

Social Monitoring Report

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GEO: East-West Highway (Khevi–Ubisa Section) Improvement Project

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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 Monitoring
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
NGO	Non-Government Organization
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 December 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 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 incomes 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 and 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 safeguard monitoring report (SMR) for the East-West Highway (Khevi–Ubisa Section) Improvement Project in Georgia covers the period from January to June 2020. 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 2020. It provides information on social safeguards activities related to the preparation and implementation of the LAR plans (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. Imereti is one of the main historical, economic, cultural, and educational regions of Georgia with an area of 6.6 thousand sq. km (11% of Georgia) and a population of 700 thousand people (16% of Georgian population).

4. The minor Imereti is divided into two parts: Upper (Zemo) and Lower (Kvemo) Imereti. Imereti Region in geographic terms is situated in the central part of Georgia. Imereti occupies a territory of approximately 6,552 km² (9.4 percent of Georgia area) and consists of 12 administrative districts.

5. There are up to 542 settlements in the region of Imereti which: 10 cities and 529 villages. The population of Imereti is about 703,485 (16 percent of Georgia population) at density 107 people/km².

6. Settlements and villages traversed by the old and new road are part of Kharagauli municipality (with an area of 913, 9 km²) located in the geographical center of Georgia, in the south-eastern part of the Imereti Region.

7. The villages located in the Kharagauli municipality, near the highway are: Boriti, Khevi, Khunevi, Makatubani, Vertkvichala, and Sakasria. This villages are part of two administrative units, which are Khevi and Khunevi.

8. According the National Statistician Institute the population of Georgia decreased by 765.600 units that means a loss equal to the 17,1% in 5 years. The Imereti Region as population quantities is the second region, being the metropolitan/region area of Tbilisi the more populated containing almost one third of the entire population. The Imereti Region lost from 2013 to 2017 the 24, 7% of the residents and the loss was equal to 174.200 people, because of socio-economic

conditions in region, people migrates in other cities of Georgia or abroad for work and education, which is not unusual in regions of Georgia.

9. The Project road is entirely located in the Imereti region and starts at the end of Section F1 of the corridor of Highway 60 at km 8+750. The total length of the Project is 12.197 km. The Road runs across one municipality (Kharagauli) through the community of Khevi and four villages: Tsitskiuri, Khunevi, Vertkvichala and Boriti. The Project alignment map is included below in table:



10. The project requires a large disposal area which was found near Boriti, on a plateau. The area measures about 50 hectares, it is enough to contain the materials excavated for the road and will not require land acquisition as it is located in public land.

11. The length of the project is 12.2 km, which pass through mountainous area and very few flat area. The final design include construction of road with 35 bridges (8.300 m), 3 interchanges (one shared with the F3 section and one with the F1); 13 tunnels (9.133mt) out of which 2 that have to be rehabilitated, 4 new single way and 7 double way other than necessary culverts for ensuring services and all other connected roads.

12. The average width of this roads ROW is 120 m. The total footprint of the road is 923.736 sq. m (tunnel excluded). The span length of bridges varies from 33 meters up to 1.360 m.

1.3 Objective and Coverage of the Monitoring

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

14. The ultimate objectives of the monitoring report are to:
- verify status of resettlement implementation for the project that complies with the approved LARP;
 - verify status of up to date compensation payment to APs;
 - verify implication of grievance redress mechanism to solve AP 's grievances & status of grievances received from the APs/local people so far; and
 - Satisfaction of APs with the process of their compensation and amount of compensated; and other social safeguards issues such as: wage laborers, labor issues, HIV/AIDS, grievances/complains received during construction/resolved etc.

1.4 Methodology Followed under Monitoring Program

15. The monitoring has been conducted mostly rely on the project documents LARP, CRs, monthly & quarterly reports etc. through review and 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 and meeting conducted with and assistance of the CSC, Contractors, EMC, Roads Department (RD), Ministry of Ministry of Regional Development Infrastructure (MRDI), and other relevant project stakeholders. The findings from the aforesaid consultations/meetings has been incorporated in this semi-annual SMR document in a cumulative manner.

1.5 Social Safeguard/Resettlement Categorization

16. 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.

17. As per ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009), the East–West Highway (Khevi–Ubisa Section) Improvement Project falls under **Category A**, considering the significant involuntary resettlement issues. The project has no impact over indigenous people or the communities.

2 OVERVIEW OF THE LARP AND ASSOCIATED IMPACTS

2.1 LARP and Allied Documents Preparation

18. The LARP has been prepared by the RDMRDI of Georgia, during feasibility stage was further updated/finalized in 2018 based on the feasibility study and prepared implementation ready LARP fulfilling requirements of ADB's SPS 2009. This LARP was prepared for the 12.5 km-long Khevi-Ubisa Road (the Project).

19. The updated LARP was approved by ADB in September 2018. The LARP is currently under implementation.

20. The LARP is based on detailed design and the requirements of the ADB SPS 2009 and its objective is to plan and implement LAR in the road section of 12.5 km long Section F2 (Khevi-Ubisa) along the E60 Highway. Road impact along this road section will entail acquisition of 479,763 square meters of land located in Kharagauli Rayon that comprises a total number of 374 project affected land plots. Among these, only 13 land plots (15,348 sq. m.) are public state-owned, and the balance of 361 land parcels (474,415 sq. m.) are privately owned and/ or possessed.

21. The 361 land parcels are under private ownership or possession of 213 Project Affected Households (AH) constituting 887 project affected persons (APs) experiencing the loss of assets and income due to road Project impact. The LARP determines all types of loss of income and assets that are subject to cash compensation in accordance with the compensation scheme and procedures as defined by the approved LARP document.

22. Each Compliance Report (CR) was prepared for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of LARP of E-60 East-West Highway Improvement Project, Khevi-Ubisa Section F2.

23. The implementation of LARP, land acquisition and compensation of APs is being implemented segment by segment. Compliance Reports are prepared according to specific segments where LARP implementation has been accomplished and all APs were issued full compensation in accordance with stipulations of the approved LARP.

24. RD allows commencement of civil works along the cleared segment of the ROW once the segment specific CRs is approved by the ADB. Since 2011 this approach has been widely exercised by RD to avoid stoppage of civil works along the road projects

25. 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, CR prepared for the LARP, reflecting the results of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of LAR activities of the road project in accordance and compliance with the LARP.

26. Following approval of LARP, financing will be provided to the EA. Prior to the distribution of LARP financing to the APs, legalization of APs lands according to the active legislation will be 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 will be passed to the appropriate

court to initiate expropriation proceedings. This will be done after the compensation amount, determined according to the valuation methodology outlined in this LARP is deposited in escrow account. Escrow accounts will also be established for absentee APs.

27. The table below provides describes brief information on segments covered under the compliance reports up to date prepared by EM.

28. This has been followed by preparation of LARP CRs by an External Monitoring Consultant (EMC), deployed by the RD, MRDI to comply the project policy. Till the reporting period, the EMC prepared the following CRs:

Table 2-1

No. of Compliance Report	No of CR	Segment under CR No. of Land Plots	Start (km)	End (km)	Length of Segment (km)	Date of ADB Approval
Entire Section F2 covered under the approved LARP	n/a	n/a	0.0	12.5	12.5	Aug 2018
Compliance Report No1 (CR1)	CR1	Segment 1	0.9	3.4	2.5	May 2019
	CR1	Segment 2	6.1	7.8	1.7	May 2019
Compliance Report No2 (CR2)	CR2	Segment 3	9.8	11.8	2	Jul 2019
Compliance Report No3 (CR3)	CR3	Segment 4	4.8	5.6	0.8	Jan 2020
Compliance Report No4 (CR4)	CR4	Segment 5	3.4	4.8	1.4	Apr 2020
	CR4	Segment 6	5.8	6.1	0.8	
	CR4	Segment 7	7.8	8.8	1.0	
	CR4	Segment 8	9.0	9.8	0.8	
	CR4	Segment 9	11.8	11.9	0.1	
Sub-total	4 CRs	9 Segments	n/a	n/a	11.1	n/a

2.2 Conditions for Project Implementation

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

- (i) Signing of Contract Award: Civil works contract will be awarded after approval of final LARP.

- (ii) Notice to Proceed to Contractors for any sub-section: Conditional to the full implementation of East–West Highway (Khevi–Ubisa Section) 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.

2.3 Summary Impact of LARP

29. The following table below represents the number and the impacted area of the land plots, as well as the number of AHs included in LARP Section F2 and the corresponding numbers covered under CR1, CR2, CR3, and CR4.

Table 2-2

Description	No of Land Plots	No of AHs	No of APs	Impacted Area (sq. m.)	AH with Physical Relocation	Vulnerable AHs
Entire Section F2 (12.5 km) covered by the approved LARP	505	256	887	474,514	51	41
Among them: Segments with completed LAR Actions						
Segment 1 (km 0.9-km 3.4) CR1	34	15	47	27,909		3
Segment 2 (km 6.1-km 7.8) CR1	68	24	25	21,211	7	0
Segment 3 (km 9.8 - km 11.8) CR2	26	10	45	27,324	1	1
Segment 4 (km 4.8-km 5.6) CR3	58	24	62	67,956	7	4
Segment 5 (km 3.4 - km 4.8) CR4	59	30	-		5	
Segment 6 (km 5.8 - km 6.1) CR4	20	8	-		3	
Segment 7 (km 7.8 - km 8.8) CR4	14	4	-		6	
Segment 8 (km 9.0 - km 9.8) CR4	95	31	-		6	
Segment 9 (km 11.8 – km 11.9) CR4	8	5	-		1	
Sub-total	482	151	179	144,400	40	8
Pending LAR Activities	23	105	708	330,114	11	33

30. The following segments describe the compensation measures stipulated in LARP in comparison to the actual compensation tallies. Sub sections include land compensations, compensations for perennial and annual crops, residential houses/apartments, auxiliary structures as well as fences. The section also covers the comparison between the allowances (allowances were entitled to vulnerable AHs, losing more than 10% of the assets/severe impact and allowance for relocation's costs in case of losing the residential house/apartment) stipulated in LARP and the compensations already delivered to the AHs.

31. Expropriation of land through eminent domain will not be applied unless approach for acquisition through negotiated settlement fails. To date there has not been any case of expropriation. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date as mentioned in the LARP for this project (the time of survey & measurement of the affected properties, valuation, socioeconomically study etc.), and this date was clearly communicated to the public and to the

APs during public meetings. APs will be entitled for compensation or at least rehabilitation assistance under the Project are (i) all land users (traditionally using agricultural land) /registered land owners and tenants losing land irrespective of their title, (ii) tenants and sharecroppers irrespective of formal registration, (iii) owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and (iv) persons losing business, income, and salaries.

32. 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) will be assisting RU in all LAR activities. In addition, RU will be assisted by LAR Team in the rayon level involving also the local self- government bodies. In addition, a number of other government departments will play an instrumental role in the updating and implementation of the Khevi-Ubisa section-F2 LARP. The National Agency of Public Registry (NAPR) within the Ministry of Justice will be 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 will also be involved.

2.4 Consultation Participation and Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

2.5 Cost and Financing

34. The land acquisition and resettlement cost estimate under the LARP 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 LARP of 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

2.6 Monitoring

35. The main objective of implementation of the LARP for East–West Highway (Khevi–Ubisa Section) Improvement Project 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 East–West Highway (Khevi–Ubisa Section) Improvement Project LARP, 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 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.

3 LARP IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 General

37. After completion of compensation payment by RDMRDI, as on the end of reporting period EMC prepared four CRs. After approval of CRs the partial road sections were handed over to the Contractor for construction.

- CR1 - covering Segment 1: km 0.9 – km 3.4 and Segment 2: km 6.1 – km 7.8
- CR2 - covering Segment 3: km 9.8 – km 11.8
- CR3 - covering Segment 4: km 4.8 – km 5.6
- CR4 - covering Segment 5: km 3.4 – km 4.8, Segment 6: km 5.8 – km 6.1, Segment 7: km 7.8 – km 8.8, Segment 8: km 9.0 – km 9.8, and Segment 9: km 11.8 – km 11.9

38. The physical construction activities of the Khevi-Ubisa F2 Section started in Feb 2019 after signing contract between RD and the contractor (Hunan Road and Bridge Construction

Group Co Ltd) on 21 November 2018 with subsequent approvals of all the CRs in due course by ADB and RDMRDI. On the other hand, the CSC has mobilized and started their activities on 19 August 2019. 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 and quarterly reports, as well.

3.2 LARP Implementation Status up to the Reporting Period

39. Implementation status of the LARP for the aforesaid partially completed sections under LARP was assessed under the current report prepared by the CSC for RDMRDI. This SMR has been prepared reflecting the implementation status, only for the completed and handed over parts of the road to contractor for construction.

Table 3-1

Number of Land Plots	Percent
Total: 505	100%
Acquired: 482	95%

40. It is important to note that at this stage of project implementation, RDMRDI, the IA made compensation payment to the APs for their lost properties only for the sections cleared to make encumbrance free for handing over to start construction activities by the contractor. To comply with ADB policy, EMC also conducted compliance monitoring exercise with required report preparation, which was subsequently approved by ADB for those sections, completed LARP implementation and compensation payment as well.

41. As on 30 June 2020 the Contractor has access to the following section of the construction site:

- 21.06.2019 K0+900-K3+400 2,5(Km)
- 21.06.2019 K6+100-K7+800 1,7(Km)
- 22.07.2019 K9+800-K11+800 2.0(Km) 23.01.2020 K4+800-K5+600 0.8(27.04.2020
K3+400-K4+800 1.4(Km)
- 27.04.2020 K5+800-K6+100 0.3(Km)
- 27.04.2020 K7+800-K8+800 1.0(Km)
- 27.04.2020 K9+000-K9+800 0.8(Km)
- 27.04.2020 K11+800-K11+900 0.1(Km)

3.3 Issues Identified during Construction at Project Area

42. 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 and 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 and paying compensation, as necessary. Those cases, which were not under the Jurisdiction of Contractor, were referred to RD for timely and proper mitigations:

Table below: Status of Issues Identified & Current of Resolution (Social Monitoring Report: Khevi-Ubisa (F2) Section

(First Half of 2020)

3.4 Summary of the Pending Grievances Concerning Damage to Infrastructure/Assets

Table 3-2: RD Complaints Log

Complaint Category	Quantity	Status
Compensation Rate	6	Closed
		Open
		Open
		Open
		Closed
		Open
Damage to Infrastructure/Assets	1	Open
HSE Concerns	1	Closed
Inclusion in LARP	16	Closed
		Closed
		Open
		Open
		Open
		Open
		Open
		Open
		Open
		Open
		Open
		Open
		Open
		Open
		Closed
Loss of business	1	Open
Other	5	Open
		Open
		Open
		Open
		Open
Restriction or loss of access	1	Closed

Table 3-3: UBM Log

Complaint Category	Quantity	Status
Damage to Infrastructure/Assets	23	Open
		Open
		Open
		Open
		Open
		Open
		Open
		Open
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed
Inclusion in LARP	11	Closed
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed
Loss of business	1	Open
Other	1	Closed
Restriction or loss of access	10	Closed
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed
		Closed

Meeting with locals to negotiate the resumption of road construction caused of the deterioration of the contractor's heavy machinery during construction work.

30.06.2020



Meeting with the village of Vashlevi to discuss the restoration of the damaged school fence and bringing it to a safe condition.

03.06.2020





Meeting with a local resident to clarify the essence of the problem of access road.

19.05.2020



Meeting with a local resident during the construction of the highway to inspect the damage to his house and garage, as well as the problem of the access road.

25.04.2020



Meeting with locals to study the location and condition of groundwater wells.

25.04.2020



Meeting with the landowner during the construction process to explore the issue of damage to the private land by the contractor.

11.03.2020



4 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS STATUS

4.1 Formation of Grievance Redress Committee

43. A grievance mechanism is available to allow an AP appealing any decision on which they disagree, practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) was established at community level in each local Board to solve complaints and grievance informally through community participation. The GRCs includes representatives from RDMRDI, local Board APs, women APs (if any) and local NGO's. The grievance resolution process is presented in the flow diagram below. APs were informed during first public consultations about their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing to Grievance Redress Committees (GRCEs) under the project at Municipality level such as at Kharagauli with due representation from respective affected villages, including the representatives of Mayor, representative from APs and representative of women APs. Care will always be taken to prevent grievances rather than going through a redress process. This can be obtained through careful LAR design and implementation, by ensuring full participation and consultation with the APs, and by establishing extensive communication and coordination between the affected communities, the EA, and local governments in general. Complaint & Grievances will be addressed through the process described below in Table.

44. The GRM consist of project-specific systems established at the municipal level and regular system established at RDMRDI. Before approval of LARP from MRDI, Grievance Redress Committee (GRCE) established at municipal level as a project-specific instrument, functional for the whole period of the project implementation. Grievance Redress Commission (GRCN) is formed as an informal structure within the RDMRDI to ensure grievance review, resolution, and record.

45. A GRCN formed by the order of the Head of RDMRDI as a permanently functional informal structure, engaging personnel of RDMRDI from all departments having regard to the LAR issues and complaint resolution. This includes top management, Safeguard or LAR Units, Legal Departments, PR department and other relevant departments (depending on specific structure of the Implementing Agency - IA). The GRCN is involved at the Stage 2 of grievance resolution process. The Order shall also state that if necessary representative of local authorities, NGOs, auditors, APs and any other persons or entities can be included in the commission as its members.

46. A GRCE is an informal, project-specific grievance redress mechanism, established to administer the grievances at Stage 1. This informal body will be established at community level in each affected Municipality (village/community authority). The GRCE includes representatives of Municipal LAR Teams and local communities. The RD representative in the Municipal LAR Team coordinate the GRCE formation. He/she will then be responsible for the coordination of GRC activities and organizing meetings (Convener).

47. GRCEs was established at the community level for the project with an office order from the RD.

Table 4-1: Representatives of Local Board

№	Grievance Redress Committee Member	Position	Name of the Representative of GRCE and Contract Details
1	Coordinator of ADB projects (ETCIC, MRDI)	Member	Archil Jorbenadze
2	Representative of Resettlement Division at RD	Convener	Shota Batsikadze
3	Boriti Village		
	Grievance redress Committee Member	Position	Name of the Representative of GRCE and Contract Details
3.i	Representative of Mayor in the territory unit of Boriti	Member	Badri Barbakadze
3.ii	Representative of APs Boriti village	Member	Zurab Barbakadze
3.iii	Representative of Women APs	Member	Khatuna Jobadze
3.iv	Representative of Aps in Boriti village	Member	Giorgi Tsikarishvili
4	Khunevi Village		
4.i	Representative of Mayor in the Khunevi territory unit	Member	Kakhaber Lomidze
4.ii	Representative of APs in Khunevi village	Member	Merab Lomidze
4.iii	Representative of Women APs in Khunevi village	Member	Mzia Lomidze
5	Khevi Village		
5.i	Representative of the Mayor in Khevi territory unit	Member	Gela Kopadze
5.ii	Representative of APs in Khevi territory unit	Member	Besarion Grigalashvili
5.iii	Representative of Women APs of Khevi Village	Member	Nino Kakhidze

48. Grievance Redress Commission with the order N224 is completed with 17 members, 2 secretary and 3 not permanent members without right of vote. List of the member is presented below:

Table 4-2

№	Name of Member	Position
1.	Irakli Karseladze	Head of commission
2.	Aleksandre Tevdoradze	Deputy Head of the commission
3.	Levan Kupatashvili	Member of commission
4.	Giorgi Tsereteli	Member of commission
5.	Koba Gabunia	Member of commission
6.	Salome Tsurtsunia	Member of commission
7.	Pikria Kvernadze	Member of commission
8.	Davit Sajaia	Member of commission
9.	Giorgi Eragia	Member of commission
10.	Nodar Agniashvili	Member of commission
11.	Mikheil Ujmajuridze	Member of commission
12.	Gia Sopadze	Member of commission
13.	Akaki Mshvidobadze	Member of commission
14.	Davit Kaladze	Member of commission
15.	Davit Getsadze	Member of commission
16.	Pavle Gamkelidze	Member of commission
17.	Giorgi Tsagareli	Not permanent member of commission
18.	Mariam Begiashvili	Not permanent member of commission
19.	Archil Jorbenadze	Not permanent member of commission

49. 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.

50. 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.).

51. 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 and maintaining regular communication with them, allowing multiple entry points for complaints, introducing forms for ease of reporting complaints.

Table 4-3

Steps	Process
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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 Convener and the aggrieved APs. • 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. • The decisions will be issued by the Convener and signed by other members of the GRCE. The case record will be communicated to the complainant AP by the LAR

Steps	Process
	Team at the village level. The grievance redress at this stage shall be completed within 4 weeks
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 reflects full replacement cost.

5 OTHER COMPLIANCE ISSUES

5.1 Maintaining Core Labor Standard

52. According to the monthly report (June 2020) of the Contractor found that they have employed 261 Chinese and 712 Georgian personnel.

Table 5-1

Georgian		Chinese	
697 males	15 females	253 males	8 females

5.2 Child Labor in the Project Activities

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

5.3 Forced or Compulsory Labor

54. 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

55. 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

56. 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

57. 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.

58. The Contractor has instructed to comply with the requirements of clause 6.7 of GCC and include an alleviation programmer for Site staff and labor and their families in connection to Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) including HIV/AIDS under this program for submission under Sub-Clause 8.3.

59. 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

60. Up to the reporting period, different types of incident happened those mentioned in the table below stating description of incidents measure taken and follow up action.

Table 5-2: Accidents, Incident, Near Miss, First Aid, LTI Log Book

Date	INCIDENT (short description)
<p>28.03.2019</p>	<p>Around at 16:30 pm, on main camp site HSE team noticed that construction (removal of topsoil under OHPL) activity was not stopped and it was ongoing with violations of HSE rules and procedures, particularly: Dumper Truck was stuck in the muddy ground and to pull it out excavator was pushing it from behind by excavator bucket.</p> <p>During this unsafe activities excavator operator entered area under high voltage (10kW) electrical power lines, which was earlier identified by the HSE department as a hazardous area and no work activity zone, additionally reported to the project construction management team not to conduct any lifting activities or access with high equipment and trucks nearby OHPL.</p> <p>Suddenly excavator reached area under electrical power lines, excavator boom came in contact with cables and started sparking, and operator immediately reacted and reversed equipment backwards from OHPL. (Incident did not caused any injuries)</p>
<p>26.06.2019</p>	<p>26-th of June around 14:50 pm company employees (driver, engineer) were traveling on a E60 highway near Khunevi village, traffic was slow on a highway for the moment and eventually HNRB vehicle (reg # ██████████) came to full stop due to the traffic, suddenly Minibus (FORD transit, reg# ██████████) travelling same direction came into contact with company vehicle and crashed into boot area from behind.(Incident did not caused any injuries)</p>

Monitoring Report (January-June 2020): Section F2 (Khevi-Ubisa)

Date	INCIDENT (short description)
14.11.2019	<p>On 14.11.2019 around at 10:00 AM HNRB employee Mr. [REDACTED] (crane operator) got order from his supervisor to prepare mobile crane (plate number [REDACTED]-[REDACTED]) for lifting activity in main parking area. Mr. [REDACTED] noticed that there was restricted space for reversing the crane, to place it in required position and have decided to use E -60 highway for reversing purpose.</p> <p>Because of permanent line on the E 60 he driven around 2 km from parking area and found suitable place for reversing in Khunevi, near Batching plant N2. After reversing he was already turning back when the crane was obstructed by the light vehicle which was driving very slowly and Mr. [REDACTED] have decided to overcome the vehicle and entered opposite traffic line, in that moment he noticed dump truck (plate number [REDACTED]) was moving in his direction from opposite side and decided to give signal to the dump truck driver by flashing lights, but it was not enough to avoid the contact with dump truck. Contact caused damage to both equipment.</p> <p>Fortunately, incident did not cause any personal injuries.</p>
ACCIDENT (short description)	
4.08.2019	<p>4-th of August around 14:00 pm company employee [REDACTED] (flagman) was working and conducting his daily duties to control traffic beside construction site entrance on E60 Highway, location: Vertkvichala village, 161 KP.</p> <p>Mr. [REDACTED] decide to take a rest for a few minutes in a shadow and set between two concrete jersey barricades located beside main road, about 0.3m from free fall area, he found nearby construction block and set on it while rely on with his back towards jersey barricade.</p> <p>As explained by the eye witnesses, (local villagers/company employees) Mr. [REDACTED] fall asleep and unintentionally fall in to the local garden approximately about more than 3m below on the ground.</p> <p>As described later by doctors in hospital, he sustained spine injuries.</p>
30.08.2019	<p>Mr. [REDACTED] felt strong pain after construction material fall on his hand and informed immediately to Chinese site foreman regarding incident, because of communication problems between employee and foreman immediate actions have not been taken and injured employee continue to work with injured hand till end of his shift. Next morning, he was transferred to hospital for treatment.</p>
13.08.2019	<p>13-th of August HNRB employee Mr. [REDACTED] (rebar worker) with his fellow coworkers was working nearby Tunnel #4, during lunch time they decided to take lunch break beside river "DZIRULA".</p> <p>Around 13:30 pm while employees having lunch, suddenly Mr. [REDACTED] felt strong pain on his right hand palm area, as described by injured employee he was bitten by gray colored snake.</p>

Monitoring Report (January-June 2020): Section F2 (Khevi-Ubisa)

Date	INCIDENT (short description)
	<p>Mr. ██████ as describe by doctors did not sustained bites from poisonous snake, because he had not have symptoms such as fever, headache or swelling around palm area.</p> <p>Injured employee was given by doctor anti snake venom medical treatment and released from hospital for home treatment.</p>
<p>28.10.2019</p>	<p>28-th of October of this year, on bridge #9 construction site eight (8) HNRB rebar installation workers were performing their duties, specifically performing steel rebar installations for the bridge abutment.</p> <p>As a working platform for these tasks they wear using temporary tubular type scaffolding and Mobile Crane (TO-325 NA) for delivery long rebar's to the location about 21m above ground level.</p> <p>Around 16:00 pm four (4) pieces of rebar's were attached to the web sling and lifted directly to the top level of the abutment, during lowering activities one of the rebar slide out from the web sling and fall down on workers left leg hip area.</p> <p>Worker during accident was located on the third level of the scaffolding platform area but he was not able to avoid contact with fallen heavy load because platform area where he was standing was not fully planked, and he had very restricted space for movement.</p>
<p>28.11.2019</p>	<p>On 28.11.2019 second shift night driver F ██████ came to the HNRB office at 6:00 PM and started performing his duty. Initially he was operating company owned pickup and driving to different locations of the project area.</p> <p>Approximately after 3 hours of driving, he got a phone call from his supervisor and been asked to come back to main camp office to drive different car (T ██████). After he carried on his duty on above mentioned vehicle without taking brake. Around at 5:00 AM next morning when he was driving by village" SURAMI" section of E60 highway he fall a asleep during driving and lost control over the vehicle.</p> <p>Due to these circumstances, vehicle intersection on the opposite side of the highway and collided with heavy trailer truck.</p> <p>Accident caused severe injuries to the HNRB driver (no passengers in the vehicle).</p> <p>Traffic police and local emergency service arrived at scene of incident after few minutes.</p> <p>First aid has been administrated to the injured person by emergency service personal, employee was transported to the "KHASHURI" city hospital for the further medical examination and treatment.</p>
<p>17.12.2019</p>	<p>On 17-th December at 18:30 pm at construction site Tunnel #4 one of the employees (chines) fall from heights and sustained body injuries.</p> <p>During visual inspection of the accident area and platform it has been identified that :working platform not build according to standards, no guardrail systems installed</p>

Monitoring Report (January-June 2020): Section F2 (Khevi-Ubisa)

Date	INCIDENT (short description)
	<p>inside or outside perimeters of platform, unsafe access/egress identified, unsafe electrical appliances identified, working platform in a poor conditions and partly some of the flooring removed completely, poor housekeeping on platform levels, floor perimeters obstructed with different types of construction materials, to many floor openings identified on platform levels.</p> <p>All those unsafe conditions lead to circumstances when injured employee stationed himself on a left side of the third level of the platform, he ignored unsafe conditions and not used additional precaution like fall protection harness, stationed himself very close to unprotected edge of the platform, unintentionally lost balance and fell down about 6 m between tunnel and platform wall in a trench.</p>
NEAR MISSES (short description)	
25.06.2019	<p>On 25-th June of this year around at 5 pm near the entrance of camp site dump truck operator dumped stone materials on site, after emptying truck operator drive forward with open cargo and unintentionally made contact with(10kw) OHPL which is located directly over entrance of the main camp. This event did not cause any personal injuries or damaged to equipment because OHPL wear not under voltage due to ongoing maintenance reasons from line owner's side.</p>
14.11.2019	<p>14-th of November around 10:30 am site security representative on duty called and informed office management/HSE team that during perimeter patrolling it has been identified small fire in the forest on another side of the river.</p> <p>HSE team rushed to the incident area for assistance and investigation purposes and identified that site supervisor and employees were already mobilized to extinguish small forest fire via water, fire extinguishers and shovels.</p> <p>No operation in progress or any construction activities identified on incident area, but as HSE team took closer look of the incident area it has been identified that on another side of the river "Dzirula" most probably someone from HNRB employee(s) ignited fire beside the riverbed for heating purposes and afterwards left uncontrolled fire without extinguishing it.</p> <p>Incident site survey and assessment of the weather conditions give clear picture that fire transferred to the forest because of strong windy conditions that day.</p>
LTI (LOST TIME INJURY) (short description)	
4.08.2019	<p>Mr. ██████ fall and landed on a small tree below and after on the ground with his back, injuring his third bone in spine as verbally described later in Kutaisi hospital by doctors</p>
28.10.2019	<p>Mr. S ██████ (rebar worker) sustained broken left leg and multiply wounds.</p>
17.12.2019	<p>Mr. ██████ Tian fall from unprotected platform in tunnel #4, approximately from 6 m height. He suffered multiply head and body injuries.</p>

Date	INCIDENT (short description)
13.08.2019	Mr. ██████ sustained snake bite on his hand, he was transferred to local hospital for treatment.
30.08.2019	Mr. ██████ sustained hand injury by fallen wooden material.
28.11.2019	Mr. ██████ fall asleep during driving and sustained body injuries from car crash accident.
FIRST AID	
09.12.2019	All minor first aid treatments are registered by HNRB medical team.

61. On 21 June from 8:00 AM, construction team was performing their duties and were working on the erection process of crushing plant in Village Vertkvichala. Main task for the day was installation of Dust collector N2.

62. Around at 16:50 PM casing of the dust collector was already erected and installed on the lean concrete. Task was to reinforce the structure by installing bolts on the bracings and tightening of already installed bolts. Site Supervisor asked workers to get on the middle part of the structure (Around 4 meters height) to perform above mentioned task. And gave them 2 pieces of wooden plate, which later was mounted to the frame of the dust collector and used as a working platform.

64. According statements of the witnesses they were standing at around 10 meters away from the accident area when they saw that structure accidentally was collapsed and two workers were crushed by collapsed structure and trapped under the metal parts.

65. Site workers have immediately called in 112 emergency service and informed ambulance about an accident. Later, workers have informed company management.

66. One injured worker (██████████) was treated at the hospital and for time being have treatment and recovery process at home

67. Another injured worker (██████████) stayed at the hospital and continue treatment process under doctors observation.

68. After inspection of the accident place committee members agreed that erection process has been carried out with deviation of the project design.

69. Design drawings and safety considerations have been ignored. Site supervisor did not inform project management, that plant design was not detailed, and some changes were required.

70. Regardless verbal warnings to site supervisor and written reports to the company management (Report number: N53,54,55,56,57,58 See Photos bellow) Where was indicated various safety violations at the crushing plant and proposed corrective actions, from Company HSE department, requirements and recommendations were not implemented and action did not followed.



Accident place



Collapsed dust collector



Working platform



Improper anchors for the dust collectors



6 SAFEGUARDS COMPLIANCE STATUS

6.1 Status of Recruitment/Mobilization of Safeguard Team

71. CSC mobilized their specialists. They are currently continuing their works and are 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 and Resettlement Unit at the PIU level with requisite officers and staff from beginning of the project to carry out & support to implement resettlement and rehabilitation of APs and other safeguards issues of the project covering total project implementation periods

6.2 Project Social Safeguard Performance

72. From the beginning of the project implementation to till the current reporting period, 'PIU's RU team are working. Since, mobilization of CSC consultant's Experts are working on social/resettlement safeguards issues. Both the PIU and 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. However, till the reporting periods, 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. However, CSC's Resettlement Specialists are constantly monitoring resettlement & social safeguards issues, accordingly, they are preparing and submitting monthly, quarterly and bi-annual monitoring reports to RDMRDI/PIU regularly.

6.3 Compliance with Safeguard Covenants of Loan Agreement

73. Covenants of the loan agreement between ADB and MRDI that related to resettlement and social safeguards presented below in a tabular Matrix form with the status of compliances up to the reporting period.

7 CONCLUSIONS

74. The Section F2 Khevi-Ubisa Road Project implementation is ongoing, where resettlement and safeguards compliance is an important and highly valued aspect. The beginning of the project's social safeguard aspects started from the feasibility study through conducting necessary census and survey of the project affected people to prepare LARP.

75. Subsequently, LARP were finalized/updated based on the detailed design covering resettlement and social safeguard issues. LARP was prepared for the project, harmonizing ADB's SPS 2009 and GOG policy standards for the land acquisition and resettlement of the APs. The LARP in due course, was approved. The LARP implementation program started by RDMRDI, in 2019. LARP and project conditionality is complying with provisions to monitor both internally and externally of the entire resettlement implementation. In this connection, LARP implementation compliance monitoring was conducted and prepared four CRs for the implementation completed parts of the road. This is the Semi-Annual Social Monitoring Report (covering the period of January–June 2020) prepared by the CSC for RDMRDI by the CSC's International Resettlement Specialist. However, monthly and quarterly progress monitoring reports are regularly prepared and submitted by the NRS, since mobilization in August 2019.

76. In sum, it may be concluded that the RDMRDI team is working hard to make payment (compensation and other additional grants and benefits) to the APs timely with mitigation of

grievances. To date, the LARP implementation for the partial sections comprises almost of the road ROW completed with required relocation of affected households before handed over to the contractor for construction. It was revealed from the monitoring of LARP implementation, substantial progress in connection to LARP implementation has been done in compliance to the ADB and project policy. It may be mentioned that a small portion of remaining road alignments still under implementation. It is expected that implementation for this portion, will also be completed soon. Once implementation complete, EMC will conduct their compliance monitoring activities and is expected to submit their report as soon. Hopefully, the next semi-annual report, which is due in January 2021, will incorporate total picture of the LARP implementation status.