрии г. Каракол		
6	Исаев Эмиль Жетогузович	и.о. Начальника Департамента управления муниципальным имуществом г. Каракол		
7	Самбаев Бейшенбай Аманкосович	Главный Специалист ИКГУООС по г. Каракол		
8	Тойчиева Гулушкан Бейшеевна	Главный санитарный врач г. Каракол и ИК области		
9	Карасартов Алим Эшимбекович	Начальник ИКРУГА		
	Городской Кенеш г. Каракол			
	Джеенов Нурлан Ногойбаевич	Председатель комиссии по ЖКХ	—	

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	Консультант по проектированию и надзору – компания «Темелсу Интернешнл Инжиниринг Сервисес Инк.»			
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	Кылов Талантбек Бекешович	Председатель МТУ-5	—	
	Сыдыков Кутибек Асрибекович	Председатель МТУ-6	—	
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ФИО	Организация/Должность	Подпись	Телефон
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