



KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

**Ministry of Agriculture
Water Resources Service**

and

**State Agency of Architecture, Construction and Housing and Communal
Services**

Department of Construction and Engineering Infrastructure

**CLIMATE RESILIENT WATER SERVICES
PROJECT**

RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

October 2022

ABBREVIATION

AO	Ayil okmot
AP	Aggrieved party
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
CC	Civil Code
CRWSP	Climate Resilient Water Services Project
DCEI	Department of Construction and Engineering Infrastructure (former Department of Drinking Water Supply and Wastewater Disposal)
DED	Design and estimate documentation
DEM	Department of Environmental Monitoring
DMS	Detailed Monitoring Survey
DP	Displaced person
DWIS	Department of Water Information System
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
GM	Grievance Mechanism
GHG	Greenhouse gas
I&D	Irrigation and Drainage
IDA	International Development Association
IOL	Inventory of Loss
ITb	Issuk-Kul-Tarim basin
JK	Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament)
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
KSAb	Karadarya-Syrdarya-Amudarya basin
LC	Land Code
LSG	Local self-government authorities
MA	Ministry of Agriculture
MNRETS	Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
OM	Operation Manual
PAC	Project Advisory Committee
PAP	Project Affected People
PDO	Project Development Objective
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RP	Resettlement Plan
RF	Resettlement Framework

RVK	Rayon Water Management Unit (RVK)
SAACHCS	State Agency for Architecture, Construction, Housing and Communal Services under the Cabinet of Ministers
WB	The World Bank
WRS	Water Resources Service
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
WUA	Water Users Association

DEFINITIONS

Environmental and social standards

The ESS sets requirements for borrowers / clients with regard to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank through financing investment projects. 10 ESSs establish the standards that the Borrower / Client and the project must meet during the project life cycle.

Project Affected People (PAP)

A person or household with direct economic and social impacts caused by: a. forced land acquisition, which results in (i) relocation or homelessness; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of sources of income or livelihood, whether or not the affected persons should move to another location. b. forced restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas, which leads to side effects on the livelihoods of displaced persons.

Land acquisition

Land acquisition refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include direct purchase, expropriation of property, and acquisition of access rights such as easements or right to pass through. Acquisition of land may also include: (a) the acquisition of unoccupied or forgotten land, regardless of whether the landowner relies on such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) the return of public land that is used or occupied by people or households; and (c) project impacts that result in land being flooded or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible.

Land use restrictions

Land use restrictions refer to restrictions or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial or other land that are directly represented and put into operation under the project. This may include restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, restrictions on access to other common property resources, and restrictions on the use of land within easements or safety areas.

Livelihood

Livelihoods refer to the full range of means of subsistence that individuals, families and communities use for earnings, such as wage income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, small-scale trading and barter.

Deadline

The Deadline is the date by which PAPs and their affected assets, as the case may be, have been identified and new entrants to the locality cannot claim compensation or resettlement assistance. Persons whose possession, use of the place of residence before the deadline can be demonstrated remain eligible for assistance, regardless of their identification in the census.

Compensation

Compensation means payment in kind, cash or other assets provided in exchange for a seizure of land, loss of other types of assets

	(including property, plant and equipment) or loss of livelihood as a result of project activities.
Census	A census is a complete count of the population affected by a project activity, including a comparison of demographic and property information. This will allow to identify and determine the number of persons affected by the project (PAPs), as well as the nature and levels of impact.
Resettlement Plan	A Resettlement Plan (RP) is a resettlement tool (document) to be prepared when identifying a subproject location. The RP contains specific and legally binding requirements that must be met for resettlement and compensation for the affected party prior to the implementation of the project activities that caused the adverse impact.
Resettlement assistance	Resettlement Assistance refers to measures to ensure that project-affected people who may require physical relocation are provided with assistance such as relocation benefits, housing or rent, as appropriate and as needed, to facilitate relocation during relocation process.
The cost of replacing houses and other structures	The cost of replacing houses and other structures means the prevailing cost in the open market for replacing the affected structures in the area and with a quality similar to or better than those of the affected structures. Such costs will include: (a) the cost of materials, (b) the transportation of construction materials to the construction site; (c) any labor and contract fees; and (d) any registration or transfer costs.
Resettlement Framework	The Resettlement Framework (RF) is a tool that will be used throughout the project. RFs establish goals and principles of resettlement, organizational mechanisms and funding mechanisms for any resettlement that may be needed during project implementation. RFs lead the preparation of resettlement action plans for selected subprojects to meet the needs of people who may be affected by the project.
Replacement cost	The amount, in cash or in kind, required to replace an asset by an amount determined as compensation for: (a) agricultural land based on market prices that reflect recent land sales prior to the commencement of the project or resettlement, and in the absence of such recent sales, based on productive value; (b) residential land based on market prices that reflect recent land sales prior to the commencement of a project or resettlement, and in the absence of such recent sales, based on a settlement with similar parameters; (c) houses and other related structures based on current market prices for materials and labor without depreciation or deductions for retained building materials; (d) harvest based on current market prices; (e) trees and other perennials based on current market prices.

Voluntary donation	land	Means that communities or individuals may agree to voluntarily provide land for sub-projects for the desired public benefit. The current principles of voluntary land donation are “informed consent and the right to choose”. Informed consent means that the people involved are fully aware of the project, its implications and consequences, and freely agree to participate in the project. Right to choose means that the individuals involved have the ability to agree or disagree without negative consequences, formally or informally caused by others.
Involuntary resettlement		Forced seizure of land plots as a result of which there is a direct or indirect economic or social impact through: a) loss of benefits from the use of such land plots; b) resettlement due to housing loss; c) loss of assets or access to assets; d) loss of sources of income or livelihood, regardless of the decision whether PAPs will be resettled elsewhere.
Economic assistance in rehabilitation		Providing assistance in addition to compensation, such as land preparation, training or employment of PAPs, increasing the potential for income and production levels, or at least bringing their standard of living to the pre-project level.

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1. BACKGROUND

The proposed project based on the existing World Bank portfolio of sustainable development and is aligned with the Country Partnership Framework (Service Delivery Management and Natural Resource Management). It builds on the Bank's operational engagement in supporting the design and implementation of reforms in integrated water resources management, irrigation modernization and agricultural productivity, rural water supply and sanitation development, and forestry and landscape management. The Project will be the first large-scale implementation of a Government's new vision for integrated water resources management at a basin level, consolidating multiple investment flows to support efforts to achieve social, economic and environmental deliverables. It is fully in line with the Government's Roadmap for Water Reform, approved by the National Water Council and requiring the implementation of a River Basin Development Plan. It is also in line with the Government's drinking water and sanitation 2026 program and commitments, and the nationwide program to reduce land degradation.

The Project is being elaborated in accordance with the new World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), effective October 1, 2018. Under the ESF, all World Bank Borrowers have agreed to comply with ten Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), applicable to lending for Bank-financed investment projects. The project recognizes the importance and adopts ESS for the identification, assessment, and management of environmental and social risks, and impacts associated with this investment Project. The Bank's reviews have identified environmental and social risks as significant.

The Resettlement Framework (RF) is prepared as part of the Climate Resilient Water Services Project. The RF is prepared in accordance with the World Bank's General Environmental and Social Principles, Environmental and Social Standard 5: Land Acquisition, Land Use Restrictions and Involuntary Resettlement.

1.1. PURPOSE AND KEY DATA OF THE PROJECT

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to (i) increase access to climate-resilient water services in selected river basins, and (ii) strengthen institutional capacities for climate-resilient water management at the local and national levels.

Water services include water supply and sanitation (WSS) services and irrigation and drainage (I&D) services. The Project will improve the coverage and quality of WSS and I&D services in selected basins. At national level the Project will increase institutional capacities for climate-resilient water management. With regards to the first part of the PDO, climate resilient water services are defined as water services that achieve coverage and quality standards despite possible climate risks (droughts, high temperature and extreme heat, urban flooding and sewerage overflows, floods, and mudflows). With regards to the second part of the PDO, climate-resilient water management is defined as the ability of water sector institutions at the local and national levels to prepare for disruptions and recover from shocks related to climate risks. This follows the World Bank's Resilience Rating System definition.

1.2. PROJECT AREA

The Project will perform an integrated water and landscape management approach to improve water security and support social and economic development in a selected river basin. The specific investments identified based on the draft River Basin Management Plans and the priorities specified in state programs. The Karadarya-Syrdarya-Amudarya (KSAb) and Issyk-Kul-Tarim

(ITb) river basins selected based on priority needs in irrigation, water supply and sanitation sectors. Below in Figure 1 is shown the map of the KSAb and ITb considered under the Project.

KSAb covers Osh, Batken and (partially) Jalal-Abad oblasts. Due to climatic variability, climate change and faulty condition of on-farm irrigation infrastructure, the irrigation specialists in KSAb have an experience on water shortages, especially between June and August.

ITb covers the Issyk-Kul oblast and impacted by high water deficit, and, more importantly, this basin includes Issyk-Kul lake, which is a biospheric zone and the main tourist attraction industry that plays an important role in development of economic corridor of tourism between Bishkek and Almaty, which requires the climate-resilient water and sanitation infrastructure. This high socio-economic and ecological importance of this region requires careful management of river basins to avoid excessive consumption and pollution of water resources flowing into the lake, and in order to adapt to the effects of climate change, including potential increase in glacial melt water levels, and their evaporation.

Water supply services include water supply and sanitation services, and irrigation services. The Project focused to improve, in a selected river basin(s), coverage, quality and efficiency of water supply, sanitation and irrigation services, including strengthening of capacity to improve integrated water resources management, and the capacity of relevant service providers in a selected basin. At national level the Project will strengthen the institutional capacity for comprehensive water supply and water management services.

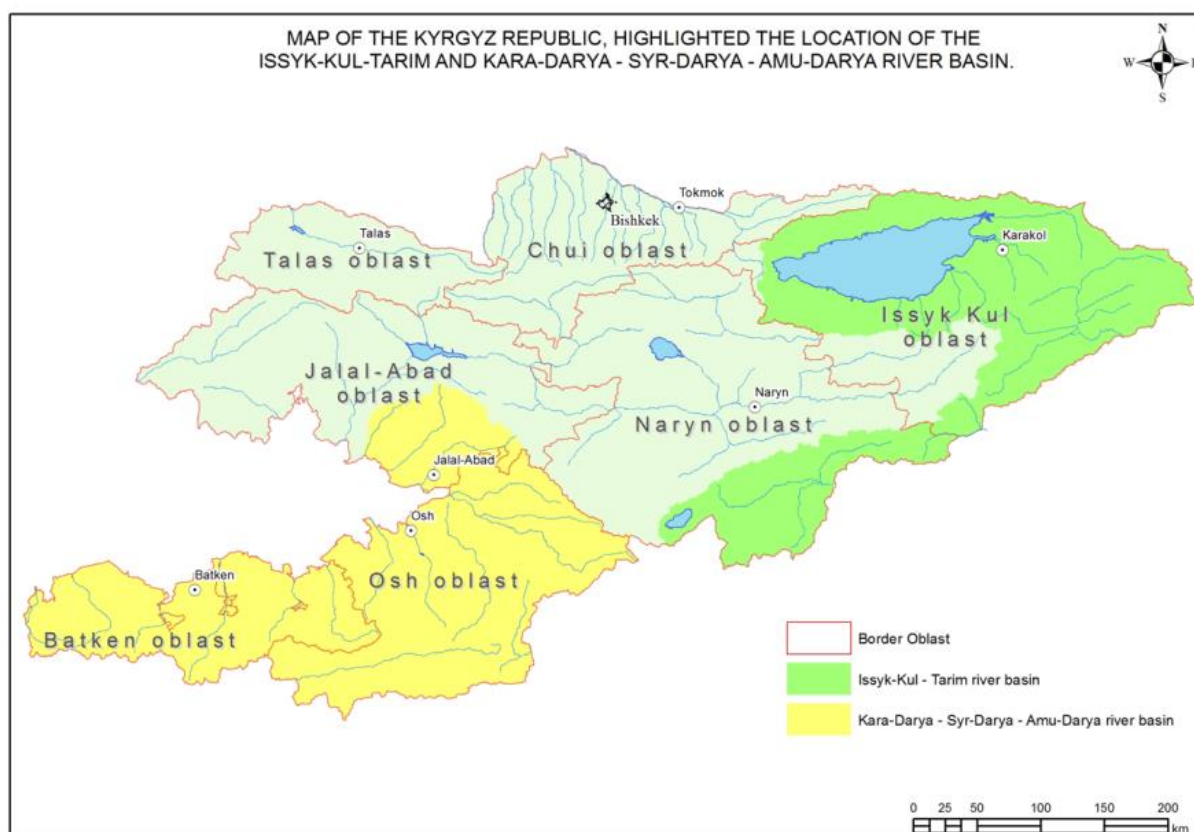


Figure 1. Map of the Karadarya-Syrdarya-Amudarya and Issyk-Kul-Tarim basins

1.3. PROJECT COMPONENTS

The Project is structured in the following four components.

Component 1: Infrastructure Investments and Service Improvements

Subcomponent 1.1: Water Supply and Sanitation Infrastructure

Subcomponent 1.2: Irrigation and Drainage Services Improvement

Component 2: Institutional Strengthening for Climate Resilient Service Delivery, Water Resources Management and Dam Management

Subcomponent 2.1: Institutional Strengthening for WSS Service Delivery

Subcomponent 2.2: Institutional strengthening for irrigation water services delivery

Subcomponent 2.3: Water and soil quality monitoring system

Subcomponent 2.4: Dam management

Component 3: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and Professional Development**Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response Component**

Component 1: Infrastructure Investments and Service Improvements. This component contributes to the implementation of high priority investments aligned with the river basin management plans¹ and with the country's climate change adaptation and mitigation agendas. It finances civil works, goods, equipment, and related services to reduce climate risks in the provision of drinking water and sanitation services, I&D services, and resource utilization efficiency. The infrastructure investments will also help reduce (a) environmental pollution of the Issyk-Kul lake; (b) public health risks associated with exposure to untreated wastewater in the event of flooding induced by climate change, and (c) energy and GHG footprint of service provision. These investments will be designed with the intent of minimizing GHG emissions through reductions in energy consumption by (i) prioritising gravity-based solutions for irrigation and drinking water supply, (ii) increasing pumping efficiency for service delivery, (iii) reducing nitrous oxide, methane, and carbon dioxide as well as Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) discharges through proper wastewater and sanitation services and (iv) promoting water conservation through water metering and on-farm interventions. Hence, this component is climate co-benefit intensive.

Subcomponent 1.1: Water Supply and Sanitation Infrastructure. This subcomponent covers investments to increase the climate resilience of drinking water supply and sanitation services, and to enhance wastewater treatment capacity. The subcomponent finances civil and electrical/mechanical installations for water supply production (boreholes, well-fields, intakes, as well as disinfection and energy efficient/renewable energy pumping as required), works for transmission and distribution of water to households in the project areas, along with wastewater management infrastructure, sewerage collection, conveyance, treatment, and disposal facilities. The subcomponent will also finance equipment for drinking water quality and water supply and wastewater pipes testing. These investments help small-town utilities and rural service providers to adapt to the anticipated impacts of climate change, diversify their water supply sources to better confront droughts and reduce their overall water consumption through efficiency improvements. This subcomponent will benefit (a) 95,000 people in 31 villages around Issyk-Kul lake and Batken oblast with climate resilient drinking water services; (b) 43,000 people with climate resilient sanitation services in three villages around Issyk-Kul lake through either sewers or on-site solutions. Improving sewerage and stormwater services will reduce the volume of untreated wastewater discharged into water bodies, as well as exposure to waterborne pathogens and related diseases. The project will also support reconstruction of WASH facilities in selected schools, kindergartens, rural health centers/hospitals in the project areas to ensure that they are female-friendly and disability inclusive. The potential impact of surface sewer overflows exacerbated by

¹ River basin management plans for the Issyk-Kul and KSA river basins were developed under the World Bank executed National Water Resources Management Project (NWRMP) and identified improvements in water service delivery as a key priority area for investment.

climate change-induced extreme rainfall events will also be reduced and thus communities' resilience to intense rainfall events under climate change will increase.

Subcomponent 1.1 is explicitly designed to achieve mitigation and adaptation co-benefits.

This subcomponent achieves the following in terms of mitigation: (a) poor efficiency pumps (around 30%) will be replaced with high efficiency pumps (around 85%); (b) old, undersized and leaking (leakage is estimated at more than 40%) distribution network will be replaced with properly sized pipes to reduce both pumping energy and leakage (targeted leakage is estimated at less than 15%); (c) improved water supply quality will eliminate additional energy used in distributing water by trucks and need to boil water for drinking purposes; (d) wastewater collection and treatment will reduce GHG emission (including nitrous oxide, methane and carbon dioxide) as well as protecting the vulnerable water resources from pollution due to discharge of high BOD loads from untreated sewage; and (e) installation of water meters will promote water conservation and hence improvement of water use (and energy) efficiency, thus increasing the available volume of water for targeted communities, which will help them better withstand climate-related shocks to water supply such as droughts/water shortages and heat waves.

Subcomponent 1.2: Irrigation and Drainage Services Improvement. This subcomponent covers modernization of three existing I&D schemes (Kara-Unkur in Jalal-Abad, Shakhimardan in Batken and Kurshab-Sai in Osh) located in the KSA basin covering 28,000 ha. At the level of infrastructure assets, the project finances rehabilitation and modernization of I&D canals (234 km) and appurtenant structures². The rehabilitation and modernization are based on the World Bank's Resilient Water Infrastructure Design principles³. These activities support adaptation to drought risks through improved conveyance efficiency and control of water use with modern structures, and to flood and mud-flow risks through improved bypasses and protection structures. Modernized and well-functioning I&D schemes also help avoid maladaptation and land-use change related emissions that arise from (a) utilization of diesel pumps to withdraw groundwater to substitute for unreliable canal water supplies and (b) expansion of cropland – with related emissions associated in land-use change - to recoup losses caused by drought and lack of irrigation water supplies. At the farm level, the project will promote climate-smart irrigation practices and resource utilization through (i) improved on-farm water management practices, (ii) deep ripping, and (iii) laser land levelling. This will address the rising impact of drought, high temperature and extreme heat risks related to climate change on crop yields and agricultural production. This will also help reduce soil erosion while enhancing soil carbon sequestration and fertility. Under this subcomponent, the project also finances technical assistance for preparation of the engineering studies and designs, as well as construction supervision for the above activities.

Subcomponent 1.2 is explicitly designed to achieve mitigation and adaptation co-benefits.

Mitigation co-benefits are linked with (a) rehabilitation and upgrade of the three gravity-fed I&D schemes to minimize dependence on groundwater abstractions that rely on GHG emitting diesel pumps and (b) promotion of climate-smart agriculture at the farm level to enhance soil carbon sequestration and fertility, reduces soil erosion, and improves water and energy efficiency.

Component 2: Institutional Strengthening for Climate Resilient Service Delivery, Water Resources Management and Dam Management. This component finances the acquisition and installation of equipment and services to facilitate the uptake of innovations and best-practices for water management based on climate resilience and low-carbon principles. The focus is on improving the institutional knowledge and preparedness with regards to aspects of Integrated water resources management and climate resilience, including (a) regulatory and oversight capacity at the national level, (b) operational capacity for service delivery at local level, (c) water and soil

² Note: structures include: water control/distribution; outlets; mudflows, tunnels, small bridges and volumetric measurement structures.

³ World Bank. 2020. Resilient Water Infrastructure Design Brief. World Bank, Washington, DC.

quality, and (d) dam management. Activities under this component are grouped into four subcomponents.

Subcomponent 2.1: Institutional Strengthening for WSS Service Delivery. This subcomponent will finance activities (goods and services) in the target areas and national level designed to strengthen policy and regulatory frameworks and institutional capacity to advance sector reform and promote sustainable service delivery. The subcomponent targets key stakeholders, including DCEI, GOSSTROY, local governments, urban and rural service providers, service sector policymakers and regulators. It will support the Government's sector development strategy and reform roadmap and is informed by previous analytical and advisory services. Support for water supply and sewerage sector reforms will finance expert advisory services and technical assistance targeting priority areas of reform and institutional strengthening. Technical assistance incorporates considerations on climate change variability and related impacts, strengthening institutional capacity to identify and design resilient water supply and sanitation systems, mainstream gender and social inclusion aspects into the national program. A more effective institutional and regulatory framework will enhance water sector governance, operational efficiency, and sustainability, thereby enhancing the provision (in terms of coverage and quality) of water services. This will in turn reduce the risk of water shortages/droughts, improve the quality of water, and enhance overall resilience.

Subcomponent 2.2: Institutional strengthening for irrigation water services delivery. This activity builds WRS's tools and capacity for irrigation service delivery, with a focus on digitalization. It finances equipment and services to improve data collection, storage, and processing into the existing Digital Water Information System (DWIS). This digitalization is expected to significantly strengthen WRS's ability to identify and prepare for droughts or floods and their impact on I&D infrastructure. This subcomponent will support (a) integration of surface water abstraction data for the irrigation sector within the DWIS; (b) uptake of remote sensing for irrigation water management and water accounting and their integration into the DWIS; (c) expansion of the data visualization functionalities of the DWIS; and (d) support to water users associations (WUAs) including trainings, asset management, operating budget and climate smart irrigation. The project will prioritize capacity building of female farmers to improve their technical, leadership, and communication skills to build their confidence and increase their voice and role in WUA decision-making bodies. This subcomponent supports climate adaptation because the integration of surface abstraction data and remote sensing in the DWIS and expansion of DWIS data visualization functionality increase WRS's ability to control and monitor water use during drought. In addition, WUAs training in climate-smart agriculture helps farmers adapt to water stress.

Subcomponent 2.3: Water and soil quality monitoring system. This subcomponent finances goods, works and services to strengthen the country's soil and surface water quality monitoring system. It invests to improve water and soil quality data collection, storage, and processing to help WRS and DEM better prepare and respond to the impacts of climate extremes (floods and droughts) on soil and water quality. It includes two main activities. First, the improvement/establishment of biochemical laboratories at the central level in Bishkek and in the three oblasts of the KSA basin (Osh, Jalal-Abad, and Batken) and capacity building of relevant specialists in the State Ecological Laboratory under the DEM. This activity finances repair of existing laboratory buildings, provision of equipment, support in accreditation of laboratories, and the upgrade of IT systems in the DEM. Second, this subcomponent finances institutional strengthening of the DEM to (a) improve staff capacity in chemical surface water and soil quality monitoring techniques, including data collection and analysis, and (b) develop a country-wide water and soil quality monitoring plan. This subcomponent supports climate adaptation because it

improves capacity and knowledge to monitor and respond to the impacts of droughts and floods on water quality and of erosion on soil quality.

Subcomponent 2.4: Dam management. This subcomponent finances services and equipment to: (a) establish a dam management unit within WRS, tasked with providing oversight on dam management across the country; (b) formulate guidelines for the elaboration of dam management plans; (c) develop dam management plans for four dams located in the KSA basin (Papan, Naiman, Tortgul and Bazar-Korgon); and (d) develop a dam information module within the DWIS, including introduction of remote monitoring tools such as drone applications and remote sensing. Activities under this subcomponent will increase the resilience of dams – and their related services including low-carbon hydropower production – to flood and drought shocks. This subcomponent supports climate adaptation because dam management involves, by definition, management of climatic risks (floods and droughts).

Component 3: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and Professional Development. This component will finance the required staff, consultant services, professional development and operating costs that will allow the Project Implementation Units to carry out their responsibilities for implementation. These responsibilities include project management and coordination, procurement, and financial management, monitoring and evaluation, social and environmental standards management and oversight, communications, and outreach. This component will also finance the preparation of a feasibility study for future investments aimed at improving water services. Finally, this component includes professional development and other interventions to promote gender diversity in water sector entities. For example, the project will support, among others, review of human resources policies on recruitment, promotion and retention in water sector entities, development of guidelines for a safe and comfortable work environment including sexual harassment reporting mechanism.

Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response Component. Providing immediate response to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, as needed. This component allows the Government to request the World Bank to recategorize and reallocate uncommitted financing from other project components to cover emergency response and recovery costs.

1.4. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS

1.4.1. Project Implementing Entities

The Ministry of Agriculture (MA) through the WRS and the State Agency for Architecture, Construction and Communal Services (GOSSTROY) through the DCEI will share the overall responsibility for Project implementation. Each implementing entity will take the lead on Project elements under their respective institutional mandate and capacity. Each implementing entity will be supported through own PIU tasked to carry out the fiduciary functions (disbursement, financial management, procurement, environmental and social standards, and monitoring & evaluation). This will be done in compliance with the requirements and environmental and social policies, including occupational, health and safety standards. The PIUs will each develop separate procurement plans and manage the flow of funds on behalf of the MA and GOSSTROY. It is envisaged that engineering consultancies will be hired under each PIU to support engineering, construction supervision and quality control. The core staff of PIUs will be based in Bishkek, while each PIU will maintain oblast and rayon level field offices managed by Field Office Heads (accountable to a respective PIU Manager) and including technical specialists, social and environmental specialists. *Figure 2* sheds more light on implementation arrangements with the organizational structure of each PIU.

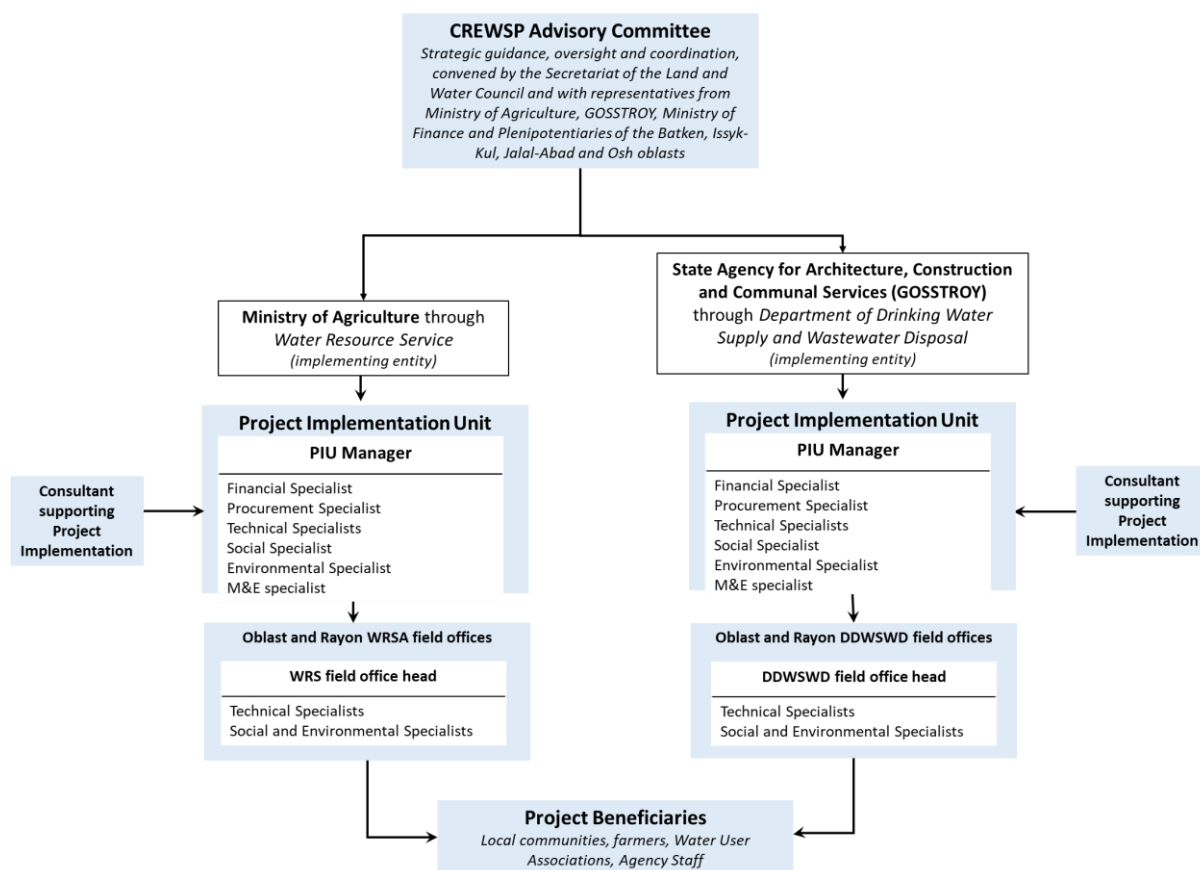


Figure 2. Implementation arrangements

1.4.2. Project advisory committee

The Project Advisory Committee (PAC) will provide strategic guidance, oversight, and coordination. The committee will be convened at least once a year by the Secretariat of the Land and Water Council, with the first meeting expected shortly after the Project starting date. The committee acts as a forum for (a) reviewing annual work plans prepared by the PIUs, (b) providing relevant technical inputs, especially those at a strategic and policy level or on issues related to the implementation of the Water Code, (c) reviewing progress against performance indicators, and d) continuing policy dialogue among the involved entities. The Project advisory committee includes representatives of the MA, GOSSTROY, MF and Plenipotentiaries of the Batken, Issyk-Kul, Jalal-Abad and Osh oblasts.

1.4.3. Project Management

Two PIUs – WRS PIU and DCEI PIU will have the prime implementation responsibility for CREWSP. The WRS PIU will implement activities related to I&D and also will have lead responsibility for consolidation of financial and progress reports to the World Bank and Cabinet of Ministers, including liaising closely with DCEI PIU, which will implement independent series of activities related to WSS, but will nevertheless coordinate with the WRS PIU for harmonization of Project reporting.

Two PIUs will prepare and sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) stipulating the interaction, roles and responsibilities of two entities. The WRS PIU will implement Subcomponent 2.3 (water and soil quality monitoring) in close collaboration with the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision (MNRETS), particularly with the Department of Environmental Monitoring (DEM), which is responsible for executing policy on environmental

monitoring, including surface water and soil quality. The WRS PIU and DEM will prepare and sign a separate MoU.

1.5. RATIONALE AND SCOPE OF THE RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

The RF as a framework document, provides guidelines for the development of appropriate mitigation and compensation measures to mitigate impacts and recover damages from land acquisition and resettlement impacts arising from planned project activities, the exact locations of which are not yet known. The RF also details the legal framework for land acquisition and defines compensation or assistance mechanisms as well as resettlement procedures.

The RF is applicable to all subprojects of the CRWSP that are likely to have impacts in the form of:

- resettlement or loss of housing;
- loss of assets or access to assets; or
- loss of source of income or livelihood, regardless of whether affected people (PAPs) are forced to relocate.

Sub-projects that restrict access to officially constructed parks and protected areas will not be funded under the CRWSP.

The DCEI will mainly focus on the construction and rehabilitation of wastewater disposal infrastructures (sewerage networks, wastewater treatment plants, including the management of the obtained sludge), the introduction of low-budget decentralized (potentially) environmentally friendly solutions for small towns and villages, the reconstruction of water supply systems in rural areas in order to provide access to services water supply and sanitation and water quality improvement in the Issyk-Kul-Tarim river basin and KSA river basin, Syrdarya sub-basin - Batken oblast.

The CRWSP will also finance construction work for the rehabilitation and modernization of the main irrigation facilities, main and secondary canals; upgrading existing pumping stations to improve energy efficiency and thus reduce greenhouse gas emissions; reconstruction of ponds for collection and storage of local surface runoff for irrigation purposes and drainage canals; and investments in on-farm facilities such as highly efficient irrigation systems, laser land leveling and furrow reduction in the Karadarya-Syrdarya-Amu Darya basin. These investments will enable water users to more effectively manage irrigation in the event of climate-related droughts, thereby reducing vulnerability to climate change and also making more efficient use of scarce water resources. Water conservation measures for irrigation purposes will be identified for two priority basins.

The subproject designs have not yet been completed, therefore the areas for rehabilitation / construction work have not yet been identified. Therefore, more definitely possible impacts will be known at the stage of development of design estimates and the beginning of construction / rehabilitation works. At this stage, it is impossible to exclude the possibility of land acquisition, restriction of access to it or loss of assets by the population or commercial structures affected by the project. Therefore, it is required to develop the RF.

The RF, in addition to determining the possible impacts of design work, the scale of potential impacts (temporary or permanent) on the ability to use land, access to it, buildings / structures and sources of income, describe in detail the legal basis for land acquisition and determine mechanisms for providing compensation or assistance, resettlement procedures, eligibility criteria for compensation for the resettled population, assessment methods, compensation provision; contain a matrix of compensation entitlements; describe the processes of implementation, disclosure, dissemination of information and consultation procedures, as well as mechanisms for resolving complaints, monitoring and evaluating land acquisition and resettlement issues.

The RF will be used as a tool to determine if there will be impacts from project activities. They are developed as a practical tool for preparing Resettlement Plans for subprojects during the implementation of the CRWSP.

The RF will be the basis for the preparation, updating, implementation and monitoring of the Resettlement Plan (RP) for the subprojects. **The RF contain measures to ensure that PAPs:**

- (i) are aware of their choices and rights related to resettlement;
- (ii) are consulted on possible compensation options, have choices and are provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives;
- (iii) are provided with immediate and effective compensation at full replacement cost⁴ for loss of assets directly related to the implementation of the CRWSP.
- (iv) are properly identified, for reimbursement and restoration of the livelihoods of PAPs.

The RF is based on the following principles:

- avoid or at least minimize the need for involuntary resettlement;
- at a minimum, PAPs should be provided with adequate assistance to improve or at least restore their living conditions prior to the project;
- PAPs should be fully aware and consulted on compensation options;
- land acquisition and resettlement should be considered and implemented as part of the project, and all compensation costs will be paid by local authorities where such cases will be identified;
- lack of formal legal title to land is not an obstacle to obtaining compensation or alternative forms of assistance;
- special attention during the resettlement process should be given to socially vulnerable groups such as ethnic minorities, female-headed households, people with disabilities, the elderly, etc., with adequate assistance to improve their living standards;
- compensation/rehabilitation assistance should be provided for resettlement due to other project activities that may harm PAPs;
- compensation must be paid to PAPs at full replacement cost, without any deductions for other purposes.

2. RATIONALE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STANDARDS, SCOPE OF RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Environmental and Social Framework with Environmental and Social Standards adopted by the World Bank in 2018 set requirements for borrowers to identify and assess environmental and

⁴ **The replacement cost for land plots** is equal to the market value of land of equal potential productivity or use, located close to the affected land, plus all costs of land registration, use or transfer.

The cost of replacing buildings and structures is equal to the market value of the materials that will be required for the construction of a replacement structure, which is similar in place and quality to or better than the affected structure, or for the repair of a partially damaged structure plus the cost of delivering building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of contractors' work and plus fees for registration and re-registration of property rights. At the same time, the depreciation of objects and the cost of usable materials are not taken into account, as well as the cost of benefits from the implementation of the project.

social risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank through financing investment projects.

The Standards will: (a) support Borrowers in pursuing good international practice related to environmental and social sustainability; (b) assist Borrowers in meeting their national and international environmental and social commitments; (c) enhance non-discrimination, transparency, participation, accountability and governance; and (d) improve the results of sustainable development projects through ongoing engagement with stakeholders.

The ten environmental and social standards set the objectives that the Borrower and the project will meet during the project life cycle. ESS Land Acquisition, Land Use Restrictions and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5) recognizes that project-related land acquisitions and land-use restrictions can have adverse impacts on communities and people. It is assumed that the proposed activities under the project will not have a serious negative impact on human health and social environment. However, project-related land acquisitions or restrictions on land use may result in physical and economic displacement. To prevent, avoid, mitigate and reduce these risks and to meet the ESS5 requirements, this RF has been developed since at this stage the final list of sites and their exact location have not yet been determined.

The RF outlines the next steps for preparing and implementing RPs. This framework clarifies the resettlement principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to subprojects or project components that will be prepared during project implementation. Once a subproject or individual project components have been identified and the required information is available, this framework / policy will be expanded within the specific resettlement action plan. Project activities that will result in physical and / or economic displacement will not commence until such specific plans are completed and approved by the Bank.

Potential Impact on People's Assets and Livelihoods

Considering that the planned actions under Project components, Component 1, subcomponents 1.1. "Water Supply and Sanitation Infrastructure" and subcomponent 1.2. "Irrigation and Drainage Services Improvement" of the project may have a potential impact on land acquisition and resettlement, while Components 2, 3 and 4 will not have any impact on land acquisition and resettlement, the scope of potential land acquisition and resettlement impact expected under component 1/subcomponents 1.1. and 1.2 of the project will be as follows:

Table 1. Expected impact from Land Acquisition and Resettlement under subcomponents 1.1. and 1.2 of the Project.

#	Component / Subcomponent	Planned activities	Potential type of impact
Component 1. Infrastructure Investments and Service Improvements			
1	Subcomponent 1.1. Water supply and sanitation infrastructure	✓ Construction and rehabilitation of sewerage infrastructures (sewerage networks, water treatment plants, including the management of the obtained sludge); ✓ Implementation of low-budget decentralized (potentially) environmentally friendly solutions for small towns and villages;	Land acquisition and land-use restrictions if project activities require new structures or additional land to improve infrastructure.

		✓ Reconstruction of water supply systems in rural areas in order to ensure access to water supply and sanitation services and improve water quality in the Issyk-Kul-Tarim river basin and KSA river basin, Syrdarya sub-basin in Batken oblast.	
2	Subcomponent 1.2. Irrigation and Drainage Services Improvement	✓ Construction and modernization of head irrigation facilities, main and secondary canals; ✓ Modernization of existing pumping stations to improve energy efficiency and thus reduce greenhouse gas emissions; ✓ Reconstruction of ponds for collection and storage of local surface runoff for irrigation purposes and drainage canals; ✓ Investments in on-farm facilities such as highly efficient irrigation systems, laser land leveling and furrow reduction in the Karadarya-Syrdarya-Amu Darya river basin. These investments will enable water users to more effectively manage irrigation in the event of climate-related droughts, thereby reducing vulnerability to climate change and also making more efficient use of scarce water resources. Water conservation measures for irrigation purposes will be identified for two priority river basins.	Land acquisition and land-use restrictions if project activities require new structures or additional land to improve infrastructure.

Considering the planned work under subcomponents 1.1. and 1.2. of component 1 impacts on involuntary resettlement will be limited to small-scale land acquisitions, temporary impacts on land use, limited access and minor economic impacts. No physical relocation of households is expected. Construction work is expected to be carried out within existing infrastructure or on accessible state-owned land. However, land may be required for drinking water sub-projects to expand water supply and sewerage systems and on-farm irrigation canals of WUA, etc.

The presence of informal users, or entities, squatters etc and the associated impacts on them including loss of assets and livelihood cannot be ruled out either. While public land is expected to be provided if new infrastructure is expanded, the project permits voluntary donations of land by the community or individuals, and this process will be closely monitored during implementation in accordance with the protocols included in this RF. Individual land donations will be carefully reviewed and approved by the World Bank prior to accepting a donation. Land donation has to be

completely voluntary and cannot place a person or household in a worse position than at the pre-project level and the person contributing land should stand to benefit from the project.

The RF identifies potential impacts from project activities, describes the range of potential impacts (temporary and permanent) on land use / access and structures, and describes how compensation rates and procedures will be determined for them. Where there is a gap between national laws & procedures and World Bank standards, the latter will prevail for all activities financed under this project.

The RF will serve as a verification tool to determine if any impacts will arise from the project activity. The RF serve as a practical tool to guide the preparation of safeguards instruments such as RP and the necessary due diligence during the overarching project implementation. If any impacts are identified, the PIU under the WRS and DCEI will develop RPs for each subproject based on the guidelines and procedures outlined in the RF document.

This RF will be part of the Loan/Grant Agreement package and will be reviewed/approved by the World Bank. After the document is approved by the borrower, it will be uploaded on the external website of the WB, Implementing Agencies and the project, in accordance with the WB policy. The RF will be translated into Russian and/or Kyrgyz for further dissemination so that the document is available to central and local authorities and potential PAPs. The implementation of the planned investments within the project will be carried out only after these approvals and exchange of information/consultations.

3. OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES OF PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

The RF aims to describe principles and procedures to ensure that people who are likely to be negatively affected by the Project receive adequate advice and information on project activities, as well as compensation or assistance that at a minimum, will restore living standards to pre-project levels.

The RF provides principles and procedures for defining the requirements under ESS5, for assessing potential anticipated risks and impacts, for identifying detailed steps to develop appropriate mitigation measures, including mitigation and compensation for any negative impacts caused by the project, some which are given below:

- land appropriation (temporary or permanent);
- protocols on voluntary donations of land and property;
- loss of or impact on or access to assets;
- loss of permanent crops, tree income or livelihoods, whether PAPs will be relocated or not;
- limited access to natural resources, public places and services;
- legal framework, eligibility criteria for displaced populations, assessment methodology, compensation provision, entitlement matrix, implementation process, consultation procedures;
- due diligence procedures for project interventions related to other development activities supported by the government and other funding agencies;
- grievance mechanisms; payment procedures; and
- monitoring and evaluation procedures for land acquisition and resettlement under this project.

The main tasks of the RF are to: (i) guide the PIUs under the WRS and the DCEI, as well as the national, oblast and local governments (rayon, local) in the proper identification of PAPs,

compensation and rehabilitation of the livelihoods of PAPs, (ii) serves as a mandatory document to ensure payment of compensation and assistance to PAPs, and (iii) provide guidance in the preparation, updating, implementation and monitoring of the subproject.

Reduced and Complete RPs

RF include measures to ensure that PAPs are (i) informed of their options and rights regarding resettlement; (ii) are consulted and able to select and be provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and (iii) secured with a prompt and efficient compensation at full replacement cost for asset losses directly related to the Project.

The RF is based on the following principles:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or at least minimized;
- PAPs should receive appropriate assistance in their efforts to improve or at least restore income and living standards;
- PAPs are fully informed and consulted about compensation options;
- Lack of formal legal title/right to land is not an obstacle to compensation or alternative forms of rehabilitation assistance;
- Special attention is paid to socially vulnerable groups such as ethnic minorities, female-headed households, the elderly, the disabled persons, etc. They are provided with appropriate assistance to help them adapt to the changes associated with the project;
- Land acquisition and resettlement is understood and performed as part of the project where the full compensation cost is included in the total costs and benefits of the local authorities;
- Compensatory/rehabilitation assistance will be paid prior to resettlement and prior to vertical planning, demolition and, in any case, before impact occurs;
- Compensation must be paid to PAPs at full replacement cost without deductions for depreciation or any other purpose;
- "Voluntary land donation" will only be authorized subject to the protocols set out in this RF document. The person concerned will have full right to say no to land donation.

It should also be noted that no changes to the RF eligibility matrix, eligibility criteria, compensation rates, or other eligibility for assistance may be made without prior approval from the World Bank. Any RP based on the RF is also subject to prior approval by the World Bank.

4. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND POLICIES RELATING TO LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

This section of the RF provides an overview of the principles/legal framework and procedures for assessing the land acquisition and resettlement in the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as the relevant environmental and social standards of the World Bank, applicable to the project activities. Each activity selected within the framework of the project will be checked, classified and assessed in accordance with the ESF and the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, and, if necessary, will be reviewed and approved by the WB.

The legal and policy principles of the project are based on national laws and regulations regarding land acquisition and compensation policies in the Kyrgyz Republic, and ESS5 Land Acquisition, Land Use Restrictions and Involuntary Resettlement.

4.1. LEGISLATION OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC IN THE SPHERE OF LAND ACQUISITION

The following laws and regulations govern land/real estate ownership rights and the rules and procedures for obtaining state ownership of privately owned land plots based on the necessary public needs caused by the Project's activities.

Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic provides that:

- (i) In the Kyrgyz Republic, private, state, municipal and other forms of property shall be equally recognized and protected (Article 15, paragraph 1);
- (ii) Land, with the exception of pastures and forests, may also be privately and municipally owned (Article 16, paragraph 3);
- (iii) Property is inviolable. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of their property. The right of inheritance is guaranteed. The seizure of property against the will of the owner is allowed only by a court decision in accordance with the procedure established by law (Article 15, paragraph 2);
- (iv) The seizure of property for public and state needs, as defined by law, shall be made by court order by providing a fair and prior security for compensation for the value of the property and the losses caused by the seizure of the property (Article 15, paragraph 2).

Civil Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (May 8, 1996, No. 15, last amendment dated August 5, 2022, No. 81)

The Civil Code (CC) provides that a person whose right is violated may claim full indemnification for losses incurred by him, unless the law or a contract which complies with the law provides otherwise (Article 14, paragraph 1).

The CC also indicates that recoverable losses include:

(i) costs expended or to be expended by the person, whose right has been violated, for restoration of the violated right, or for loss or damage of his property (actual losses), and also

- unreceived income, which this person would have received under normal conditions of civil turnover, if his right had not been violated (lost profits).

- if the person who violated the right realized income as a result of the violation, the person whose right was violated is entitled to claim indemnification for lost profits in an amount no less than the realized income, together with other losses (Article 14, paragraph 2).

Lost profits that a person should have received under normal conditions if his rights were not violated (opportunity costs) (Article 14, paragraph 2). Regarding compensation for losses caused by state and local authorities, Article 15 states that losses incurred by a citizen or legal entity as a consequence of illegal actions (or inactivity) of state agencies, bodies of local self-government or officials of these bodies, including issuance by a state body of an act that does not comply with legislation, are subject to indemnification by the state, as well as local authorities in cases provided by law.

Land plots may be alienated or transferred from one person to another insofar as their turnover is permitted by the land legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic (Article 23, paragraph 4).

Land Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (June 2, 1999, No. 45, last amendment dated August 5, 2022, No. 85).

Article 68 of the Land Code (LC) defines the seizure of a land plot for state and public needs and provides that:

- (i) Land can be acquired (bought) for state and public purposes on the basis of an agreement between the authorized body and the landowner or land user. If the land owner or land

- user does not agree with the acquisition (purchase), the competent authority has the right, within two (2) months, to apply to the court for the acquisition with payment of compensation to the owner or land user for the land from the date of official refusal by the land owner / land user (Article 68, paragraph 1);
- (ii) When determining compensation for acquired land, it must reflect the market value of rights to land and related structures, losses incurred by the owner of the land or land user and obligations towards third parties (Article 68, paragraph 3); and
 - (iii) When acquiring land plots for state or public needs with the consent of the landowner or land user, the owner / user can be allocated land in return, with the same value, which will be counted towards compensation for the acquired land (Article 68, paragraph 4).

The LC establishes that the right to land and related structures can be terminated, including when the land is needed for state or public purposes (Article 66, paragraph 1, sub-para 2).

The acquisition of a land plot for state and public needs can be carried out only after payment of the cost of the right to the land plot and compensation for losses (Article 66, paragraph 4).

The landowner or land user has the right to request compensation as specified in the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic (article 49, paragraph 1, sub-para 5).

Finally, the LC (Article 78, paragraphs 1 and 2) also defines the use regime for common lands. In particular, this indicates that common land in settlements, cities and villages (for example, roads, streets, squares, sidewalks, driveways, park strips, boulevards, mini-parks, water bodies, etc.) cannot be in private ownership and only in exceptional cases can be leased to authorized state bodies, legal entities and individuals for a period not exceeding 5 years. The authorized state body may authorize the construction of lightweight structures on common-use lands (paragraph 78, article 3).

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on state registration of rights to real estate and related transactions (dated December 22, 1998 No. 153, with the latest amendments dated February 25, 2021 No. 21).

This law states that the state registration of rights to real estate and transactions with it is a legal act on the recognition and confirmation by the state of rights to real estate, their encumbrances (restrictions), as well as real estate transactions, ensuring the protection of registered rights and encumbrances (restrictions), except for the cases provided for by this Law (Article 1).

Any statutory or other document on rights or their restrictions, subject to mandatory registration in accordance with Article 4 of this Law, shall be submitted to the registration authority no later than thirty days from the date of conclusion (drawing up) of the above document (Article 7).

- Access rights to communication lines, pipelines, geodetic places and other parts of the infrastructure intended for public use;
- Rights of spouses, children and others;
- Temporary rights, lease or sublease for up to 3 years;
- Actual rights to use for the main or preferential use of property;
- Rights arising from tax assets;
- Encumbrances arising from general health, public safety, environmental protection, etc.

Asset Valuation Regulation

Assets are evaluated on the basis of the Provisional Rules for Appraisers and Valuation Companies (Government Decree of August 21, 2003 No. 537), Valuation Standards for Appraisers (Government Decree of April 03, 2006 No. 217) and other provisions of national legislation.

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on the Procedure for Considering Citizens' Appeals (dated May 4, 2007, No. 67 with the latest amendments dated July 27, 2016, No. 151). Law on the Procedure for Considering Citizens' Appeals provides that the appeals of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic must be registered, duly considered and resolved in a fair, timely and accountable manner (Article 2 and 4). Every citizen has the right, personally or through his representative, to apply to state authorities, local self-government bodies and their officials, who are obliged to provide a reasoned answer within the period established by law (Article 4, para 1). A complaint registered with a state authority or local government must be considered within 14 working days, it can be extended exceptionally for no more than 30 days (Article 8, paras 2 and 3).

4.2. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STANDARD FOR LAND ACQUISITION, LAND USE RESTRICTIONS AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT (ESS5)

ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisitions and land-use restrictions may have adverse impacts on communities and people. Land acquisition associated with a project or restrictions on land use can result in physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of housing), economic displacement (loss of land, assets, or access to assets, leading to loss of sources of income or other means to existence), or both. The term “involuntary resettlement” refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities are not allowed to refuse land acquisition or land use restrictions that result in displacement.

ESS5 requirements

Project design

The borrower will demonstrate that compulsory land acquisitions or restrictions on land use are constrained by the direct requirements of the project for well-defined project objectives over a well-defined time frame. The borrower will consider possible alternatives to avoid or minimize land acquisition or land-use restrictions, especially where this could lead to physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social and financial costs and benefits, with particular attention to gender impacts and impacts on the poor and vulnerable people.

Compensation and benefits for affected people

When land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the Borrower will offer affected people compensation at replacement costs and other assistance that may be needed to help them improve or at least restore their standard of living or livelihoods. Compensation standards for land and property, plant and equipment will be disclosed and applied consistently. Compensation rates may be subject to upward adjustments if negotiation strategies are used. In all cases, a clear basis for calculating compensation will be documented, and compensation will be allocated in accordance with transparent procedures.

Grievance mechanism

The Borrower will ensure that a project grievance mechanism (GM) is set up in accordance with the ESS10 as early as possible in project design to address in a timely manner, specific issues related to compensation, resettlement or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others). Where possible, grievance redress mechanism appropriate for project purposes will be used, which will be complemented where necessary by sub-project specific agreements designed to resolve disputes impartially.

Planning and implementation

If land acquisition or land use restrictions are unavoidable, the Borrower, as part of an environmental and social assessment, will conduct a census to identify those who will be affected

by the project, to draw up an inventory of the affected land and assets, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and restrain illegal individuals such as opportunistic settlers from demanding benefits. Social assessment will also take into account the demands of communities or groups that, for good reason, may not be present in the project area at the time of the census, such as seasonal resource users. In connection with the census, the Borrower will set a deadline for participation right (eligibility). Information on completion date will be duly documented and disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (if necessary) non-written form and in the appropriate local languages. This will include published warnings that persons settling in the project area after the deadline may be removed.

To mitigate the impact of resettlement, the ESS5 requires the preparation of a RP for the land acquisition process as soon as the extent of the direct impact is known. If the impact is minor (less than 200 people, there are no displaced persons and less than 10 percent of their productive assets are lost), an abbreviated RP can be prepared. For projects with significant impact, a full RP is required. ESS5 requires that particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable populations affected, especially those living below the poverty line, residents without land rights, the elderly, women, children and ethnic minorities. If no private land or non-land assets are expected to be lost, but voluntary land donations are expected, a voluntary land donation form will be prepared as part of the sub-project proposal in accordance with the criteria and form given in Annex 6

In principle, the LC of the Kyrgyz Republic and ESS5 adhere to the goal of reimbursement at recoverable amount. Under RP, if any, all PAPs will be entitled to a combination of compensation and necessary allocations, and reflect the type of property or assets lost, the magnitude of losses, impact on livelihoods, as well as reflect the degree of socio-economic vulnerability of PAPs. PAPs who do not own land or other property, but have economic interests and suffer loss of income or livelihoods will be assisted.

To clarify these issues and address possible gaps between Kyrgyz legislation and World Bank policy, these RPs were compiled for the Project, providing compensation at the replacement cost of all items, rehabilitating people without title to property and informal settlers, and providing subsidies or allowances for PAPs that could be displaced, suffered business losses, or could be seriously affected. Key provisions that reconcile differences between Kyrgyz law and World Bank policy include:

- ✓ Any PAPs, regardless of whether the PAP has a legal title to land or not, will be eligible for compensation (for structures, crops and trees) and rehabilitation measures under the project. This includes landless people using land and squatters (settlers on unoccupied or public land);
- ✓ PAPs and affected communities will receive advice on options and any consequences of land acquisition and resettlement;
- ✓ Social screening will be carried out to determine the level of potential impact and appropriate mitigation measures;
- ✓ If land compensation is technically or socially impractical, compensation will be made in cash at full replacement cost at current market value;
- ✓ Compensation for any other affected assets (buildings, crops and trees, as well as business / income losses) will be made in cash or in kind at full replacement cost at current market value;
- ✓ Vulnerable and poor PAPs will be eligible for additional measures accordingly and gender issues will be addressed;
- ✓ The need for land acquisition and resettlement will be avoided or minimized as much as possible prior civil works commencement;

- ✓ Compensation will be provided for temporary loss of land or property, or temporary disruption of income.

It should be especially noted that under ESS5, the status of those who do not have legal title is clearly defined. Under this policy, those people who do not have formal legal / title or judicial rights to use land, but still use state land, are entitled to compensation based on the investments they have made in state land, their labor and assets lost. Instead, alternative plots or other forms of assistance are allocated for their use instead of compensation for land, which is provided to those who informally use or occupy land before the deadline of the project.

In case of non-compliance of the laws of the Kyrgyz Republic with the requirements of the ESS5, the principles and procedures of the ESS5 should be applied. This priority of WB standards over national legislation is necessary for projects financed by the World Bank.

5. RESETTLEMENT PLAN PREPARATION, APPROVAL AND PUBLICATION PROCESS

The first step in the process of preparing a RP is to conduct an assessment to identify the land and assets that may be affected by the Project. This assessment of the affected land parcels will be carried out by independent risk assessors in conjunction with local government officials. The assessment will be used to determine the types and nature of potential impacts associated with the proposed activities under the Project in order to take appropriate mitigation measures. This assessment also shows that preventing or minimizing resettlement is a key criterion in preparing RPs prior to project implementation.

The assessment will be carried out and will be documented in the form of a screening report (see Annex 1) of the expected social impacts after major technical decisions or detailed sub-projects are made.

Design will not be completed until it is clearly established that every effort has been made to minimize the impact of resettlement. If the assessment indicates the need / imminence of physical displacement, land acquisition, impact on assets, or negative impact on economic resources, whether or not the physical displacement occurs, the next step would be a social and economic census and inventory of land and assets in order to determine the degree of need for resettlement. This will be followed by the development of a RP for the Project in accordance with the steps described below.

5.1. CENSUS, SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEYS, LOSSES INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

The census and socio-economic survey should be conducted using a structured questionnaire to record data on the current residents of the acquired land, their holding status (primary land user or secondary land user), the amount of land required for the proposed improvements, in order to: (i) estimate the magnitude of impacts on private assets; and (ii) assess the extent of physical and / or economic displacement, as well as living standards, inventory of assets, sources of income, debt levels, characteristics of household members, health and sanitation, the perceived benefits and impacts of the subproject, and relocation preferences for those needing to move. This information will facilitate the preparation of a RP to mitigate adverse impacts.

The purpose of the baseline socio-economic survey of affected people is to collect their socio-economic characteristics and to establish parameters for monitoring and evaluation. Key socio-economic indicators will be used as a target for monitoring the socio-economic status of the project-affected individuals. The survey should cover all PAPs and collect sex-disaggregated data

to address gender issues in resettlement. A census of PAPs and an inventory of the land fund, an inventory of forms of land assets of PAPs are given in Annexes 2 and 3.

As a part of the socio-economic survey, a wide range of consultations with various affected groups, as well as with other stakeholders, in order to find out their views and preferences, will be conducted. Based on the results of these consultations, design and mitigation measures will be modified as necessary. The consultation will target women and address their concerns and responses, in particular land tenure, livelihood impacts, compensation and RP, which will be addressed through appropriate mitigation measures.

Detailed Monitoring Survey (DMS) using an approved detailed technical design includes finalization and / or verification of the results of the inventory of losses, the severity of the impacts and the list of PAPs. The final cost of resettlement can be determined after the completion of the DMS.

The results of the DMS will provide: (a) the number, ownership and type of affected land plots; (b) the type and area of crops affected (c) the amount, type of property of the structures that will be affected, (d) the type of building materials used, and (e) other assets such as utility connections, etc.

A deadline will be set, according to this date, PAPs and their affected assets will be identified, as appropriate, while new entrants to the site will not be able to claim compensation or resettlement assistance. Individuals whose ownership / use of residence prior to the deadline can be demonstrated are eligible for assistance, regardless of their identification in the census.

The assessment process will involve an individual valuator or valuation company in conjunction with two PIUs to conduct a socio-economic survey of Displaced Persons (DPs), which will include, inter alia: (a) household level data disaggregated by age, education, employment, sex; (b) family income and their sources; (c) inventory of assets, including land, crops, trees; (d) access to social services such as schools, hospitals, mosques, etc.; (e) the vulnerability status of the household. The census will reveal the loss of business income and the potential relocation of workers employed in the affected commercial stores. Particular attention will be paid to identifying vulnerable households. The results of the impact assessment will form the basis for compensation and livelihood rehabilitation measures for DPs.

Following the census, the RP will be developed based on the collected data on impacts and persons affected.

5.2. PREPARATION OF RESETTLEMENT PLANS

The RP will be prepared after the socio-economic census has been carried out and the affected parties have been identified. The RP will be drafted in consultation with the project stakeholders. In particular, consultations will be held on the right to compensation, as well as on emerging obstacles to economic activity and livelihoods, on methods of assessment, compensation, possible assistance, incentives for PAPs, grievance mechanisms, as well as on the timing of implementation. The final version of the RP will include PAPs' comments / observations.

The key elements of the RP identified in the ESS5 are listed below. The content of the RP is also set out in Annex 5. The level of impact of the Project on individual affected people is not expected to be significant (i.e., PAPs are unlikely to be physically displaced or lose their production assets). It is expected that the number of affected people under any single subproject will be less than 200. In such cases, an abbreviated RP may be prepared. If the number of people affected exceeds 200, a full RP will be developed. However, given that construction / rehabilitation works for water

supply and sanitation, as well as rehabilitation works for irrigation and drainage are intended to be carried out at existing sites, it is expected that no intervention will lead to the physical or economic displacement of 200 or more people.

The abbreviated RP will include several standard sections, such as: a description of the project impact and assessment of the affected assets, a description of the people affected and their main socio-economic and demographic characteristics, the institutional set-up and implementation procedures, compensation and assistance to be provided to the affected people; results of consultations, monitoring and evaluation procedures, timing and budget as a minimum. Data on project-affected customers is considered as an important component of RP; however, due to confidentiality considerations, information concerning individuals and households is not subject to public disclosure. The data collected at the beginning of the RP preparation process can then be used as a basis to ensure that affected individuals and households can maintain or, preferably, improve their standard of living to pre-project levels. Where a complete RP needs to be developed, it should include at least the following: (i) baseline census and socio-economic survey data; (ii) specific rates and standards of compensation; (iii) rights associated with any additional impacts that are not identified in this RF document, but which are identified through the census or survey during implementation; (iv) programs to improve or restore livelihoods and living standards; (v) timetable for implementation of resettlement activities; (vi) and detailed cost estimates.

5.3. DISCLOSURE AND APPROVAL OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN

The following steps should be followed after the full / reduced preparation of the RP:

- The draft RP is subject to discussion with PAPs, who will receive a copy of the RP a week before the discussion. PAPs, representatives of WUA/RVK, Rural public associations of drinking water consumers / local government bodies and representatives of PIU for two subcomponents should take part in public consultations.
- After discussion, comments and suggestions should be reflected in the RP.
- The RP should include a section of the consultation process with a matrix of comments and suggestions for their inclusion and implementation.
- The PIUs social specialists must submit the RP to the Project Director for approval.
- After the inclusion of comments resulting from the publication of the RP and after their approval by the PIUs Directors, the RP should be formally sent to the World Bank for review and confirmation of compliance with the ESS5 and other applicable principles / procedures.
- After the World Bank confirms the acceptability of the quality of each RP, it will be published on the WB website, published as the final RP on the project website and shared with other stakeholders. Private information about PAPs should not be shared publicly.

Without the prior consent of the World Bank, there should be no changes to the compensation entitlement matrix, eligibility criteria, compensation rates or assistance.

6. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES FOR DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE

This section sets out the eligibility criteria needed to determine who will be eligible for resettlement and compensation, and to prevent claims from ineligible people.

6.1. PRINCIPLES

Forced land grabbing may result in displacement or loss of housing; and / or loss of assets or access to assets, or loss of sources of income or livelihoods, regardless of whether PAPs should move elsewhere. Therefore, meaningful consultations with affected individuals, local authorities and

community leaders will establish the criteria by which displaced persons will be considered eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance.

ESS5 Eligibility Classification

Affected people can be classified as persons:

- a) who have formal legal title to land or property;
- (b) who have no formal legal title to land or assets, but have claims to land or assets that are or can be recognized in accordance with national law; or
- (c) who do not have an acceptable legal title or right to the land or assets they occupy or use.

The persons referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above shall be provided with compensation for the land they have lost and other assistance in accordance with this RF document. Individuals covered by subparagraph (c) above are provided with resettlement assistance instead of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance as needed to achieve the objectives set out in the RF if they occupied the project area before the deadline set by the project managers in close consultation with potential PAPs, local community leaders and relevant local authorities acceptable to the World Bank.

Persons encroaching on the area after the deadline are not eligible for compensation or any other resettlement assistance. All persons included in (a), (b) or (c) above must be compensated for the loss of assets other than land. In this regard, it is clear that all people affected by the project, regardless of their status or whether they have formal property rights / title, legal rights or not, are squatters (settlers on unoccupied or state land) or otherwise illegally encroach on land, are entitled to some assistance if they occupied or used land before the deadline for termination of eligibility for compensation.

6.2. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND ESTABLISHMENT OF RIGHTS

The RF provides for the right and conditions for compensation for all types of losses (land, crops / trees, buildings, business / employment and workdays / wages). All PAPs, including those without legal title / right or informal residents, will receive compensation for lost assets (crops, buildings, trees and / or business losses) and (i) compensation (to the extent necessary to meet replacement cost), and / or (ii) replacement of land, buildings, seedlings, other resettlement assistance such as relocation allowance, assistance in restoring structures, compensation for lost work days / income.

The eligibility criteria are based on PAPs appurtenance to one of three groups: (a) those who have title / ownership or formal legal title to land; (b) those who do not have formal legal title to land at the time the Inventory of Loss (IOL) / Detailed Monitoring Survey (DMS) or census begins, but who have claims to such land or assets - provided that such claims recognized in accordance with the laws of the country or will receive recognition through the process specified in the RP; and (c) those who do not have a recognized legal right or claim to the land they occupy (i.e. users without title / right or informal settlers).

The list of PAPs eligible for compensation under the Project includes:

- Persons whose buildings are partially or completely affected by the Project temporarily or permanently;
- Persons whose residential or commercial premises and / or agricultural land (or other fertile land) are partially or completely affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons whose business is partially or completely affected (temporarily or permanently) as a result of land loss in connection with the Project;

- Persons whose employment or wage labor or agreement on shares division is temporarily or permanently affected have been impacted as a result of land loss in connection with the Project;
- Persons whose crops (annual and perennial grasses) and / or trees are partially or completely affected by the loss of land in connection with the Project;
- Persons whose access to public resources or property has been partially or totally affected as a result of loss of land in connection with the Project.

In case of land acquisition, PAPs holding title / ownership rights or eligible for legalization will receive compensation for the land acquired by the local authorities at a recoverable value. This will be cash paid at replacement cost or land provided in exchange for land combined with productive capacity, location advantages and other factors that are at least equivalent to the benefits of land taken to satisfy PAPs (of equal size and / or equal productive value and to PAPs' satisfaction). PAPs without title / ownership rights are not eligible for compensation for land, but will receive compensation for assets anchored to the land and other assistance as needed, instead of compensation for land.

Households headed by single women with dependents and other vulnerable households will be eligible for further assistance to fully mitigate the impact of the project. The table below provides a matrix of Project Benefit entitlements based on potential losses.

Eligibility for compensation will be limited to a deadline that will be set for each subproject, and PAPs who settle in affected areas after the deadline will not be eligible for compensation. They will, however, have sufficient advance notice asking them to vacate the premises and dismantle the affected structures prior to the commencement of the project. Their dismantled structures will not be confiscated, and they will not pay a fine or penalty. Forced eviction will only be considered after all other efforts have been exhausted.

6.3. ENTITLEMENT MATRIX: ELIGIBLE PAP, ASSETS AND COMPENSATION

An entitlement matrix has been developed in the table below, which summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of rights, and is also consistent with national Laws and ESS5.

Table 2. Entitlement Matrix

Project impact	Category	Affected asset	Compensation
Temporary acquisition of land for work and construction	Land owner	Land	Land rent is based on market value on the estimated duration of temporary impact, taking into account rates as of the current period, restoration of the land and all assets located on the land in the previous state.
	Tenant	Land	Restoration, replacement or compensation for all non-land assets damaged or deleted. There is no compensation for the land. In case of loss of income, compensation is paid in the amount of confirmed lost income.
	Unofficial user	Land	Restoration, replacement or compensation for all non-land assets damaged or deleted. There is no compensation for the land. In case of loss of income, compensation is paid in the amount of the confirmed lost income.
Permanent acquisition of land for work and construction.	Land owner	Land	Replacing land with land of equivalent market value as a priority option within the area and taking into account fertility, if possible. In case of unavailability of the land plot, monetary compensation will be paid at the market rate and reimbursable value, including fees for registration and re-registration of rights. If the rest of the plot is not economically viable, the entire plot will be purchased at the request of the owner.
	Tenant	Land	New lease or compensation for loss of land use rights.
	Unofficial user	Land	Land compensation is not provided. However, if a land plot was used as a means of livelihood, then such funds will be restored.

	All PAPs	Assets	Cash compensation for assets anchored to the affected land at recoverable amount.
Impact on the crop	Owner (Farmer with title / land ownership)	Crops	In addition to compensation for land, PAPs will be allowed to harvest a permanent crop and receive monetary compensation at the highest market value for the loss of 1 crop year (in agriculture) or according to the rates of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic, whichever is higher. In case of relocation, the cost related to re-planting of perennials will be paid including seeds and planting costs. For temporary land use when planting time is lost, compensation for the lost crop will be paid based on the market value of the previous yield.
	Land user (Formal tenant and unofficial farmer)	Crops	It is allowed to receive a permanent harvest and monetary compensation for the loss of agricultural crops for 1 year or according to the rates of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic, whichever is higher, at the highest market rate. In case of relocation, the cost related to re-planting of perennials will be paid including seeds and planting costs. For temporary land use when time is lost, compensation for the lost harvest will be paid based on the market value of the previous yield.
Impact on trees	Owner (regardless of the legal status of the land where the trees are planted)	Fruit trees	The price of the seedling and the monetary compensation for the value of the crop multiplied by the number of years it will take for the seedling to reach maturity.
		Not fruit trees	Timber or cash equal to the value of timber.
Permanent acquisition of a building	Owner of the building	Any structure, including a fence, sanitary facilities, etc.	Replacement with a structure of equivalent value or cash compensation at recoverable amount and entitlement to materials used.

	Tenant	Any structure	New lease or compensation for the loss of the right to use the structure.
Restricting access to houses	Resident or owner of a home	A section of a residential complex temporarily damaged or limited access to the house in connection with work	Restoring land to its original state. In-kind compensation such as an alternative car parking for a person in need (affected person). The compensation allowance is established on the basis of the minimum wage for each week (7 days) of disturbance, calculated on a pro rata basis (the specific composition of the allowance will be set in the relevant RP).
Impact on business	Business owner (salesperson or entrepreneur)	Temporary loss of business due to work under the project	Monetary compensation for business losses estimated over the exposure period based on records from the previous 3-month period or an equivalent business (if no records are available).
		Restricting access to business buildings	A reimbursement benefit equivalent to 7 days of business profit, or, if the impacts are more prolonged, a reimbursement benefit is paid for the assessed impacts.
Loss of income / employment	Business owner Unregistered business Loss of employment	All PAPs regardless of their legal status	Owner: (i) (permanent impact) monetary refund of net income for 1 year, either in the absence of proof of income, or in cases where PAPs paid tax at a flat rate, they will receive compensation in the amount of 1 week to 12 months of the national minimum wage (depends on the time required to restore business operations). (ii) (Temporary Impact) Cash reimbursement of net income for months of business stoppage. The estimate must be based on the tax return or, if

			none exist, the national minimum wage for the months of business termination; Permanent worker / workers: compensation for lost wages equal to 3 months' actual wages or in the absence of a tax return, a one-off 3 months national minimum wage. For all of the above, it is necessary to submit some acceptable official documents, for example, payroll document, financial statement.
Serious impacts and livelihood restoration	Physical relocation or loss of 10% of productive assets	All hard-hit households, including informal settlers	In addition to the compensation a supplement covering 3 months of the national minimum wage.
Moving / Relocation	Transport / Accommodation Costs	All affected households must be relocated	Transitional travel and accommodation allowance.
Vulnerability allowance	Determined on the basis of social assistance contributions (payments for disability, pensioners, widows, female-headed households and registered poor households) in accordance with the requirements of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic and the requirements of the WB ESS.	Any land or assets affected.	1. In addition to compensation for lost assets, the vulnerability allowance is set in the form of additional social assistance payments for one year. 2. Providing support for the collection and transport of recyclable materials. 3. Special focus will be paid on restoring the livelihoods of vulnerable households. Packages will be identified and described in the RP.
Loss of common property resources	Community / Public Assets	Community / Local government / Government	Recover lost resources / assets in consultation with the community and restore their functions.

Unforeseen impacts during construction, including temporary impacts and impacts on livelihoods not included in other assessments.	Impacts on sites or assets during construction outside the impact corridor or right of way	All PAPs	Due compensation should be assessed and paid when the impacts are determined based on the above provisions and the requirements of the WB ESS.
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If PAPs are responsible for paying any taxes and potential transaction costs associated with land acquisition and resettlement, such taxes or fees will be paid by local authorities. In addition, the amount to cover banking fees will be added to the amount of monetary compensation that PAPs receive from banks.

6.4. VOLUNTARY LAND DONATION

If only small plots of private land need to be acquired with negligible impact, the project is eligible to acquire such land without compensation for replacement costs, through voluntary donations. Community members have the right to contribute their land or other assets without requesting or receiving compensation at full replacement cost. A voluntary contribution is an act of informed consent statement. Local authorities should ensure that voluntary contributions are made only after the affected persons have been fully and previously informed of the availability of other options (including compensation for replacement costs), and that these contributions are received without coercion or pressure. In addition, voluntary donations are only allowed if the people affected are the direct beneficiaries of the investment that caused the impact. Proposals that include voluntary contributions will not be submitted for approval if they may cause significant harm to the income or standard of living of individual owners or users (the amount of land contributed on a voluntary basis should not exceed 5% of that person's total land ownership). In particular, the next protocol will govern voluntary contributions under the project:

- ✓ Voluntary contributions are an act of informed consent, where affected people are not forced to donate land or other property, pressured, misled, or tricked into believing that they are obligated to do so, regardless of the legal status of their land ownership.
- ✓ Land alienation must not result in physical or economic displacement.
- ✓ Impacts should be minor. Households providing land or other assets are the direct beneficiaries of the subproject; Impact is less than 5% of all productive assets owned by the specified household.
- ✓ Facilities requiring land plots should not depend on local conditions.
- ✓ The land in question should not have squatters (settlers on unoccupied or state land), invaders or other claims, or encumbrances.
- ✓ The land should be determined by the municipality and not by the PIU or other sectoral agencies or project managers. However, the project's technical managers must ensure that the land is suitable for the purposes of the subproject and that the subproject does not have any health hazards or environmental risks.
- ✓ Volunteering will be confirmed by a PIU document signed by a higher-level official. The process in this regard will be formulated by the PIU and submitted to the Bank for approval.
- ✓ Evidence of the voluntary nature of land donations must be obtained from each person / household providing land. This must be in the form of signed statements.
- ✓ The PIU will also raise awareness among communities to develop mechanisms for expressing gratitude to those households that donate land. They will find their place in statements.
- ✓ All other things being equal, land donations will not be accepted from households headed by women and older people.
- ✓ Affected people are fully informed that they have the right to refuse to donate land or other private property and will instead be compensated for the replacement cost, and that a grievance mechanism is available to them through which they can express their reluctance to donate. In addition, people are encouraged to use the grievance mechanism if they have questions or requests, both in writing and orally.

6.5. METHODS FOR DETERMINING TIME LIMIT / DEADLINE

Once the design of the event has been developed and the legal procedures have been completed, a RP will be prepared for the event. As part of the RP, a census will be conducted to identify all PAPs and the corresponding exposure levels. The date on which the census will be completed is the deadline for eligibility for resettlement and compensation. Therefore, it is important that this date is fully communicated to all potential PAPs, including through local and national media in the affected area, so that these people have sufficient time to ensure their presence for the census.

This communication will be carried out through the PIU and in accordance with the consultation procedures outlined in this document. Potential PAPs will be informed both through official notification, including through local and national media, and in writing, as well as through oral notification given in the presence of community leaders or their representatives.

7. METHODS FOR ASSESSING AFFECTED ASSETS

This section provides guidelines for determining the value of the affected assets.

7.1. TYPE OF COMPENSATION PAYMENTS

Compensation for all land use and assets in kind or cash, according to the Entitlement Matrix. In addition, an allowance will be provided for inconvenience, storage of goods, replacement of lost services and other assistance as indicated in the Entitlement Matrix above. However, the matrix is *for guidance only and it is important that during the detailed preparation of the RP, current market values and replacement values are used to establish actual compensation*. All monetary amounts will be adjusted for any economic changes and the purchasing power of the currency since the preparation of this RF. The PIU under the WRS and DCEI will assess the amounts of compensation recommended in the RP and make sure that they reflect market realities and are consistent with the laws of the Kyrgyz Republic if they meet the requirements of the ESS5.

7.2. PREPARATION OF ASSET INVENTORY

During the survey, each asset will be numbered and included in the inventory and the valuation of the asset carried out by the Valuation Company using the principles and guidelines of the RF. A complete list of the impacted assets and the values assigned to them, including any additional compensatory measures, will be recorded in the registry and presented to the affected person for approval. The register will be signed and a copy given on site to the affected person. The document will indicate when the affected person will be notified and that the inventory will not be official until a second signed copy verified by the project management staff is returned to the affected person. At this time, a copy of the grievance procedure will also be provided to the affected person as specified in the grievance mechanism.

7.3. EVALUATION METHOD

7.3.1. LAND COMPENSATION

In the case of permanent land acquisition of those lands that have a legal title, the first condition is the provision of land in return. In the event that there is no alternative land at a reasonable distance, for example, to minimize disruption to other aspects of socio-economic life, monetary compensation should be provided at full replacement cost. This should be assessed based on the prevailing market value at a given location in order to buy an equally productive piece of land in the same locality. In addition, any associated costs for the purchase of land, i.e. taxes, registration fees, should be included in the compensation.

In addition, PAPs will be compensated for any permanent land improvements (eg. irrigation structures). This will be calculated based on the continual improvement price at current market rates for labor, equipment and materials.

In cases where only part of the land owned by PAPs is to be acquired, but the rest of the land has become economically non-viable, the compensation provided should be calculated based on the total area of the affected land (i.e. the actual land loss plus the remaining unusable land).

Where land is temporarily acquired and damage to a permanent crop is necessary, losses will be compensated at the fully formed market or government rate, whichever is higher. Compensation will be paid to the farmer and not the owner if the farmer is not the owner (for example, a tenant or a shared farmer). Thus, the terms of the lease farming agreement will remain unchanged. In addition to paying for a permanent crop, the project will ensure that the land is returned to its original state so that farmer can resume its previous use.

7.3.2. CALCULATION OF HARVEST AND FRUIT TREES COMPENSATION RATE

Current cereal prices will be determined taking into account the government's recommended rate and the highest market price, whichever is higher. In the case of land leases, season or an annual yield estimate will be compensated, depending on the harvest. In the case of land ownership, other than land replacement or cash compensation for the land, the owner will also receive compensation for 1 season or an annual yield estimate depending on the harvest. The crops used will be those currently or most recently grown on this land. In addition, PAPs will be encouraged to harvest their products before losing land. In order for this to be possible, and in order for appropriate market prices for yields to be obtained, detailed consultations must be carried out in advance so that the harvest can be properly planned. The cost of labor invested in preparing agricultural land will be compensated by the average wage in the community over the same period of time. The rate used for land compensation should be updated to reflect the values at the time the compensation was paid.

Fruit trees will be reimbursed to the owner based on the price of the replacement seedling, together with the annual value of the fruit produced by that tree, over the number of years it will take for the seedling to reach full maturity using the government or the highest market price, whichever is higher.

7.3.3. COMPENSATION FOR STRUCTURES

The preferred option is to provide alternative structures (latrines, storage / warehouses, fences, etc.) of at least the same quality and improved quality where possible. The second option is the provision of monetary compensation at full replacement cost.

Replacement costs will be based on:

- Measurement of structures and details of materials used;
- Average cost of replacing various types of outbuildings;
- Structures, based on the collection of information on the amount and type of materials used to construct various types of structures (e.g., poles, bricks, rafters, bundles of straw, corrugated iron sheets, doors, etc.);
- Prices for these items are collected from different local markets.
- Shipping and delivery costs of these items to purchased / replaced land or construction site.
- Estimates for the construction of new buildings, including labor costs.

- Compensation will be made for structures that (i) have been abandoned due to the resettlement or relocation of an individual or household, or (ii) direct damage from the activities of the subproject.

7.3.4. COMPENSATION FOR SACRED SITES

This policy does not permit the use of land that is defined as cultural property under the World Bank's ESS8. Sacred and genocide war memorial sites include, but are not limited to, museums, altars, ritual centers, initiation centers, tombs and cemeteries. It includes other places / features that are accepted by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic (including customary), practice, tradition and culture as sacred. To avoid any possible conflicts between individuals and/or communities, the use of sacred sites for any project activity, is not permitted under this project. Relevant clauses will also be inserted in the civil works contracts.

7.3.5. COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF BUSINESS

Any structures will be replaced in an appropriate location as outlined above. In addition, compensation will be paid for the lost income and production during the transition period (time lag between losing the business and re-establishment). This will be estimated based on a daily or monthly income of the affected parties.

8. MEASURES AND PROCEDURE FOR IMPLEMENTING RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN

8.1. PROCESS OVERVIEW

In general, the Project activities will be based on the principles of transparency, inclusiveness and citizen engagement in the Work Cycle. Civic participation values the right of citizens to have an informed opinion in making decisions that affect their lives. It is based on two-way interaction and dialogue with the government and emphasizes the importance of power-sharing, information-sharing and mutual respect between government and citizens.

Regarding the implementation of the RF, the PIU under the WRS and DCEI will support the local commission at the WUA / Rural Public Associations of Drinking Water Consumers / LSG level in (i) conducting social screening and assessing the subproject's compliance in terms of safeguards; (ii) maintaining communication and coordination of actions with the relevant government bodies (State Agency for Land Resources and its departments); (iii) ensuring the proper implementation of the RP, its requirements, as well as the tasks of social verification during the implementation of subprojects; (iv) addressing complaints and feedback from project stakeholders and the public, including complaints regarding the environmental / social impacts of subprojects; (v) monitoring the mitigation measures foreseen in the implementation of the RP; (vi) monitoring social impacts as part of overall monitoring of subproject implementation; and (vii) communication of social impacts encountered during the implementation of subprojects and analysis of the effectiveness of mitigation measures applied to minimize negative impacts. Together with the sub-project implementers and beneficiaries, the PIUs under the WRS and the DCEI are responsible for the implementation of the above safety measures / safeguards activities. Successful implementation of the RF will require the following project personnel and facilities:

PIU at DCEI: 1 engineer, 1 social specialist, 1 environmental specialist and subprojects construction supervision specialists.

PIU at WRS: 1 engineer, 1 social specialist, 1 environmental specialist and subprojects construction supervision specialists.
 At the local level:
 Water supply - Rural Public Associations of Drinking Water Consumers /LSG: members of the Complaints Commission.
 Irrigation - WUA/ RVK: members of the Complaints Commission.

To implement the RF, the project team will follow the work cycles described below by component and at the subproject level.

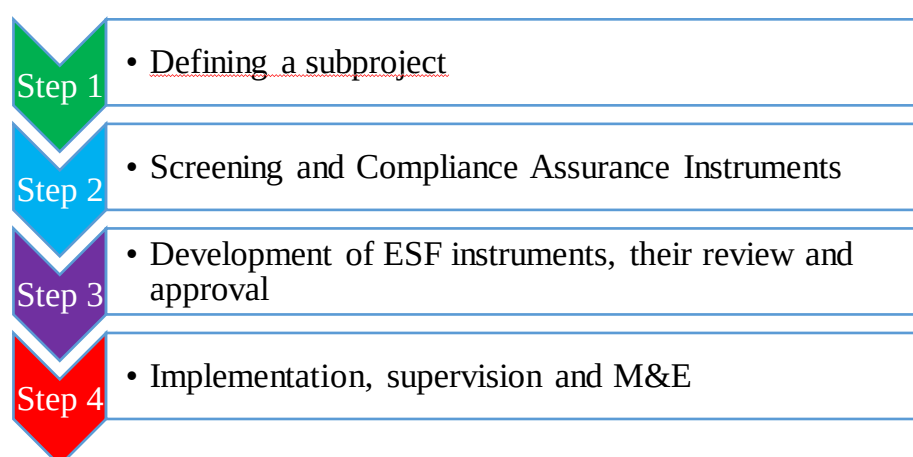


Figure 3. RF Work Cycle at sub-project level

8.2. SCREENING OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES

8.2.1. LIST OF UNACCEPTABLE ACTIVITIES FOR CRWSP SUBPROJECTS

The initial screening for the compliance / eligibility of the subproject will be based on a list of excluded activities that will not be authorized by the WB. Therefore, subproject proposals that include these activities will not be considered for funding. The unacceptable activities for the Component 1 subprojects are listed in Table 3 below.

Table 3. List of inadmissible activities for CRWSP subprojects

The use of any kind of forced eviction of people;
Do not meet the required technical and quality characteristics;
Have negative environmental or social impacts that are irreversible and create cumulative impacts and / or cannot be adequately mitigated;
Exclude the poor / marginalized or other vulnerable groups;
Not provide equal pay for equal work for women and men;
Funded or planned for funding by the government or other development partners;
Funding for private goods, government agencies, or religious buildings;
Involvement of activities that use forced / child labor;
Involvement of activities that cause or lead to child abuse, exploitation of child labor or human trafficking (No child under the age of 18 should be involved in the construction, rehabilitation or maintenance of a subproject);
The enticement of buying or using drugs, military equipment or other potentially hazardous materials and equipment, including chainsaws, pesticides; insecticides; herbicides; asbestos

(including materials containing asbestos); or other investments detrimental to livelihoods, including cultural resources;
Involvement of the development of new settlements or the expansion of existing settlements in critical habitats, protected areas or areas proposed for certain levels of national protection (e.g., protected forests).

The first step in the preparation of individual RPs is the selection process to identify the lands / territories that could lead to resettlement impacts. This screening is used to determine the types and nature of potential impacts associated with the activities proposed under this project and to ensure that adequate measures are taken to address them. It also ensures that preventing or minimizing resettlement is a key criterion in the design of project activities.

The selection will be carried out in accordance with the established selection criteria and procedures by the PIUs under WRS and DCEI, which will be responsible for the management and supervision of the construction process under both subcomponents. The completed screening forms will be reviewed by the social specialists of the two PIUs. No subproject will be finalized unless it is clearly determined that every effort has been made to minimize the impact of resettlement.

Table 4. Selection steps for investment projects in the field of drinking water supply and irrigation

a) PIUs under WRS and DCEI or a project field office representative (construction supervision engineers, if any, and social specialists) and representatives of Rural public associations of drinking water consumers / LSG for drinking water supply and WUA / RVK for irrigation are checking the subproject in relation to prohibited / excluded activities; b) If the subproject passes the check for a list of prohibited / excluded activities, the PIU specialists under the under WRS and DCEI, assisted by construction supervision engineers in the subprojects and representatives of Rural public associations of drinking water consumers / LSG for drinking water supply and WUA / RVK for irrigation fill out the social screening table; c) Based on the Social Checklist, the risk category of the subproject and the type of Social Assessment to be carried out according to the RP or abbreviated RP is determined; d) Screening results, including potential negative impacts and possible mitigation measures, are provided to members of the public during subproject priority meetings held at the local / rayon level by project representatives.

If the verification process indicates that land acquisition will be required, the next step will be to socio-economic identification and profiling of affected persons (e.g., their age, asset dependence, income, marital status, etc.). This is the equivalent of a large-scale relocation census. As in the case of the census, 100% of PAPs will be profiled. This step should take place concurrently with an inventory and assessment of all affected assets for each individual PAP.

If it is determined that land or non-land assets will be acquired on the basis of voluntary donations, the procedures in Section 6.4 on Voluntary Donations will be followed and a voluntary land donation form will be prepared using a standard form and in accordance with the service criteria provided in the Annex. 6.

Once these steps are completed and there is evidence of existing resettlement problems, RP will be developed based on the collected data. The RF provides the basis for the preparation of a RP to address resettlement issues related to the activities of this project.

The verification process will include direct consultations with PAPs who will work with representatives of the PIUs under the WRS and DCEI and representatives of Rural public

associations of drinking water consumers / LSG and WUA / RVK in the field to verify the affected assets and discuss their socio-economic situation. Before starting the process, PAPs will be informed in writing and orally about their rights and will receive advice throughout the resettlement process. This will include providing a copy of the grievance procedure and Entitlement Matrix.

8.3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILING AND INVENTORY OF LOSSES

If the verification process indicates that land acquisition will be required, the next step will be to socio-economic identification and profiling of affected persons (e.g., their age, asset dependence, income, marital status, etc.). This is equivalent to a large-scale relocation census.

As in the case of the census, 100% of PAPs will be profiled. This step should take place concurrently with an inventory and assessment of all affected assets for each individual PAP. Once these steps are completed and there is evidence of resettlement problems, the RP will be developed based on the collected data. This RF provides the basis for preparing the RP to address resettlement issues related to the activities of this project.

8.4. COMPREHENSIVE EXPERTISE OF RELATED ACTIVITIES

Community-driven activities and socio-economic infrastructures supported by the project may or may not be part of the activities of the Government and local authorities. An initial review of some of the proposed activities indicated that some other development activities could be planned or continued in the river basins where the project would be implemented and which could be considered as project-related as defined in the ESS1⁵. Therefore, in addition to the aforementioned mitigation measures, some protocol should be established to validate any infrastructural activities planned and / or implemented by other donors and / or government agencies that may be associated with subprojects and which should be supported by the CRWSP. These activities will be reviewed by two PIUs and members of the WB Social Security Team. A due diligence report will be prepared to assess whether these activities pose social and reputational risks and propose mitigation measures.

8.5. ASSESSMENT OF AFFECTED POPULATION AND ASSETS IN PROJECT AFFECTED AREAS

It is not always possible to avoid the temporary or permanent acquisition of individual parcels of land, as suitable public land may not be available for the construction of infrastructure projects identified using a community-based approach. The extent to which any temporary or permanent land acquisition will be required, or whether access and use of land will be limited on a temporary or permanent basis, is not yet known. This can only be fully determined after the completion of each design subproject. The PIU under the WRS and the DCEI does not expect the demolition of any structures during the implementation of the Project, although the destruction of smaller structures (fences, etc.) cannot be completely ruled out at this stage. Given that the impact on affected populations and / or assets is not yet clear, estimates will be obtained when the project starts.

However, discussions with representatives of RVK / WUA, Rural public associations of drinking water consumers / LSG indicate that the impact on the entire displaced population will be negligible (i.e., affected people are unlikely to be physically displaced and less than 10% of their productive assets may be lost), and less than 200 people will be affected in any activity.

⁵ See para 11 ESS1 in ESMFs.

8.6. ASSET / LOSS EVALUATION

An individual valuator or valuation company will participate in the assessment process, together with the PIU under the WRS and DCEI to conduct a socio-economic survey of the displaced persons. Evaluation of assets and losses should consider the following:

- Applicable current regional land values obtained from municipal land commissions, if available;
- Applicable current indicators for the assessment of structures, crops and trees obtained from local municipalities, if any;
- Applicable current market prices.

The unit value calculation will be based on the current market rate to match the replacement value of land and lost assets, etc. The individual valuator or valuation company must be contracted to assess land, structures, buildings, trees and crops. PAPs have the opportunity to choose the individual valuator or valuation company at their own expense. The individual valuator or valuation company's approach will consider evaluation of each type of land and asset by location. The evaluation should be carried out when the census and DSI (detailed survey of indicators) are carried out by the individual valuator or company that prepares the map of the affected areas, delineating the cut areas / zones. The individual valuator or valuation company (will engage experts for the respective zones who) will visit the facilities to physically check each loss category. The individual valuator or valuation company will also review the recommendations of the previous assessment, if available, and will use the latest version of the market research.

8.7. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This section describes the roles and responsibilities for implementing RPs for physical and / or economic displacement described in ESS5. The scope of the requirements and the level of detail of the RP will vary depending on the size and complexity of the resettlement. The plan is based on up-to-date and reliable information on (a) the proposed project and its potential impact on displaced persons and other affected groups, (b) appropriate and possible mitigation measures, and (c) the legal and institutional measures needed to effectively implement the measures on resettlement. Outline RPs are included in Annex 5.

The site-specific assessment will be carried out in accordance with ESS5, and as a result of this assessment, a site-specific RP will be prepared. PIUs under the WRS and DCEI and will be responsible for this plan. Table 5 shows the sequence of processes for developing RPs:

Table 5: Process for Developing a Resettlement Plan for Investments in Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation, and Irrigation and Drainage.

Step 1.	a) PIUs under WRS and DCEI with assistance of project field office representatives make a screening of subproject for prohibited / excluded activities; b) If the subproject passes a due diligence check to identify prohibited / excluded activities, PIU specialists will complete the social due diligence checklist with help of Local Authorities; c) Based on a social checklist, risks will be categorized; d) Screening results, including potential negative impacts and possible mitigation measures, are provided to community representatives during subproject priorities meetings held by districts and municipalities at their level.
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Step 2.	If a subproject requires a complete socio-economic profiling of PAPs and an inventory of losses, it should be sent to the PIU for further action.
Step 3.	If a sub-project is selected for funding, the PIU with the support of the relevant district and local structures will prepare RP. It will be prepared in consultation with affected parties, especially with regard to the deadline for eligibility, disruptions to living conditions and income generating activities, valuation methods, compensation payments, potential assistance and timing.
Step 4	The PIUs will organize the publication of draft RPs and organizes public consultations with NGOs, members of the public, affected groups, etc. Official minutes will be prepared to record materials provided by participants.
Step 5	Final RPs are completed, updated in consultation with the community, approved and published prior to subproject approval.
Step 6	RP approval and signing agreement with LSGs.
Step 7	RP implementation.

The RF implementation mechanisms are based on the implementation mechanisms for resettlement and compensatory activities in accordance with ESS5 described in this document. The distribution of responsibilities of all parties involved in the implementation of RPs is shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Roles and Responsibilities in Implementing Resettlement Plans

Responsible Party	Responsibilities
PIU under DCEI PIU under WRS	• Approve RPs with the WB and publish them on the project website; • Arrange for approval of financing from WUA / RVK - Rural public associations of drinking water consumers / LSG and payments for implementation of RPs; • Implement RPs in the field and regularly submit implementation reports to the WB; • Summarize resettlement-related issues in relation to the implementation of the project to be sent to the WB in the form of regular progress reports; • Finalize and submit RP implementation report which is a subject for WB approval prior to start any civil works in the subproject area; • Be open to comments from affected groups and local authorities regarding resettlement issues of the project implementation. Meet with these groups while visiting the site, if necessary; • Provide guidance to the construction contractor and construction supervision firm on compliance with the local RPs with district and municipal authorities; • Coordinate and liaise with WB supervision missions regarding environmental and social aspects of project implementation; • Conduct regular monitoring activities to implement specific RPs; • Manage the Grievance Mechanism (GM) database and provide regular reports on the number and content of complaints.
Consulting organizations	• Conduct consultative meetings, as well as prepare and distribute leaflets and other information documents to inform communities about

	the consequences of the project and construction timeframes, rights and benefits for receiving compensation for PAPs; • Setting up a multi-level GM, monitoring and handling complaints related to the project within a specified timeframe; • Develop and conduct training and implement tools to build the capacity of districts and municipalities in the field of social screening and community monitoring; • Manage the grievance mechanism at the district and local level and regularly refer grievances to the PIU through the monitoring reports of the RF / RP; • Regularly monitor activities at the facility / site (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.); • Prepare progress reports on RPs for consideration by the PIU; Prepare and submit RP implementation report to PIUs.
District and local structures	• Organize the publication of the final RPs and organize public meetings with NGOs, community representatives, affected groups, etc. Official minutes will be prepared to record contributions from participants; • Management of GM at the District and Local Level; • Carry out social screening of project facilities during project implementation; and • Promote community monitoring.
Contractors	• Comply with the requirements of the RPs; • Compensate or correct all damage incurred during construction (e.g., damage to crops, infrastructure) as specified in the RP / RF and agreed with the PIU or representatives; • GM management at the contractor level.
The World Bank	• Review facility / site-specific RPs and provide approvals to PIUs under WRS and DCEI; • Publish the final RPs on the official WB website; • Conduct implementation support and supervision missions to ensure that the Project is in line with ESS5.

The above table outlines the optimal arrangements, based on existing responsibilities, to ensure that the requirements of these RFs are met for each project. They are based on the institutional structure at the time of writing the RF. If these institutional structures change, this should be reflected in the outlined agreements.

8.8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS

Component 3 will support monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities to track, document and communicate the progress and results of the project. PIUs' M&E specialists in the PIUs under the WRS and the DCEI will be responsible for the overall compilation of progress and results. This component will be financed by the Project for the preparation of project semi-annual reports and quarterly unaudited interim financial statements to be submitted to the World Bank.

The project M&E company will assess the quality of community mobilization, as well as the other engagement activities of the PIU with communities will be measured / assessed, reviewed and verified, along with financial documentation and project implementation reports by M&E company together with the PIU. Feedback and complaints received through the Grievance Mechanism will also be included in the quarterly and annual reports. The PIU M&E team will collect and analyze the results of assessments as well as the perceptions-based results and include

them in the quarterly and annual reports. Results measurement will focus primarily on the results defined in the results framework and on a set of outputs defined in the Project Operational Manual. This component will also fund interim and follow-up studies of project monitoring to assess the performance indicators at the level of the Project Development Objectives. The PIU will be responsible for preparing the final report prior to the completion of the project.

8.8.1 MONITORING PLANS

The social issues included in the mitigation measures are monitored and controlled by the PIUs. Although social impacts are expected to be low, potential negative social impacts are planned to be prevented or mitigated during the construction and operation phases.

The environmental and social monitoring system starts from the project implementation phase and will last until the project end to prevent negative project impacts and monitor the effectiveness of mitigation measures. This system helps the WB and the Client assess the success of mitigation measures as part of project supervision and allows action to be taken as needed. The monitoring system provides technical assistance and supervision as needed, early detection of conditions associated with mitigation measures, tracks mitigation results and provides information on project progress. The environmental and social monitoring to be carried out by the PIU should provide information on the key environmental and social aspects of the subprojects, in particular the environmental and social impact of the project and the effectiveness of the mitigation measures taken. This information provides an assessment of the success of mitigation measures as part of project supervision and allows corrective action to be taken as needed. In this regard, the Monitoring Plan defines the monitoring objectives and types of monitoring, as well as their relationship to impacts and mitigation measures. In particular, the RP monitoring section contains: (a) specific description and detailed information on monitoring measures, including measured parameters, methods used, sampling sites, frequency of measurements; and (b) monitoring and reporting procedures.

8.8.2. MONITORING AND REPORTING RESPONSIBILITIES

With the assistance of PIU Social and Environmental Specialists, PIUs will oversee all subprojects financed by the Project to ensure compliance with environmental and social requirements during construction, operation and maintenance. They will ensure that the terms of the contract are in full compliance with the RF / RP document. The final payment to the contractor should be subject to a final inspection, with particular attention to the requirement to restore the site to its original condition after completion of the restoration work.

The PIUs' Social Specialists will visit subproject sites as required. Based on the effectiveness of the social measures of the various sub-projects, the social specialists will advise on the follow-up payments to be made to contractors who are contracted to implement the subprojects under the CRWSP. If it is determined that the RF / or the requirements for the implementation of measures identified are not being met, further payments will be stopped until the guarantees / requirements for the implementation of measures are met. In addition, in the project areas, the PIU will be responsible for the environmental and social monitoring activities identified above as part of the preventive and mitigation measures proposed to address potential adverse impacts. This monitoring will be included in the overall project monitoring plan required by the World Bank as part of the project.

As part of its environmental and social monitoring activities, the PIU will conduct spot checks of project facilities to determine the effectiveness of the measures taken and impact of the subproject's

activities. The PIU is also responsible for handling, resolving and monitoring complaints and other feedback, including those related to environmental and social issues.

The PIU under the WRS and the DCEI will be responsible for reporting on the RF / RP and will:

- Maintain a record and maintain the results of supervision and monitoring of the project throughout the entire life cycle of the project. It will provide summary reports on the progress of RF / RPs and safeguard aspects of subprojects on a quarterly basis to the World Bank;
- Prepare RP implementation report and submit for the WB review and approval;
- Prepare quarterly, annual progress reports on the implementation of measures proposed by the RF / RPs for individual subprojects, and, for these reports, provide updated information on any RPs related to the received complaints / feedbacks that have been considered or are pending;
- Preparation of quarterly-annual reports on social impacts arising from the implementation of subprojects and analysis of the effectiveness of mitigation measures applied to minimize negative impacts;
- Prepare schemes and requirements for the Contractor's reports on resettlement mitigation measures, and review the monitoring plan and Contractor's reports;
- Provide information to the general public on the impact of mitigation, environmental and social protection measures through dedicated publications or annual public workshops.

8.9. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE, LINKING RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION TO CONSTRUCTION WORKS

Prior to commencement of construction work on specific sites under the subprojects, PAPs will need to receive compensation in accordance with the provisions of the published and approved RP, which is based on this RF. For activities related to land acquisition or loss, restriction of access, these measures are further required to include the provision of compensation and other assistance necessary for movement prior to resettlement. Acquisition of land and associated assets can only take place after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, displaced persons are provided with resettlement places and transport benefits. PAPs who are to be physically relocated should be able to either complete the construction of their houses on the replaced land plots, or the rent for their temporary placement in an alternative housing / apartment will be covered from the budget of the local authorities. A written agreement governing the specific terms must be signed between the parties including the target dates of the RP actions implementation and completion in prior to commencement of civil works. Measures to comply with these RF requirements will be included in the RPs that will be prepared for each activity, including resettlement or compensation. The schedule for the implementation of activities should be coordinated with two PIUs, WUA/RVK, Rural public associations of drinking water consumers /LSG and PAPs. The parties should also agree on how these actions relate to the implementation of the overall subproject. The verification process should ensure that the RP contains acceptable measures that link resettlement activities to construction activities in accordance with this policy.

The distribution mechanism of these measures will ensure that no person or affected household is displaced (economically or physically) due to Civil Works activities, before compensation is paid and resettlement plots with adequate funds / facilities are prepared and made available to the individual affected person or household. Once the RP is approved by the designated authority, the Director of the PIU, the RP should be sent to the World Bank for final review and approval. Compensation will be paid to individual PAPs only after written consent of the PAPs, including both husband and wife.

8.10. IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

At this stage, it is impossible to estimate the exact number of people that may be affected, as technical designs and details have not yet been developed. Therefore, it is not possible to provide an approximate budget for the total cost of resettlement that may be associated with the implementation of this project. However, when these locations are known, and following the completion of the socioeconomic study of a particular site, information on specific impacts, individual and household income and the number of people affected, and other demographic data will be available. Detailed and accurate budgets for each RP will be prepared by two PIUs. Each RP will include a detailed budget that will include costs for the following:

- Compensation may include, for example, costs for land, facilities, crops; restoration of structures; public structures and services.
- Relocation costs may include, for example, the costs of relocating PAPs, administrative costs of relocating PAPs.
- Income recovery costs may include, for example, temporary income support for PAPs.

Compensation payments will be made through the local authorities. Warranty letters from the local authorities on resolving compensation issues are attached in the Annex 8.

The PIU will be the responsible agency for the implementation of the RF, and the administrative costs related to staff costs, training and capacity building, monitoring and evaluation will be covered by the project.

9. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION

9.1. PUBLICATION OF RF

The draft RF was published on the websites of WRS - https://www.water.gov.kg/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=449&Itemid=1562&lang=ru, SAACH - <http://gosstroy.gov.kg/15810-2/> and temporarily on the website of the NWRMP-AF - https://nwrmp.water.gov.kg/?page_id=8956 (after the launch of the project, the project website will be developed and launched). RF details such as Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principles, Compensation Rights, GM presented and discussed during public consultation. The final version of the RF will be formally submitted to the World Bank for publication in English on the external WB website. The final versions in English and Russian will also be posted on the WRS and SAACH websites, further at the project web page. The final version of this document will be used by the relevant government authorities and other stakeholders of the Project during the implementation of the project.

9.2. PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

In accordance with ESS10, the WRS and the DCEI conducted public hearings in KSA and Issyk-Kul-Tarim river basins.

Public consultations took place on December 2021. The main topics discussed at the consultations are: Description of the project and its components; potential project planning activities, national environmental, social legislation (in particular land acquisition and resettlement) and relevant WB ESS requirements, identified social and environmental impacts and mitigation measures, ESF documents to be developed under the Project for each subproject, types of impacts with regard to the land acquisition and resettlement, content of RFs and RPs; persons eligible for compensation, impacts and losses subject to compensation; GM; assistance to vulnerable and affected households;

further stages of preparation of the RP, if any; assessment of compensation; further stages of project implementation.

In order to inform stakeholders about the project and ESF documents, such as RF, the WRS and DCEI held consultations with stakeholders in the Karadarya-Syrdarya-Amudarya and Issyk-Kul-Tarim river basins from December 7 to 14, 2021:

- December 7 in c. Osh,
- December 8 in c. Kadamzhay,
- December 9 in c. Batken,
- December 10 in c. Isfana,
- December 13 in v. Bokonbaevo and v. Kadzhi-Say,
- December 14 in v. Kyzyl-Suu.

368 people participated in public hearings, including 164 participants in the basin of KSA and 204 participants in Issyk-Kul-Tarim, including 132 women.

The participants of public hearings were the representatives of WRS, Oblast Water Management Units, Rayon Water Management Units (RVK), WUA SUs, heads of DCEI, heads of aiyl okmots, WUA representatives, heads of Otuz-Adyr, Nurgaziev, Levaya-Vetka off-farm canals, heads of water reservoir departments, representatives of rayon administrations, deputies of local kenesh, population (Minutes of the public hearings are attached in Annex 7).

10. GRIEVANCES MECHANISM

a) Background

In order to receive and facilitate the resolution of problems, requests and complaints of affected people regarding the social and environmental performance of the project, the GM on social and environmental issues is proposed for the project. When and where the need arises, this mechanism will be used to deal with grievances that may arise during project implementation. The GM quickly resolves the concerns and grievances of affected people using an understandable and transparent process that is gender sensitive, culturally appropriate, and easily accessible to all segments of affected people, free of charge and without any encumbrances. The mechanism does not prevent access to judicial or administrative remedies that exist in Kyrgyz Republic.

Stakeholders and project beneficiaries can file a complaint through:

- Project Grievance Mechanism,
- World Bank Grievance Redress Service (GRS).

10.1. WORLD BANK GRIEVANCE REDRESS SERVICE

Communities and individuals who believe they are influenced by a World Bank -supported project can submit complaints to existing project-level grievance mechanisms or to the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are dealt with in a timely manner in order to resolve project-related problems. Affected communities and individuals can file a complaint with the World Bank's Independent Inspection Panel, which determines if harm has been caused and may result from non-compliance by the World Bank with its policies and procedures. Complaints can be filed at any time after problems have been brought directly to the attention of the World Bank and Bank management has been given the opportunity to respond. For information on how to file a complaint with the World Bank's Corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), see the website <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>.

Information on how to file a complaint with the World Bank Inspection Panel can be found at www.inspectionpanel.org.

10.2. PROJECT GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

In accordance with the Environmental and Social Standard 10, the PIU DCEI will introduce and apply its Grievance Mechanism (GM) under subcomponent 1.1. Water supply and sanitation infrastructure, and the PIU WRS under subcomponent 1.2. Irrigation and drainage services improvement will introduce and implement its own GM for affected people. GM is a process of obtaining prompt, objective information, assessing, considering, resolving complaints (applications, proposals, complaints, inquiries, positive feedback) related to the Project implementation. GM will allow streamlining the process of receiving, considering and resolving complaints that may arise because of implementation of activities under component 1 - Infrastructure investments and service improvements and component 2 - Institutional strengthening for climate resilient service delivery, water resources management and dam management of this Project.

The GM is necessary so that direct and indirect beneficiaries of the Project have an opportunity, at all stages of project implementation, to submit their requests/complaints, or wishes for improving the Project activities or proposals for eliminating problems without any costs, and with a guarantee of their timely solution. Applications directly related to the Project implementation are subject to consideration. Appeals or complaints can be both individual and collective. This mechanism also allows PAP to submit and review anonymous complaints. In accordance with the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the procedure for citizens' appeals", citizens can send any appeals on issues related to the Project implementation at all implementation stages. This GM will be applied for the entire Project, however, the emphasis will be on components 1, since the direct negative impact from the Project activities will be received by residents/population living in the selected project areas, and an issue of social, environmental and other nature may arise during rehabilitation or (re)construction, selected irrigation and drinking water supply and sanitation systems

10.3. GM OBJECTIVES

- Registry, inspect, consider, tracking and respond to complaints received or appeals related to social, environmental and any other issues related to the Project activities;
- Come to mutually coordinated/agreed solutions that are satisfactory for a (sub)project and those affected by it, and resolve any complaints on the spot, in consultation with the affected party;
- Facilitate the development process at the local level, while maintaining transparency, and establish the degree of accountability towards PAP;
- Establish feedback;
- Allow vulnerable individuals and/or groups to express their views.

10.4. COMPLAINTS REVIEW AND RESOLUTION PROCESS

Table 7 provides detailed information on the levels, timing and persons responsible for considering appeals and complaints.

Table 7 **Grievance Management Matrix**

Claim procedure	Complaint addressed	Submission form	Complaints Procedure	Management	Consideration period (from the
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				date of registration)
1 level	Local Commission under WUA / RPADWC or AOs to deal with complaints.	Verbally or telephonically	- Registration of a complaint in the register of complaints with date and time; - Registration of the complaint is carried out by the secretary of the local commission; - In case of dissatisfaction with the complaint, the complaint is redirected to the central level.	5 working days
2 level	Centralized: at the PIU level - a grievance commission (to be created by the WRS and DCEI director orders from the PIU staff, representatives of the IA and other persons, as agreed	In writing	- Registration of a complaint in the register of complaints with date and time; - Registration of the complaint is carried out by a specialist in social issues.	14 working days

- First level: The first step in the grievance process will be the verbal or written appeal of the aggrieved party (hereinafter referred to as the AP) to the local commission. The affected person must file a complaint on the issue related to the project activities in writing to the local commission under the WUA / RPADWC or AO to deal with grievances, consisting of a project representative, WUA / RPADWC and AOs. The grievance is registered by the secretary of the local grievance commission. The term for consideration of complaints by the commission is 5 working days. If at the first level the complaint is not satisfied, then the complaint will be considered at the central level.
- Second level – Central level: At the central level, the complaint lodged must be signed and dated by the aggrieved party. The complaint received will be registered in the register of requests and complaints of the PIU by a social specialist, reviewed by a commission, which will include specialists from the PIU on social and environmental issues / component coordinators, the leadership of the PIU and representatives of the Implementing Agency and other persons as agreed. At this level, the Project Social Specialist will be in direct contact with the AP. The project will determine the validity of the claim, notify the complainant that he / she will be assisted. A response will be provided within 14 business days, during which meetings and discussions with the AP will be held. The project will assist the APs at all stages to resolve the complaint and ensure that their complaint is dealt with in the best possible way.
- In the event of an objection to decision of the third level commission, AP may appeal to the court. The grievance process is outlined in Table 7 Grievance Management Matrix.

The project GM is not an obstacle to going to court in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic. In cases where the resolution of the appeal requires a special check (examination), the request for additional materials or the adoption of other measures, the terms for the resolution of complaints can be exceptionally extended, but for no more than 30 calendar days in accordance with the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic # 67 dated May 4, 2007, "On the Procedure for Considering Citizens' Appeals".

The project will consider anonymous complaints and take action on it.

Complaints register. All incoming complaints or appeals are subject to registration in the Complaints Register, information from which is duplicated in the electronic database. The database should contain, as minimum, relevant information about the date of filing, registration number, essence of an issue, person in charge, timeline for resolving a problem and feedback (positive/negative). According to the registration number, the responsible specialists monitor the progress of consideration through the database.

An appeal or complaint should be addressed through the following channels at central level:

By mail to the WRS PIU:	4a, Toktonaliev str., office 104
By mail to the DCEI PIU:	28, Manas avenue
By phone to WRS PIU:	0312 54-49-72
By phone to the DCEI PIU:	0312 61-03-05
By e-mail to the WRS PIU:	crwsp@water.gov.kg
By e-mail to the DCEI PIU:	drpv00@mail.ru
On the web platform of the WRS PIU, by filling out the online application form:	https://nwrmp.water.gov.kg
On the web platform of the DCEI PIU, by filling out the online application form:	http://tynyksyy.kg

Prior civil works commencement the local channels/contacts at local level will be identified and informed for each subproject that will be worked during the project implementation.

Receiving complaints

Upon receipt of complaints, the following elements will be identified:

- type of complaint;
- category of complaint;
- persons responsible for the consideration and resolution of the complaint;
- deadline for resolving complaints;
- concerted action.

Once the type of action has been determined, the secretary of the local grievance commission at local level and the social specialist in each PIU records the details of the action in the electronic database.

- Full name of the person responsible for dealing with the complaint (project employee) to whom the complaint was sent;
- Deadline for resolving the complaint (minimum 14 days, maximum 30 days from the date of registration);

- The period and validity are determined in accordance with the instructions of the PIU to deal with the complaint.

The PIU Social Specialist assists the complainant in all stages of the grievance process and ensures that his grievance is properly dealt with.

10.5. HANDLING SENSITIVE GRIEVANCES

Taking into account the standards regarding the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse / sexual harassment (SEA/SH), which, in accordance with the requirements of the World Bank, must be observed in all projects financed by the World Bank, these standards will be observed, and responsibilities take action to raise awareness on the prevention and mitigation of SEA/SH. At all stages of the project implementation, all project staff and contractors will be informed about the understanding of the principles of control and prevention of risks of SEA/SH. The GM will ensure the access and confidentiality of the complaint mechanism and will allow the complainant not to fear retaliation. These complaints will be investigated without undue delay, and all perpetrators will be held accountable. SEA/SH issues require some additional measures:

- Gender sensitivity will be sought in the employment of Social specialists who will work in PIU.
- Social specialists will be informed about SEA/SH issues.
- In addition to the socio-cultural characteristics and non-violent communication ways in the training of workers, SEA/SH will also be on the agenda. Worker training will include the following information on SEA/SH:
 - Definition of violence against women in national and international documents,
 - Types of violence (physical, sexual, economic, emotional),
 - Legal sanctions.
- The grievance mechanism will be accessible and ensure confidentiality of personal information.
- Information activities will be carried out to inform women about the mechanism. The following types of information are presented in these studies:
 - Women's rights
 - Self-protection in cases of violence and sexual abuse
 - Emergency phone numbers
 - Contact information of the institutions and organizations they can apply to
 - Grievance mechanism and privacy policy
- The confidentiality principle of the grievance mechanism will be repeated in all information materials.

The project will utilize additional mitigation measures proportional to risk. The contractor will be responsible for developing the workforce management procedure, health, and safety plans as well as SEA/SH protocols which will apply to their own and subcontractor employees who work on the Project. These procedures and plans will be submitted to PIUs for review and approval before the contractors are allowed to mobilize to the field of construction. All contractors will be required in the contract to commit against the use of child and forced labor, introduce mitigation measures against SEA/SH, and PIUs staff in charge of contractor supervision will monitor and report the absence of forced labor and cases of SEA/SH. All personal data and complaints received by the GM will be treated in a confidential manner, unless the complainant consents to the disclosure of their personal information. Specially, confidentiality of sensitive issues and complaints related to SEA/SH raised by communities will be followed.

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ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: SOCIAL IMPACT SCREENING REPORT FORM

(Keep the report short)

Subproject _____

Subproject location _____

(Indicate the place of subproject implementation with a designation on a map-scheme with photographs)

Type of activity: _____

(new construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, maintenance)

Estimated cost _____

Estimated Start Date: _____

Technical drawings / specifications discussed: _____

Check List:

#	Potential impact factor	(Yes / No)
1.	Does the subproject affect private land?	
2.	Is it necessary to physically or economically relocate local residents or businesses? Will there be a compulsory acquisition of land? Will there be an impact on assets?	
4.	Is it required to determine the level of assessment of institutional resources required for protection measures?	
5.	Are there any third-party assets at the project site?	
6.	Are there any disputed territories?	
7.	Will there be access roads and walkways to residential buildings and commercial structures during construction?	
8.	Will construction lead to a change in the social environment; will the incomes of commercial structures and the population decrease?	
9.	Will the planned construction affect public health and harm anyone?	
10.	Will the subproject cause protests and concerns among residents?	
11.	Will the activity adversely affect the living conditions of the population, its values and lifestyles?	
12.	Will the subproject cause inequality between population groups?	
13.	Is there a high degree of public interest in the subproject?	
14.	Is there any evidence of past impacts of involuntary resettlement in the area that requires corrective action for past non-mitigated movements?	
15.	Is this sub-project related to any other infrastructure development project?	

Based on the above checklist, it will be determined if a RP is required.

Recommendations:

Taking into account the responses to the monitoring questions, it will be determined whether further action is required or whether WB ESS5 procedures are applied _____

Filled in (full name and contacts): _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

ANNEX 2: PAP CENSUS FORM AND LAND FOND INVENTORY

Interview with households

	Name	Sex	Age	Marital status and educational level	Breadwinner		Employment		Family income level	Rented or own accommodation	Does the family receive social assistance?
		M/F			Yes	No	Yes	No			
1											
2											
3											

Consultant full name: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

ANNEX 3: INVENTORY OF LAND ASSETS OF PAPs

Location _____ Date: _____

# interview	Full name of the head of the household	Number of household members	Total area of land owned by a family, including property rights, irrigated agriculture or dry-land cultivation	Land area to be withdrawn m2 / ha	Total loss %	% of loss of assets, (m ² , m, pcs., etc.) (Specify the type and quantity assets: structures, fences, wells, etc.)		Loss of housing stock, (m2)	Crop loss			Other losses (indicate the type of loss: rented housing, building, etc.)
						Irretrievable	Temporary		Fruit trees, type and quantity (pcs.)	Harvest lost	Other (specify)	
1.												
2.												

INTERVIEWER NAME _____ Signature _____ / Date _____ /

ANNEX 4: PAP RIGHTS TO COMPENSATION

# interview	Full name of the head of the household	Land compensation			Construction compensation			Compensation for crops and trees			Compensation for other assets and losses (wells, business, etc.)		
		size (m2 or ha)	Unit price for (m2 or ha)	Title / Name (yes / no)	size (m2 or ha)	Unit price for (m2 or ha)	Title / Name (yes / no)	Number of m2 or ha	Unit price for (m2 or ha)	Name (yes / no)	Number of m2 or ha	Unit price for (m2 or ha)	Name (yes / no)
1.													
2.													

INTERVIEWER NAME _____ Signature _____ / Date _____ /

ANNEX 5: SUMMARY OF THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN AND THE ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Content of the Resettlement Plan. The scope and level of detail of the RP depend on the scale and complexity of the resettlement. The plan is based on updated and reliable information on (a) the proposed resettlement and its impact on displaced persons and other disadvantaged groups, and (b) legal issues related to resettlement. The RP covers the elements below, as appropriate. If any element is not relevant to the project conditions, this should be noted in the RP.

1. *Description of the project. General description of the project and definition of the project area.*

2. *Potential Impacts. Identification*

- (a) component of a project or activity that leads to resettlement;
- (b) the affected area of such a component or activity;
- (c) alternatives considered to avoid / minimize resettlement; and
- (d) mechanisms established to minimize resettlement as much as possible during project implementation.

3. *Objectives. The main objectives of the resettlement program.*

4. *Socio-economic research.* Results of socio-economic research to be carried out in the early stages of project preparation and with the participation of potentially displaced persons, including

- (a) census results covering
 - (i) current residents of the affected area to create a basis for the development of a resettlement program and exclude the subsequent influx of people for the right to receive compensation and assistance in resettlement;
 - (ii) standard characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, work and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as appropriate, levels of production and income from both formal and informal economic activities) and living standards (including health status) of the displaced population;
 - (iii) the amount of expected loss of assets - full or partial, as well as the degree of movement, physical or economic;
 - (iv) information on vulnerable groups or individuals for whom special provisions may be envisaged; and
 - (v) provisions for regularly updating information on the livelihoods and living standards of displaced persons so that the latest information is available during their displacement.

(b) Other studies describing the following:

- (i) land tenure and land transfer systems, including an inventory of the natural resources of common property from which people obtain livelihoods and necessities, non-ownership usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing or forest use) are governed by local land allocation mechanisms, including any questions arising in connection with the various systems of ownership in the project area;
- (ii) patterns of social interaction in affected communities, including social media and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project;
- (iii) government infrastructure and social services to be affected; and
- (iv) social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, including descriptions of formal and informal institutions (e.g., community organizations, ritual groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to the design and implementation of resettlement activities.

5. *Legal framework.* The results of the analysis of the regulatory framework covering

- (a) the scope of authority in the expropriation of property and the nature of the compensation associated with it in terms of the valuation methodology and the timing of payment;
 - (b) applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the legal remedies available to displaced persons in litigation and the time frames for such procedures, as well as any available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant to resettlement under the project;
 - (c) relevant law (including customary and traditional law) governing land use, asset and loss valuation, compensation and natural resource use rights; customary personal law related to movement; and environmental and social security laws;
 - (d) laws and regulations regarding agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities;
 - (e) gaps, if any, between local expropriation and resettlement laws and the Bank's resettlement policies and mechanisms to bridge such gaps; and
 - (f) any legal steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of resettlement activities under the project, including, where appropriate, a process for recognizing legal land claims, including claims arising from customary law and traditional use.
6. *Institutional framework.* The results of the analysis of the institutional structure covering
- (a) identification of institutions responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs that can play a role in project implementation;
 - (b) assessing the institutional capacity of such institutions and NGOs; and
 - (c) any steps that are proposed to improve the institutional capacity of agencies and NGOs responsible for implementing resettlement.
7. *Eligibility.* Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant deadlines before termination of eligibility for compensation.
8. *Assessment and compensation for losses.* The methodology to be used in assessing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation in accordance with local legislation and such additional measures as necessary to achieve the replacement value of the lost assets.
9. *Resettlement measures.* Description of compensation packages and other resettlement measures that will help each category of eligible displaced persons achieve policy objectives (see ESS5). In addition to being technically and economically feasible, resettlement packages must be compatible with the cultural preferences of the displaced persons and prepared in consultation with them.
10. *Terrain selection, preparation of terrain for moving.* Alternative relocation sites considered and an explanation of the selected sites, including
- (a) Institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing resettlement sites, whether rural or urban, for which the combination of production potential, location benefits and other factors is at least comparable to the benefits of older sites with an estimate of the time required for acquisition and transfer land and auxiliary resources;
 - (b) any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or the influx of non-conforming persons into selected sites;
 - (c) physical relocation procedures within the project, including a timetable for the preparation and handover of the facility; and
 - (d) legal mechanisms to regulate tenure and transfer of rights to resettlers.
11. *Housing, infrastructure and social services.* Plans to provide (or fund displaced people) housing, infrastructure (e.g., water supply, access roads) and social services (e.g., schools, health services); plans to provide comparable services to the host population; any necessary development of sites, engineering and architectural projects for these objects.
12. *Environmental protection and management.* Description of the boundaries of the resettlement zone; and an environmental impact assessment of the proposed resettlement and measures to

mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated with the environmental assessment of major investments requiring resettlement if necessary).

13. *Community participation*. Attracting Settlers and Host Communities,

- (a) a description of the strategy for consultation and participation of resettlers and hosts in the design and implementation of resettlement activities;
- (b) a summary of the views expressed and how those views were taken into account in the preparation of the RP;
- (c) an overview of the resettlement alternatives presented and the decisions made by displaced persons regarding their options, including options related to: forms of compensation and resettlement assistance; moving as separate families or as part of pre-existing communities or related groups; maintaining existing models of group organization and maintaining access to cultural property (for example, cultural structures of worship, pilgrimage centers, cemeteries); and
- d) Institutionalized mechanisms through which displaced persons can communicate their concerns to project management during planning and implementation; and measures to ensure adequate representation of vulnerable groups such as indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, landless people and women.

14. *Integration with the host population*. Measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on any host communities, including

- (a) consultation with host communities and local authorities;
- (b) measures to promptly conduct tenders for any payments due to owners for land or other property provided to displaced persons;
- (c) measures to resolve any conflict that may arise between displaced persons and host communities; and
- (d) any measures needed to expand services (e.g., education, water, health care and manufacturing) in host communities to make them at least comparable to those available to resettled populations.

15. *Grievance procedure*. Acceptable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the possibility for communities to go to court and traditional dispute resolution mechanisms.

16. *Organizational responsibilities*. An institutional framework for resettlement implementation, including the identification of institutions responsible for implementing resettlement measures and providing services; mechanisms to ensure proper coordination between institutions and jurisdictions involved in project implementation; and any measures (including technical assistance) required to strengthen the capacity of the implementing agencies to design and implement resettlement activities; provisions for the transfer to local governments or to the resettlers themselves of responsibility for the management of facilities and services provided under the project, and for the transfer of other such responsibilities from resettlement agencies when necessary.

17. *Implementation Schedule*. An implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation to implementation, including target dates for achieving the expected benefits for resettlers and hosts and for discontinuing various forms of assistance. The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities relate to the implementation of the entire project.

18. *Costs and budget*. Tables showing detailed cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including adjustments for inflation, population growth and other contingencies; expense schedules; sources of funds; and mechanisms for the timely flow of funds and funding for resettlement, if any, in areas outside the jurisdiction of the implementing agency.

19. *Monitoring and evaluation*. Measures to monitor resettlement activities by the implementing agency, complemented by independent monitors, as necessary in the Bank's opinion, to ensure complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to measure costs, services provided and outcomes of resettlement activities; involving displaced persons in the monitoring process; an assessment of the impact of resettlement within a reasonable period of time after the

completion of all resettlement and development activities; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.

Contents for reduced RAP

The reduced plan covers the following minimum elements:

- (a) survey of displaced persons and assessment of assets;
- (b) a description of compensation and another resettlement assistance to be provided;
- (c) consultations with displaced persons on acceptable alternatives;
- (d) institutional responsibility for implementation and grievance procedures;
- (e) monitoring and implementation mechanisms; and
- (f) schedule and budget.

ANNEX 6: CRITERIA AND FORM FOR VOLUNTARY LAND DONATION

Region / oblast:				
Local authority:				
District / City:				
Subproject name:				
Public Hearing Date				
Name of the owner of the land:	Land ownership:	Subproject Beneficiary: Yes / No		
Sex:	Age:	Profession:		
Address:				
Description of the land to be obtained under the subproject:	Affected Area:	Total land area:	Ratio of affected land to total land area owned:	Card encoding, if available:
Description of the current annual cultivation of crops on the land and, description of the impact of the project:				
	Details		Q-ty	
– Trees to be cut down				
– Fruit trees				
– Trees used for other economic or domestic purposes				
– Mature forest trees				
– ...				
Describe any other assets that will be lost or need to be relocated to implement the project:				
Donated asset value:				
Will the land / asset donated be less than 5% of the land / property?				
Gratitude from LSG / Rural Public Associations of Drinking Water Consumers, WUA / RVK:				

By signing this form, the PIU representative confirms that the land donation is voluntary and in accordance with the minutes agreed with the World Bank. By signing this form, the WUA / Rural Public Associations of Drinking Water Consumers / LSG / RVK (representative) hereby confirms that the land donation is acknowledged and agreed with the expression of gratitude as described above. By signing this form, the land user or owner agrees to contribute assets to the project. The contribution is voluntary. If the land user or owner does not want to contribute their assets to the project, he or she should refuse to sign or provide a thumbprint and instead ask for compensation.

Date:
Signature of the PIU representative

Date:
The signatures of the PAPs (both husband and wife)

Date:
Local Representative Signature

ANNEX 7. MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

Minutes of public hearings on informing stakeholders and the public about the World Bank WSfCRP, about the social and environmental standards of the World Bank applicable to the project

Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure in the Karadarya-Syrdarya-Amudarya river basin

Osh city

7 December 2021

Attended by:

Zhamaldinov Z. - Plenipotentiary Representative of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Osh oblast

Abibillaev R.A. - Head of the Osh OVK;

Torogeldiev U. T. - PIU Director under the WRS of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic;

Neronova T.I. - PIU WB WRS Environmental specialist;

Orozalieva S. M. - PIU WB WRS public affair and social specialist

Batkulova A.O. - PIU WB WRS payout specialist.

31 people took part in the public hearings: representatives of the OVK, RVK, WUA rayon support units, representatives of WUAs feeding from the Otuz-Adyr main canal of the Kurshab river system of Osh oblast, heads of sections of the Otuz canal -Adyr, heads of reservoir departments, representatives of rayon administrations, the public and other interested participants (the list is attached). One woman took part in the hearings.

Chairman of meeting

Torogeldiev U. T. –Director of PIU WB WRS made information about the project, in which he spoke about the components of the project and the proposed work. The project aims to improve water management at the basin level and has four components. Component 1: Investments in infrastructure facilities and quality improvement of services to ensure water security. It consists of 2 sub-components: sub-component 1.1. Drinking water supply and sanitation services and subcomponent 1.2: Irrigation and drainage services. Sub-component 1.1 will be implemented with the support of the Department of Drinking Water Supply and Sewerage in the Issyk-Kul-Tarim river basin, and component 1.2. in Karadarya-Syrdarya-Amudarya. This public hearing focuses on component 1.2. Irrigation and drainage services.

T.I. Neronova - PIU WB WRS environmental specialist told the participants of the public hearings about the requirements of the environmental legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic and the World Bank's policy on environmental protection during the implementation of the project.

The objective of an environmental assessment is to identify the significant environmental impacts of a proposed project (positive and negative), and identify appropriate preventive and mitigation measures to prevent, minimize or eliminate any expected irreversible impact.

The proposed project is adaptation to climate change. The project will have a positive impact on the environment, improve the population's access to piped drinking water and sanitation. The environmental assessment identified many positive project impacts. Namely, this project aims to

reduce water losses in irrigation systems, supply clean drinking water to residents' homes, improve water management, increase agricultural productivity and improve soil fertility.

However, during construction work, there may be some potential negative environmental impacts in the project areas, which need to be paid attention to, preventive actions taken and appropriate mitigation measures taken during planning, development, construction, operation and maintenance. The potential negative impacts are relatively minor, and the positive economic, social and environmental benefits far outweigh them in environmental assessments. A discussion of these impacts is provided below.

The main impact that can be provided as a result of construction works:

- 1) Soil contamination at the construction site
- 2) Contamination of groundwater at the construction site
- 3) Deterioration of the landscape, destruction of the natural habitat of the animal world, change in the local drainage network
- 4) Air pollution and worker / public exposure from traffic and heavy equipment

To prevent or mitigate the negative impact of construction, an ESMP is drawn up for each rehabilitation facility. It includes a mitigation and monitoring plan for both the construction phase and the operation and maintenance (O&M) phase.

All risks of the construction phase are easily controlled and eliminated. They can be minimized with proper design of mitigation measures and control of the Contractor during the execution of the work.

From the risks of the O&M phase, the risk of deterioration of the landscape and destruction of the natural habitat of the animal world during the cleaning of earthen canals and drains is obvious and easily controllable. The risks of contamination of surface and groundwater with agrochemicals due to excessive use of pesticides and mineral fertilizers, soil erosion associated with the existing practice of agricultural production, an increase in groundwater levels in the zone of their shallow occurrence due to excessive irrigation and, as a result, soil salinization, require special monitoring. In addition, compliance with the sanitary protection zones of drinking water supply systems and organized wastewater treatment will be required. The need for mitigating measures at the O&M stage is determined precisely in the process of environmental monitoring.

PIU WB WRS Social Specialist Orozalieva S.M. told the participants of public hearings about the main social risks of the project:

- (i) in terms of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, necessary in connection with (a) new construction and / or rehabilitation of water supply and sewerage infrastructure and (b) rehabilitation and modernization of irrigation infrastructure.
- (ii) problems of accessibility and fairness of water tariffs (including connection costs), water permits and irrigation service charges, especially for low-income and vulnerable groups of the population.
- (iii) Low institutional capacity to deal with regulation, planning and supervision of tariffs / charges and permits.
- (iv) Other risks.

She spoke in detail about the Environmental and Social Standards of the World Bank applicable to the project, in particular, dwelled on the ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, and ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

Thus, ESS 5 is considered appropriate because of the potential investments under Component 1, which may require some temporary and / or permanent physical and economic displacement or cause changes in land use or access to land in certain activity areas. For example, they may include sanitation, water supplies, irrigation and drainage systems, and other transformative investments in improving the livelihoods of beneficiaries in the field, agriculture, and the supply of drinking water services. However, the nature and extent of the interventions and their consequences are currently unknown and they will become more understandable when choosing an investment activity. To implement the above impacts, the project has developed a Framework Document on the Fundamentals of Resettlement Policy and is disclosed on the websites of the NWRMP-AF, WRS and Gosstroy project. In the event that projects and investments for sub-projects are identified, Resettlement Action Plans will be prepared by assessment.

In accordance with the requirements of the ESS10 of the World Bank, the Project will introduce and apply the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for subcomponent 1.1. "Drinking water supply and sewerage services" and subcomponent 1.2. "Irrigation and Drainage Services" for Affected Persons. The GRM is a process of obtaining prompt, objective information, evaluating, considering, resolving complaints (applications, proposals, complaints, inquiries, positive feedback) related to the implementation of the Project.

Appeals or complaints can be both individual and collective. This mechanism will also allow for the filing and processing of anonymous complaints.

Communities and individuals who believe they are negatively impacted by a World Bank (WB) - supported project can also file complaints with the Grievance Redress Service of the World Bank. The Grievance Redress Service ensures that complaints received are dealt with in a timely manner in order to resolve project-related problems. Affected communities and individuals can file a complaint with the World Bank's Independent Inspection Panel, which determines whether harm has been caused or may result from the World Bank's failure to comply with its policies and procedures. Complaints can be filed at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the attention of the World Bank and Bank management has been given the opportunity to respond. For information on how to file a complaint with the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service, see <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projectsoperations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>. Information on how to file complaints with the World Bank Inspection Panel can be found at www.inspectionpanel.org.

Questions:

Kalilov F. Who will monitor the environment during construction?

T.I. Neronova - The contractor is responsible for the implementation of the activities specified in the ESMP. The contractor will appoint a person responsible for the implementation of the ESMP. In addition, the work of the contractor will be monitored by the PIU of the project, as well as within the framework of state environmental control.

B. Kadyrov - Will they monitor the quality of water in the canals? If so, who will do it?

T.I. Neronova - Monitoring of water quality in canals will be carried out by the rayon department of water use support. They will conduct express analyzes of water for salinity, acid-base analysis and water turbidity.

Baziev J. - Is it necessary to obtain a permit for cutting down green spaces if they are located in the canal exclusion zone?

T.I. Neronova - When examining the rehabilitated areas, the presence of green spaces was established. WUAs need to prepare a letter to the Chu-Bishkek Territorial Department of Environmental Protection, and they will agree on the felling.

Arapov A. - Construction waste and household waste, where will it be removed after construction?

T.I. Neronova - Construction and household waste will be transported by the contractor to places agreed with local authorities. Construction waste can be reused.

Mametova A. - Who are the vulnerable groups?

Orozalieva S. - Vulnerable groups include the elderly, people with disabilities, female-headed households, poor households and low-income households.

Sydykov Z. - Who can file a complaint?

Orozalieva S. - Persons who have questions and comments in the course of construction work or in the course of implementation of project activities can file a complaint.

Any resident where the project is being implemented can file a complaint. Complaints can be filed at any time orally or in writing during the preparation and implementation of the project.

Ashirov A. - What does forced resettlement mean?

Orozalieva S. - Forced seizure of land plots as a result of which there is a direct or indirect economic or social impact through: a) loss of benefits from the use of such land plots; (b) resettlement due to home loss; c) loss of assets or access to assets; d) loss of sources of income or livelihood, regardless of the decision whether PAPs will be relocated to another place.

In conclusion, all those present supported the implementation of this project.

R. Abibilaev, on behalf of all those present, thanked for the support and information provided.

Chairman

PIU Director

U. Torogeldiev

Environmental specialist

T. Neronova

Social specialist

S. Orozalieva

Osh OVK Head

R. Abibilaev

Minutes of public hearings on informing stakeholders and the public about the World Bank WSfCRP, about the social and environmental standards of the World Bank applicable to the project

Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure in the Karadarya-Syrdarya-Amudarya river basin

Jalal-Abad city

7 December 2021

Attended by:

T. Abduvaliev - Head of the Jalal-Abad OVK;

Torogeldiev U. T. - PIU Director under the WRS of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic;

Neronova T.I. - PIU WB WRS Environmental specialist;

Orozalieva S. M. - PIU WB WRS public affair and social specialist

Batkulova A.O. - PIU WB WRS payout specialist.

12 people took part in the public hearings: representatives of the OVK, RVK, WUA rayon support units, representatives of WUAs feeding from the Otuz-Adyr main canal of the Kurshab river system of Osh oblast, heads of sections of the Otuz canal -Adyr, heads of reservoir departments, representatives of rayon administrations, the public and other interested participants (the list is attached).

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Zheenaliev K. Zh. - the engineer of the southern unit of the PIU WB WRS spoke about the work carried out to study the objects that will be considered in the feasibility study for their rehabilitation.

T.I. Neronova - PIU WB WRS environmental protection consultant told the participants of the public hearings about the requirements of the environmental legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic and the World Bank's policy on environmental protection during the implementation of the project.

The objective of an environmental assessment is to identify the significant environmental impacts of a proposed project (positive and negative), and identify appropriate preventive and mitigation measures to prevent, minimize or eliminate any expected irreversible impact.

The proposed project is adaptation to climate change. The project will have a positive impact on the environment, improve the population's access to piped drinking water and sanitation. The environmental assessment identified many positive project impacts. Namely, this project aims to reduce water losses in irrigation systems, supply clean drinking water to residents' homes, improve water management, increase agricultural productivity and improve soil fertility.

However, during construction work, there may be some potential negative environmental impacts in the project areas, which need to be paid attention to, preventive actions taken and appropriate mitigation measures taken during planning, development, construction, operation and maintenance. The potential negative impacts are relatively minor, and the positive economic, social and environmental benefits far outweigh them in environmental assessments. A discussion of these impacts is provided below.

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PIU WB WRS Social Specialist Orozalieva S.M. told the participants of public hearings about the main social risks of the project:

- (v) in terms of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, necessary in connection with (a) new construction and / or rehabilitation of water supply and sewerage infrastructure and (b) rehabilitation and modernization of irrigation infrastructure.
- (vi) problems of accessibility and fairness of water tariffs (including connection costs), water permits and irrigation service charges, especially for low-income and vulnerable groups of the population.
- (vii) Low institutional capacity to deal with regulation, planning and supervision of tariffs / charges and permits.
- (viii) Other risks.

She spoke in detail about the Environmental and Social Standards of the World Bank applicable to the project, in particular, dwelled on the ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, and ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

Thus, ESS 5 is considered appropriate because of the potential investments under Component 1, which may require some temporary and / or permanent physical and economic displacement or cause changes in land use or access to land in certain activity areas. For example, they may include

sanitation, water supplies, irrigation and drainage systems, and other transformative investments in improving the livelihoods of beneficiaries in the field, agriculture, and the supply of drinking water services. However, the nature and extent of the interventions and their consequences are currently unknown and they will become more understandable when choosing an investment activity. To implement the above impacts, the project has developed a Framework Document on the Fundamentals of Resettlement Policy and is disclosed on the websites of the NWRMP-AF, WRS and Gosstroy project. In the event that projects and investments for sub-projects are identified, Resettlement Action Plans will be prepared by assessment.

In accordance with the requirements of the ESS10 of the World Bank, the Project will introduce and apply the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for subcomponent 1.1. "Drinking water supply and sewerage services" and subcomponent 1.2. "Irrigation and Drainage Services" for Affected Persons. The GRM is a process of obtaining prompt, objective information, evaluating, considering, resolving complaints (applications, proposals, complaints, inquiries, positive feedback) related to the implementation of the Project.

Appeals or complaints can be both individual and collective. This mechanism will also allow for the filing and processing of anonymous complaints.

Communities and individuals who believe they are negatively impacted by a World Bank (WB) - supported project can also file complaints with the Grievance Redress Service of the World Bank. The Grievance Redress Service ensures that complaints received are dealt with in a timely manner in order to resolve project-related problems. Affected communities and individuals can file a complaint with the World Bank's Independent Inspection Panel, which determines whether harm has been caused or may result from the World Bank's failure to comply with its policies and procedures. Complaints can be filed at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the attention of the World Bank and Bank management has been given the opportunity to respond. For information on how to file a complaint with the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service, see <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projectsoperations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>. Information on how to file complaints with the World Bank Inspection Panel can be found at www.inspectionpanel.org.

Questions:

Baziev J. - Is it necessary to obtain a permit for cutting down green spaces if they are located in the canal exclusion zone?

T.I. Neronova - When examining the rehabilitated areas, the presence of green spaces was established. WUAs need to prepare a letter to the territorial department of environmental protection, and they will agree on the felling.

Ozgonov M. - Who are the vulnerable groups?

Orozalieva S. - Vulnerable groups include the elderly, people with disabilities, female-headed households, poor households and low-income households.

A.A. Tashtanov - Who can make a complaint?

Orozalieva S. - Persons who have questions and comments in the course of construction work or in the course of implementation of project activities can file a complaint.

Any resident where the project is being implemented can file a complaint. Complaints can be filed at any time orally or in writing during the preparation and implementation of the project.

Turdumatov A. - how will the loan be repaid by the WUA?

Orozalieva S. - Forced seizure of land plots as a result of which there is a direct or indirect economic or social impact through: a) loss of benefits from the use of such land plots; (b) resettlement due to home loss; c) loss of assets or access to assets; d) loss of sources of income or livelihood, regardless of the decision whether PAPs will be relocated to another place.

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Chairman

PIU Director

U. Torogeldiev

Environmental specialist

T. Neronova

Social specialist

S. Orozalieva

Osh OVK Head

R. Abibilaev

Minutes of public hearings on informing stakeholders and the public about the World Bank WSfCRP, about the social and environmental standards of the World Bank applicable to the project

Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure in the Karadarya-Syrdarya-Amudarya river basin

city Kadamjay

8 December 2021

Attended by:

Shakirov K. A. - head of the administration of the Kadamjai rayon;

Torogeldiev U. T. - PIU Director under the WRS of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic;

Halov Sh. K. - Deputy Director of the Department of Drinking Water Supply and Wastewater Disposal;

Neronova T.I. - PIU WB WRS Environmental specialist;

Orozalieva S. M. - PIU WB WRS public affair and social specialist

Batkulova A.O. - PIU WB WRS payout specialist.

18 people took part in the public hearings: representatives of the OVK, RVK, WUA rayon support units, representatives of WUAs feeding from the main Nurgaziyev canal of the Shakhimardan river system in Batken oblast, heads of sections of the Nurgaziev canal, managers reservoir departments, representatives of rayon administrations, the public and other stakeholders (list attached). 2 women took part in the hearing.

Chairman of meeting

Torogeldiev U. T. –Director of PIU WB WRS made information about the project, in which he spoke about the components of the project and the proposed work. The project aims to improve water management at the basin level and has four components. Component 1: Investments in infrastructure facilities and quality improvement of services to ensure water security. It consists of 2 sub-components: sub-component 1.1. Drinking water supply and sanitation services and subcomponent 1.2: Irrigation and drainage services. Sub-component 1.1 will be implemented with the support of the Department of Drinking Water Supply and Sewerage in the Issyk-Kul-Tarim river basin, and component 1.2. in Karadarya-Syrdarya-Amudarya. This public hearing focuses on component 1.2. Irrigation and drainage services.

Khalov Sh.K. - informed the participants of the hearing about subcomponent 1.1. and the types of work to be done under the subcomponent. I turned to the participants in the hearing on the provision of assistance and provided by AO ITU (engineering and technical conditions) and APZ (architectural planning assignment).

T.I. Neronova - PIU WB WRS environmental protection consultant told the participants of the public hearings about the requirements of the environmental legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic and the World Bank's policy on environmental protection during the implementation of the project.

The objective of an environmental assessment is to identify the significant environmental impacts of a proposed project (positive and negative), and identify appropriate preventive and mitigation measures to prevent, minimize or eliminate any expected irreversible impact.

The proposed project is adaptation to climate change. The project will have a positive impact on the environment, improve the population's access to piped drinking water and sanitation. The environmental assessment identified many positive project impacts. Namely, this project aims to

reduce water losses in irrigation systems, supply clean drinking water to residents' homes, improve water management, increase agricultural productivity and improve soil fertility.

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The main impact that can be provided as a result of construction works:

- 9) Soil contamination at the construction site
- 10) Contamination of groundwater at the construction site
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All risks of the construction phase are easily controlled and eliminated. They can be minimized with proper design of mitigation measures and control of the Contractor during the execution of the work.

From the risks of the O&M phase, the risk of deterioration of the landscape and destruction of the natural habitat of the animal world during the cleaning of earthen canals and drains is obvious and easily controllable. The risks of contamination of surface and groundwater with agrochemicals due to excessive use of pesticides and mineral fertilizers, soil erosion associated with the existing practice of agricultural production, an increase in groundwater levels in the zone of their shallow occurrence due to excessive irrigation and, as a result, soil salinization, require special monitoring. In addition, compliance with the sanitary protection zones of drinking water supply systems and organized wastewater treatment will be required. The need for mitigating measures at the O&M stage is determined precisely in the process of environmental monitoring.

PIU WB WRS Social Specialist Orozalieva S.M. told the participants of public hearings about the main social risks of the project, in terms of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, necessary in connection with (a) new construction and / or rehabilitation of water supply and sewerage infrastructure and (b) rehabilitation and modernization of irrigation infrastructure, about the problems of accessibility and fairness water tariffs (including connection costs), water permits and irrigation service charges, especially for low-income and vulnerable groups and other risks.

She spoke in detail about the Environmental and Social Standards of the World Bank applicable to the project, in particular, dwelled on the ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, and ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

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Questions:

A. Zholdoshev - an employee of the rayon state administration suggested using spring water for drinking water supply in the design to reduce the cost of construction.

Khalov Sh. K. - proposals for the use of spring water for drinking water supply will be considered in the detailed design.

Masadykov Zh. - the head of the Alga AO, what documents must be provided for the implementation of water supply systems.

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the management of WUA /RPADWC/ AO and other stakeholders to take an active part in the preparation of the feasibility study and ITU.

In conclusion, all those present supported the implementation of this **project**.

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Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure in the Karadarya-Syrdarya-Amudarya river basin

Batken city

9 December 2021 г.

Attended by:

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Neronova T.I. - PIU WB WRS Environmental specialist;

Orozalieva S. M. - PIU WB WRS public affair and social specialist.

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Questions:

– Is there a plan for sewerage networks in Batken oblast?

Khalov Sh. K. - under this project in the Batken oblast, only drinking water supply systems are provided. Treatment facilities will be carried out in three villages of the Issyk-Kul oblast.

I ask you to pay special attention to the bid process, since recently many problems have arisen due to the tender, the selection of unqualified contractors, the installation of low-quality equipment that fail in the first years of operation.

Khalov Sh. K. - Bid procedures are held within the framework of the relevant laws of the Kyrgyz Republic, taking into account the requirements of the World Bank. The commission is created by order of the Department, the members of the commission can be from the employees of the Department, PIU, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy and employees of local self-government and water utilities. Of course, from our side, we will do our best to hold bids openly and honestly, and those included in the bid committee from the local government must protect and defend the interests of the local population.

In conclusion, all those present supported the implementation of this project.

DDWSWD Deputy Director

Sh. Halov

Environmental specialist

T. Neronova

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Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure in the Karadarya-Syrdarya-Amudarya river basin

Isfana city

10 December 2021

Attended by:

_____ – _____ of Leilek rayon;
Halov Sh. K. - Deputy Director of the Department of Drinking Water Supply and Wastewater Disposal;
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considering, resolving complaints (applications, proposals, complaints, inquiries, positive feedback) related to the implementation of the Project.

Appeals or complaints can be both individual and collective. This mechanism will also allow for the filing and processing of anonymous complaints.

Communities and individuals who believe they are negatively impacted by a World Bank (WB) - supported project can also file complaints with the Grievance Redress Service of the World Bank. The Grievance Redress Service ensures that complaints received are dealt with in a timely manner in order to resolve project-related problems. Affected communities and individuals can file a complaint with the World Bank's Independent Inspection Panel, which determines whether harm has been caused or may result from the World Bank's failure to comply with its policies and procedures. Complaints can be filed at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the attention of the World Bank and Bank management has been given the opportunity to respond. For information on how to file a complaint with the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service, see <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projectsoperations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>. Information on how to file complaints with the World Bank Inspection Panel can be found at www.inspectionpanel.org.

Questions:

Jalilov A. . – The representative of the Kulundinsky AO expressed gratitude to the management of the DDWSWS and the staff of the PIU WB WRS project in organizing the hearings and informing the population about the project and the benefits they can get from the project. I was sincerely glad for the inclusion of his village in the list of villages that will undergo rehabilitation.

R. Kamalova - deputy of the local kenesh of the village K. Sabyrova expressed gratitude on her behalf and on behalf of the local population of the village K. Sabyrova, whose interests she represents at this hearing for including her village in the list of priority villages of the project. She also asked that special attention be paid to the bid process so that only the relevant companies are selected that will carry out the installation of water supply systems.

Ismailov S. - I ask you to take control of the commissioned objects.

Khalov Sh.K. -

Control during the implementation of projects is carried out by technical supervisions (or companies) appointed by the PIU (project implementation units), by the designers (as designer supervision) and, of course, appointed by the local government in the person of ayil okmotu and water suppliers. After the completion of construction work, the project is transferred under the act of the state commission for further operation to the balance of ayil okmotu.

-

B. Tashbaev, representative of Bulak-Bashy AO - we have an acute problem of salinization of drinking water in our village, in connection with which I ask you to include our village in the priority list of villages and solve the problem of salinization.

Khalov Sh. K. - proposals for the use of spring water for drinking water supply will be considered in the detailed design.

K. Baltaev, representative of Toguz-Bulak AO - how will the bid be held?

Khalov Sh. K. -Bidding procedures are held within the framework of the relevant laws of the Kyrgyz Republic, taking into account the requirements of the World Bank. The commission is created by order of the Department, the members of the commission can be from the employees of the Department, PIU, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy and employees of local self-

government and water canals. Of course, from our side, we will do our best to hold bids openly and honestly, and those included in the tender commission from the local government must protect and defend the interests of the local population.

Borubaev S. - Chairman of the Katran Aiyl Kenesh, expressed gratitude to the organizer of the public hearing on behalf of all participants in the hearing, noted the interest of all participants in the project and expressed readiness to provide comprehensive support at the level of the AO.

In conclusion, all those present supported the implementation of this project.

DDWSWD Deputy Director

Sh. Halov

Environmental specialist

T. Neronova

Social specialist

S. Orozalieva

**Minutes of the
public hearings to inform stakeholders and the public about the World Bank project
"Ensuring water security for climate resilience, about the social and environmental
standards of the World Bank applicable to the project"**

Kadzhi-Sai village

«13» December 2021

Date: 13 December 2021

Venue: 13:00 – 15:00

Venue: building of Kadzhi-Sai ayil okmotu
(Issyk-Kul region, Tonsky district, Kadzhi-Sai village, Zhunushova st., No. 1.

Presiding - Baigazieva Ch.B.

Secretary - A. Zhyrgalova

Head of Kazhy-Sai ayil okmotu

Statistic-economist of Kazhy-Sai ayil okmotu

Attendees:	
Toktoshev A.S.	Advisor to the Director of the State Agency for Architecture, Construction, Housing and Cmmunal Services under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic
Zheentaev P.J.	Chief specialist of the DDWSSD on Issyk-Kul region
Zhusupbek uulu Zh.	Deputy of Kazhy-Sai Aiyl Kenesh

Residents of the Kadzhy-Sai village: a list of residents of the Kadzhi-Sai village who took part in the public hearing is attached.

Agenda of the hearings: Discussion of framework documents prepared by the State Agency for Water Resources (GAVR) under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic in conjunction with the Department of Drinking Water Supply and Sewerage Development (DDWSSD) under the State Agency for Architecture, Construction, Housing and Communal Services under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic for the project Water Security for Climate Resilience, funded by the International Development Association and administered by the World Bank.

The following framework documents have been prepared:

- Stakeholder Engagement Plan;
- Framework document "Fundamentals of Environmental and Social Management";
- The Resettlement Policy Framework Document.

№	Topic of speeches	Speaker / presenter
1	<i>Greetings speech</i>	Monoldorov S.Sh. Head of Kun-Chygysh ayil okmoty
2	Information about the Water Security for Climate Resilience Project funded by the International Development Association and administered by the World Bank.	Toktoshev sh A.S Advisor to the Director of the State Agency for Architecture, Construction, Housing and Cmmunal Services under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic
3	Presentation Of the Framework Document "Fundamentals of Environmental and Social Management" of the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards.	DDWSSD Specialist
4	Presentation World Bank standard ESA10: Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure	DDWSSD Specialist
5	Presentation World Bank standard ESS5: Land Acquisition, Land Use Restrictions and Involuntary Resettlement.	DDWSSD Specialist
6	Questions-Answers	Toktoshev sh A.S Advisor to the Director of the State Agency for Architecture, Construction, Housing and Cmmunal Services under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic. DDWSSD Specialist

After the conclusion of the public discussion, the participants thanked the organizers for providing clarifications and holding a public hearing.

Based on the results of the discussion and the raised issues, it was decided that the prepared framework documents by GAVR together with the DDWSSD for the project "Ensuring water security for increasing resilience to climate change", funded by the International Development Association and administered by the World Bank, were taken into account.

Presiding
Secretary

Baigazieva Ch.B.
A. Zhyrgalova

**Minutes of the
public hearings to inform stakeholders and the public about the World Bank project
"Ensuring water security for climate resilience, about the social and environmental
standards of the World Bank applicable to the project"**

Bokonbaeva village

«13» December 2021

Date: 13 December 2021

Venue: 11:00 – 13:00

Venue: building of Kun-Chygysh ayil okmotu
(Issyk-Kul region, Tonsky district, Bokonbaeva village, Bazarov st., No. 51.

Presiding - Monoldorov S.Sh.
Secretary - G.K. Shakirova

Head of Kun-Chygysh ayil okmoty
Executive secretary
of the Kun-Chygysh ayil okmotu

Attendees:	
Toktoshev A.S.	Advisor to the Director of the State Agency for Architecture, Construction, Housing and Communal Services under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic
Zheentaev P.Zh.	Chief specialist of the DDWSSD on Issyk-Kul region
Osmonov M.SH.	Deputy of Kun-Chygysh ayil okmoty

Residents of the Bokonbaeva village: a list of residents of the Bokonbaeva village who took part in the public hearing is attached.

Agenda of the hearings: Discussion of framework documents prepared by the State Agency for Water Resources (GAVR) under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic in conjunction with the Department of Drinking Water Supply and Sewerage Development (DDWSSD) under the State Agency for Architecture, Construction, Housing and Communal Services under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic for the project Water Security for Climate Resilience, funded by the International Development Association and administered by the World Bank.

The following framework documents have been prepared:

- Stakeholder Engagement Plan;
- Framework document "Fundamentals of Environmental and Social Management";
- The Resettlement Policy Framework Document.

№	Topic of speeches	Speaker / presenter
1	<i>Greetings speech</i>	Monoldorov S.Sh. Head of Kun-Chygysh ayil okmoty
2	Information about the Water Security for Climate Resilience Project funded by the International Development Association and administered by the World Bank.	Toktoshev sh A.S Advisor to the Director of the State Agency for Architecture, Construction, Housing and Cmmunal Services under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic
3	Presentation Of the Framework Document "Fundamentals of Environmental and Social Management" of the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards.	DDWSSD Specialist
4	Presentation World Bank standard ESA10: Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure	DDWSSD Specialist
5	Presentation World Bank standard ESS5: Land Acquisition, Land Use Restrictions and Involuntary Resettlement.	DDWSSD Specialist
6	Questions-Answers	Toktoshev sh A.S Advisor to the Director of the State Agency for Architecture, Construction, Housing and Cmmunal Services under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic. DDWSSD Specialist

After the conclusion of the public discussion, the participants thanked the organizers for providing clarifications and holding a public hearing.

Based on the results of the discussion and the raised issues, it was decided that the prepared framework documents by GAVR together with the DDWSSD for the project "Ensuring water security for increasing resilience to climate change", funded by the International Development Association and administered by the World Bank, were taken into account.

Presiding - Monoldorov S.Sh.
Secretary - G.K. Shakirova -

Head of Kun-Chygysh ayil okmoty
Executive secretary of the Kun-Chygysh ayil okmotu

**Minutes of the
public hearings to inform stakeholders and the public about the World Bank project
"Ensuring water security for climate resilience, about the social and environmental
standards of the World Bank applicable to the project**

Kyzyl suu village

«14» December 2021

Date: 14 December 2021

Venue: 11:00 – 13:00

Venue: building of Kazhy-Sai ayil okmotu
(Issyk-Kul region, Jeti-Oguz district, Kyzyl-Suu village, Manas str. No. 194.

Presiding - Kydyev Zh.A.
Secretary - R. Orozobaeva

Acting Head of the Kyzyl-Suu a / o
Clerk of ayil okmotu

Attendees:	
Toktoshev A.S.	Advisor to the Director of the State Agency for Architecture, Construction, Housing and Cmmunal Services under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic
	Chief specialist of the DDWSSD on Issyk-Kul region
Tokosheva Kamzada	Deputy of Kyzyl-Suu Aiyl Kenesh
Imanaliev R.S.	Deputy of Kyzyl-Suu Aiyl Kenesh
Asanaliev Zh.A.	Deputy of Kyzyl-Suu Aiyl Kenesh

Residents of the Kyzyl-Suu village: a list of residents of the Kyzyl-Suu village who took part in the public hearing is attached.

Agenda of the hearings: Discussion of framework documents prepared by the State Agency for Water Resources (GAVR) under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic in conjunction with the Department of Drinking Water Supply and Sewerage Development (DDWSSD) under the State Agency for Architecture, Construction, Housing and Communal Services under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic for the project Water Security for Climate Resilience, funded by the International Development Association and administered by the World Bank.

The following framework documents have been prepared:

- Stakeholder Engagement Plan;
- Framework document "Fundamentals of Environmental and Social Management";
- The Resettlement Policy Framework Document.

№	Topic of speeches	Speaker / presenter
1	<i>Greetings speech</i>	Kydyev Zh.A Heads of Kyzyl-Suu ayil okmotu
2	Information about the Water Security for Climate Resilience Project funded by the International Development Association and administered by the World Bank.	Toktoshev sh A.S Advisor to the Director of the State Agency for Architecture, Construction, Housing and Cmmunal Services under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic
3	Presentation Of the Framework Document "Fundamentals of Environmental and Social Management" of the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards.	DDWSSD Specialist
4	Presentation World Bank standard ESA10: Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure	DDWSSD Specialist
5	Presentation World Bank standard ESS5: Land Acquisition, Land Use Restrictions and Involuntary Resettlement.	DDWSSD Specialist
6	Questions-Answers	Toktoshev sh A.S Advisor to the Director of the State Agency for Architecture, Construction, Housing and Cmmunal Services under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic. DDWSSD Specialist

After the conclusion of the public discussion, the participants thanked the organizers for providing clarifications and holding a public hearing.

Based on the results of the discussion and the raised issues, it was decided that the prepared framework documents by GAVR together with the DDWSSD for the project "Ensuring water security for increasing resilience to climate change", funded by the International Development Association and administered by the World Bank, were taken into account.

Presiding -

Kydyev Zh.A. Acting Head of the Kyzyl-Suu

Secretary -

R. Orozobaeva Clerk of ayil okmotu

ANNEX 8. WARRANTY LETTERS ON TAKING RESPONSIVITY FOR COMPENSATION UNDER RESETTLEMENT

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ЖАЛАЛ-АБАД ОБЛАСТЫ
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КЫРГЫЗСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА
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БАЗАР-КОРГОНСКИЙ РАЙОН
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15.09.2022-ж. № 1-32/249.

Жаңы-Акман айылы

Кепилдик кат

Жалал-Абад облусуна караштуу Базар-Коргон районунун Акман айыл өкмөтү **Жалал-Абад облусу боюнча долбоордун программасына** кирген СПАлардын ички чарбалык каналдарын оңдоодо Дүйнөлүк банктын (Көчүрүү саясатынын негиздери) алкактык документинде көрсөтүлгөн төмөнкү пункттарына:

1. Аргасыздан көчүрүүгө же турак жайды көчүрүүгө;
2. Активдерди көчүрүүгө же аларга кирүүгө мүмкүнчүлүктү чектөөгө;
же
3. Кирешелерин жоготууга;
4. Долбоор таасир тийгизген тарап, көчүрүүгө аргасыз болгондугуна карабастан, кирешелердин же жашоо каражаттарынын булактарын жоготууга

байланыштуу тобокелдиктер жер-жеринде орун ала турган болсо, жергиликтүү өзүн-өзү башкаруу органдары тарабынан жогоруда аталып өткөн пункттарга байланыштуу долбоор таасир эткен тарапка чыгымдарды (компенсация) төлөп берүү ар бир айыл өкмөттүн бюджетинин эсебинен жүргүзүлө тургандыгы шарт экенин кабыл алабыз жана көрсөтүлгөн тобокелдиктерге байланыштуу чыгымдар жергиликтүү өзүн-өзү башкаруу органдары тарабынан төлөнүп берилишине кепилдик беребиз.

Акман айыл өкмөтүнүн башчысы



М.А.Коконов

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ЖАЛАЛ-АБАД ОБЛАСТЫ
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БНК 129032

15.09. 2022-жыл № 01-32/700

Кызыл-Ай айылы.

Кепилдик кат

Жалал-Абад облусуна караштуу Базар-Коргон районунун Сайдыкум айыл өкмөтү Жалал-Абад облусу боюнча долбоордун программасына кирген СПАлардын ички чарбалык каналдарын оңдоодо Дүйнөлүк банктын (Көчүрүү саясатынын негиздери) алкактык документинде көрсөтүлгөн төмөнкү пункттарына:

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3. Кирешелерин жоготууга;
4. Долбоор таасир тийгизген тарап, көчүрүүгө аргасыз болгондугуна карабастан, кирешелердин же жашоо каражаттарынын булактарын жоготууга

байланыштуу тобокелдиктер жер-жеринде орун ала турган болсо, жергиликтүү өзүн-өзү башкаруу органдары тарабынан жогоруда аталып өткөн пункттарга байланыштуу долбоор таасир эткен тарапка чыгымдарды (компенсация) төлөп берүү ар бир айыл өкмөттүн бюджетинин эсебинен жүргүзүлө тургандыгы шарт экенин кабыл алабыз жана көрсөтүлгөн тобокелдиктерге байланыштуу чыгымдар жергиликтүү өзүн-өзү башкаруу органдары тарабынан толонуң берилишине кепилдик беребиз.

Сайдыкум айыл өкмөтүнүн башчысы



М.Абдрасулов

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
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WWW.Beshikjon.kg

15-сентябрь 2022-жыл № 0120/336

Бешик-Жон айылы

Кепилдик кат

Жалал-Абад облусуна караштуу Базар-Коргон районунун Бешик-Жон айыл өкмөтү Жалал-Абад облусу боюнча долбоордун программасына кирген СПАлардын ички чарбалык каналдарын оңдоодо Дүйнөлүк банктын (Көчүрүү саясатынын негиздери) алкактык документинде көрсөтүлгөн төмөнкү пункттарына:

1. Аргасыздан көчүрүүгө же турак жайды көчүрүүгө;
2. Активдерди көчүрүүгө же аларга кирүүгө мүмкүнчүлүктү чектөөгө; же
3. Кирешелерин жоготууга;
4. Долбоор таасир тийгизген тарап, көчүрүүгө аргасыз болгондугуна карабастан, кирешелердин же жашоо каражаттарынын булактарын жоготууга

байланыштуу тобокелдиктер жер-жеринде орун ала турган болсо, жергиликтүү өзүн-өзү башкаруу органдары тарабынан жогоруда аталып өткөн пункттарга байланыштуу долбоор таасир эткен тарапка чыгымдарды (компенсация) төлөн берүү ар бир айыл өкмөттүн бюджетинин эсебинен жүргүзүлө тургандыгы шарт экенин кабыл алабыз жана көрсөтүлгөн тобокелдиктерге байланыштуу чыгымдар жергиликтүү өзүн-өзү башкаруу органдары тарабынан төлөнүп берилишине кепилдик беребиз.

Бешик-Жон айыл өкмөтүнүн башчысы



 А.Ж.Адишов

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
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КЫРГЫЗСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА
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ИНН №00605199610052

“14” 09 2022-жыл № 01-35/178

Кепилдик кат

Баткен облусуна караштуу Кадамжай районунун Алга айыл өкмөтүнүн Алга, Адыр, Чаны-чек айылдары Баткен облусу боюнча долбоордун алкагында суу тутумдарын куруу программасына кирген. Ошонун негизинде Дүйнөлүк банктын “Көчүрүү саясатынын негиздери” алкактык документинде көрсөтүлгөн төмөнкү пункттарына:

1. Аргасыздан көчүрүүгө же турак жайды көчүрүүгө;
2. Активдерди көчүрүүгө же аларга кирүүгө мүмкүнчүлүктү чектөөгө;
3. Кирешени жоготууга;

4. Долбоор таасир тийгизген тарап, көчүрүүгө аргасыз болгондугуна карабастан, киришелердин же жашоо каражаттарынын булактарын жоготууга байланыштуу тобокелдиктер жер-жеринде орун ала турган болсо, жергиликтүү өзүн-өзү башкаруу органдары тарабынан жогоруда аталып өткөн пункттарга байланыштуу долбоор таасир эткен тарапка чыгымдарды (компенсация) төлөп берүү ар-бир айыл өкмөттүн бюджетинин эсебинен жүргүзүлө тургандыгы шарт экенин кабыл алабыз жана көрсөтүлгөн тобокелдиктерге байланыштуу чыгымдар Алга айыл өкмөтү тарабынан төлөнүп берилишине кепилдик беребиз.

Алга айыл өкмөтүнүн
башчысы:

Ж.Дыканов.

**КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ЫСЫК-КӨЛ ОБЛАСТЫ
ЖЕТИ-ӨГҮЗ РАЙОНУ
КЫЗЫЛ-СУУ АЙЫЛ АЙМАГЫНЫН
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ИССЫК-КУЛЬСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ
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№ " " 202

Кепилдик кат

Ысык-Көл облусуна караштуу Жети-Өгүз районунун Кызыл-Суу айыл өкмөтү, Ысык-Көл облусу боюнча долбоордун алкагында саркынды суу тутумдарын жана саркынды сууну тазалоочу жайды куруу программасына кирген.

Ошонун негизинде Дүйнөлүк банктын "Көчүрүү саясатынын негиздери" алкактык документинде көрсөтүлгөн төмөнкү пункттарына:

1. Аргасыздан көчүрүүгө же турак-жайды көчүрүүгө;
2. Активдерди көчүрүүгө же аларга кирүүгө мүмкүнчүлүктү чектоого; же
3. Кирешелерин жоготууга;
4. Долбоор таасир тийгизген тарап, көчүрүүгө аргасыз болгондугуна карабастан кирешелердин же жашоо каражаттарынын булактарын жоготууга

байланыштуу тобокелдиктер жер-жеринде орун ала турган болсо, жергиликтүү өзүн-өзү башкаруу органдары тарабынан жогорууда аталып өткөн пункттарга байланыштуу долбоор таасир эткен тарапка чыгымдарды (компенсация) төлөп берүү ар бир айыл өкмөттүн бюджетинин эсебинен жүргүзүлө тургандыгы шарт экенин кабыл алабыз жана көрсөтүлгөн тобокелдиктерге байланыштуу чыгымдар жергиликтүү өзүн-өзү башкаруу органдары тарабынан төлөнүп берилишине кепилдик беребиз.

Башчы

Т.Асаналиев

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
БАТКЕН ОБЛУСУ
БАТКЕН РАЙОНУ
СУУ-БАШЫ АЙЫЛ АЙМАГЫНЫН
АЙЫЛ ӨКМӨТҮ



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БАТКЕНСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ
БАТКЕНСКОГО РАЙОНА
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ИНН 00403199710407
ОКПО 0458764, БИК 44001

Чыг.№ _____ .2022-ж

Боз-Адыр айылы

Кепилдик кат

Баткен областына караштуу Баткен районунун Суу-Башы айыл окмоту, Баткен облусу боюнча долбоордун алкагында саркынды суу тутумдарын жана саркынды сууну тазалоочу жайды куруу программасына кирген. Ошонун негизинде, Дуйнолук банктын “Кочуруу саясатынын негиздери” алкактык документинде корсотулгон томонку пункттарына:

1. Аргасыздан кочурууго же турак-жайды кочурууго;
2. Активдерди кочурууго же аларга кирууго мумкунчулукту чектоого; же
3. Кирешелерин жоготууга;
4. Долбоор таасир тийгизген тарап, кочурууго аргасыз болгондугуна карабастан, кирешелердин же жашоо каражаттарынын булактарын жоготууга

Байланыштуу тобокелдиктер жер-жеринде орун ала турган болсо, Суу-Башы айыл окмоту тарабынан жогоруда аталып откон пункттарга байланыштуу долбоор таасир эткен тарапка чыгымдарды (компенсация) толуп беруу Суу-Башы айыл окмоттун бюджетинин эсебинен жургузуло тургандыгы шарт экенин кабыл алабыз жана корсотулгон тобокелдиктерге байланыштуу чыгымдар жергиликтүү озун-озу башкаруу органы болгон Суу-Башы айыл окмоту тарабынан толонуп берилишине кепилдик беребиз.

Айыл окмот башчы:

К. Дыйканов

Чыг. № 04-27/211

ДОКУМЕНТ ПОДПИСАН
ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ЦИФРОВОЙ ПОДПИСЬЮ

3N PB yMea Yx YN Ar X5 J5 BT AD he at Dp z9 m
VC gy EM YU rV SL kq G5 uZ w1 MS OQ TS Hf Rn
Владелец: Дыйканов Кубанычбек Айбашович
Время: 14.08.2022 14:08:00

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
БАТКЕН ОБЛУСУ
БАТКЕН РАЙОНУ
ДАРА АЙЫЛ АЙМАГЫНЫН АЙЫЛ
ӨКМӨТҮ

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Баткен РСК Банк ИНН 02403199610033
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КЫРГЫЗСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА
БАТКЕНСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ
БАТКЕНСКИЙ РАЙОН
АЙЫЛ ОКМОТУ ДАРИНСКОГО
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д/ч 4409021251001209

15.09.2022 № 04-27/602

На _____ № _____



**Ичүүчү суу мен камсыздоону
жана саркынды сууларды
чыгарууну өнүктүрүү
департаментине**

Кепилдик кат.

Дара айыл өкмөтү сиздер жиберген 13-сентябрь 2022-жылы №01-13/343 сандуу катыңыздарга жооп беребиз.

Баткен облусуна караштуу Баткен районунун Дара айыл өкмөтү, Баткен облусу боюнча долбоордун алкагында саркынды суу тутумдарын жана саркынды сууну тазалоочу жайды куруу программасына кирген.

Ошонунун негизинде, Дүйнөлүк банктын “Көчүрүү саясатынын негиздери” алкактык документинде көрсөтүлгөн төмөнкү пункттарына:

1. Аргасыздан көчүрүүгө же турак-жайды көчүрүүгө;
2. Активдерди көчүрүүгө же аларга кирүүгө мүмкүнчүлүктү чектөөгө же
3. Кирешелерди жоготууга;
4. Долбоор таасир тийгизген тарап, көчүрүүгө аргасыз болгондугуна карабастан, кирешелерди же жашоо каражаттарынын булактарын жоготууга

Байланыштуу тобокелдиктер жер-жеринде орун ала турган болсо, жергиликтүү өзүн-өзү башкаруу органдары тарабынан жогоруда аталып өткөн пункттарга байланыштуу долбоор таасир эткен тарапка чыгымдарды (компенсация) төлөп берүү ар бир айыл өкмөтүнүн бюджетинин эсебинен жургузулө тургандыгы шарт экенин кабыл алабыз жана көрсөтүлгөн тобокелдиктерге байланыштуу чыгымдар жергиликтүү өзүн-өзү башкаруу органдары тарабынан төлөнүп берилишине кепилдик беребиз.

Айыл өкмөтүнүн башчысы:

И.Тилеков

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
БАТКЕН ОБЛАСТЫ
ЛЕЙЛЕК РАЙОНУ
КАТРАН АЙЫЛ АЙМАҒЫНЫН
АЙЫЛ ОКМОТУ



КЫРГЫЗСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА
БАТКЕНСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ
ЛЕЙЛЕКСКИЙ РАЙОН
АЙЫЛ ОКМОТ
КАТРАНСКОГО АЙЫЛНОГО АЙМАКА

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№ 1/226 « 13 » 05 2022 жыл

КЕШИЛДИК КАТ

Баткен облусуна карантуу Лейлек районун Катран айыл окмоту Баткен облусу боюнча долбоордун алкагында саркынды суу тутумдарын жана саркынды сууну тазалоочу жайды куруу программасына кирген. Ошонун негизинде, Дуйнолук банктын «Кочуруу» саясатынын негиздери» алкактык документинде көрсөтүлгөн томонку пункттарына:

1. Аргасыздан кочурууго же турак –жайды кочурууго;
2. Активдерди кочурууго же аларга кирууго мумкунчулукту чектоого;
3. Кирешелерин жоготууга;
4. Долбоор таасир тийгизген тарап,кочурууго аргасыз болгондугуна карабастан,кирешелердин же жашоо каражаттарынын булактарын жоготууга

байланыштуу тобокелдиктер долбоорго кирген

Катран жана Жаңы-Турмуш айылдарында орун ала турган болео,жергиликтүү озун-озу башкаруу органдары тарабынан жогоруда аталып откон пункттарга байланыштуу долбоор таасир эткен тарапка чыгымдарды (компенсация) толон беруу ар бир айыл окмоттун бюджетинин эсебинен жургузуло тургандыгы шарт экенин кабыл алабыз жана көрсөтүлгөн тобокелдиктерге байланыштуу чыгымдар жергиликтүү озун-озу башкаруу органдары тарабынан толонун берилишке кешилдик беребиз.

Башчы:-

Салимбаев, Э.Н.

**КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
БАТКЕН ОБЛУСУ
ЛЕЙЛЕК РАЙОНУ
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КЕПИЛДИК КАТ

Баткен облусуна караштуу Лейлек районунун Маргун айыл Өкмөтү, Баткен облусу боюнча долбоордун алкагында саркынды суу тутумдарын жана саркынды сууну тазалоочу жайды куруу программасына кирген.

Ошонун негизинде Дүйнөлүк банктын “Көчүрүү саясатынын негиздери” алкактык документинде көрсөтүлгөн төмөнкү пунктарына:

1. Аргасыздан көчүрүүгө же турак жайды көчүрүүгө;
2. Активдерди көчүрүүгө же аларга кирүүгө мүмкүнчүлүктү чектөөгө;
3. Кирешелерди жоготууга;
4. Долбоор таасир тийгизген тарап, көчүрүүгө аргасыз болгондугуна карабастан, кирешелердин же жашоо каражаттарынын булактарын жоготууга

Байланыштуу тобокелдиктер жер-жеринде орун ала турган болсо, жергиликтүү өзүн-өзү башкаруу органдары тарабынан жогоруда аталып өткөн пункттарга байланыштуу долбоор таасир эткен тарапка чыгымдарды (компесация) төлөп берүү ар бир айыл өкмөттүн бюджетинин бюджетинин эсебинен жүргүзүлө тургандыгы шарт экенин кабыл алабыз жана көрсөтүлгөн тобокелдиктерге байланыштуу чыгымдар жергиликтүү өзүн-өзү башкаруу органдары тарабынан төлөнүп берилишине кепилдик беребиз.

Маргун айыл Өкмөтүнүн башчысы:



М. Абдухамитов

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
БАТКЕН ОБЛУСУ
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КУЛУНДУ АЙЫЛ
АЙМАГЫНЫН
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ИНН 00805199610014



КЫРГЫЗСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА
БАТКЕНСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ
ЛЕЙЛЕКСКИЙ РАЙОН
АЙЫЛ ОКМОТ
КУЛУНДИНСКОГО
АЙЫЛНОГО АЙМАКА

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e-mail: Kulundu_ayyl_okmotu@mail.com
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БИК 440001
ИНН 00805199610014

14.09.2022 № 01-20/24

Таза-Суу
департаментине

Кепилдик кат!

Баткен облусуна караштуу Лейлек районунун Кулунду айыл өкмөтү, Баткен облусу боюнча долбоордун алкагында **Ичүүчү жана саркынды суу тутумдарын жана саркынды сууну тазалоочу жайды куруу** программасына кирген.

Ошонун негизинде, Дүйнөлүк банктын “Көчүрүү саясатынын негиздери” алкактык документинде көрсөтүлгөн төмөнкү пункттарына:

1. Аргасыздан көчүрүүгө же турак жайды көчүрүүгө;
2. Активдерди көчүрүүгө же аларга кирүүгө мүмкүнчүлүктү чектөөгө;
же
3. Киришелерин жоготууга;
4. Долбоор таасир тийгизген тарап, көчүрүүгө аргасыз болгондугуна карабастан, киришелердин же жашоо каражаттарынын булактарын жоготууга;

байланыштуу тобокелдиктер жер-жеринде орун ала турган болсо, жергиликтүү өзүн-өзү башкаруу органдары тарабынан жогоруда атадып өткөн пунктарга байланыштуу долбоор таасир эткен тарапка чыгымдарды (компенсация) төлөп берүү ар бир айыл өкмөттүн бюджетинин эсебинен жүргүзүлө тургандыгы шарт экенин кабыл алабыз жана көрсөтүлгөн тобокелдиктерге байланыштуу чыгымдар жергиликтүү өзүн-өзү башкаруу органдары тарабынан төлөнүп берилишине кепилдик беребиз.

Кулунду айыл өкмөт
башчысы:

Атк: Мамат уулу Бекем
Тел: 0771-48-26-68



Ө.К.Ташбалтаев

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ЫСЫК-КӨЛ ОБЛАСТЫ
ТОҢ РАЙОНУНУН
КАЖЫ-САЙ АЙЫЛ
АЙМАГЫНЫН
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Тоң РОК Банкы



КЫРГЫЗСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА
ИССЫК-КУЛЬСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ
ТОНСКИЙ РАЙОН
АЙЫЛ ӨКМӨТҮ
КАДЖИ-САЙСКОГО
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16.09.2012 № 01-18/12

Таза-Суу
департаментине

Кепилдик кат!

Ысык-Көл облусуна караштуу Тоң районунун Кажы-Сай айыл өкмөтү, Ысык-Көл облусу боюнча долбоордун алкагында **ичүүчү жана саркынды суу тутумдарын жана саркынды сууну тазалоочу жайды куруу** программасына кирген.

Ошонун негизинде, Дүйнөлүк банктын "Көчүрүү саясатынын негиздери" алкактык документтеринде көрсөтүлгөн төмөнкү пунктарына:

1. Аргасыздан көчүрүүгө же турак жайды көчүрүүгө;
2. Актиндерди көчүрүүгө же аларга кирүүгө мүмкүнчүлүктү чектөөгө;
3. Кирешелерин жоготууга;
4. Долбоор таасир тийгизген тарап, көчүрүүгө аргасыз болгондугуна карабастан, кирешелердин же жашоо каражаттарынын булактарын жоготууга;

байланыштуу тобокелдиктер жер-жеринде орун ала турган болсо, жергиликтүү өзүн-өзү башкаруу органдары тарабынан жогоруда аталып өткөн пунктарга байланыштуу долбоор таасир эткен тарапка чыгымдарды (компенсация) төлөп берүү ар юр айыл өкмөттүн бюджетинин эсебинен жүргүзүлө тургандыгы шарт экенин кабыл алабыз жана көрсөтүлгөн тобокелдиктерге байланыштуу чыгымдар жергиликтүү өзүн-өзү башкаруу органдары тарабынан төлөнүп берилишине кепилдик беребиз.

Башчы

У.Толоннов

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
БАТКЕН ОБЛАСТЫ
КАДАМЖАЙ РАЙОНУ
АЛГА АЙЫЛ ӨКМӨТҮ



КЫРГЫЗСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА
БАТКЕНСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ
КАДАМЖАЙСКИЙ РАЙОН
АЛГИНСКИЙ АЙЫЛ ОКМОТУ

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14. 09 2022-ж. № 01-35/144

Кепилдик кат

Баткен облусуна караштуу Кадамжай районунун Алдга айыл өкмөтү Баткен облусу боюнча долбоордун программасына кирген чарба аралык каналдары жана СПАлардын ички чарбалык каналдарын оңдоодо Дүйнөлүк банктын “Көчүрүү саясатынын негиздери” алкактык документинде көрсөтүлгөн төмөнкү пункттарына:

1. Аргасыздан көчүрүүгө же турак жайды көчүрүүгө;

2. Активдерди көчүрүүгө же аларга кирүүгө мүмкүнчүлүктү чектөөгө;

3. Кирешени жоготууга;

4. Долбоор таасир тийгизген тарап, көчүрүүгө аргасыз болгондугуна карабастан, кирешелердин же жашоо каражаттарынын булактарын жоготууга байланыштуу тобокелдиктер жер-жеринде орун ала турган болсо, жергиликтүү өзүн-өзү башкаруу органдары тарабынан жогоруда аталып өткөн пункттарга байланыштуу долбоор таасир эткен тарапка чыгымдарды (компенсация) төлөп берүү ар-бир айыл өкмөттүн бюджетинин эсебинен жүргүзүлө тургандыгы шарт экенин кабыл алабыз жана көрсөтүлгөн тобокелдиктерге байланыштуу чыгымдар Алга айыл өкмөтү тарабынан төлөнүп берилишине кепилдик беребиз.

Алга айыл өкмөтүнүн
башчысы:



Ж.Дыканов.

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
БАТКЕН ОБЛУСУ
КАДАМЖАЙ РАЙОНУ
УЧ-КОРГОН АЙЫЛ АЙМАГЫНЫН
АЙЫЛ ӨКМӨТҮ

720218 Уч-Коргон айыл
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uchkorgon1996@mail.ru



КЫРГЫЗСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА
БАТКЕНСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ
КАДАМЖАЙСКИЙ РАЙОН
АЙЫЛ ОКМОТ УЧ-КОРГОНСКОГО
АЙЫЛНОГО АЙМАКА

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uchkorgon1996@mail.ru

« 15 » 09 2022 ж.г. № 01-35/482

Кепилдик кат

Баткен облусуна караштуу Кадамжай районунун Уч-Коргон айыл окомоту, Баткен облусу боюнча долбоордун алкагында саркынды суу тутумдарын жана саркынды сууну тазалоочу жайды куруу программасына кирген.

Ошонун негизинде, Дуйнолук банктын "Кочуруу саясатынын негиздери" алкактык документинде корсотулгон томонку пункттарына:

1. Агрардык кочурууго же турак-жайды кочурууго;
2. Активдерди кочурууго же аларга кируу мумкунчулукту чектоого;

же

3. Кирешелерин жоготууга;
4. Долбоор таасир тийгизген тарап, кочурууго аргасыз болгондугуна карабастан, кирешелердин же жашоо каражаттарынын булактарын жоготууга

байланыштуу тобокелдиктер жер-жеринде орун ала турган болсо, жергиликтүү озун-озу башкаруу органдары тарабынан жогоруда аталып откон пункттарга байланыштуу долбоор таасир эткен тарапка чыгымдарды (компенсация) толп беруу ар бир айыл окмоттун бюджетинин эсебинен жургузуло тургандыгы шарт экенин кабыл алабыз жана корсотулгон тобокелдиктерге байланыштуу чыгымдар жергиликтүү озун-озу башкаруу органдары тарабынан толонуп берилишин жетилди беребиз.

(Айыл окмотунун башчысы



А.Т.Абдурахманов



№ 589/0123
18 10 2022-ЖЫЛ

Кепилдик кат

Ош облусуна караштуу Кара-Суу районунун Катта-Талдык айыл окмоту
Ош облусу боюнча долбоордун программасына кирген чарба аралык
каналдары жана Эшме СПАсынын ички чарбалык каналдарын ондоодо
Дуйнолук банктын “Кочуруу саясатынын негиздери” алкактык документинде
корсотулгон томонку пункттарына

- 1.Аргасыздан кочурууго же турак жайды кочурууго;
- 2.Активдерди кочурууго жана аларга кирууго мумкунчулукту чектоого;
- 3.Кирешени жоготууга;
- 4.Долбоор таасир тийгизген тарап,кочурууго аргасыз болгондугуна карабастан кирешелердин же жашоо каражаттарынын булактарын жоготууга байланыштуу тобокелдиктер жер-жеринде орун ала турган болсо,жергиликтүү озун озу башкаруу органдары тарабынан жогоруда аталып откон пункттарга байланыштуу долбоор таасир эткен тарапка чыгымдарды(компенсация)толоп беруу ар бир айыл окмоттун бюджетинин эсебинен жургузуло тургандыгы шарт экенин кабыл алабыз жана корсотулгон тобокелдиктерге байланыштуу чыгымдар Катта-Талдык айыл окмоту тарабынан толонуп берилишине кепилдик беребиз.

Катта – Талдык айыл
окмотунун башчысы:



К.Жантороев

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ОШ ОБЛАСТЫ
КАРА-СУУ РАЙОНУ
КАШКАР-КЫШТАК
АЙЫЛ ОКМОТУ



723311, Кашкар-Кыштак айылы, Кара-Суу көчөсү-80
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КЫРГЫЗСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА
ОШСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ
КАРА-СУЙСКИЙ РАЙОН
КАШКАР-КЫШТАКСКИЙ
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723311, с.Кашкар-Кыштак ул.Кара-Суйская - 80
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№
№ 1416 26.10.2022

КЕПИЛДИК КАТ

Ош облусуна караштуу Кара-Суу районунун Кашкар-Кыштак айыл окмоту Ош облусу боюнча долбоордун программасына кирген чарба аралык каналдарды жана Жар-Ооз СПА сынын ички чарбалык каналдарын ондоодо Дуйнолук банктын "Кочуруу саясатынын негиздери" алкактык документинде көрсөтүлгөн томонку пункттарына:

1. Аргасыздан кочурууга же турак жайды кочурууга;
2. Активдерди кочурууга же аларга кирууга мүмкүнчүлүктү чектоого;
3. Кирешени жоготууга;
4. Долбоор таасир тийгизген тарап, кочурууга аргасыз болгондугун карабастан, кирешелерди же жашоо каражаттарынын булактарын жоготууга байланыштуу тобокелдиктер жер-жеринде орун ала турган болсо, жергиликтүү озун-озуу башкаруу органдары тарабынан жогоруда аталып откон пункттарга байланыштуу долбоор таасир эткен тарапка чыгымдарды (компенсация) төлөп беруу ар-бир айыл окмоттун бюджетинин эсебинен жүргүзүлө тургандыгы шарт экенин кабыл алабыз жана көрсөтүлгөн тобокелдиктерге байланыштуу чыгымдар Кашкар-Кыштак айыл окмоту тарабынан толонуп берилишине кепилдик беребиз.

/ Кашкар-Кыштак айыл окмотунун
башчысы:



Р.Н.Маматов



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эл. адрес: koshbai60@mail.ru

Чыгыш № 01-21/592

"5" 10 2022-ж

Кепилдик кат

Ош облусуна караштуу Кара-Суу районунун Жаңы-Арык айыл өкмөтү Ош облусу боюнча долбоордун программасына кирген чарба аралык каналдары жана "Жаңы-Турмуш" СПА сынын ички чарбалык каналдарын оңдоодо Дүйнөлүк банктан "Көчүрүү саясатынын негиздери" алкактык документинде көрсөтүлгөн төмөнкү пункттарына:

1. Аргасыздан көчүрүүгө же турак жайды көчүрүүгө ;
2. Активдерди көчүрүүгө же аларга кирүүгө мүмкүнчүлүктү чектөөгө;
3. Кирешени жоготууга ;
4. Долбоор таасир тийгизген тарап , көчүрүүгө аргасыз болгондугуна карабастан , кирешелердин же жашоо каражаттарынын булактарын жоготууга;

байланыштуу тобокелдиктер жер-жеринде орун ала турган болсо , жергиликтүү өзүн өзү башкаруу органдары тарабынан жогоруда аталып өткөн пунктарга байланыштуу долбоор таасир эткен тарапка чыгымдарды (компенсация) төлөп берүү ар бир айыл өкмөттүн бюджетинин эсебинен жүргүзүлө тургандыгы шарт экенин кабыл алабыз жана көрсөтүлгөн тобокелдиктерге байланыштуу чыгымдар Жаңы-Арык айыл өкмөтү тарабынан төлөнүп берилишине кепилдик беребиз.

Башчы:



Т.Исаев

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ОШ ОБЛУСУ
КАРА-СУУ РАЙОНУ
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ИНН 02211199910065
ОКПО 22342646



КЫРГЫЗСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА
ОШСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ
КАРА-СУЙСКИЙ РАЙОН
Жоошский айыл өкмөтү
723329, с.Большевик,
ул. Адышова 4
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эл. 4407041251001980
БИК 440001
ИНН 02211199910065
ОКПО 22342646

№ 887, «04» 10 2022-ж

Кепилдик кат

Ош облусуна караштуу Кара-Суу районунун Жоош айыл өкмөтү Ош облусу боюнча долбоордун программасына кирген чарба аралык каналдары жана Сарай-Суу СПАсынын ички чарбалык каналдарын ондоодо Дүйнөлүк банктын “Көчүрүү саясатынын негиздери” алкактык документинде көрсөтүлгөн төмөнкү пункттарына;

1. Аргасыздан көчүрүүгө же турак жайды көчүрүүгө;
2. Активдерди көчүрүүгө же аларга кирүүгө мүмкүнчүлүктү чектөөгө;
3. Кирешени жоготууга;
4. Долбоор таасир тийгизген тарап, көчүрүүгө аргасыз болгондугуна байланыштуу тобокелдиктер жер-жеринде орун ала турган болсо, жергиликтүү өзүн өзү башкаруу органдары тарабынан жогоруда аталып өткөн пункттарга байланыштуу долбоор таасир эткен тарапка чыгымдарды (компенсация) төлөп берүү ар-бир айыл өкмөттүн бюджетинин эсебинен жүргүзүлө тургандыгы шарт экенин кабыл алабыз жана көрсөтүлгөн тобокелдиктерге байланыштуу чыгымдар Жоош айыл өкмөтү тарабынан төлөнүп берилишине кепилдик беребиз.

Жоош айыл өкмөтүнүн башчысы



Ж. Тиллабаев

**КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ОШ ОБЛУСУ
КАРА-СУУ РАЙОНУ
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**КЫРГЫЗСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА
ОШСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ
КАРА-СУУСКИЙ РАЙОН
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04 10 2022 № 439

Кепилдик кат

Ош облусуна караштуу Кара-Суу районунун Отуз-Адыр айыл өкмөтү Ош облусу боюнча долбоордун программасына кирген чарба аралык каналдары жана “Байэл-Асл” СПАсына ички чарбалык каналдарын ондоодо Дүйнөлүк банктын “Көчүрүү саясатынын негизиндери” алкактык документинде көрсөтүлгөн төмөнкү пунктарына:

- 1.Аргасыздан көчүрүүгө же турак жайды көчүрүүгө;
- 2.Активдерди көчүрүүгө же аларга кирүүгө мүмкүнчүлүктү чектөөгө;
- 3.Кирешени жоготууга;
- 4.Долбоор таасир тийгизген тарап, көчүрүүгө аргасыз болгондугуна карабастан, кирешелердин же жашоо каражаттарынын булактарын жоготууга байланыштуу тобокелдиктер жер-жеринде орун ала турган болсо, жергиликтүү өзүн-өзү башкаруу органдары тарабынан жогоруда аталып өткөн пункттарга байланыштуу долбоор таасир эткен тарапка чыгымдарды (компенсация) төлөп берүү ар-бир айыл өкмөттүн бюджетинин эсебинен жүргүзүлө тургандыгы шарт экенин кабыл алабыз жана көрсөтүлгөн тобокелдиктерге байланыштуу чыгымдар Отуз-Адыр өкмөтү тарабынан төлөнүп берилишине кепилдик беребиз.

Башчы

Н.А.Калматов

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ОШ ОБЛУСУ
КАРА-СУУ РАЙОНУ
МАДЫАЙЫЛ ӨКМӨТҮ



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КЫРГЫЗСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА
ОШСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ
КАРАСУЙСКИЙ РАЙОН
МАДЫНСКИЙ АЙЫЛ ОКМОТУ

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« 04 » 10 2022 ж.

№ 680

Асан-Чек айылы

Кепилдик кат

Ош облусуна караштуу Кара-Суу районунун Мады айыл өкмөтү Ош облусуна **боюнча долбоордун программасына** кирген чарба аралык каналдары жана Учкун-Аккозу атындагы СПАсынын ички чарбалык каналдарын ондоодо Дүйнөлүк банктын “Көчүрүү саясатынын негизинде” алкактык документинде көрсөтүлгөн төмөнкү пункттарына:

1. Аргасыздан көчүрүүгө же турак жайды көчүрүүгө;
2. Активдерди көчүрүүгө же аларга кирүүгө мүмкүнчүлүктү чектөөгө;
3. Кирешени жоготууга;
4. Долбоор таасир тийгизген тарап, көчүрүүгө аргасыз болгондугуна карабастан, кирешелердин же жашоо каражаттарынын булактарын жоготууга байланыштуу тобокелдиктер жер-жеринде орун ала турган болсо, жергиликтүү өз алдынча башкаруу органдары тарабынан жогоруда аталып өткөн пункттарга байланыштуу долбоор таасир эткен тарапка чыгымдарды (компенсация) төлөп берүү ар-бир айыл өкмөттүн бюджетинин эсебинен жүргүзүлө тургандыгы шарт экенин кабыл алабыз жана көрсөтүлгөн тобокелдиктерге байланыштуу чыгымдар Мады айыл өкмөтү тарабынан төлөнүп берилишине кепилдик беребиз.

Башчы:



У. М. Олжобаев

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ОШ ОБЛУСУ
КАРА-СУУ РАЙОНУ
МАДЫАЙЫЛ ӨКМӨТҮ



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КЫРГЫЗСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА
ОШСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ
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« 04 » 10 2022 ж.

№ 619

Асан-Чек айылы

Кепилдик кат

Ош облусуна караштуу Кара-Суу районунун Мады айыл өкмөтү Ош облусуна боюнча долбоордун программасына кирген чарба аралык каналдары жана Т. Арзыкулов атындагы СПАсынын ички чарбалык каналдарын оңдоодо Дүйнөлүк банктын "Көчүрүү саясатынын негизинде" алкактык документинде көрсөтүлгөн төмөнкү пункттарына:

1. Аргасыздан көчүрүүгө же турак жайды көчүрүүгө;
2. Активдерди көчүрүүгө же аларга кирүүгө мүмкүнчүлүктү чектөөгө;
3. Кирешени жоготууга;
4. Долбоор таасир тийгизген тарап, көчүрүүгө аргасыз болгондугуна карабастан, кирешелердин же эсептөө каражаттарынын булактарын жоготууга байланыштуу тобокелдиктер жер-жеринде орун ала турган болсо, жергиликтүү өз алдынча башкаруу органдары тарабынан жогоруда аталып өткөн пункттарга байланыштуу долбоор таасир эткен тарапка чыгымдарды (компенсация) төлөп берүү ар-бир айыл өкмөттүн бюджетинин эсебинен жүргүзүлө тургандыгы шарт экенин кабыл алабыз жана көрсөтүлгөн тобокелдиктерге байланыштуу чыгымдар Мады айыл өкмөтү тарабынан төлөнүп берилишине кепилдик беребиз.

Башчы:



У. М. Олжобаев

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
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Ак-Таш айыл өкмөтү

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ОШСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ
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ОАО РСК банк
ИНН 00612199610019
БИК 440704

4.10.2022 № 393

№ _____

Кепилдик кат

Ош облусуна караштуу Кара-Суу районунун Ак-Таш айыл өкмөтү Ош облусу боюнча долбоордун программасына кирген чарба аралык каналдары жана "Кумарык" СПАсынын ички чарбалык каналдарын ондоодо Дүйнөлүк банктын "Көчүрүү саясатынын негиздери" алкактык документинде көрсөтүлгөн төмөнкү пункттарына:

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2. Активтерди көчүрүүгө аларга кирүүгө мүмкүнчүлүктү чектөөгө;
3. Кирешени жоготууга;
4. Долбоор таасир тийгизген тарап, көчүрүүгө аргасыз болгондугуна карабастан, кирешелердин же жашоо каражаттарынын булактарын жоготууга байланыштуу тобокелдиктер жер-жеринде орун ала турган болсо, жергиликтүү өз алдынча башкаруу органдары тарабынан жогоруда аталып өткөн пункттарга байланыштуу долбоор таасир эткен тарапка чыгымдарды (компенсация) төлөп берүү ар бир айыл өкмөттүн бюджетинин эсебинен жүргүзүлө тургандыгы шарт экенин кабыл алабыз жана көрсөтүлгөн тобокелдиктерге байланыштуу чыгымдар Ак-Таш айыл өкмөтү тарабынан төлөнүп берилишине кепилдик беребиз.

Ак-Таш айыл өкмөтүнүн башчысы



А.Ахматов