

Social Monitoring Report

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Semestral report (January- June 2021)
July 2021

Georgia: Secondary Road Improvement Project

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) for Dzirula – Kharagauli – Moliti (Section 1) Km 0.000 to Km 24.620

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) for Section 2 (Moliti-Chumateleti) Km 24.620 to Km 50.244

Prepared by Construction Supervision Consultant for the Road Department of the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure and the Asian Development Bank.

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Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AP	Affected Person
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CR	Compliance Report
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DP	Displaced Person
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EMC	External Monitoring Consultant
ETCIC	Eurasian Transport Corridor Investment Center
GEL	Georgian Lari
GoG	Government of Georgia
HH	Households
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IA	Implementing Agency
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IP	Indigenous People
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LE	Legal Entity
MFF	Multi-tranche Financing Facility
RDMRDI	Ministry of Regional Development Infrastructure
RD	Roads Department
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
PAM	Project Administration Manual
PCP	Public Communication Policy
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment

Glossary

Compensation: Payment made in cash or kind to the project affected persons/households at replacement cost of the assets acquired for the project, which includes the compensation provided under the Land Code of the Republic of Georgia (GE Rules for Expropriation of Ownership for Necessary Public Need July 23, 1999, Civil Procedural Code of Georgia, November 14, 1997, Public Register (No 820-IIs; December 19, 2008, Recognition of Property Ownership and other subsequent rules that refers stipulated in the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP).

Cut off Dates: These are the dates on which censuses of the project affected persons and their assets to be affected are commenced in a particular area. Assets like houses/ structures and others which are created after the cut-off dates, and the persons or groups claiming to be affected, become in eligible for compensation and assistance.

Displaced Person (DP): Any person who has to involuntarily change his/her place of residence and/or workplace or place of business/livelihood from the current location as result of the project. This may include moving out from his/her land or building.

Encroacher: A person who has extended his property into public land; a person who has trespassed on government land, adjacent to his/her own land or asset, to which he/she is not entitled, and derives his/her livelihood or extended his/her property prior to the cutoff date.

Entitlement: Refers to mitigation measures, which includes cash payments at replacement cost or through replacement land equal in value/ productivity to the plot lost and at location acceptable to APs where feasible as stipulated in the LARP. Entitlements include compensation for structure (permanent & temporary), crops, trees, business, wage, etc., for which compensation is already paid.

Household: A household is a group of persons who commonly live together with common in comes and take their meals from a common kitchen.

Income Restoration: Refer store-building the capacity of the project affected household store-establish income sources at least to restore their living standards to the pre-acquisition levels.

Indigenous Peoples: Indigenous Peoples are those who are identified in particular geographic areas based on these four characteristics: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

Involuntary Resettlement: The unavoidable displacement of people and/or impact on their livelihood, assets, and common property resulting from development projects that create the need for rebuilding their livelihoods, sources of income, and asset bases.

Legal Entity: Legally registered enterprise established by two or several individuals or companies vested with its separate property, rights, and liability such as a limited liability partnership (LLP), and joint stock company (JSC).

NGO: Non-Government Organizations (NGO) are private voluntary organizations registered with Georgian Government. There are number NGOs working in Georgia performing activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services, or undertake community development, etc.

Participation/Consultation: Defined as a continuous two-way communication process consisting of: 'feed-forward' the information on the project's goals, objectives, scope and social impact implications to the project beneficiaries, and their 'feed-back' on these issues (and more) to the policy makers and project designers. In addition to seeking feedback on projects specific issues, the participatory planning approach also serves these objectives in all development projects: public relations, information dissemination and conflict resolution.

Physical Cultural Resources: Defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Physical cultural resources may be located in urban or rural settings, and may be above or below ground, or underwater. Physical cultural resources are important as sources of valuable scientific and historical information, as assets for economic and social development, and as integral parts of a people's cultural identity and practices. Their cultural interest may be at the local, provincial or national level, or within the international community.

Project-Affected Person/Household/Legal Entities: Persons/households/Legal Entities whose livelihood and living standards are adversely affected by acquisition of lands, houses, and other assets, loss of income sources and the like, due to undertaking of the project.

Rehabilitation: Refers to improving the living standards or at least re-establishing the previous living standards, which may include re-building the income earning capacity, physical relocation, rebuilding the social support and economic networks.

Relocation: Moving the project-affected households/Legal Entities to new locations and providing them with housing, water supply and sanitation facilities, lands, schools, and others social and healthcare infrastructure, depending on locations and scale of relocation.

Replacement Cost: The Asian Development Bank's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 describes "replacement cost" as the method valuation of assets that helps determine the amounts insufficient replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method valuation, depreciation of structures and assets is not taken into account. For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated for in monetary terms (e.g. access to public services, customers, and suppliers; or to fishing, grazing, or forest areas), attempt share made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities. Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures necessary to meet the placement cost standard.

Land Acquisition & Resettlement Plan (LARP): A time-bound action plan with a budget, setting out resettlement policy, strategy, objectives, options, entitlements, actions, approvals, responsibilities, monitoring, and evaluation.

Severely Affected Households: As per SPS 2009 households/ entities losing more than 10% of his/her income/productive assets called severely affected.

Squatter: Household or person occupying public lands without legal arrangements with the Government of Georgia or any of its concerned agencies is a squatter to the lands.

Stakeholder: Refers to recognizable persons, and formal and informal groups who have direct and indirect stakes in the project, such as affected persons/households, shop owners, traders in roadside markets, squatters, community-based and civil society organizations.

State Land: State lands are public lands those are not recorded in the name of any private citizen/entity of the country. Local & Regional Governments of respective region is the custodian of all state lands within their jurisdiction.

Vulnerable Household: Households with an average per capita income below poverty line are considered vulnerable and are entitled to get the vulnerability allowance. It includes very poor, women headed household, old aged and handicapped.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective of the Report

1. This semi-annual social safeguards monitoring report for the secondary Road improvement project in Georgia covers the period from January to June 2021. The objective of the report is to provide an overview of the progress made in the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) tasks in the first half of 2021. It provides information on social safeguards activities related to the preparation and implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP) as well as other raised safeguards issues. It describes the project's performance in dealing with community consultation and stakeholders' participation, impacted assets registration/records and compensation processes, and grievances received and redressed. Lessons learned and the recommendations for the implementation of safeguards component of the project in the next stage of the program are summarized at the end of the report.

1.2. Background Information

2. Georgia, due to its geographic location, provides the shortest transit link between Central Asia and Europe. Transport plays a pivotal role in supporting the national economy, and development of the transport infrastructure is vital to increasing economy of the region through reduced transport costs and increased transit revenue.

3. The project road is a 50.404-km west to east secondary road, starting from E60 in Dzirula and ending at E60 junction at Chumateleti. Most of the project road is within Imereti Region with a few kilometers within Shida-Kartli Region. It is envisioned that this road, when improved, will enhance connectivity to a number of towns and villages at the foothills of the mountain ranges and can act as alternate route to parallel segments along E-60.

4. For implementation purposes the project was divided into 2 separate sections of about 25 km each. First section (Construction Contractor, Black Sea Group") covers the eastern ~ 25 km section of the above road from Moliti (km 24+620) to Chumateleti (km 50+244) and the second road section (Section-2) covers the eastern region comprising 26.4 km of road length from Moliti to Chumateleti.

5. The details of the proposed road project are:

- Rehabilitate and pave the project road from Dzirula to Moliti according to Georgian National Standard for Public Motor Roads (SST Gzebi 2009), Geometrical and Structural Requirements with 40 km/h design speed. The pavement within Kharagauli town may remain as is since this is still in fair to good pavement condition.
- Replace or repair of 9 bridges, construction of 96 pipe culverts and 10 box culverts.
- Construction of side drains and other drainage structures. Provision of retaining walls and river protection measures, where necessary.
- Provision of adequate road signing and Marking. Provision of safety barriers such as guardrail

6. In most parts, the road runs along the Dzirula River and crossing the river from south bank to the north bank at around km 21+700 before the Marelisi Station. The study road section starts at the west end with an elevation of around 210m reaching to about 430m at about km 24+600. From west to east the road traverses primarily rural and agricultural setting, with the main urban town of Kharagauli between km10 and km13.

7. The project will improve the national connectivity and reliability of the transport network by serving as an alternative route to the highway E60 and the railway. Secondly, it will improve the mobility of the municipality's population. The Kharagauli area has been identified by the Government of Georgia as a region that has been isolated due to the poor transport connections. The road can no longer fully and efficiently function either as a local road or a strategic alternative for long distance transit traffic.

8. The project will directly benefit people living in the Municipality of Kharagauli (the largest town in the project area) and people from the villages that the road connects. The population currently suffers

from the severe lack of employment opportunities. The project will serve the need of the population for new employment opportunities, in both existing and new areas of economic activity. In addition, the project will secure basic access to essential facilities and services. Currently the population is severely underserved in terms of access to medical facilities and schools. The poor condition of the road means that for the majority of villages in the region, ambulance services require more than 3 hours to reach the patient, and a further 3 hours to arrive at the hospital. School children walk upwards of 4km to get to school. There will be both short term and long term positive impacts of the Project. The short term positive impacts include access to markets for agricultural produce, availability of temporary unskilled jobs for villagers; and opportunity to provide food and restaurant services for construction workers. On the other hand, the long term positive impacts include, access to long distance transport services across the border; access to long distance markets (buying and selling through regional trade); easier access to health facilities and medical treatment; increased access to agricultural extension services, increased access to education; increased opportunity for the development of tourism; and diversification of income sources.(See Figure 1)

Figure1



1.2. Objective and Coverage of the Monitoring

9. The major objective of this SMR is to analyze the implementation status of the LARPs and other associated social safeguards issues includes handing over the road's Right of Way (RoW) to start construction of the road.

10. Verify status of resettlement implementation for the project that complies with the approved LARPs:

- a. verify status of up to date compensation payment to APs;
- b. verify implication of grievance redress mechanism to solve AP 's grievances & status of grievances received from the APs/local people so far;
- c. satisfaction of APs with the process of their compensation & amount of compensated; and
- d. Other social safeguards issues such as: wage laborers, labor issues, HIV/AIDS, grievances/complains received during construction/resolved etc.

1.3. Methodology Followed under Monitoring Program

11. The monitoring has been conducted mostly relay on the project documents LARPS, CR, monthly & quarterly reports etc. through review & analyze, compilation of necessary data from aforesaid documents. In addition, consultant also had conducted consultations/meetings among the APs and other project stakeholders of the project through regular site visits. Such consultations & meeting conducted with & assistance of the CSC, Contractors, EMC, RD, PIU of MRDI and relevant other project stakeholders. The findings from the aforesaid consultations/meetings has been incorporated in this Semi-Annual SMR document in a cumulative manner.

12. The main objective of implementation of the LARPs for Secondary Road is to improve or at least restore the social and livelihood resources of the APs at their pre-project level. The process of implementation should ensure that this objective is achieved over a reasonable time with allocated resources. Therefore, monitoring of the process of updating Secondary Road LARPs, its implementation and delivery of institutional and financial assistance to the APs has been designed as an integral part of the overall functioning and management of the Project. RU of RDMRDI will ensure the execution of timely monitoring of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) indicators (process, delivery and impact indicators) of LAR tasks. The purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is to provide feedback to all stakeholders on progress made in view of a timely and comprehensive implementation of the LARP and to identify problems as early as possible to facilitate timely adjustment of implementation arrangements. The objectives are to: (i) ensure that the standard of living of APs are restored or improved; (ii) ascertain whether activities are in progress as per schedule and the timelines are being met; (iii) assess whether the compensation, rehabilitation measures are sufficient; (iv) identify problems or potential issues; and (v) identify methods to rapidly mitigation of problems. Social Safeguard/Resettlement Categorization

13. Prior to civil works implementation, the projects selected for construction or development to be Screened and Classified using ADB's classification system as follows:

- Category A: Projects proposed for construction or development, will fall under this category, if, it caused a significant involuntary resettlement impacts with a physical displacement of 200 or more persons from their residences, or 200 or more persons lose 10% or more of their productive or income generating assets, or more persons or 200 or more persons experience a combination of both
- Category B: Any proposed subproject that includes involuntary resettlement impacts but are not deemed significant considering loss of shelter/houses or productive or income generating assets will be considered for category B.
- Category C: A proposed subproject that has no involuntary resettlement impact.

14. The project is classified category B for involuntary resettlement as per ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

2. OVERVIEWS OF THE LARPS AND ASSOCIATED IMPACTS

2.3. LARPs and Allied Documents Preparation

15. LARP prepared by MRDI, during feasibility stage was further updated/finalized in November 2017 and in May 2018 based on the feasibility study and prepared two implementations ready LARPs fulfilling requirements of ADB's SPS 2009. These two LARPs were prepared dividing the total 50.404-km west to east secondary road.

- **LARP-1 for Section 1** covering Km 0.000 to Km 24.620
- **LARP-2 for Section 2** covering Km 24.620 to Km 50.244

16. These updated LARPs were approved by ADB in November 2017 and in May 2018. These LARPs are currently under implementation. This has been followed by preparation of LARP compliance monitoring reports (CR) by an External Monitoring Consultant (EMC), deployed by the RD, MRDI to comply the project policy. Till the reporting period, EMC prepared five (5) CRs , 5th CR was submitted and sent for approval to ADB on 23 June 2021. In total, as of the reporting date, 24.64 km of project site was handed over to the Contractor from Section 1 (100%), and 23.21 km was handed over from Section 2 (70.6 %).

Table 2.1 Summary of handed over sections

	Covered section	Length, km	Handover status/date
CR1	LARP Section 1 (km 0.00 to km 10.680 and km 16.340 to km 24.620)	Total 18.98 km.	July, 2018
CR2	LARP Section 2 (km 24.62 to km 28.45; km 29.90 to km 36.58; km 40.16 to km 43.40 (3.24 km) and km 44.74 to km 47.87)	Total 16.88 km.	March 24,2019
CR3	LARP Section 1 (km 10.680 to 16.340)	Total 5.66 km.	April 24,2020
CR4	LARP Section 2 (km 28.8 to km 29.37; km 36,580 to km 38,98;	Total 6.33 km.	March 2021

	km 39.343 to km 40,160; km 43,360 to km 44,500 ; km 48,160 to km 48, 800 and km 49,136 to km 49,900)		
CR5	LARP Section 2 (km 29+370 - km29+500; km29+691 - km29+900; km47+870 - km48+160; km 48+800 - km49+136)	Total 9.65 km.	RD has not received no objection from ADB yet

17. The main objective of the EMC deployment was to verify whether LARP have been implemented in compliances with the policy adopted in the LARP and compensation payment status. Accordingly, CRs prepared for the LARP, reflecting the results of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) activities of the road project in accordance and compliance with the LARP. The physical construction activities of the Secondary road I Section started in September 2018 after signing contract between RD and the contractor (Black Sea Group Ltd) on 4 December 2017 and Secondary road II Section started on May 30, 2019 after signing contract between RD and the contractor (Akkord Industry Construction Investment Corporation OJSC) on 4 December 2018 with subsequent approvals of all the CRs in due course by ADB & RDMRDI. On the other hand, the CSC has mobilized and started their activities. The responsibility of the CSC Social Specialists is to monitor the LARP related & other social safeguards issues covering the total project implementation periods on behalf of the RDMRDI and to produce monitoring reports periodically for the RDMRDI to submit to ADB in addition to monthly & quarterly reports, as well.

18. Following approval of LARPs, finances are being provided to the EA. Prior to the distribution of LARP finances to the APs, legalization of APs lands according to the active legislation is being finalized and all APs may sign a contract agreement indicating that they accept the compensation proposed to them. If an AP does not sign the contract the case is being passed to the appropriate court to initiate expropriation proceedings. This can be done after the compensation amount, determined according to the valuation methodology outlined in the LARP- is deposited in escrow account. Escrow accounts are also being established for absentee APs.

2.2. Expropriation

19. No land plots covered under the CR1, CR2, CR3 and CR 5 went through the expropriation procedures. Two land plots covered under the CR 4 went through the expropriation procedures. In both cases the AHs requested higher compensation values (description of these 2 cases provided below).

20. In case of land plot # 194 owned by private person, the expropriation procedures have been completed and the payments are executed. The owner has taken from bank the compensation confirmed by the Court. This included compensation for land (3375 GEL), trees (1108 GEL), ancillary structures (2990 GEL) and allowances for severe impact (1042 GEL). The land is registered as a state property and has been already handed over for commencement of construction activities.

21. The second case is related to the land plot #252, owned by the private company. The company is not operable and is under the risk of bankruptcy. The affected land plot is mortgage-laden property. The owner complaint against the proposed compensation values but the main concern was that due to the mortgage related restrictions, the company would not be able to receive the compensation amounts even in case if the agreement with RDMRDI is achieved. At present the compensation amounts are placed on escrow account and the expropriation procedures are on the way. After completion of the expropriation process (which is expected by December 2021 the deposited amounts will be paid to the parties as defined by Court decision.

2.3. Conditions for Project Implementation

22. Based on ADB policy/practice, the approval of project implementation will be based on the following LAR-related conditions:

- **Signing of Contract Award:** Civil works contract will be awarded after approval of final Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan.
- **Notice to Proceed to Contractors for any sub-section:** Conditional to the full implementation of secondary Road Improvement Project LARP (legalization of legalizable owners, and full delivery of compensation and rehabilitation allowances), verified by a compliance report submitted by the External Monitor, for the sub-section in question.

2.4. Institutional Arrangements

23. ADB is the funding agency and RDMRDI is the Implementing Agency (IA) of the Project. RDMRDI has the lead responsibility for road construction, as well as implementation of this LARP through the Resettlement Unit (RU) under the Resettlement and Environmental Protection Division, RDMRDI. A Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) Commission (LARC) assisted RU in all LAR activities. In addition, LAR Team assisted RU in the rayon level involving also the local self-government bodies. In addition, a number of other government departments played an instrumental role in the updating and implementation of secondary Road Improvement Project LARP. The National Agency of Public Registry (NAPR) within the Ministry of Justice is assisting the Project through registration of land ownership and its transfer through acquisition agreement from landowners to the RDMRDI. The local government at Rayon and village level is also involved. Among them: Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development (MOESD), Ministry of Economy and Finances of Adjara Autonomous Republic, Road Department of Adjara, local governments of municipalities, specialists of territorial organs.

2.5. Cost and Financing

24. The land acquisition and resettlement cost estimate under the LARPs includes eligible compensation, resettlement allowances and support cost for implementation of corresponding LAR tasks. The support cost, which includes administrative expense, is part of the overall project cost. Contingency provisions (10% of the total cost) have also been included to take into account variations from this estimate at the negotiation for contract agreement level. In case of any over- run-in cost, RDMRDI will provide additional funds as needed in a timely manner. RDMRDI through the approval of Ministry of Finance will be responsible for allocating the LAR Budget in advance as part of their overall annual budget planning. Items of LAR cost estimate under the LARPs are as follows:

- Compensation for agricultural, pasture, and commercial land at replacement value
- Compensation for structures and buildings at their replacement cost
- Compensation for business/employment loss
- Compensation for crops and trees
- Assistance for severely affected AHs
- Assistance for vulnerable groups for their livelihood restoration
- Cost for implementation of LARP.

25. Please, provide summary info on already used amount per 2 LARPs so far- it has to be known at least from the CRs, specify if there will be a need for the additional budget allocation.

3. LARP IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

26. Due to minor adjustments of the alignment and other technical reasons several corrections have been made in the checklists for inventory of losses and integrated LAR compensation matrix¹ without updating the LARP. These changes made at the early stages of implementation of the approved LARP for section 2 are provided in Updated LAR Compensation Table, which is used by RD MRDI as a working tool during the LARP implementation.

27. According to Updated LAR Compensation Table, the project has impact on 208 land plots owned or used by 171 private households. Out of this number, in relation with the 49 land plots the LARP implementation procedures have been completed fully and all compensation tallies have been paid in compliance with the Updated LAR Table by February 2019. In order not to delay the start-up of the civil works, decision has been made to prepare the Compliance Report only for the road subsections where the LAR process is fully completed and thus establish conditions of readiness to start the implementation of early civil works along these road segments. Compliance Report 2 (CR 2) has been prepared for that part of the Section 2, where LARP implementation process has been completed.

28. The Compliance Report CR2 has been prepared and approved by ADB in February 2019. Compliance Report CR2 covered the 49 affected land plots located within the following subsections:

- km 24.62 to km 28.8 (4.18 km)
- km 29.90 to km 36.58 (6.68 km)
- km 40.16 to km 43.40 (3.24 km)
- km 44.74 to km 48.12 (3.38 km)

Total length - 17.44 km

29. During the period from February 2019 till October 2020 LAR process has been completed for the 109 affected land plots located within the following subsections:

- km 28.8 to km 29.37 (length 0.57km; plots # 96 – 112)
- km 36,580 to km 38,987 (length 2,407km; plots # 138 - 176)
- km 39.343 to km 40,160 - (length 0,817 km; plots #180.1 - 194)
- km 43,360 to km 44,500 - (length 1,140 km; plots # 202 - 216)
- km 48,160 to km 48, 800- (length 0,640 km; plots # 230.2 - 235.1)
- km 49,136 to km 49,900 (length 0,764 km; plots # 247.1 - 254)

Total length - 6.338km

30. Completion of the LAR implementation for the mentioned sections, covering impacts on 109 land plots owned by 96 AHs, has been confirmed by the Compliance Report 4 (CR 4), which has been approved by ADB in March 2021.

31. During the period from March 2021 till June 2021 15 more land plots have been acquired and in total, only 35 plots more need to be acquired for full completion of the project. However, to ensure timely access for contractors to the sites, it has been decided to prepare separate Compliance Report 5 (CR 5) covering following subsections and related land plots:

Table 3.1: CR5 Subsections and affected land plots

Subsection, km	Affected Land Plots (No according to LAR II)
29+370 - 29+500	113
29+691 - 29+900	118; 119; 119.1; 120; 121
47+870 - 48+160	230.1
48+800 - 49+136	237; 238; 239; 240; 241; 242; 243; 244

32. Within these subsections 15 land plots owned or used by 12 AHs are located. Out of this number, all affected land plots, as well as assets located on these land plots eligible for compensation, have been compensated in cash and all additional allowances in accordance with the LARP. It is considered that RD has fulfilled its obligations in relation with the mentioned AHs. The civil works could be conducted at a distance not less than 100m from the land plot that has not been yet acquired. Thus, the subsections where civil works could be started are defined as

Subsection, km	Length
- 29+370 - 29+500	130m
- 29+691 - 29+900	209m
- 47+870 - 48+160	290m
- 48+800 - 49+136	336m

Table 3.2: Summary land acquisition status

Number of lands	Percentage
299 total	100%
274 acquired	91.63%
25 not acquired (including 2 under expropriation)	8.37%

3.1. Pending LAR issues

33. There are 25 Land Plots (4 km) to be acquired for the reporting period, 2 Land plots are expected to be expropriated. The acquisition on the 25 land plots are pending on the following subsections, which are not handed over to the contractor: The finalization of the resettlement process of the subsections listed below is expected by the end of December 2021.

- 29+602 - 29+691
- 40+087 - 40+134
- 44+516 - 44+534
- 50+114 - 50+132
- 50+147 - 50+222

4. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM) & GRIEVANCE REDRESS STATUS

34. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is established during consultations to allow affected persons appealing any disagreeable decision during the implementation, practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation. The broad structure, procedure and function of GRM were discussed during the consultations meetings. In the course of public consultation

meetings the APs were informed of their rights and the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing. Grievance Redress Committees (GRCEs) was established before the start of LARP implementation at Municipality level and includes representatives of the mayor, of the village governments and of the APs (including a woman AP). Complaints resolution will be first attempted at Municipality level GRCE. If any aggrieved AP is unsatisfied with the GRCE decision at Municipality level, the complaint will be raised to the Resettlement Division of RDMRDI within 2 weeks after receiving the decision from GRCN. The grievance mechanism should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. Affected Persons can approach the court of law at any time and independent of grievance redress process. Details are provided in next paras.

4.1. Formation of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

35. ADB procedures require Roads Department to establish a project specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) having suitable grievance redress procedure to receive and facilitate resolution of affected peoples' concerns, complaints, and grievances. A grievance mechanism has been developed at municipality level (Kharagauli and Khashuri municipality) with member from affected villages, roads department and the Mayor of the municipality and at the head quarter of Roads Department to allow affected persons appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation. The impact of the project on land acquisition is not significant and the municipality head quarter is not far from affected villages. Some of the villages have very less impact in terms of number of affected persons. Therefore, Grievance Redress Committee (GRCE) is proposed at the municipality level which is at local level/project level. There is a Grievance Redress Commission (GRCN) at the corporate level in the Roads Department. APs have been informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation and dissemination. Care will always be taken to prevent grievances rather than going through a redress process. The grievance mechanism should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. APs can approach the court of law at any time and independent of grievance redress process. The broad Grievance Redress Mechanism and its structures and functions have been discussed and briefed during the consultations meetings at each villages held during the preparation of final LARP and dissemination of leaflet. Grievance Redresses Committees (GRCE) have been formally established and briefing was provided to the members on the GRM and the APS were sensitized on how to formulate their grievance during the consultation.

4.1. Formation of Grievance Redress Committee

36. Some of the grievances may be solved by RDMRDI within the accepted policies and the legal framework and some can be solved at the field level informally with proper consultation and participatory engagement with the APs. The Roads Department has a centralized grievance redress mechanism. However, there may be certain grievances that are more complex and cannot be solved informally. To solve such grievances, GRCE has been established at the project level to examine and find solutions to the grievances in a most transparent manner to convince the people that their grievances are well examined. GRCE have been established at Municipality level (one at Kharagauli Municipality and one at Khashuri municipality). The structure and names of the representatives of the GRCE are provided in Annex 3.

37. Representative of the Resettlement Division of IA is coordinating the work of the Committee and at the same time he/she is nominated as a contact person for collecting the grievances and handling grievance log. The local authorities at the municipal level, civil works Contractor, Supervising Company (Engineer), as well as APs (through informal meetings) are informed about the contact person and his contact details are available in offices of all mentioned stakeholders.

38. The Contact Person collects and records the grievances, informs all members of the Committee and the management of RD regarding the essence of the problem, engages the relevant stakeholders in discussions with the applicant of grievance, handles the process of negotiation with AP at the stage 1 of the grievance resolution. The Contact Person prepares the minutes of meetings and ensures signatures. In case the grievance is resolved at the stage 1, the Contact Person records the fact of closing the grievance in his log and informs RDMRDI management about this in written. If the complainants are not satisfied with the GRC decisions, they can always use the procedures of Stage 2 of grievance resolution process. In that case the Contact Person helps the AP in lodging an official complaint (the plaintiff should be informed of his/her rights and obligations, rules and procedures of making a complaint, format of complaint, terms of complaint submission, etc.).

39. The APs should be informed about the available GRM. This could be achieved through implementing information campaigns, distributing brochures (e.g. Communication Plan), Keeping all focal points up-to-date & maintaining regular communication with them, allowing multiple entry points for complaints , introducing forms for ease of reporting complaints.

Table 4.1. Grievance Redress Process

Steps	
Step 1	At the negotiation level, if any grievances arise, solutions acceptable to both local's LAR Team and the APs will be sought. If any aggrieved AP is not satisfied with the solutions, the next option will be to lodge grievances to the GRC.
Step 2	<p>If the grievance is not solved at the previous level, the rayon level LAR representative will assist the aggrieved APs to formally lodge the grievances with the respective GRCE at Rayon level. The aggrieved APs will lodge the complaint if there is failure of negotiation at village level and produce documents supporting his/her claim.</p> <p>The GRCE member secretary will review the complaint and prepare a Case File for GRCE hearing and resolution. A formal hearing will be held with the GRCE at a date fixed by the GRCE member secretary in consultation with Convenor and the aggrieved APs.</p> <p>On the date of hearing, the aggrieved AP will appear before the GRCE at the village office and produce evidence in support of his/her claim. The member secretary will note down the statements of the complainant and document all proof.</p> <p>The decisions will be issued by the Convenor and signed by other members of the GRCE. The case record will be communicated to the complainant AP by the LAR Team at the village level. The grievance redress at this stage shall be completed within 4 weeks</p>
Step 3	If any aggrieved AP is unsatisfied with the GRCE decision at Rayon level, the next option will be to lodge grievances to the Grievance Redress Commission (GRCN) at the Resettlement Division at RDMRDI at the national level within 2 weeks after receiving the decision from GRCE. The complainants, must produce documents supporting his/her claim. The GRCN will review the GRCE hearing records and convey its decisions to the aggrieved APs within 4 weeks after receiving the complaint.

Step 4	If a grievance redress system fail to satisfy the aggrieved APs, they can pursue further action by submitting their case to the appropriate court of law (Local Court). In case, if the ruling by the court is below the market price assessed through the open market survey earlier, RDMRDI will provide additional funds to ensure that compensation provided reflect full replacement cost.
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4.3. Issues Identified during Construction at Project Area

40. During ongoing road construction, some issues & concerns were reported by the local residents relating damage/threats to their houses, tree cutting, using land beyond acquisition boarder, excess noise & vibration, dust pollution etc. These issues were verified with necessary discussions with the concerned house/plot owners. Among concerns/issues found true, contractor has been advised to take necessary mitigation measure for proper solution of such problems with negotiation with the concerned parties & paying compensation, as necessary. If not under the Jurisdiction of Contractor, those cases to be referred to RD for timely & proper mitigations. Summary of cases is presented in tables 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6 below.

41. Majority of the received complaints are related to “Inclusion in LARP” (5) and “Damage to Infrastructure/Assets” (8). From the total 17 received complaints 8 are open and 9 are resolved (9). RD team and the social/resettlement specialist from the contractor company are working to solve the open complaints.

Table 4.2 RD Complaints Log

N	Nature of grievances	No of total grievances	Result	
			Open	Closed
1	Damage to Infrastructure/Assets	8	4	4
2	Inclusion in LARP	5	1	4
3	Disturbance: Noise / Vibration / Dust	1	0	1
4	Other	1	1	0
5	Crop Compensation	1	1	0
6	HSE Concerns	1	1	0
	Total	17	8	9

42. Majority of the received complaints are related to “HSE Concerns” (28), „Restriction or loss of access“ (11) and “Damage to Infrastructure/Assets” (28). From the total 96 received complaints 44 are open and 52 are resolved (9). RD team and the social/resettlement specialist from the contractor company are working to solve the open complaints.

Table 4.3. Contractors’ (PYUNCHWA) Complaints Log

Semi-Annual Monitoring Report (January-June 2021): Secondary Road Improvement Project

N	Nature of grievances	No of total grievances	Result	
			Open	Closed
1	Damage to Infrastructure/Assets	28	20	8
2	Inclusion in LARP	7	5	2
3	Disturbance: Noise / Vibration / Dust	1	0	1
4	Crop Compensation	9	4	5
5	HSE Concerns	28	4	24
6	Restriction or loss of access	11	5	6
7	Road Upgrading	2	1	1
8	Other	10	5	5
	Total	96	44	52

Table 4.4: Summary of the grievances by category with status of Resolution received in RD during the Reporting Period (01.01.21 – 30.06.21)

N	Nature of grievances	No of total grievances	Result	
			Open	Closed
1	Damage to Infrastructure/Assets	3	3	0
2	Crop Compensation	1	1	0
3	HSE Concerns	1	1	0
4	Total	5	5	0

Table 4.4.: Summary of the grievances by category with status of Resolution received in PYUNCHWA during the Reporting Period (01.01.21 – 30.06.21)

N	Nature of grievances	No of total grievances	Result	
			Open	Closed
1	Damage to Infrastructure/Assets	5	5	0
2	Crop Compensation	1	1	0
3	Other	2	2	0

N	Nature of grievances	No of total grievances	Result	
			Open	Closed
4	Inclusion in LARP	4	3	1
5	Restriction or loss of access	4	4	0
6	HSE Concerns	3	2	1
7	Total	19	17	2

5. OTHER COMPLIANCE ISSUES

5.1. MAINTAINING CORE LABOR STANDARD

43. Lot I Section: Dzirula-Moliti km0+000-km24+620 Contractor Ltd. The company “Black Sea Group” carried out construction works during the reporting period, as well as the II Section: Akkord Industry Construction Investment Corporation OJSC (Km24+620-Km50+244).

Table 5.1: Ltd “Black Sea Group” Quantity of Employees

Month	Employee	Georgian	Female
January 2021	In June 2021, No works have been carried out.		
February 2021	In June 2021, No works have been carried out.		
March 2021	95	15	8
June 2021	108	16	8

Table 5.2: Akkord Industry Construction Investment Corporation OJSC Section 2 (Km24+620-Km50+244)

Month	Employee	Georgian	Female
January 2021	78	32	4
January 2021	81	38	4
March 2021	80	42	4
June 2021	In June 2021, No works have been carried out.		

5.2. Child Labor in the Project Activities

44. During field monitoring period, no child labor (below the age of 18 years) were found engaged in the project works.

5.3. Forced or Compulsory Labor

45. All workers are deployed according to their eligibility and willingness. The female workers who are mostly engaged in cooking and cleaning are also deployed based on their eligibility and willingness.

5.4. Discrimination in Respect to Employment

46. During monitoring, no discrimination identified among the workers in terms of gender, locality, nation or religion, wages/salary

5.5. Health and Safety and HIV/AIDS Awareness Program

47. The current monitoring also found that the Contractor has arranged a medical office and employed Doctors for the treatments of the staffs/employees of the contractor

48. The Contractor has appointed an accident prevention officer at the Site, who is responsible for maintaining safety and protection against accidents. He was found available on site every day.

49. During reporting period, the Contractor's doctor provided information for the workers about HIV/AIDS and Sexually transmitted diseases and the information campaign program as well. Furthermore, Contractor's HSE specialist organized trainings of worker on various issues, such as: use of personal protective equipment, fire emergency, driving safety and first aid.

5.6. Accident Record Log

50. No physical injuries or incidents were registered during this period on Dzirula – Kharagauli – Moliti – Pona – Chumateleti Secondary Road Section.

6. SAFEGUARDS COMPLIANCE STATUS

6.1. Safeguard Capacity

51. CSC Consultant mobilized 1 Safeguard Specialist who is currently continuing works and is assisting/supporting RDMRDI with constant monitoring, in connection to resettlement program implementation with other social safeguards issues of the project. The RDMRDI established a Resettlement Division & Resettlement Unit at the PIU level with requisite officers & staffs from beginning of the project to carry out & support to implement resettlement & rehabilitation of APs and other safeguards issues of the project covering total project implementation periods.

6.2. Project Social Safeguard Performance

52. From the beginning of the project implementation to till the current reporting period, 'PIU's RU team is working. Since, mobilization of CSC consultant's Experts are working on social/resettlement safeguards issues. Both the PIU & CSC experts are conducting required survey/investigations at the project site with necessary consultation with the stakeholders including beneficiary and affected people of the subproject with monitoring considering social safeguard issues. As of the reporting period, all the APs have been paid their due compensation with proper resettlement & rehabilitations for the partial road sections and already handed over to the contractor. The contractors are carrying out physical construction on those sections of the road. The remaining road sections currently under implementation of LARP through paying compensation to the APs. CSC's Resettlement Specialists are constantly monitoring resettlement & social safeguards issues, accordingly, they are preparing & submitting monthly, quarterly & Biannual monitoring reports to RDMRDI/PIU regularly.

6.3. Design changes and associated LAR issues

53. There were no any design changes during the reporting period.

6.4. Public consultation and participation

54. Consultation with potential APs in the project affected areas was started at the feasibility study of the Project. At the preparation of secondary Road improvement Project LARP in detail design stage, all APs (available on site) were consulted through community level meetings and through individual contact at the time of census, socioeconomic survey and detail measurement survey. The consultations continued/will be continued throughout the remaining implementation period.

55. During the reporting period the Contractor company social/resettlement specialist had in total 13 visits and meetings with the local residents to check the condition of the cracks on the previously marked walls in the residential houses. (see ANNEX1. PHOTORECORD OF MEETINGS AND CONSULTATIONS WITH THE LOCAL RESIDENTS for details).

7. CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

56. The Kharagauli Secondary Road Improvement Project implementation is ongoing, where resettlement safeguards compliance is an important and highly valued aspect. The project's social safeguard involvement started from the feasibility study through conducting necessary census and survey of the project affected people to prepare LARP. A total of two LARPs were prepared for the project, harmonizing ADB's SPS 2009 and GOG policy standards for the land acquisition and resettlement of the APs. The LARPs in due course, were approved and implementation started by RDMRDI since 2017. The implementation of LARPs and project conditionality is complying with provisions to monitor both internally externally. In this connection, LARPs implementation compliance monitoring was conducted and four CRs prepared for the implementation completed parts of the road. This Semi-Annual Social Monitoring Report (covering the period of January–June 2021) prepared by the CSC for RDMRDI by the CSC's International Resettlement Specialist. Meantime, monthly progress monitoring reports are regularly submitted by the NRS since August 2018.

57. In sum, it may be concluded that the RDMRDI teams working hard to make payment (compensation and other additional grants and benefits) to the APs timely with mitigation of grievances. Till date, the LARP implementation for almost all sections of the road ROW completed with required relocation of affected households before handed over to the contractor for construction.

7.1. Actions for the next reporting period

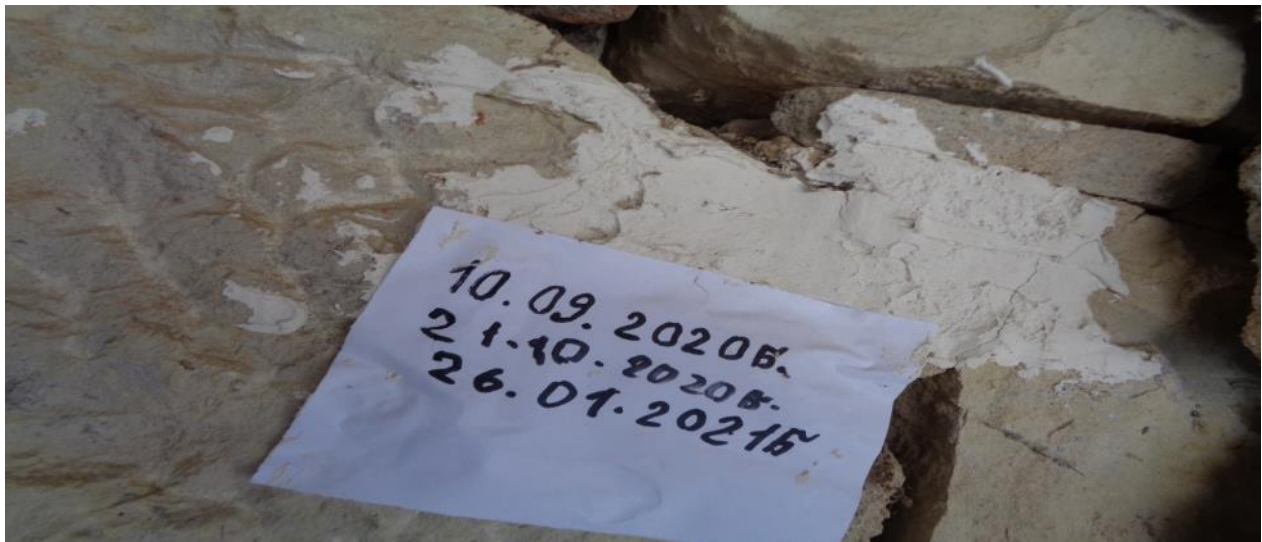
58. For the next reporting period, covering June-December 2021, is planned to handover the approved CR5 and make final CR for the full Secondary Road Improvement Project. Also, the GRM cases have to be finalized by the end of the year. Meantime, continual monitoring of construction to be conducted to mitigate the damages and other social safeguards issues which may arise from the construction process.

ANNEX1. PHOTORECORD OF MEETINGS AND CONSULTATIONS WITH THE LOCAL RESIDENTS

26.01.2021

Village Pona

59. On January 26, 2021, the social/resettlement specialist met citizen I in the village of Fona. Another condition of cracks previously marked on the walls of a residential house. No changes are noted on the marked cracks. The proper protocol was developed. Resolution: Further observation and monitoring will be continued.



26.01.2021

Village Tsipa

60. On January 26, 2021, in the village of Tsipa, the social/resettlement specialist met I, condition of cracks was previously marked on the walls of a residential house Browse. No changes are noted on the marked cracks. Proper protocol was developed. observation. Resolution: Further observation and monitoring will be continued.



2.02.2021

Village Tsipa

61. February 2, 2021 with a representative of the contractor organization, _____, a citizen living in the village of Tsipa, applied to the social/resettlement specialist with a request. In his yard along the way, the project envisages a reinforced concrete retaining wall construction. Mr. _____ requires raising the retaining wall to the edge of the yard; arrange a fence on top of the retaining wall and arrange the entrance to the yard. He also claims that if his house is damaged during the

road rehabilitation, house compensation to be provided. Currently he lives in the house.
Resolution: Periodical observation and monitoring visits will be provided to the house.

7.02.2021

Village Tsipa

62. On February 7, 2021, the social/resettlement specialist spoke on the phone with a citizen living in the village of Tsipa. They cut down part of the yard and 4 walnut trees. She received compensation for 2 walnut trees and requires to be compensated for the 2 walnut trees additionally. He claims that during the road rehabilitation heavy- vehicles are moving which are damaging his home and it is impossible to live in it.

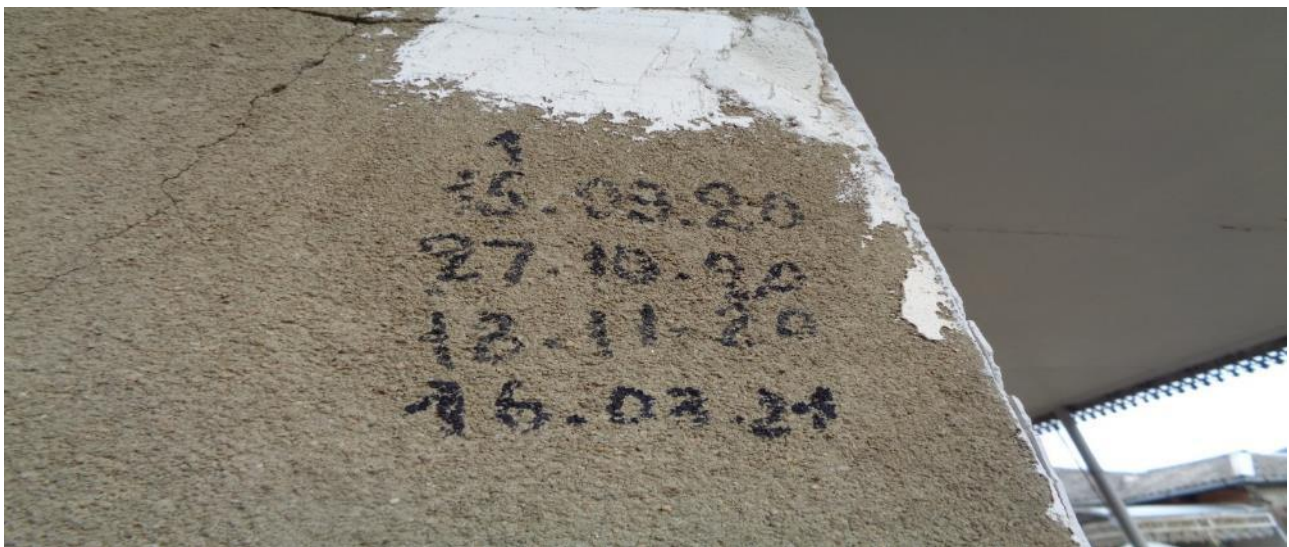
Resolution: The land plot of the above-mentioned citizen was redeemed in full, which was provided in the resettlement plan. At this point, there is no contractor on board for the specified section. Once the winning contractor company is known, the contractor will be instructed to rectify the issues set out in the citizen's application.

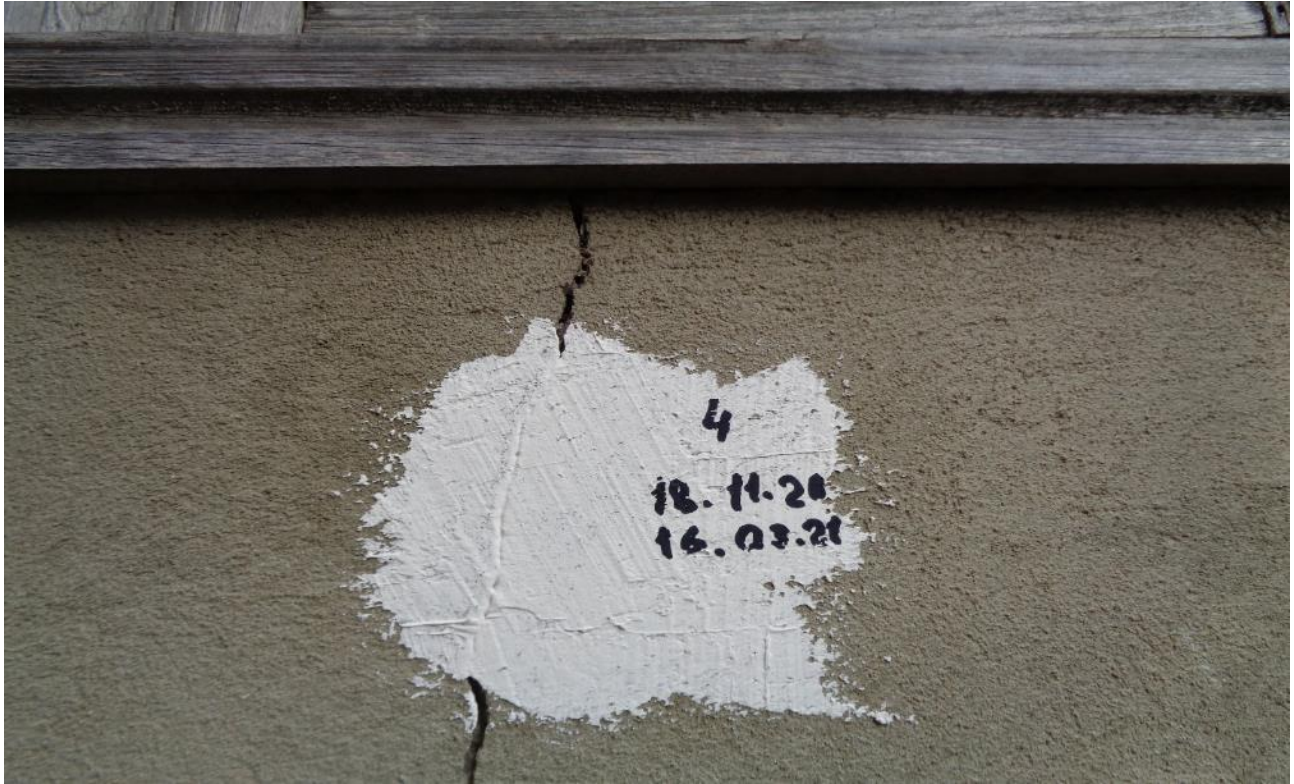
16.03.2021

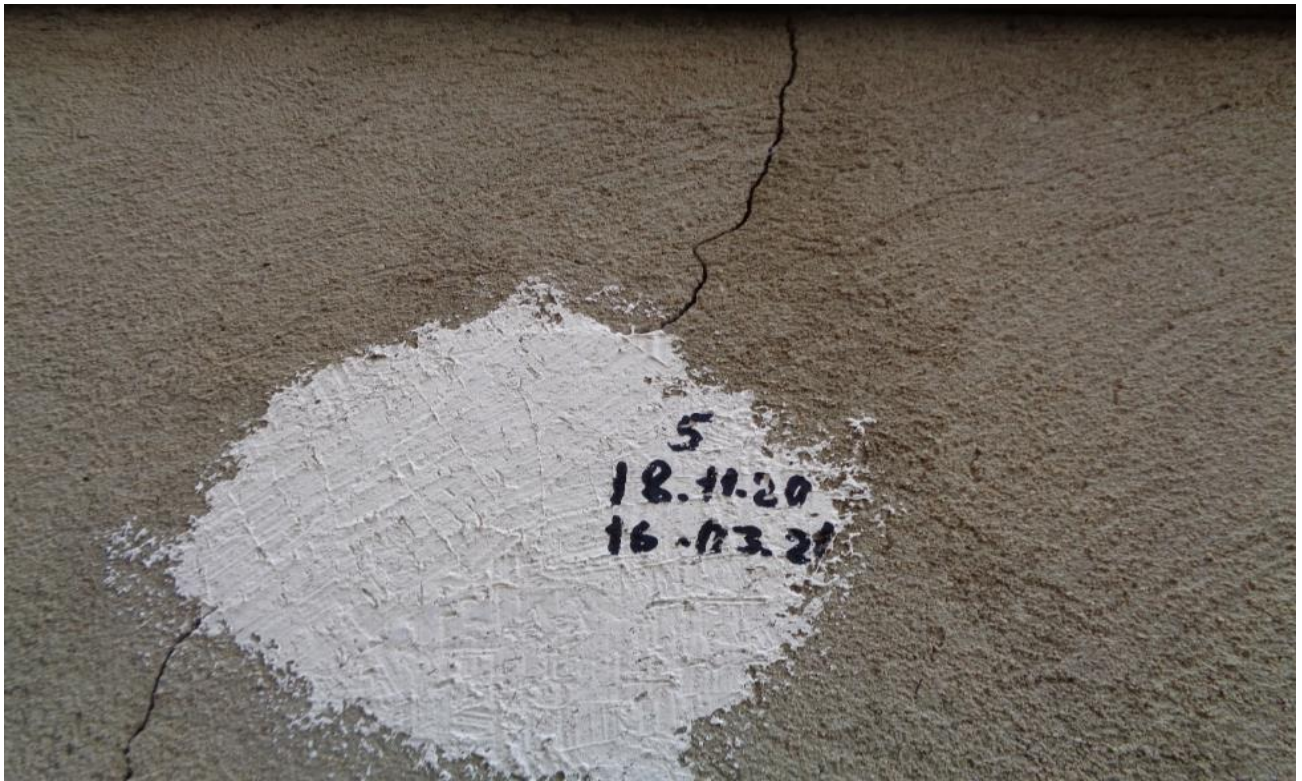
Kharagauli

63. On March 16, 2021, social/resettlement specialist inspected again the condition of the cracks marked on the residence of the citizen and on the retaining wall of the road, which is located in Kharagauli, at # 68 Solomon Mepe Street. No changes are observed on the cracks marked on the walls of the residential house. The crack marked on the lower retaining wall of the highway shows a small change, as was the case during the previous inspection on 18 November 2020. The cracks were painted and a protocol developed.

Resolution: Further observation and monitoring will be continued.







20.05.2021
Kharagauli Km0+000-Km50+244





64. At km 10 + 070 the project was implemented. Construction of concrete round pipe $d = 1000$ mm. Mr. [redacted] said the tube outlet head and the ground channel that leads out of the water pipe is located in his land plot. Resolution: The other land plot of Mr. [redacted] is located on the other side of the river Chkherimela. Between the land plot and the riverbed is the state owned land. The width is small, but it is enough to refill the occupied (construction of the pipe) land plot with the state owned land. Otherwise requires the construction of a reinforced concrete retaining wall along the entire length of the ground channel and compensation of the occupied area.

Omar Bliadze 20.05.2021
Village Chumateleti Km48+235-Km48+275





65. This section started with the reinforced concrete retaining wall construction. Because of the cutting, the slope collapsed and holes appeared in its plot. After construction of the retaining wall Mr. () requires to plant ground in his plot to fix the holes.
Resolution: Once the winning contractor company is known, the contractor will be instructed to rectify the issues set out in the citizen's application.

**Temur Kakiashvili 28.05.2021
Village Chumateleti**





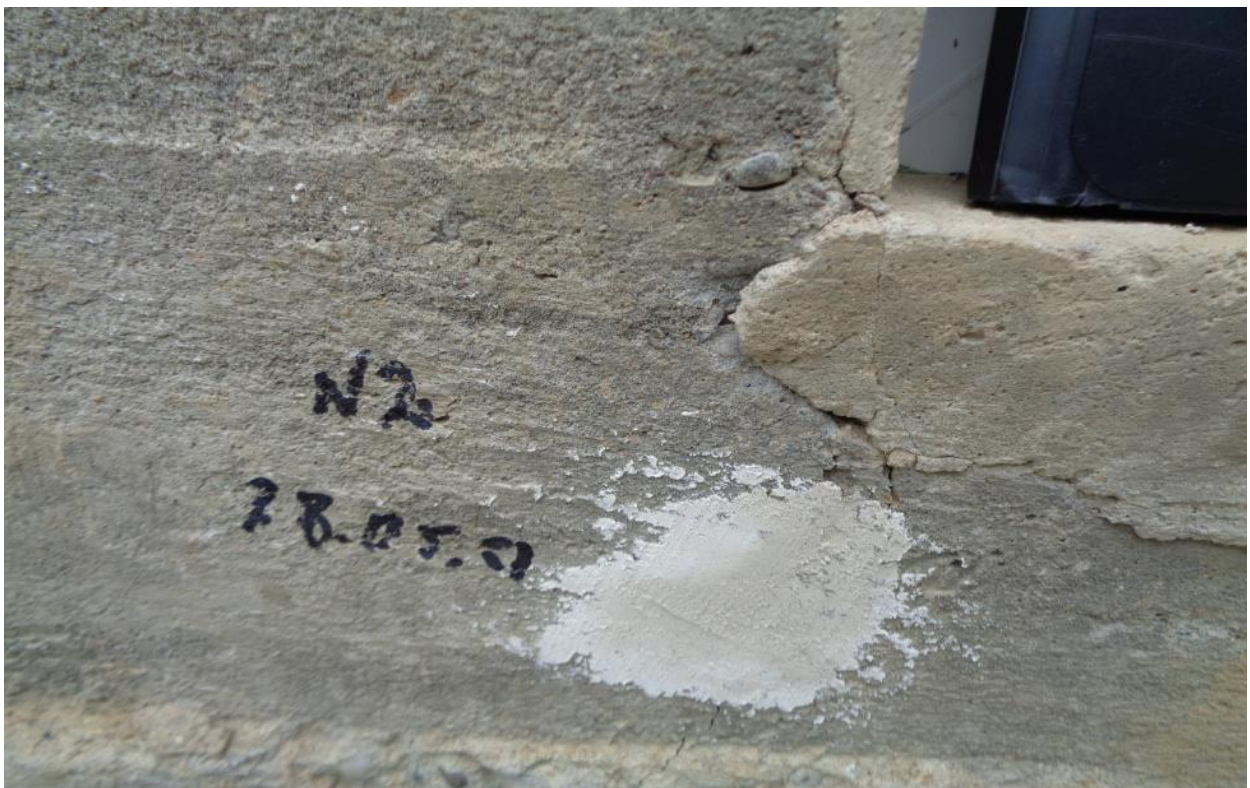
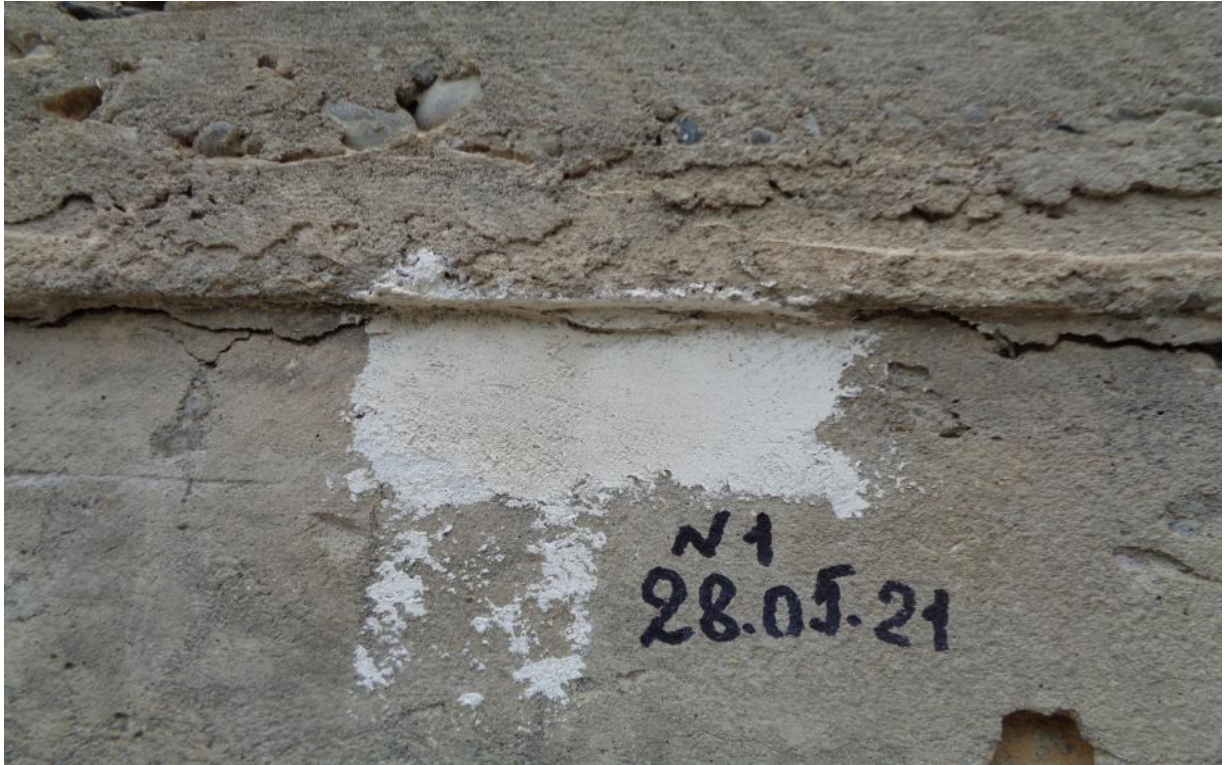
66. Mr. [redacted] notes that a reinforced concrete retaining wall is being built on the right side of the road along his plot. He claims that during the construction of the wall, his plot collapsed and large ditches appeared. The process becomes more active and systematically increases the depth of the fallen area. Mr. [redacted] points out that i after the construction of the retaining wall is completed, he will announce his place for agricultural activities. He requests compensation for the land.

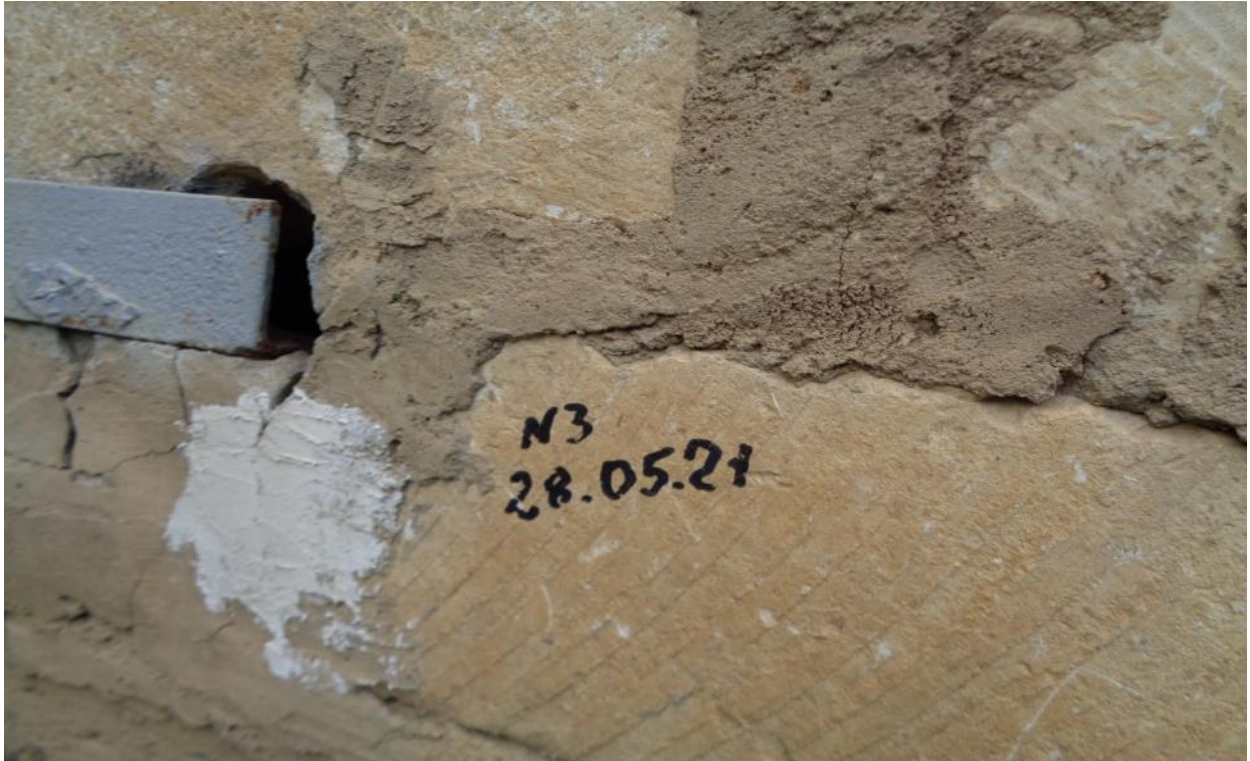
Resolution: Once the winning contractor company is known, the contractor will be instructed to rectify the issues set out in the citizen's application.

28.05.2021

Village Pona Km42+255







67. Mr. [redacted] house is located at km 42 + 255 on the left side of the entrance to the reinforced concrete bridge under construction. The construction of the bridge has not been completed yet. The project envisages the arrangement of a stone gabion from the bridge in the direction of the yard, which has not started yet and it is still unknown what part of the yard the construction of the stone gabion will occupy. Mr. [redacted] notes that cracks have appeared in his home, since the construction of the bridge began and requires observation of them. Resolution: The social/resettlement specialist marked the cracks on the walls of the house, described and painted them. Further observation and monitoring will be continued.

27.05.2021

Villages Tsipa





68. On May 27, 2021, in the village of Tsipa, we studied the condition of the previously marked cracks on the walls of _____ house. With the consent of Ms. _____, her neighbor Mr. _____ participated in the inspection. We inspected the condition of the cracks marked on the outer perimeter of the house and on the inner walls of the second floor. Resolution: No changes were observed on the cracks. The social/resettlement specialist was unable to inspect the interior walls of the first floor of the dwelling because Mr. Alexander was unable to open the door. Further observations and monitoring will be continued.

--- 28.05.2021

Village Saghandzile





69. On 28.05.2021 in the village of Sagandzile social/resettlement specialist got acquainted with the issue reflected in the letter of the citizen I . Mr. [] notes that his yard was fenced with a wood. The fence was old and damaged because of the arrangement of drinking water pipes and literally, the fence exists no longer. Requires the arrangement of a new fence. Resolution: Once the winning contractor company is known, the contractor will be instructed to rectify the issues set out in the citizen's application.

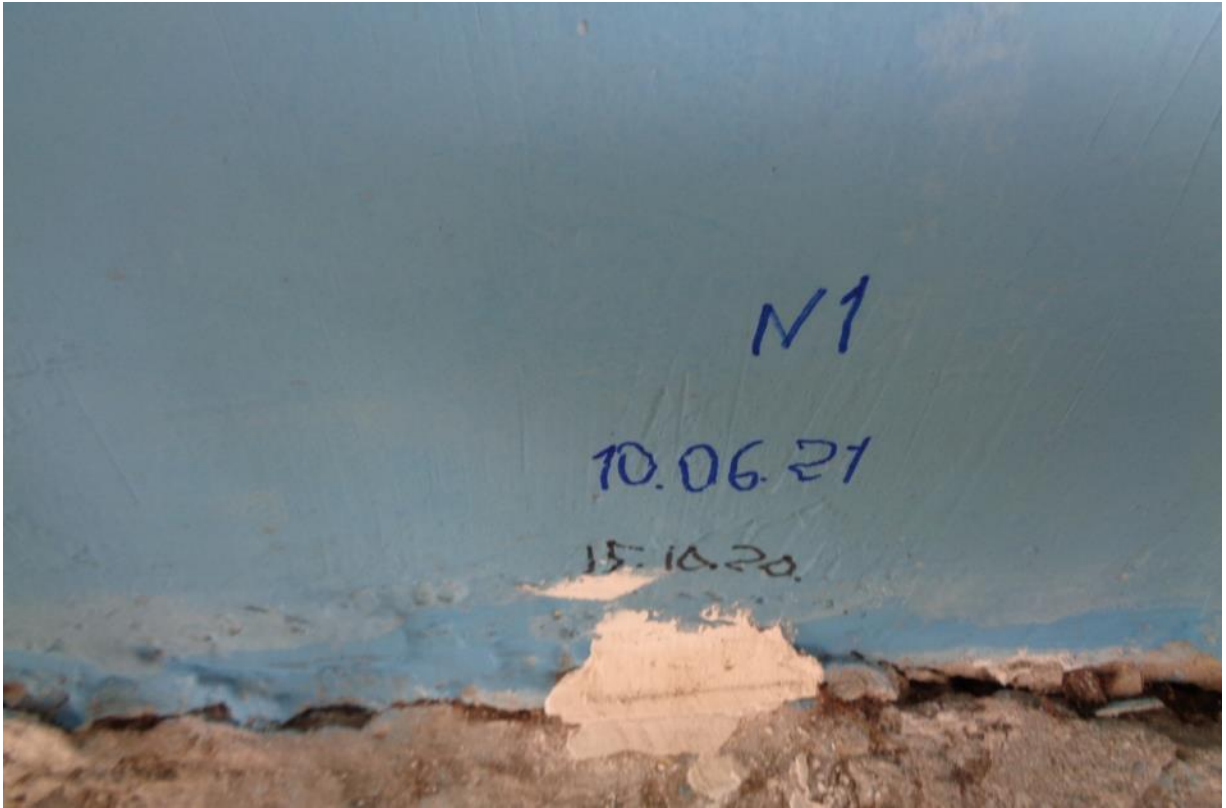
**June 2021
Village Lashe**

70. In the village of Lashe the social/resettlement specialist got acquainted with the collective statement of the local population. It is impossible to reach the road to their house due to the lack of a road. The want to arrange the entrance road 5 + 165 to the gate. They do not want the compensation for the plants on the land plot
Resolution: Once the winning contractor company is known, the contractor will be instructed to rectify the issues set out in the citizen's application.

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10.062021
Village Lashe



ANNEX 2 GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

	Grievance Redress Committee Member	Position	Name of the Representative of GRCE and Contact Details
1	Representative GRCN of RDMRDI	Member	Name: Mr. Archil Jorbenadze Designation: Coordinator of ADB projects (ETCIC, MRDI) Tel: 591403038 Email: archij62@gmail.com
2	Representative of Resettlement Division at RD	Convenor	Mr. Shota Batsikadze Designation: Project Manager of the Resettlement Division (RDMRDI) Tel: 577613302 Email: shota.batsikadze@georoad.ge
3	Representatives of Kharagauli Municipality: Had of Economic Development Division	Member Secretary	Mr. Jaba Beridze Tel: 558785455
4	Representatives of Khasuri Municipality: Had of Supervision Division	Member Secretary	Mr. Teimuraz Lomuashvili Tel: 599770372
5	Moliti Village		
5-i	Representative of Mayor in the Moliti administrative unit	Member	Mr. Spartak Lacabidze Tel: 596117058
5-ii	Representative of APs	Member	Mr. David Lezhava Tel: 577036189
5.iii	Representative of Women APs	Member	Ms. Maka Talakhadze Tel: 577036189
6	Tsipa /Pona Village		
6-i	Representative of Mayor in the Tsipa administrative unit	Member	Mr. Besik Talakhadze Tel: 598523400
6-ii	Representative of APs of Tsipa village	Member	Mr. Vefkhia Beridze Tel: 557 65 46 11
6-iii	Representative of Women APs of Tsipa village	Member	Ms. Rusudan Gurgenidze Tel: 553 52 38 57
	Representative of APs	Member	Mr. Emzari Nozadze

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6-iv	of Pona village		Tel: 571 197124
6-iv	Representative of Women APs of Pona village	Member	Ms. Meri Nozadze Tel: 595 327 370
7	Chumateleti Village		
7-i	Representative of the Mayor in Surami administrative unit	Member	Mr. Valeri Chaduneli Tel: 599112984
7-ii	Representative of APs of Chumateleti Village	Member	Mr. Zurab Korkotadze Tel: - 599345917
7-iii	Representative of Women APs of Chumateleti Village	Member	Ms. Daria Korkotadze Tel: 599345917