

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC



**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD PROCESSING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT
OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

STATE WATER RESOURCES AGENCY

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
For WUA «Khodja-Aryk» subproject rehabilitation, Nookat rayon, Osh oblast**

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Acronyms

WUA	Waterusers association
NSR	Night storage reservoir
SAEPF	State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry
GPAFS	Global Program for Agricultural and Food Security
POL	Petroleum, oil, lubricants
SETI	State Environmental and Technical Inspectorate
DWRLI	Department of Water Resources and Land Improvement
OIP-2 AF	Additional Financing for OIP-2
CDN	Collector&drainage network
ER	Efficiency ratio
KR	the Kyrgyz Republic
IDA	International Development Association
AHS	Ameliorative Hydrogeological Survey
LSGA	Local self-governing authorities
EA	Environmental Assessment
E	Environment
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
OIP-2	Second On-farm Irrigation Project
ISF	Irrigation Service Fee
SGM	Sand-gravel mix
TS	Topsoil
AISP	Agricultural investments and services Project
APNIP	Agricultural Productivity and Nutrition Improvement Project
RSU	Rayon Support Unit
RVK	Rayon Irrigation Department (Rayvodkhoz)
SanPin	Sanitary Regulations and Rules
WBSMQRS	World Bank safety measures quality rating system
AAS	Agricultural Advisory Services
GWT	Ground Water table
O&M	Operation&Management
HP	Hydropost
HTS	Hydro-technical structures
SVL	Soil-vegetation layer
FRP	Forced resettlement plan
masl	meters above sea level
AA	Aiyl Aimak (village authority)

1. Introduction

The Agricultural Productivity and Nutrition Improvement Project (APNIP) for the Kyrgyz Republic is implemented with the support of the International Development Association (IDA) and financed by the Trust Fund, provided by the Global Agricultural and Food Security Program. The general Environmental Management Plan (EMP) was prepared under APNIP. The EMP is addressed to ensure compliance of the Subproject with the environmental management principles and practices and, therefore, with the requirements of environmental protection policy and laws of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as the IDA environmental safeguards.

The objectives of environmental assessment (EA) is to identify the significant impact(s) of the proposed Subproject on surrounding environment (positive and negative), identify appropriate preventive and mitigation interventions aimed at preventing, minimizing or eliminating any expected irreversible impact(s). The EMP serves as a management tool that ensures proper implementation of interventions to prevent and mitigate an environmental impact(s), as well as monitoring and institutional acknowledgement of recommended activities during the implementation of the proposed Subproject. The EMP also establishes the necessary institutional obligations, proposes the implementation timing of such activities, and cost estimates within the budget proposed by the Subproject. APNIP, in the World Bank safety measures quality rating system (WBSMQRS), is classified as "B". No irreversible or significant impact(s) on surrounding environment is expected. Based on the general EMP, the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for WUA «Khodja-Aryk», Nookat rayon, Osh oblast, has been developed, considering the subproject specifics.

WUA "Khodja-Aryk" irrigation network layout

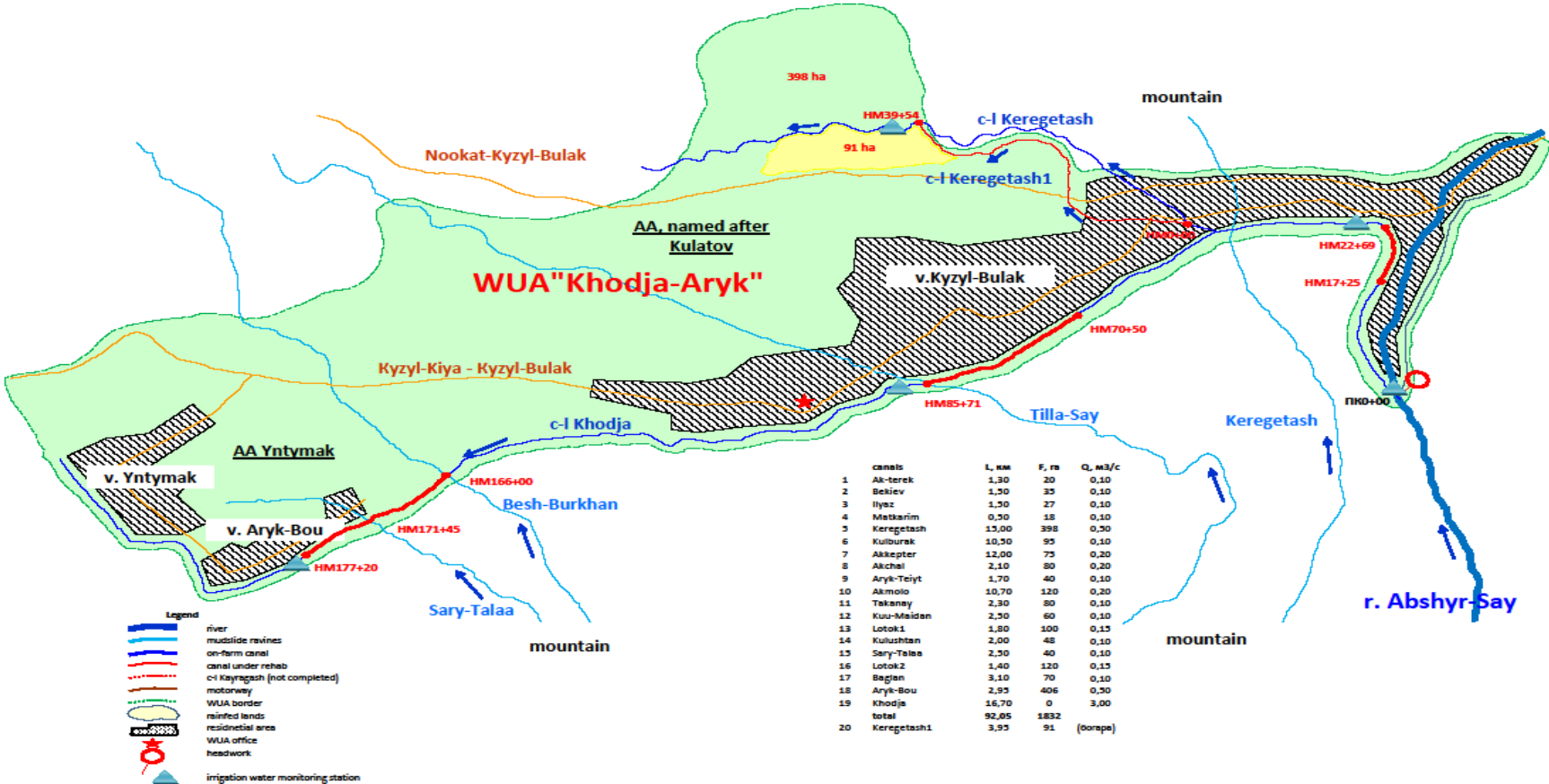


Image 1. WUA «Khodja-Aryk» irrigation network layout

2. Description of Subproject under rehab

WUA "Khodja-Aryk", established in 2002 and registered on 29.01.2003 (reg.cert: №4616-3306-ABII), located 35 km off the rayon center of v.Nookat at the territories of AAs named after Kulatova and Yntymak, Nookat rayon, Osh oblast, with the AAs population – 33 450 people. WUA owns 1 agricultural cooperative, 1,202 farming entities, 1 redistribution fund (AA), 3 667 household plots owners. Water supply is performed according to a water application(s) ISF - currently 0.09 tyiyn/m³. The main agrocrops cultivated - vegetables, fruit orchards, corn (maize) and perennial grass.

2.1. Salient features of Subproject under rehab

The total length of on-farm canals - 92,05 км, of which: 2,50 км - concrete lined, 2,60 км – prefabs, remaining 86,95 км – earthbed. The on-farm network mainly in earthbed, resulting in water filtration losses, water distribution and accounting complicated due to faulty water outlets and water accounting/metering stations, transportation complicated due to lack of bridge and pipe-crossings. Because of lack of financing in WUA, all concrete lined canals and pipe-crossings are in faulty condition, water filtration losses in earthbed canals are the matter of fact. The WUA's irrigation network owns no NSR or dams, but there is CDN at length – 13,16km.

WUA's annual water abstraction - 12 993,0 th/m³ from owned sources, average water efficiency - 0,56, and only 7 276,0 th/m³ reaching farmers' fields. After rehab completed, the canals' water efficiency will increase up to 0,75 with 9 745,0 th/m³ reaching farmers' fields. This will result in an agrirop yield(s) increase and, due to this, WUA can increase the ISF respectively, leading to WUAs irrigation network operation and maintenance funding strengthened.

2.2. Description of interventions executed under Subproject

Under the subproject rehab interventions, it is planned that water losses reduce and water delivery efficiency increase. There are no issues related to irrigation drainage network. Thus, after rehab completed, WUA "Khodja-Aryk" will be distributing irrigation water according to planned water volumes to the fields and irrigation requirements.

2.2.1. on-farm c-I Khodja

Canal abstracts water from the r. Abshyr-Say through headwork structure, which is on the balance of Nookat RVK. Length – 16,70km, of which concrete lined – 2,50 km, remaining 14,20 km – earthbed, the subject of rehab is 1,148 km, command area – 1832 ha, calculated water flow – 2,5 m³/s.

Tail reach of the canal is gravel soil, resulting in water filtration losses, water distribution complicated due to faulty water outlets, existing mudflow structures are in emergency condition. The subproject planned following workload:

- Prevent water losses, the subproject planned cast concrete lining of canal, at the total length -1148 m.
- Improve water distribution, construction of 7 water outlets.
- Protect canal from mudflow(s), construction of an overchute and aqueduct planned. Moreover, the construction of 1 transition-point at the junction point of canal with pipe crossing.

2.2.2. On-farm c-l Keregetash

Canal abstracts water from on-farm c-l Khodja, length – 15,0 km in earthbed, the subject of rehab – 3,951 km, command area – 398 ha, calculated water efficiency - 0,55 m³/s. the central part of canal is in gravel soil, resulting in water filtration losses. Water distribution complicated at the junction points with mudflow ravines. Currently, as to reduce water deficiencies water abstraction is executed from c-l Keregetash1.

- Subproject planned water abstraction/delivery of the c-l Keregetash from c-l Keregetash1, with follow-up concrete lining at length – 3 951m.
- To protect c-l Keregetash1 from mudflow(s), construction of 8 mudflow structures planned.
- To improve water distribution, construction of 2 water outlets and 10 turning wells planned.
- For transportation purposes, construction of 4 pipe-crossings planned and a bridge-crossing.
- Construction of 2 junction-points to the existing pipeline, 2 transition-points, pipe-under-canal (cyphon), tail-end discharge (with pipe-crossing) planned.

Water reservoirs, dams and dikes rehabilitation is not planned. Therefore, the irrigation dams and reservoirs policy (OP 4.37) is not applicable. The construction and rehab workloads deadline is July 2019 – December 2021.

3. Description of environmental parameters of Subproject

3.1. Climatic conditions

The area's climatic specifications are introduced in accordance with the meteo-station “Karavan” (absolute mark 1044 m), located in the valley, bounded by the Alai ridge spurs, and indicative with hot extended summer and short moderately cold winter

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| • Average annual air T° | +11,1°C |
| • Average annual air T° during vegetation period | +19,6°C |
| • Absolute maximum air T° | +41,0°C |
| • Absolute minimum air T° | –26,0°C |
| • Average T° of the hottest month (July) | +24,7°C |
| • Average T° of the coldest month (January) | –3,3°C |
| • Volume of annual precipitations | 436 MM |
| • Precipitation during vegetation period | 290 MM |
| • Daily precipitation maximum volume | 65 MM |
| • Average height of snow cover | 45 CM |
| • Weight of snow cover per 1m ² of earth | 45,0 KГC/M ² |
| • Air wind (max) | 28,5 M/CEK |
| • Average air humidity (January) | 59 |
| • Average air humidity (July) | 30 |

Standard depth of soil freezing on open surface (free of snow):

- | | |
|--|-------|
| • Loam and clay | 53 CM |
| • loamy sand, fine and silty sands | 64 CM |
| • gravel, large and medium sized sands | 69 CM |
| • coarse soil | 78 CM |

3.2. Landscape

Geomorphologically, the Subproject is located in the piedmont region and occupies the r. Abshir-Say valley area. The piedmonts are meridional flat-top ridges, separated by uniform ravine formations. The massif is located in the zone of formation of automorphic soils of the desert-steppe zone of the gray-earth type with the one subtype of typical gray soils. The average slopping of the canal "Khodja" projected section landscape -0.004, and on the canal Keregetash area - 0.0175.

3.3. Hydrology

WUA "Khodja-Aryk" abstracts water from the r. Abshyr-Say into on-farm c-l Khodja. The headwork is on the balance of Nookat RVK. The r. Abshyr-Say begins from the northern slope of the Kichi-Alai ridge. The river length - 62.0 km, catchment area - 230.0 km. The main water source is melted snow and rain waters. According to the water type, it belongs to Altay-type rivers with extended spring floods. High water starts in March and ends in June. The average long-term water consumption - 1.19 m³/s. In the piedmonth part of the river there is a picturesque waterfall Abshir-Ata.

Average mutiyear water flow of the r. Abshyr-Say

Average monthly flow, m ³ /c												Q _{aves} , m ³ /c	
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	год.	всг.
0,400	0,500	0,508	1,726	3,119	2,566	2,038	1,138	0,793	0,630	0,450	0,390	1,188	1,897

monthly mean runoff, th.m ³												W _{years} , th.m ³	
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII		
1 071	1 210	1 360	4 474	8 353	6 651	5 458	3 048	2 055	1 687	1 166	1 044	37 577	

3.4. Geo-engineering conditions

The geological structure of the area, mainly, proluvial-deluvial deposits of the Middle Quaternary and Upper Quaternary age, and mainly represented by light brown sandy loam, of a solid consistency with rare gravel inclusions overlapped from above by the SVL. At the mudflow ravines pass locations, gravel-pebble soils with sand aggregates prevail. The geology of c-l Keregetash is diverse and should be inspected in the geology report and in the longitudinal profile. The depth of groundwater layer is more than 15.0 m. The seismicity area under rehab - IX points¹. Inert materials necessary for the preparation of monolithic concrete should be delivered from a gravel sorting unit located in the c. Kyzyl-Kya, at distance 20.0 km. The required amount of gravel and sand mixture and cobblestone will be delivered from a quarry located in the r. Abshyr-Say floodplain at distance of 5.0 km.

3.5. Vegetation cover

Vegetation cover: tree and shrubbery vegetation, herbaceous plants. The SVL will not be disturbed, because (re)construction workload will be executed on existing facilities. The works will not affect agricultural irrigation fields, because all rehabilitation facilities are beyond their borders. During the canals' rehab process the permission for shrubbery and tree surgery and felling will be needed. Upon completion of the rehab workload, WUA members will plant new trees to protect against wind erosion, and considering access/operation roads.

¹ Geo-engineering data given from the archival materials of PIU APNIP

4. Description of procedures related to regular operation workload

4.1. Technical surveillance on canals and HTS condition

In the operational scheme activities, the paramount importance is paid to the timely conduct of preventive and rehab workload that exclude probability of a system failure, while complying to the rules of its operation. The main indicators of a normal technical condition and a reliable operation of an on-farm irrigation network are ensuring designed canal's throughput, minimum filtration and performance specification water losses, absence of sedimentation, greenery overgrowing, collapse and a canal's erosion. If the actual canal's capacity corresponds to the estimated throughput, then the technical condition of a canal is good and considered as reliable. If there are 20 -25% throughput deviations, then a canal's reliability is reduced, and the technical condition is average. If the deviations are more than 25%, then a canal's performance considered as unreliable and its technical condition is below the average. To ensure a canal's throughput, it is necessary to conduct a careful monitoring over water regulating structures. The water volumes regulating structures must be easily and reliably (re)adjusted and controlled. While operating water regulating structures, it is necessary to ensure that there is no water leakage through a water outlet/inlet gate(s), and no canals' erosion and destruction observed on its structural parts. Expansion and (re)construction of a canal's lined sections and junction/joint sections are the subject of constant surveillance. A damaged lining must be reworked immediately. A canal's lined and unlined sections and HTS daily maintenance (cleaning, desilting) must be executed on permanent daily basis to prevent cracking, to ensure proper performance and removal of floating debris that hinder a canal's performance and removal of vegetation. The particular attention must be paid to subsiding soils, as concrete lining on those soils is prone to cracks formations, leading to irreparable damages, if lining failure appears it should be reworked without any delay.

The joint sections of a canal, with prefabricated reinforced concrete slabs, are the subject of particular attention. Constant surveillance of which is necessary and, if there any urgency, must be treated with resilient watertight materials that can withstand a vegetation impact. Within the concrete flumes(prefabs) it is prohibited to dissolve various types of fertilizers that may cause destruction of concrete. It is also not recommended to operate concrete flumed network if water flow temperature is below -5 - 10°C. Therefore, in the process of preparing a network for the winter, the whole canal's route must be completely absent of water. The livestock crossing and pasturing on canal's dams and slopes is strictly prohibited. The livestock drinking and dipping allowed on a special canal's sections only. To monitor the quality of irrigation water and prevent a canal's sedimentation, the water samples must be regularly inspected for the following indicators: turbidity, temperature, hydrogen index and mineralization.

4.2 Preparing on-farm network for the winter period

In the winter period, an on-farm irrigation network can be used for water charging irrigation, washing off and other types of winter watering, as well as for supplying water to the residential areas and livestock farms, filling up reservoirs. The control over canals and structures operation, in the winter, should be paid a particular attention, as to prevent formation of ice jams near bridges, crossings, etc. The trash racks that were set for the summer in front of water structures must be removed for the winter. When frosts are formed and HTS are covered with the ice, in this case the ice must be chipped without disturbing integrity of the structures and canal's lining/coating

4.3. Looking after wood lines and access roads

Forest plantations alongside of a canal are designed to protect a canal from vegetation overgrowing, lowering the level of groundwater alongside a canal's route and reducing the adverse effect of wind force on agri crops. Alongside of permanently embedded canals within a farming network that require constant desilting interventions, it is recommended to create, on the one side, two-row or three-row strips of fast-growing trees and shrubbery. The distances between trees in the strip is 1-3 m, between bushes - 0.75 - 1 m with the distance between greenery strips of 1.5 - 3 m. The field and on-farm roads on irrigated area, as a rule, are ground roads. If they pass through silty loams and solonchaks, then a road is made of gravel or other coating. A road maintenance is reduced to keeping the upper layer in good condition. The thickness of gravel coated roads is maintained within 8 - 10 cm. The roadbed condition is also the subject of maintenance and must be periodically planned and compacted. Roadside cuvettes and canals must be cleaned off dirt and vegetation. To improve the water flow into cuvettes, the roadways must be made with slopes and with a slight lateral inclination from the middle to the cuvettes.

4.4. Repair works

The irrigation schemes are subject to repair workload according to the annually developed and approved plans. In the irrigation and drainage systems operation practice, the current, major and emergency repair workload(s) are executed.

The current repair works executed annually including desilting of canals, removal of vegetation, strengthening and widening dams, cleaning berms, eliminating small landslides, collapses, rifts and sandpits, repairing damaged anchorages and canals' lining, repairing small damages of a structural parts. While carrying out current repair works, a complex technical upgrading and modifying a structural construction is not included. The preventive (prophylactic) repair workloads include:

- Patching ratholes;
- Structural cracks maintenance after ice impact;
- Tightening fixing bolts;
- Drainage structures winterization etc.

The preventive repair and a significant part of the current repair, including desilting of canals, vegetation and landslides removal, a minor canal repair(s), repair of structures, buildings and other devices are performed annually without stopping the scheme's operation.

The major repair is executed, as required, within a few years' period and includes: repair workloads on a canal's sections, dams and parts of a structure attrition and destruction, structural modification or replacement of certain elements and structural units.

The emergency repair is rehabilitation of canals, dams and structures or parts of them, destroyed as a result of natural phenomena (mudslides, floods, etc.), or violations of the technical operation rules, execution of which carried out 24/7, and all available material and technical resources and labor resources are mobilized for the execution of emergency repair.

Rehab and (re)construction workloads on an on-farm network canals performed by WUAs contracting a construction company. Repair works expenses and operation of an on-farm network are annually provided by a WUA's budget.

4.5. Desilting of canals and vegetation removal

The solid particles of soil are sediments formations that moved around by water flow. The content of solid particles, per water volume unit, characterizes a water flow saturation with sediments, or its turbidity. Sediments, often, are formed as a result of soil wash-away in the catchment basin via snow/glaciers melting and rain waters. Partly the sedimentation is a product of a canal/river bed and banks erosion. The largest bed's sedimentation with pebbles and coarse sand observed and remain at the head section of a bulk water supply canal. The average sized sediment particles washed into a canal's distribution network and even into an on-farm irrigation network. Silty fractions are washed in an irrigation network. On average, about 80% of sediments remain in an off-farm canal(s) network, and about 20% inflows into an on-farm irrigation network. A canal's slopes have an impact on sedimentation process, if an inclination is too steep then about 60% of sediments washed in an on-farm network and fields. Desilting executed on annual basis and, if necessary, more often.

5. Environmental impact

The implementation of APNIP is addressed to provide economic, social and environmental benefits to farmers, farming entities and local communities through WUA's development, the rehabilitation and modernization of irrigation and drainage infrastructures in projected areas. The best practices of previous Projects demonstrate positive impacts on the environment. Namely, this Project is aimed at reducing water losses in irrigation schemes, improving water resources management, scaling up agricultural productivity and improving soil fertility. The Project workload require compliance with a number of mandatory requirements, including strict compliance with noise reduction, air quality, timely removal of solid and liquid domestic waste, construction debris. The requirements for prevention of environmental pollution and negative impact on the population are provided by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "General Technical Regulations for Ensuring Environmental Safety in the Kyrgyz Republic", the Law "On Production and Consumption Wastes", the Law "On Protection of Atmospheric Air", SanPin "Noise in the workplaces, in premises of residential, public buildings and on the territory of residential buildings" the Governmental decree of the KR, dated 11.04.2016. №201.

5.1. Expected positive environmental impact

In order to reduce water filtration losses, the Subproject provides the implementation of a canal's lining with cast/monolithic concrete. All canals will be provided with the necessary HTS to facilitate the use (HP/gauging stations, water outlets, bridge crossings, etc.), which will provide aesthetical view of a canal, ease of use and reduce an alienation zone alongside of it. The workload conducted will not impact on surrounding environment. Improving an irrigation system will create optimal conditions for temperature and humidification, reduce soil deformation and degradation, improve the landscape. The positive impact(s) consists of:

- Water losses reduction;
- Improved water resources management, consisting of construction and rehabilitation of water distribution and water-metering structures;
- Improving agricultural productivity;
- Improved soil fertility by increasing humus while applying an efficient irrigation practices.

5.2. Potential negative environmental impact

At the same time, while carrying out irrigation network (re)construction works, there may be some potentially negative impacts on environmental conditions in the projected areas that require attention, preventive actions, and appropriate mitigation measures during planning, development, construction, operation and maintenance. While performing the planned irrigation networks rehabilitation works, no asbestos-containing materials will be used. It is necessary to mention that previously asbestos cement pipe crossings were used. But they were replaced with structures of more inert materials and, at the moment, problems with asbestos-containing materials are not foreseen. Thus, no issues concerning asbestos-containing materials are expected. In the case(s) if asbestos-cement pipes will be detected, asbestos-containing materials will be stockpiled, transported and finally disposed, and specific protective interventions will be executed in accordance with the hazardous wastes standards handling and disposal. For detailed information concerning the asbestos-containing materials removal, see section 10. The potential negative impacts are relatively minor, and positive economic, social and environmental benefits far outweigh them in environmental assessment. The consideration of these impacts is given below.

5.3. Impact on climate change

The irrigation and drainage schemes rehab will enhance the agricultural and farming practices, improve materially-technical procurement, land owning, pastures and water management, resulting on productivity increase and adaptation to climate change, and sustainable use of natural resources.

Table 1. Assessment and ranking of environmental risks

Activities	Impact	Type	Duration	Term	Degree	Risk	Reversibility	Probability
construction phase								
Construction site location	Soil contamination at a construction site as a result of storage, construction and household waste, including liquid wastes.	direct	short-term	immediate	low	low	reversible	average
	surface water and ground water contamination at a construction site, as a result of stockpiling of construction and household waste, including liquid waste	direct	mid-term	immediate or delayed	low	low	reversible	low
uploading of excavated soil during (re)construction works	the landscape degradation, destruction of the animal world habitat	Direct	Mid-term	Immediate	Low	Low	Reversible	Average
construction materials transportation, heavy machinery use	air pollution and noise impacting the population/workers while heavy machinery and vehicles in use	Direct	short-term	Immediate	Low	moderate	Reversible	High
canals rehab	Damage and trees felling and shrubbery cutting	Direct	long-term	Immediate	High	Low	Reversible	High
Operation and maintenance phase								
earth-bed canals and drains cleaning that in operation	landscape and animals' natural habitat degradation	Direct	Mid-term	Immediate	Low	Low	Reversible	Average

increase in irrigation water volumes delivery, which increases the volumes of waste water	surface water pollution with agrochemicals, as a result of excessive application of pesticides and mineral fertilizers	indirect	Mid-term	delayed	moderate	moderate	Reversible	Average
increase in irrigation water volumes increase affects the surface water filtration and GWT	GWT increase as result of excessive irrigation and leads to waterlogging and soils mineralization	indirect	long-term	delayed	moderate	moderate /low	reversible	high
increase in irrigation water volumes delivery that leads to water speed increase	soil erosion related to existing agricultural production practices	indirect	long-term	delayed	moderate	moderate	Reversible	Low
Increase in water volumes delivery impact on surface water filtration increasing GWT	Increase shallow GWT resulted from excessive irrigation, leading to soil mineralization	indirect	long-term	delayed	moderate	moderate	Reversible	Low

6. Environmental management and monitoring plan (EMP)

For each of the Subproject the EMP is elaborated based on site-specifics, all the (re)construction phase risks are easily monitored and eliminated. They can be minimized by properly designing mitigation measures and monitoring the Contractor, while executing workload. Among the O&M risks, the risk of landscape and animals' natural habitat degradation, while cleaning earth-bed canals and drains, is clear and easily controlled. The risks of surface and groundwater pollution by agrochemicals, due to excessive use of pesticides and mineral fertilizers, soil erosion associated with the existing practices of agricultural production, increase of near-surface/shallow groundwater table, due to excessive irrigation and, as a consequence, soil salinization, require a specific monitoring. The need for environmental mitigation interventions, while on O&M phase, is determined exactly in the process of environmental monitoring.

7. Health and safety at work

In accordance with the KR's legislation requirements, concerning occupational health and safety, as well as the World Bank protective policy, the EMP owns measures to protect health and safety during the (re)construction work under the Subproject, see Table 2. The regulation "Requirements for environmental protection, occupational health and safety" for people involved in work and the provision of services on ongoing subprojects, implemented as part of the World Bank's project "Improving Agricultural Productivity and Nutrition" had been developed and approved by the PIU Director's Order No. 8/p, dated March 16, 2018. The regulations are sent to all subcontractors involved in rehabilitation and (re)construction works under this subproject. Control over compliance with safety at a (re)construction site will be executed by the PIU, state control executed by the State Inspectorate of Environmental and Technical Safety under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic

Table 2: Mitigation plan

phase	subject	preventive/mitigation activities	Cost, US \$		Institutional responsibility		control
			installation	operation	installation	operation	
Construction	organizing a construction site	1) It is forbidden to locate a (re)construction site in the water protection zones of rivers and canals; 2) Ensure removal of all waste and construction rubble from (re) construction sites to dispose on the authorized municipal landfills, with the permission of local authorities; 3) Execute planning and restoration measures to restore troubled lands during and after completing (re)construction	n/a	part of the (re)construction works contract 662 396	PIU/Contractor	Contractor	1) A Contractor bears responsibility to execute environmental mitigation interventions; 2) A construction site inspections made by PIU; 3) State Ecological Inspectorate
	soil after a canal's cleaning	1) soil transportation to the designated areas, approved by the local authorities; 2) execution of rehab-design interventions	n/a		PIU/Contractor	Contractor	1) A Contractor bears responsibility to execute environmental mitigation interventions; 2) A construction site inspections made by PIU; 3) State Ecological Inspectorate
	trees and shrubbery cover;	Coordination with the specially authorized environmental protection agency/body cutting greenery plantations that grow outside of a canal's alienation zone	n/a	part of the (re)construction works contract	PIU/Contractor	Contractor	1) A Contractor bears responsibility to execute environmental mitigation interventions; 2) A construction site inspections made by PIU; 3) State Ecological Inspectorate
	vehicular emissions into the atmosphere	1) vehicular exhaust systems and construction equipment should be in good condition, in order to minimize air pollution; 2) Limiting the speed of vehicles and selecting suitable transportation routes to minimize dust emissions;	n/a	part of the (re)construction works contract	PIU/Contractor	Contractor	1) A Contractor bears responsibility to execute environmental mitigation interventions; 2) A construction site inspections made by PIU; 3) State Ecological Inspectorate

		3) Moisturizing the road surface while driving through the residential area territories					
	noise impact within labor area	machinery and equipment operation	n/a	part of the (re)construction works contract	PIU/Contractor	Contractor	1) A Contractor bears responsibility to execute environmental mitigation interventions; 2) State Ecological Inspectorate
	Workers' and rural population health and safety	1) construction sites will be equipped with information and designator boards concerning working regulations and requirements; 2) easily accessible and complete first aid kit to treat an injury. 3) ensuring personal protection equipment (helmets, protected shoes, gloves); 4) to create registry for health and safety induction and work permit.	n/a	part of the (re)construction works contract	PIU/Contractor	Contractor	1) A Contractor bears responsibility to execute environmental mitigation interventions; 2) State Ecological Inspectorate 3) PIU
	safety of local population	limiting access to (re)construction sites, zones and equipment locations by local citizens.	n/a	part of the (re)construction works contract	PIU/Contractor	Contractor	1) A Contractor bears responsibility to execute environmental mitigation interventions; 2) State Ecological Inspectorate 3) PIU
operation	Threats to water quality due to contamination by agrochemicals and drainage monitoring	- best practices on pesticides application, - application of agrochemicals in accordance with recommended norms, - preventing effluent water discharge into canals and surface water objects, - monitoring waterlogging	n/a	n/a	AAS/AISP	WUA members	RSU on-site inspection, approval and coordination with SETI
	Increased of soil erosion	- outreach campaign - rational use of irrigation water and applying water regimes in accordance with the irrigation requirements, - Arrangement of irrigation furrows on the lowest slope (cross-cut furrows); - shortened furrows length;	n/a	n/a	AAS/AISP	WUA members	RSU on-site inspections

	Climate change impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - altering irrigation technology (sprinklers, drip irrigation) - education on environmental mitigation activities; - compliance of irrigation norms and regulations. 	n/a	n/a	AAS/AISP	WUA members	DWRLI
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Table 3. Environmental monitoring plan

Project Phase	Parameter	Location	Method/ Equipment	Frequency	Objective	Costs		Responsibility	
						Organization	Performance	organization	performance
baseline	salinity, concentration of hydrogen ions (pH), water turbidity	upper and lower reaches of irrigation system: r. Abshyr-Say and irrigation water drainage discharge from WUA	Field equipment for parameters measurement	At the beginning, in the middle and at the end of vegetation season	Rehabilitation works and agricultural activities impact assessment	0	Insignificant	Samples selection RSU	Samples selection RSU
construction	Salinity, concentration of hydrogen ions, turbidity	Canals under rehabilitation, located upstream and downstream of the rehabilitation site	Field equipment for parameters measurement	At the beginning, in the middle and at the end of vegetation season	assessment of construction works impact	0	Insignificant	RSU	RSU
	Pollution of watercourses by petroleum, oil and lubricants	Selectively for subprojects when suspected of contamination. Downstream of rehabilitation subproject	Sample for laboratory analysis	During construction	Civil works impact assessment	0	100 USD	Contractor	Accredited laboratory Water sampling and analysis. Introduction of results to PIU
operation	salt content in the soil	problematic locations	soil sampling/analysis	quarterly	soil quality grading	0	300 USD	AHS	AHS
	Salinity, concentration of hydrogen ions, turbidity	upper reach of WUA's irrigation system – r. Kara-Kulja and discharge waters from WUA	Field equipment for parameters measurement	Before, during and after completion of construction	irrigation and waster waters quality control	0	Insignificant	RSU	RSU

7. Stockpiling, transportation and disposal of asbestos containing materials/wastes

Asbestos-containing materials disposal will be executed in accordance with the local legislation, including construction standards, occupational health and safety regulations, emissions of harmful substances into the atmosphere, disposal/removal of construction and hazardous wastes (in cases of a specific domestic legislation absence, the European Parliament Directive 2003/18/EU, which amends and updates the EU Directive 83/477/EEC on protection of workers against workplace exposure to hazards from asbestos and asbestos containing materials: the air pollution thresholds are 0.1 fiber/cm³, and also use the recommended standards Notes: Asbestos: “Health problems at the workplace and in the community”, the World Bank). The asbestos materials are subject to immediate unconditional disposal/entombment in special conditions.

In accordance with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic’s Order No. 885 "On Management of Hazardous Wastes in the Kyrgyz Republic, December 28, 2015," asbestos-containing wastes should be disposed in accordance with the following order:

- The process of handling hazardous wastes (waste lifecycle) consists of the following stages: generation, accumulation (collection, temporary storage, stockpiling), transportation, neutralization, recycling, reuse of processed products and disposal/entombment.
- If there is asbestos on a construction site, it should be clearly marked as a hazardous material. Asbestos-containing materials should not be cut or destroyed, as this leads to dust formation. During the (re)construction, all workers should avoid crushing/destroying the asbestos-containing waste, store such waste(s) in designated areas on a construction site and properly dispose thereafter in a special place or landfill.
- When asbestos-containing wastes are to be temporarily stored at a designated area(s)/construction site, they should be properly placed in sealed containers and marked appropriately as a hazardous material. Precautions must be taken to prevent unauthorized disposal of such wastes from a designated area/site.

7.1. Storage and stockpiling of wastes

- The asbestos containing materials extraction should be minimized through the use of efficient technologies
- All asbestos containing materials should be recycled and disposed by the experienced specialists. The specialists are obliged to wear protective outfit (face masks, gloves, uniform)
- The stockpiled wastes, on a designated area(s), should not exceed established volumes/requirements.
- The access roads for removal of industrial and construction wastes from a designated area(s) should not be obstructed.
- While handling asbestos containing wastes, all operating staff members should wear protective outfit (facemask, gloves etc.). Prior to removal of asbestos waste (if necessary) the stockpiled area should be treated with a moisturizing agent to minimize emission of asbestos containing dust. Disposed asbestos should not be reused.
- Storage of inappropriate items, individual protective or working outfit is strictly prohibited at the designated asbestos waste(s) locations.
- During handling operations, all workers should strictly follow the asbestos treatment requirements, and health and safety requirements. All operations should be executed with the use of mechanized machinery, elevating and transportation equipment.
- Hazardous waste(s) should be transported by the superficially equipped Vehicles to the landfill locations, either contracted, or owned. The Vehicles should be designed and used in such a way, as to prevent possible incidents, losses and pollution of the environment, both on the way to the disposal site location, and during the (re)loading of waste from one vehicle

onto another. All types of handling and transportation of waste operations from/to the main and supporting facilities should be mechanized, and an airtight equipment used. It is strictly prohibited, during the transportation, to open the hazardous waste containers.

- Solid and dusty wastes are the subject of transportation in a specially designed containers, equipped with gripping devices for (un)loading by cranes. The transportation of asbestos wastes on the open-bed vehicles and railway cars is strictly prohibited.
- The use of hooks and other sharp tools, while processing the waste, is strictly prohibited.
- The driver of the Vehicle, transporting hazardous waste and authorized accompanying staff only, are allowed on the Vehicle(s). the Driver(s) must be aware of the safe transportation requirements.
- All handling, transportation, (un)loading and disposal of waste must be mechanized. The waste must be transported in such a way, as to prevent transport losses and impact on environment.

7.2. Disposal of asbestos containing wastes

- Asbestos-containing waste must be disposed in municipal solid waste dumps or non-recyclable industrial solid waste damp-yards.

8. Legislative support

In the Kyrgyz Republic, there are a number of environmental protection laws, regulations and requirements, which address the specific issues of environmental protection. Table 5 summarizes the legal norms relevant to the Subproject.

Table 5: The main subordinate legislations, regulations and requirements

Legal authority	Legal mandate
Constitution (2010)	The state's ownership of natural resources, rights and duties of citizens.
Water Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (2005)	It identifies the state policy, legislative and institutional basics on water resources management and protection
Law on environmental protection (1999)	It identifies state policy on environmental protection, legislative and institutional basics on water resources management and environmental protection
Law "General technical regulation on ensuring environmental safety in the Kyrgyz Republic" (2009)	The Regulation determines the main provisions of technical regulation in the field of environmental safety and establishes general requirements for ensuring environmental safety while designing and implementing of interventions within economic and other types of production activities, storage, transportation and production disposal.
Law on environmental expertise (1999)	It requires review of environmental protection issues (environmental appraisal) and prevents negative environmental impacts and human health as a result of economic and other activities
Law on specifically protected natural reservations (2011)	It establishes regulations for specially protected natural areas, various types and/or levels of economic activity.
Law on protection of atmosphere (1999)	It regulates emissions to atmosphere and specific obligations on protection of atmosphere
SanPin "Noise on the workplaces, in premises of residential, public buildings and on the territory of residential buildings" the Governmental decree of the KR, dated 11/04/2016. №201,	Establishes a sanitary-epidemiological requirements, standardized parameters and maximum permissible noise levels at (re)construction sites, noise classification, permissible noise levels in the Projected rooms, (re)construction sites, (re)constructed and operated residential, public buildings and on the territory of residential buildings.
the GovKR. Provision No.224 of 03/05/2013. "On approval of fees for calculating the amount of penalties for damages caused to objects of animal and plant life, mumijo-containing mineral materials and mushrooms by legal entities and individuals"	Fees designed to ensure preservation of biodiversity, proper protection of flora and fauna

The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic ratified multiple international conventions on environmental protection and agreements, related to this Project:

- Convention on environmental impact assessment of the transboundary territories Espoo(2001);

- Agreement on cooperation in environmental protection and efficient use of natural resources (Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan) (1998),
- Convention on wetlands, representing the international importance for the waterfowls main habitat (Ramsar Convention) (2002);
- Convention on right to use international watercourses as transport routes (1997), Agreement on the use of water structures for interstate purposes on the Chu and Talas Rivers (Kyrgyz Republic and Kazakhstan) (2000);
- the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2000 г.);
- Kyoto Protocol (2003).

9. Awareness rising campaign, consultations and public attendance

9.1. Public consultations

In accordance with Operational Procedures OP4.01.² The WB has special requirements for disclosure of information and public consultations. The disclosure includes introduction of information about the Project affected population (PAP) and other stakeholders, from the Project's early implementation cycle, and throughout lifecycle of the Project. The information disclosure is intended to facilitate comprehensive interaction with the Project affected population, and stakeholders throughout the lifecycle of the Project. Moreover, the Kyrgyz Republic is a member of the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, which also contains provisions for ensuring the disclosure of the objectives and environmental considerations of the subproject.

The Public hearings in WUA «Khodja-Aryk», Kulatov AA, held after no objections by the World Bank obtained concerning the EMP, on November 28, 2018, which was attended by 32 people: WUA representatives, local authorities, farmers, WUA RSU, design engineers, PIU. The public hearings delivered a general info of the subproject, as well as technical solutions and activities that will be undertaken to prevent and mitigate impact(s). The attendees asked several questions on EMP and which was uploaded on APNIP webpage, section "Reports on environment": <http://apnip.water.gov.kg/en/reports/environmental-reports/>.

9.2. Grievance redress mechanism (GRM)

Objective. The primary target of GRM and population's statements is identification, registry and assistance in solving complaints that were stressed during the Project activities.

The GRM main principles are:

- (i) Protection of Citizens' rights;
- (ii) Transparency;
- (iii) Accessibility to a free GRM mechanism and without follow-up prosecution;
- (iv) Appropriateness, from the point of local cultural sensitivities view;
- (v) Personal responsibility for the performance duties;
- (vi) Accountability during the GRM consideration and applications by the PIU.

Complaints and applications filed in accordance with the established procedure are subject to a mandatory review, refusal to admit is not allowed. Complaints and applications of citizens, without indication of the name and postal address, to which the reply should be sent, are considered anonymous and are not subjected to revision.

The GRM does not hinder the right of citizens to applying into the Judiciary authorities. Citizens have the right to apply to the court, or other state bodies for the resolution of emerging issues related to the violation of their rights, emerged under the Project. For the GRM implementation, the PIU and WUA created a register of complaints and statements from the population. Moreover, anyone can apply to the PIU in an online format at:

<https://mail.rambler.ru/m/redirect?url=http%3A//apnip.water.kg/%25D0%25BE%25D0%25B1%25D1%2580%25D0%25B0%25D1%2589%25D0%25B5%25D0%25BD%25D0%25B8%25D1%258F-%25D0%25B8-%25D0%25B6%25D0%25B0%25D0%25BB%25D0%25BE%25D0%25B1%25D1%258B/&hash=8ef50d487d10168e5d891f2d9dd443cd>

² The World Bank operational procedures 4.01, "Environmental Assessment", Para. 3.

9.2.1. Management of registered complaints

- In the process of the assets assessment, PAP will be introduced to the information concerning filing and reviewing procedure.
- The first step in the process of handling complaints will be a personal verbal appeal to the Project representative, AO's authority, or by phone (the mobile phone number will be provided on the information board of AO's office, and also posted in ads in places frequented by the population). If the problem cannot be resolved within 5 days, consideration of the complaint will be done at the next level.
- An aggrieved person can file a complaint on the issue related to the process of resettlement or compensation, in written form, to the PIU APNIP Director. A complaint must be signed and dated by an aggrieved party. The APNIP social affairs consultant will maintain a direct link with the PAP. The PIU will determine the validity of a complaint and notify an aggrieved person that he/she will be assisted. The answer will be provided within 14 working days, during which meetings and discussions will be held with an aggrieved person.
- If a complaint concerns an asset assessment at the expense of the Project, a secondary or even a third assessment of an asset will be carried forward, until it is accepted by both parties. The follow-up assessments can also be carried forward by an independent appraiser(s) at the expense of an aggrieved party. The PIU will assist to an aggrieved party at all stages to resolve a complaint and ensure that a complaint is treated the best-of-breed

A local representative of the Subproject should ensure a weekly transfer of received complaints from the PAP to the PIU, as well as the first instance consideration result(s). The local authorities should work with complaints in accordance with the established order and should file the complaints and proposals in the processing registry. The PIU upon receipt of an information, the social consultant should ensure that each complaint has an individual identification number and a progress report in reviewing each complaint reflected in the FRP, which identifies a person(s) responsible for each individual complaint and recording the dates of the following events:

- the date of filing a complaint;
- the date of entering a Complaint(s) Registry in the Project database;
- the date when the information on the proposed solution measure(s) was sent to an aggrieved party (if applicable);
- the response date to an aggrieved party.

The general information on complaints received (number, type of complaint), progress in resolving it and problems encountered, should be included in the Subproject's periodic reporting submitted to the World Bank.

Annex 1. Minutes of Public hearings in WUA “Khodja-Aryk”

The minutes of public hearings on environmental protection and social issues in WUA «Khodja-Aryk», Nookat rayon, Osh oblast, the World Bank, "APNIP"

November 28, 2019

Attendees:

Kochkonov D. – Vice-chairperson AO, WUA «Khodja-Aryk» Council chairperson

Neronova T. – environmental consultant, APNIP;

Anipaev K. – PIU APNIP engineering coordinator (south)

Zinina O. – PIU APNIP environmental specialist

Kamarov A. – WUA «Khodja-Aryk» director

The public hearing was attended by 32 people; waterusers, representatives from farming entities, WUA members. The list of attendees is applied

Chairperson –Kamarov A.

Anipaev K. – introduced an information concerning the APNIP and informed about the projected rehab workload for on-farm network.

Neronova T.- has explained about the Kyrgyz Republic’s environmental legislation requirements and the World Bank's policy on environmental protection under the Project. The task of environmental assessment is to identify the Project’s significant impact on the environment (positive and negative), identify appropriate preventive measures and mitigation measures aimed at preventing, minimizing or eliminating any expected irreversible impact(s). The experience of previous projects demonstrates the positive impact of the Project on the environment. In fact, many positive impacts of projects have been identified during the environmental assessment. Namely, this Project is aimed at reducing water losses in irrigation schemes, improving water management, scaling up agricultural productivity and improving soil fertility.

At the same time, while carrying out civil works on (re)construction of irrigation networks, there may be some potentially negative impacts on environmental protection conditions in projected areas that may need attention, to undertake preventive actions and appropriate mitigation measures during planning, development, construction, operation and maintenance.

- No asbestos-containing materials will be used for the planned rehabilitation of irrigation networks, noting that previously asbestos-cement pipe crossings were used. But even in the past years they were dismantled and replaced with structures of more inert materials. Thus, no problems with asbestos-containing materials are expected.
- Potentially negative impacts are relatively small and positive economic, social and environmental benefits far outweigh them in environmental assessment. Consideration of these impacts is given below.

The main impact(s) that can be seen as a result of the (re)construction works:

- 1) Soil pollution on construction site.
- 2) Groundwater pollution on construction site.
- 3) Deterioration of the landscape, destruction of the natural habitat of the animal world, changing the local drainage network.
- 4) Air pollution and impact on workers/population during traffic and heavy equipment

operation.

The site specific EMP is composed for each of the rehabilitation subproject to prevent or mitigate the negative impact of the construction works. It includes a mitigation and monitoring plan, both for the construction phase, and for the O&M phase. All the risks of the (re)construction phase are easily controlled and eliminated. They can be minimized by properly designing mitigation measures and controlling the Contractor, while carrying out the works.

Moreover, all WUAs have a complaint form and GRM. The ecological and social issues were also discussed, the main goals of which are constant surveillance on public opinion, awareness raising campaign to deliver a message to the stakeholders, while under rehab and modernization of irrigation network. In addition, the PIU site (www.apnip.water.gov.kg) has a separate section on appeals and complaints, where anyone can send their appeal or complaint about the Project's activities. For effective monitoring and management of complaints of the population and GRM, the PIU maintains a database of appeals and complaints.

Questions:

Murzaev M.- Greenery (shrubs and trees) is it necessary to obtain permission for felling/cutting if they are within alienation zone?

Neronova T. – During surveying of canals it was found that there is some greenery within those zones. Thus, WUA has to compose the formal letter with the request to cut greenery to the Osh territorial environment protection department, and they will consider this issue.

Torobekova A.- (re)construction and household wastes, where they will be removed?

Neronova T. – All types of wastes will be buried at designated by the local authority landfills and the subcontractor will be in charge for it, some of the (re)construction waste could be re-used.

Topchupkova G.- who is in charge for controlling environmental condition during (re)construction?

Neronova T. - The Subcontractor is responsible for the implementation of activities specified in the EMP and will appoint a person/specialist in charge. The PIU will control the subcontractor work performance, as well as the SIETS will maintain its controlling functions.

Nadirov T. – What is GRM?

Kochkonov D. – who is eligible to make a complaint?

Neronova T. – any local residents who have questions and concerns during the (re)construction works can make an entry into the complaints register. If WUA/wateruser will not receive a response, the complaint will be submitted to the PIU APNIP for follow-up revision.

At the end of the meeting Mr. Kochkonov expressed acknowledgement on behalf of all attendees, who have supported implementation of the subproject.

Chairperson

A.Kamatov

Environmental consultant

Neronova T

Environmental specialist

O. Zinina

Кочконов Д. - Кто может обратиться с жалобой?

Неронова Т. - С жалобой может обратиться любой член АВП и житель. Жалобы можно подать в любой момент в устной или письменной форме в ходе подготовки и реализации проекта.

В заключении, все собравшиеся поддержали реализацию данного проекта.

Кочконов Д. от имени всех присутствующих поблагодарили за поддержку и предоставленную информацию.

Председатель

Консультант по охране окружающей среды

Специалист по экологии ОРП УСПП



А.Камаров

Т. Неронова

О. Зинина

**Список участников общественных слушаний по экологическим и социальным вопросам в АВП «Хаджа Арык» Ноокатского района
Ошской области в рамках проекта «Улучшение сельскохозяйственной
производительности и питания»**

27.11.2019г.

№№	ФИО	Подпись
1	Увайдила к Тимур	Тимур
2	Касимов Мохамбат	Касимов
3	Самиева Руслан	Самиева
4	Абдрахманова Замира	З. Абдрахманова
5	Токторова Тубека	Тубека
6	Расова Майрам	Майрам
7	Тодунова Каночина	Тодунова
8	Осипова Фархат	Осипова
9	Трашова Тунай	Трашова
10	Монобеева Аида	Аида
11	Сидыкова Лилия	Сидыкова
12	Мурзиев Мамат	Мамат
13	Ботобоев Саидиша	Ботобоев
14	Назирова Абсалам	Назирова
15	Назирова Тонгу	Назирова
16	Сейитбеков Руслан	Сейитбеков
17	Осмонов Бахыра	Осмонов
18	Абдрахманов Абдрахман	Абдрахманов
19	Токторова Б.	Токторова
20	Токторова Т.	Токторова
21	Тимебаева К.	Тимебаева
22	Каратаева С.	Каратаева
23	Маммиева М.	Маммиева

24	Алимерова Сабиря	Алимерова
25	Жоноконор Кемел	Жоноконор
26	Мадринова Сайыдажановна	Мадринова
27	Ураинова Тулзария	Ураинова
28	Эрешова Мейра	Эрешова
29	Самуров Аманбай	Самуров
30	Сейитова М.	Сейитова
31	Ахмедов К.	Ахмедов
32	Зиннатов О. В.	Зиннатов
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10. Images of canals in existing condition



Image №1. Tail reach of c-1 Khodja
Khodja, September 2019



Image №2. Faulty mudslide structures on c-1



Image №3. C-1 Keregetash, march 2019r.



Image. 4. C-1 Keregetash within village location, March 2019r.