

Social Monitoring Report

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

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
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
RDMRDI	Ministry of Regional Development Infrastructure
RD	Road 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 December 23, 1999, Civil Procedural Code of Georgia, November 14, 1997, Public Register (No 820-11s; 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 (SMR) for the East-West Highway (Khevi–Ubisa Section) Improvement Project in Georgia covers the period from January to June 2021. The objective of the report is to provide the information on social safeguards activities related to the preparation and implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement 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.

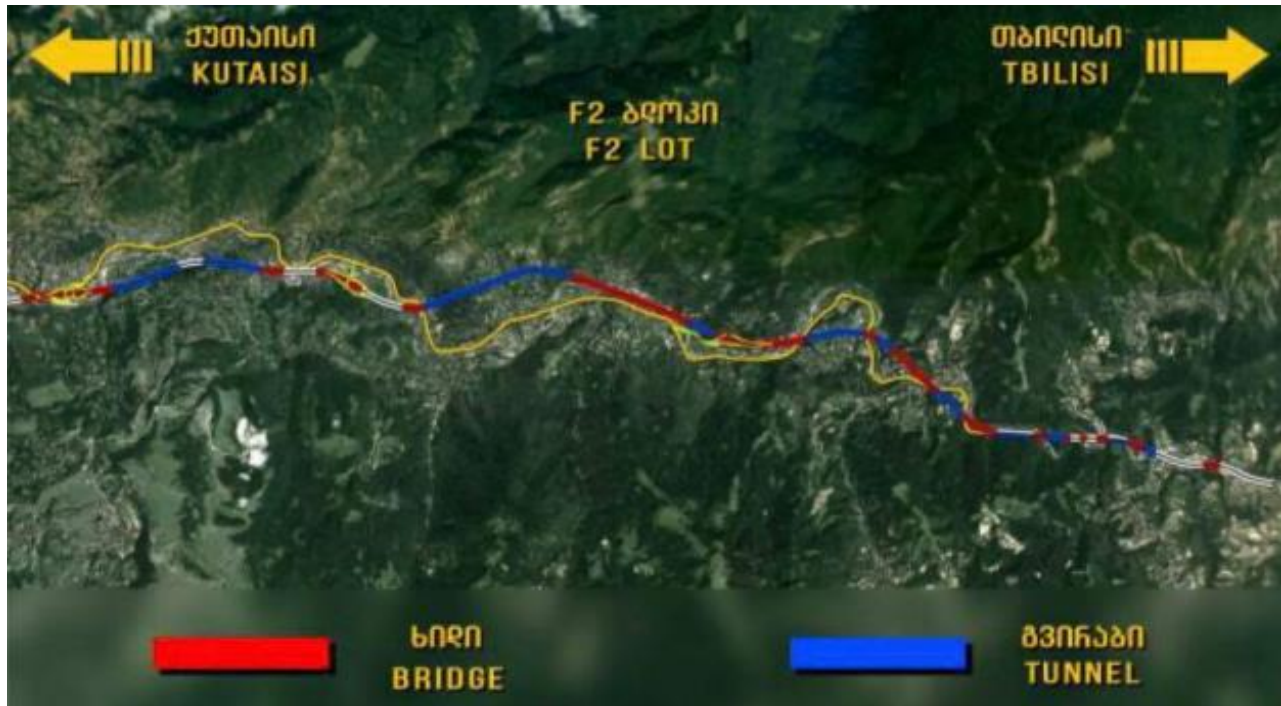
6. Settlements and villages traversed by the old and new road are part of Kharagauli municipality (with an area of 913, 9 km²) located in the geographical center of Georgia, in the southeastern part of the Imereti Region.

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

8. According to 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 migrate in other cities of Georgia or aboard 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 (Figure 1)

Figure 1: Project Map



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 areas. 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 (9.133 mt) 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 meters.

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 & 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 & analyze, compilation of necessary data from aforesaid documents. In addition, consultant also had conducted consultations/meetings among the APs and other project stakeholders through regular site visits. Such consultations & meeting conducted with & assistance of the CSC, Contractors, EMC, RD, MRDI and other relevant project stakeholders. The findings from the previously mentioned consultations/meetings have 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's 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 OVERVIEWS OF THE LARP AND ASSOCIATED IMPACTS

2.1 LARP and Allied Documents Preparation

18. The Roads Department (RD) of the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure (MRDI) of the Georgia prepared the LARP during feasibility stage was further updated/finalized in 2018 based on the detailed design into an 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. This updated LARP was approved by ADB in September 2018 and is currently under implementation.

20. 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 508 project affected land plots. Among these, only 13 land plots (15,348 sq. m.) are public state-owned, and the balance of 495 land parcels (474,415 sq. m.) are privately owned and/ or possessed.

21. The 508 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. The implementation of LARP, land acquisition and compensation of APs is being implemented segment by segment. Each Compliance Report (CR) was prepared for monitoring and evaluation of the completed implementation of LARP for specific sections where LARP implementation has been accomplished and all APs were issued full compensation in accordance to stipulations of the approved LARP.

23. RD allows commencement of civil works along the cleared segment of the ROW once the segment specific CR 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.

24. The main objective of the External Monitoring Consultant (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 land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) activities of the road project in accordance and compliance with the LARP.

25. Following approval of LARP, finances were provided to the EA. Prior to the distribution of LARP finances to the APs, legalization of APs lands according to the active legislation 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 has been passed to the appropriate court to initiate expropriation proceedings. This is done after the compensation amount, determined according to the valuation methodology outlined in this LARP is deposited in escrow account. Escrow accounts have been established for absentee APs.

26. The table 2-1 below provides brief information on segments covered under the compliance reports up to date prepare by EM. As of the reporting period, EMC prepared 5 CRs (see table 2-1).

Table 2-1: LARP Implementation Status

No of compliance report	No of CR	Segment under CR No. of Land Plots	Start (km)	End (km)	Length (km) of Segment	Date of ADB Approval	Handed over to the Contractor
Entire Section F2 covered under the approved LARP	n/a	n/a	0.0	12.5	12.5	Aug 2018	
Compliance Report No. 1 (CR 1)	CR1	Segment 1	0.9	3.4	2.5	May 2019	Handed over
	CR1	Segment 2	6.1	7.8	1.7		
Compliance Report No. 2 (CR 2)	CR2	Segment 3	9.8	11.8	2	July 2019	Handed over
Compliance Report No. 3 (CR 3)	CR3	Segment 4	4.8	5.6	0.8	January 2020	Handed over
Compliance Report No. 4 (CR 4)	CR4	Segment 5	3.4	4.8	1.4	April 2020	Handed over
	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		
Compliance Report No. 5 (CR 5)	CR5	Segment 10	5.6	5.8	0.2	August 2020	Handed over
	CR5	Segment 11	8.8	9.0	0.2		
	CR5	Segment 12	11.9	12.5	0.6		
Sub-total	5 CRs	12 Segments	n/a	n/a	11.08	n/a	

2.2 Conditions for Project Implementation

27. 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

28. 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 CR 1, CR 2, CR 3, CR 4 AND CR5.

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	508	256	887	474,514	51	41
Among them: Segments with completed LAR actions						
Segment 1 (km 0.9-km 3.4) CR 1	34	15	51	27,909		3
Segment 2 (km 6.1-km 7.8) CR 1	72	24	82	21,211	7	0
Segment 3 (km 9.8 - km 11.8) CR 2	26	10	45	27,324	2	1
Segment 4 (km 4.8-km 5.6) CR 3	58	24	62	67,956	7	4
Segment 5 (km 3.4 - km 4.8) CR 4	61	30	129	52649	5	0
Segment 6 (km 5.8 - km 6.1) CR 4	20	8	73	32691	3	0
Segment 7 (km 7.8 - km 8.8) CR 4	15	4	53	18481	6	0
Segment 8 (km 9.0 - km 9.8) CR 4	95	31	136	10270	6	0
Segment 9 (km 11.8 – km 11.9) CR 4	8	5	36	18977	1	0
Segment 10 (km 5.6 – km 5.8) CR 5	42	25	18	31705	8	3
Segment 11 (km 8.8 – km 9.0) CR 5	38	36	26	3790	2	2
Segment 12 (km 11.9 – km 12.5) CR 5	32	19	15	12084	4	3
Sub-total	501	231	726	325047	41	8
Pending LAR activities (including 2 land plots under expropriation)	7	25	161	149862	0	25

29. Each Compliance Report (CR) 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.

30. Expropriation of land through eminent domain will not be applied unless approach for acquisition through negotiated settlement fails. To date there have been two cases of expropriation, which are not finalized till yet. 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.

31. 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) is assisting RU in all LAR activities. In addition, RU is assisted by LAR Team in the rayon level involving also the local self- government bodies. In addition, a number of other government departments plays 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 are 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 are also involved.

2.4 Cost and Financing

32. 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

2.5 Monitoring

33. 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.

34. LAR tasks requests both internal and external monitoring of the project.

2.6 Internal Monitoring

35. Internal monitoring is being carried out routinely by RDRD/RDMRDI through the services of a consultant. The results are being communicated to ADB through the semiannually project implementation reports. Indicators for the internal monitoring are those related to process and immediate outputs and results. This information is being collected directly from regional RDMRDI level and reported monthly to RDRD/RDMRDI to assess the progress and results of LARP implementation, and to adjust the work program, if necessary.

36. The RDRD/RDMRDI which is responsible for monitoring the day-to-day resettlement activities of the project through the following instruments:

- Review of census information for all APs;
- Consultation and informal interviews with APs;
- In-depth case studies;
- Sample survey of APs;
- Key informant interviews; and
- Community public meetings.

2.7 External Monitoring

37. External monitoring is being carried out by the SSC for the project activities. Indicators for External Monitoring tasks are being carried out in two phases: (i) Phase One it is carried out in parallel with the implementation of a LARP and will be concluded after the LARP is fully implemented by the preparation of a compliance report. An acceptable Compliance Report is a condition to start the implementation of physical civil works for the project; (ii) Phase Two will start within one year from the completion of the LARP, the whole construction will be assessed. The supervision consultant will hire phase two external monitoring agency/consultant.

3 LARP IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 General

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 & 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 & quarterly reports, as well.

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

3.2 LARP Implementation Status up to the Reporting Period

Table 3-1

Number of Land Plots	Percent
Total: 508	100%
Acquired: 501	98,6%
Under expropriation: 2	0.3
To be acquired 5	1.1%

40. There are pending land plots under expropriation on the km 000 till km 900.

3.3 Site Visits, Public Consultations, and Meetings

41. Following section provides the information on made side visits and meetings with complainants and residents during the reporting period. The side visits were made by the specialists of Supervision Consultant (UBM) together with the Contractor representatives.

January 2021

41. Visit to the site to study the issue raised in the statement of the citizen [REDACTED], which refers to the issue of possible flooding of his agricultural land plot because of the narrowing of the riverbed during the ongoing construction process within the project.

Resolution: The riverbed is not narrowed near his land plot



42. Visit to the site to study the issue raised in the statement of the citizen [REDACTED] which is related to the flooding of his agricultural land plot because of the narrowing of the riverbed during the ongoing construction process within the project.

Resolution: The contractor signed the contract with the citizen, compensation is paid.



February 2021

43. Visit to the site to study the issue raised in the statement of the citizen [REDACTED], which is related to the flooding of his agricultural land plot because of the narrowing of the riverbed during the ongoing construction process within the project.

Resolution: The contractor signed the contract with the citizen, compensation is paid.



44. Visit to the site to study the issue raised in the statement of the citizen Z [REDACTED], which refers to the flooding of his agricultural land plot because of the narrowing of the riverbed during the ongoing construction process within the project.

Resolution: The contractor signed the contract with the citizen, compensation is paid.



45. Visit to the site to study the issue of possible damage to the land owned by citizen E [REDACTED] during the ongoing construction process within the project.

Resolution: The contractor signed the contract with the citizen, compensation is paid.



46. Visit to the site to study the issue raised in the statement of Citizen ██████████, which refers to the possible threat to his house because of the collapse of part of the tunnel under construction, both at the construction stage and at the operation stage.

Resolution: Tunnel reinforcement works are to be carried out, after which the citizen's land plot will be filled with soil.



March 2021

47. Visit to the site to study the issue raised in the statement of Citizen [REDACTED] which refers to the possible threat to his house because of the collapse of part of the tunnel under construction, both at the construction stage and at the operation stage.

Resolution: Tunnel reinforcement works are to be carried out, after which the citizen's land plot will be filled with soil



48. Visit to the site to study the issue of possible damage of the land plot owned by Citizen [REDACTED] during the ongoing construction process within the project.

Resolution: The contractor signed the contract with the citizen, compensation is paid.



49. Visit to the site to study the issue raised in the statement of the citizen [REDACTED], which refers to the possible damage to his house caused by the vibration during the blast tunnel during the project.

Resolution: His residential house was not surveyed, accordingly it was sent for examination to LEPL "Levan Samkharauli national Burro".



50. Visit to the site to study the issue raised in the statement of citizen N [REDACTED], which is related to the flooding of his agricultural land plot as a result of the narrowing of the riverbed during the ongoing construction process within the project.

Resolution: The contractor signed the contract with the citizen, compensation is paid.



April 2021

51. Visit the site to explore the issue raised in a statement issued by the [REDACTED] Administration regarding the issue of possible cracking of the school building caused by vibration during the blast tunnel during the project.

Resolution: His residential house was not surveyed, accordingly it was sent for examination to LEPL "Levan Samkharauli national Burro"



52. Visit to the site to study the issue raised in the statement of Citizen Giorgi Sakhvadze, which refers to the possible damage to his house caused by the vibration during the explosive works of the ongoing tunnel within the project.

Resolution: His residential house was not surveyed, accordingly it was sent for examination to LEPL "Levan Samkharauli national Burro"



53. Visit the site to study the issue raised in the statement of citizen [REDACTED], which refers to the issue of possible damage to his agricultural land because of excavation works carried out within the project.

Resolution: The Land Plot is acquired



May 2021

54. Meeting with locals, engineers, contractors, and local council representatives to discuss issues arising near the settlement during ongoing construction work.



55. Visit the site to explore the issue raised by the administration of Boriti Public School in the village regarding the possible damage to the school area as a result of the river bed narrowing during the ongoing construction project.



56. Visit to the site to study the issue raised in the statement of [REDACTED], a citizen, regarding the issue of possible flooding of her agricultural land plot because of the narrowing of the riverbed during the ongoing construction within the project.

Resolution: The contract is made. The compensation is paid. The Shore protection works are to be carried out from the side of the contractor.



June 2021

57. Visit to the site to study the issue raised in the statement of [REDACTED] which is related to the violation of the boundaries of his land plot as a result of the ongoing construction within the project and blocking the access road to the same land plot.

Resolution: The access road will be provided by the Contractor.



58. Visit to the site to study the issue raised in the statement of [REDACTED] He is complaining about the damage of the drinking water pipes and the fence of the homestead plot used by his family as a result of the ongoing construction within the project.

Resolution: The water pipe will be repaired.



59. Visit the site to study the issue raised in the statement of citizen ██████████ which is related to the issue of blocking the access road to her house as a result of the ongoing construction within the project.

Resolution: The contractor must arrange a retaining wall.



4 BASELINE SURVEY OF HOUSES/BUILDINGS

4.1 General

60. This baseline survey report for houses/buildings is prepared by the Construction Supervision Consultant engaged by the Road Department, Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure (MRDI), Georgia.

4.2 Objectives of the Survey

61. The prime objective of the baseline survey was to protect or mitigate the adverse impact of the construction activities on the buildings within 250 meters from each side of the construction area. As different types of construction activities are going on in the construction of Khevi-Ubisa (F2) section, which is source of vibration and endangers to the surrounding buildings. Mostly the vibration is caused during the tunnel excavation and bridge piling works.

62. To be able to investigate the local residents' grievances concerning damage to the private building/structures, it is necessary to have baseline data of buildings/structures' technical condition. In case of any claims or reports of building damage, the affected buildings have to be surveyed against the pre-construction survey and repairs shall be undertaken as appropriate.

4.3 The Risk Assessment for Buildings' Damage

4.3.1 Criteria for Structural Damages

63. Within the Project of Khevi-Ubisa (F2) section, the vibration magnitude is measured in the unit of mm/s, which is called Peak Particle Velocity (PPV). The Project defined EIA proposes the criteria for damage to buildings due to vibration, which are presented in Table 4.1. These are derived from British Standard BS 6472 and are German Standards DIN 4150-3:1999.

Table 4.1: Criteria for Structural Damages Due to Vibration

No damage likely	PPV < 5 mm/s
Cosmetic damage risk	PPV 5 to 15 mm/s
Structural damage risk	PPV > 15 mm/s

4.4 Distance for Building Safety

64. The Project defined EIA states its assessments of interdependence between the vibration magnitude, its propagation, and safety distance for buildings, during tunnel blasting and bridge piling works.

65. In case of tunnel blasting, Table 4.2 show the different vibration magnitudes to the different distances from a blasting point.

Table 4.2: PPV Velocity at Different Distances from Blasting Point

No.	Distance from Blasting Point (m)	Range of Estimated PPV mm/s
1	50	20-22
2	60	15-16
3	70	12-13,5
4	80	8-9
5	90	7-7,5
6	100	5-5,5
7	110	4

66. In conclusion, according to existing regulations values of 5 mm/s must be considered for building safety. In accordance to that, a safe distance of about 100-110 m from a blasting point has been considered for cosmetic damages and a distance of 60-65 meters for major/structural damages. Tailored blasting techniques optimizing charge load and delay and the presence of overburden, which plays an important role for attenuation, suggest that the distance could be reduced to 80-90 meters in case of 3-5 meters of overburden.

67. In case of a bridge piling, the EIA states that, according to soil characteristics and scientific literature, the PPV=5 Limit can be set at 40m, and PPV = 15 mm/s at 20-25 m., those values are in accordance with other tables available in the scientific community.

4.5 The Survey Aspects as per EIA

68. As per EIA, the survey covers the following aspects:

- (i) Overall condition of the structures, both exterior and interior.
- (ii) Documentation of defects observed in the structure using digital imagery along with notes, measurements and sketches.
- (iii) Documentation of pre-existing cracks using digital imagery along with notes, measurements and sketches. Where cracks are identified in a building tape shall be put across them so that if the crack widens the tape will snap. The tape can be stamped and a date put on so it cannot be tampered with.
- (iv) The findings of the survey shall be agreed upon by the property owner who shall be in attendance during the survey and will sign official documentation agreeing to the findings of the survey.

4.6 Implementation of the Survey at the Pre-construction Stage

4.6.1 Methodology of the Survey

69. The survey was carried out at the pre-construction stage by the third-party company TTC Management LTD (I/C 404523253) hired by the Contractor with using the following methodology:

- The cracks of the buildings were marked with paper tapes. The paper tapes were signed and dates of the survey were put on them;
- The defects, cracks of the buildings along with the signed paper tapes were captured in the digital imagery (photos);
- The buildings' technical conditions (including the crack dimensions) were described in the Inspection Forms, which are signed by the building owners, by the representative of the TTC Management and by the representative of the Contractor.

70. The sample of the Inspection Form is presented as Annex A.

4.6.2 Findings of the Survey

71. The survey period was between 4th May and 13th May of 2019. During this period 104 units of main buildings along with their auxiliary buildings had been surveyed. Out of 104 units of main buildings, 100 are private properties and 4 are public properties. The list of buildings' owners and the buildings' locations are shown in Annex B.

Full documentation of the survey is uploaded at the following link: <https://mega.nz/folder/AIMAHZ6B#to8ABZYZDnBJLXIR1p-IBQ/folder/Ry8AAb4B>

4.6.3 The Engineer's Observation on the Survey

72. The survey of buildings/structures implemented by the TTC Management LTD has been checked by the Engineer. As a result, the following deficiencies were observed:

- In some cases, the building tapes are removed from the walls of the buildings;
- In some cases, dates and signatures put on the building tapes are deleted by nature impacts;
- The cracks' dimensions aren't reflected in the photos. They are reflected only in the Inspection Forms. Hence, it is impossible to link them to the buildings' cracks to verify whether they are increased;
- The photos are not enough to document the overall condition of the buildings; and
- Some houses which are under risk of damage aren't surveyed.

73. Accordingly, the Contractor was formally instructed to carry out proper survey and report results to the Engineer.

4.7 Implementation of the Survey at the Construction Stage

4.7.1 Methodology of the Survey

74. As a result of the Engineer's numerous instructions, the Contractor hired third-party company Gamma Consulting LTD (I/C 404889714) to carry out survey of the buildings/houses. The

Contractor selected the following categories of private properties: 1) Buildings which weren't survey at the pre-construction stage; 2) Buildings which were surveyed at the pre-construction stage, but which were most likely under the risk of damage.

75. The survey used the following methodology:

- The cracks of the buildings were marked with paper tapes, on which small vertical lines are reflected, separated at regular intervals of millimeters;
- The paper tapes were signed and dates of the survey were put on them;
- The survey process is reflected in the videos;
- The buildings overall condition and the dimensions of the crack are reflected in the videos; and
- The buildings' technical conditions were described in the Building Examination Cards, which are signed by the building owners, by the representatives of the Gamma Consulting, by the representatives of the Contractor and by the representative of the Engineer.

76. The sample of the Building Examination Card is presented as Annex C.

4.7.2 Findings of the Survey

77. The survey started on 2nd September and finished on 8th September of 2020. During this period only 16 units of the main buildings along with the auxiliary buildings have been surveyed. All of them were private residential houses. Out of 16 units, 8 were already surveyed at the pre-construction stage, whereas 8 units weren't surveyed. The list of buildings' owners and the buildings' locations are shown in Table N5.3.3

Table 4.3: List of Buildings Surveyed by Gamma Consulting LTD

S.No	Owner (Name, Surname, Personal Number)	Cadastral Code	Surveyed at the Pre-construction Stage (Yes / No)
1	A [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Yes
2	N [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	No
3	Z [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Yes
4	A [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Yes
5	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	No
6	U [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Yes
7	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Yes
8	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Yes

S.No	Owner (Name, Surname, Personal Number)	Cadastral Code	Surveyed at the Pre- construction Stage (Yes / No)
9	E [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	No
10	h [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	No
11	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	No
12	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	No
13	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Yes
14	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	No
15	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Yes
16	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	No

Annex A: The sample of the Inspection Form provided by TTC Management LTD

სამშენებლო ობიექტების #2 მონიტორინგის შედეგების რეგისტრაციის ფორმის შევსების ინსტრუქციები		
Inspection Form for Residential houses within and near to the Road #2 Section of #60 Highway		
1. მდებარეობა / Location	სოფელი / Name of the Village	ბოკო / KhEv.
2. შპს კოორდინატები / GIS Coordinates	X: 46° 12' 38.744" / Y: 35° 21' 00.000"	02 7964709203 76612 12243 46° 12' 38.744" / 35° 21' 00.000"
3. მფლობელი / Owner	სახელი, გვარი, ამბიონი ნომერი / Name, Last Name, ID Number	კობა ალექსანდრეშვილი / Koba Aleksandashvili
	მისამართი, ტელეფონის ნომერი / Address, Phone Number	თბილისი 598 19 39 58 / Tbilisi
4. რეგისტრაცია საჯარო რეგისტრაციაში / Registration at Public Registry	დია, Yes / არა, No	X
5. შენობის ტიპი / Type of the Building	კაპიტალური, ცენტრალური, მუშაობის / Capital, Central, Working	
	კომუნალური, კომპლექსური, სხვა / Communal, Complex, Other	X
6. მფლობელი / Owner	შპს / No	დია / Yes

სმს შპს 812 3.2.011 [Signature]

TTC Management

7. სენების თარიღი / Date of Construction	წელი / Year	1992
8. სართულები / Floors	რაოდენობა / Number	2
9. კარ-ფანჯრის ტიპი / Material of Doors/Windows	ხე, Wood / მეტალოპლასტიკი, Metal-plastic / სხვა, Other	X
10. შენობა (ფოტოები დანართად) / Building (digital images as attachment)	უბსტრუქტური, Exterior / ინტრუქტური, Interior	X / X
11. აღმოჩენილი დაზიანება (ფოტოები დანართად)*** / Observed Damage (Digital images as attachment)***	ზომები, Dimension / მდებარეობა, Location / მიმართულება, Direction / სხვა, Other	X
12. გააჩნია თუ არა ჯა, რომლითაც სარგებლობა? / Active Well Observed	დია, Yes / არა, No	-
13. ჯის არსებობის შემთხვევაში GIS კოორდინატები / GIS Coordinates if an active well is observed within the vicinity of the building	X / Y	-
14. სხვა შენობები / Other Building(s)	ფუნქცია / Function	კახალი, ღვინის სარეზერვუარი, სხვა ადგილი, where people forge
* შევსებული იქნება მფლობელთა შემთხვევაში / To be filled out in case of a few owners		
** კომენტარი იმ შემთხვევაში თუ არა რეგისტრირებულია ან ნაწილობრივ რეგისტრირებულია / Comment if house is not or is partially registered		

სმს შპს 812 3.2.011 [Signature]

TTC Management | 404523253

Annex B: The list of the Buildings' owners, whose buildings were surveyed by TTC Management LTD

S.No	Owners (Name, Surname, Personal Number)	Location of the Buildings (Village)	The Inspection Form is Signed by the Owners (Yes/No)
1	[REDACTED]	Khevi	Yes
2	[REDACTED]	Khevi	Yes
3	[REDACTED]	Khevi	Yes
4	[REDACTED]	Khevi	Yes
5	[REDACTED]	Khevi	Yes
6	[REDACTED]	Khevi	Yes
7	[REDACTED]	Khevi	Yes
8	[REDACTED]	Khevi	Yes
9	[REDACTED]	Khevi	Yes
10	[REDACTED]	Khevi	Yes
11	[REDACTED]	Khevi	Yes
12	[REDACTED]	Khevi	Yes
13	[REDACTED]	Khevi	Yes
14	[REDACTED]	Khevi	Yes
15	[REDACTED]	Khevi	Yes
16	[REDACTED]	Khevi	Yes
17	[REDACTED]	Khevi	Yes
18	[REDACTED]	Khevi	Yes
19	[REDACTED]	Khevi	Yes
20	[REDACTED]	Tsitskiuri	Yes
21	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
22	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes

S.No	Owners (Name, Surname, Personal Number)	Location of the Buildings (Village)	The Inspection Form is Signed by the Owners (Yes/No)
23	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
24	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
25	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
26	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
27	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
28	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
29	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
30	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
31	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
32	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
33	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
34	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
35	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
36	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
37	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
38	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
39	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
40	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
41	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
42	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
43	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
44	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
45	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes

S.No	Owners (Name, Surname, Personal Number)	Location of the Buildings (Village)	The Inspection Form is Signed by the Owners (Yes/No)
46	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
47	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
48	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
49	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
50	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
51	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
52	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
53	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
54	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
55	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
56	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
57	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
58	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
59	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
60	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
61	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
62	[REDACTED]	Khunevi	Yes
63	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
64	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
65	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
66	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
67	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
68	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes

S.No	Owners (Name, Surname, Personal Number)	Location of the Buildings (Village)	The Inspection Form is Signed by the Owners (Yes/No)
69	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
70	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
71	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
72	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
73	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
74	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
75	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
76	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
77	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
78	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
79	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
80	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
81	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
82	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
83	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
84	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes
85	The public school of the village Vashlevi	Sakasria	Yes
86	[REDACTED]	Sakasria	Yes
87	[REDACTED]	Sakasria	Yes
88	[REDACTED]	Sakasria	Yes
89	[REDACTED]	Boriti	Yes
90	[REDACTED]	Sakasria	Yes
91	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes

S.No	Owners (Name, Surname, Personal Number)	Location of the Buildings (Village)	The Inspection Form is Signed by the Owners (Yes/No)
92	[REDACTED]	Vashlevi	Yes
93	[REDACTED]	Vashlevi	Yes
94	[REDACTED]	Vashlevi	Yes
95	[REDACTED]	Sakasria	Yes
96	[REDACTED]	Vashlevi	Yes
97	[REDACTED]	Boriti	Yes
98	[REDACTED]	Boriti	Yes
99	[REDACTED]	Boriti	Yes
100	The pubic school of the village Boriti	Boriti	Yes
101	[REDACTED]	Boriti	Yes
102	[REDACTED]	Amashuketi	Yes
103	[REDACTED]	Boriti	Yes
104	[REDACTED]	Vertkvichala	Yes

ANNEX C: The sample of the Building Examination Card provided by Gamma Consulting LTD
Building Examination Card

Kharagauli Municipality village Vertkvichala; Archil Bliadze P/N 56001001830; C/C 36.08.32.200 (201); Mobile # 599585595

(House Location; House Owner; Contract Information)

- I. **Type of House:** 1) Public property; Private property.
 2) a) Clay; Mudbrick; Quarry stone; Rubble stone; Slate;
 b) Brick; Sawed stone; Concrete block;
 c) Wooden, framed reinforced concrete or steel bearing construction.
 (With ant seismic enhancement; Without ant seismic enhancement).
- II. **Year of Construction:** *1979 – 1980*;
- III. **A Number of Surface Floors:** 1, 2, 3, 4; **Existence of a basement:** Exist; Don't exist;
 Under the whole building, Partially.
- IV. **Brief Description of the Constructions**
 1. Foundations (whether there is lowering): *Not visually observed*;
 2. Walls: *The cracks are observed (the cracks were marked with tapes)*;
 3. Roofing and Roof: *The tin is installed on the wooden construction.*
- V. **Location of the Building:** on a straight surface, on a slope.

<p>VI. Degree of Damage to the Building According to MSK-64 Class:</p> <p>Existence of Noticeable Damages:</p> <p>1. Weak Damages: (Thin cracks in the plaster; Plaster removal); <u>2. Moderate Damages:</u> Significant and weak damages on the construction and surface of the building (Plaster removal, damage to partition walls, Thin cracks in bearing construction); 3. Significant Damages: Significant damage to bearing construction (Deep penetrating cracks in the frames and walls); 4. Partially Collapse of Building: (Collapse of walls, Breaking the connection between the parts of the building); 5. Collapse of Building: Full collapse of the building.</p> <p>Signature of the House Owner: <i>Archil Bliadze's mother Aleksandra Chipashvili</i></p>	<p>1st and 2nd Degree – I Category 3rd and 4th Degree – II Category 5th and 6th Degree – III Category</p> <p>Brief Description of the Damage: <i>Thin cracks (1-2 mm) are observed on the walls, at the apertures of the windows and the doors.</i> <i>Also, there are cracks in the balcony reinforced concrete roofing tile and intermediate joints with the wall.</i></p> <p>Signature of the Examination Implementors: <i>Aleksandre Balakhashvili</i> <i>Sergo Shvelidze</i> <i>Gocha Kopadze</i> <i>Joni Gelashvili</i></p> <p>Date: Checked by: Date:</p>
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78. In addition to the pre-construction survey, here are the maps prepared of F2 project Tunnels, which have 250-meters buffer (red line on the maps) and shows the location of houses. (Figure 2,3,4,5,6,7,8)

Figure 2

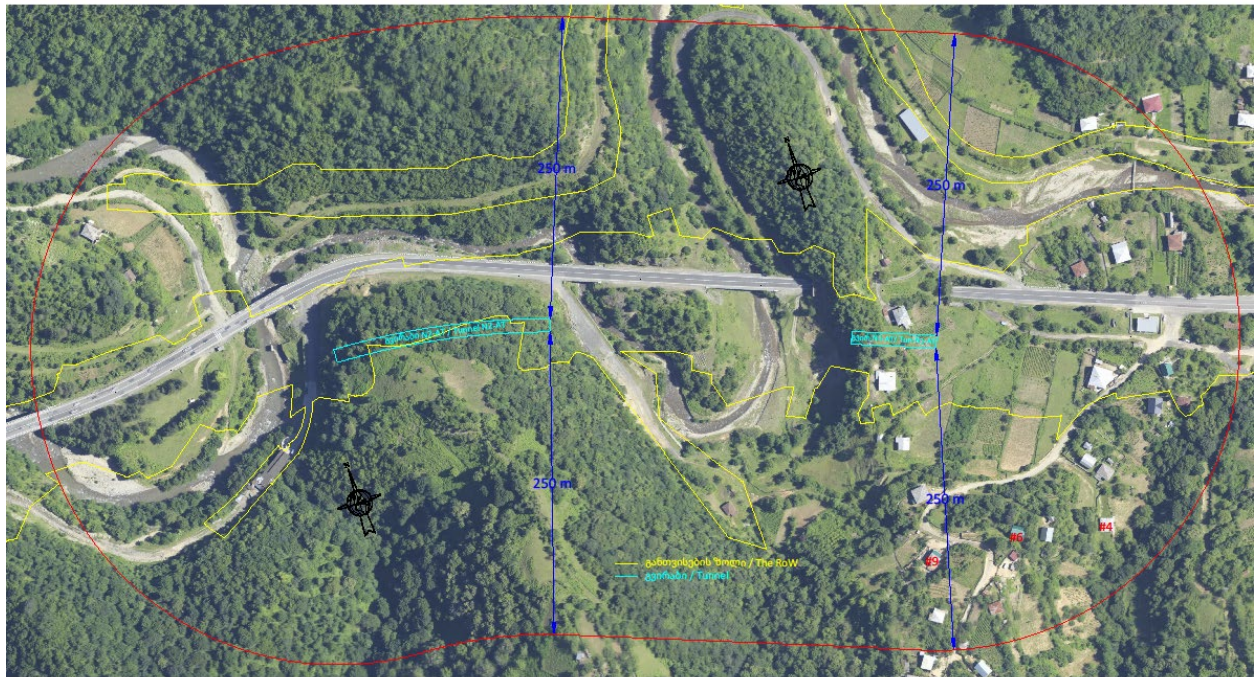


Figure 3

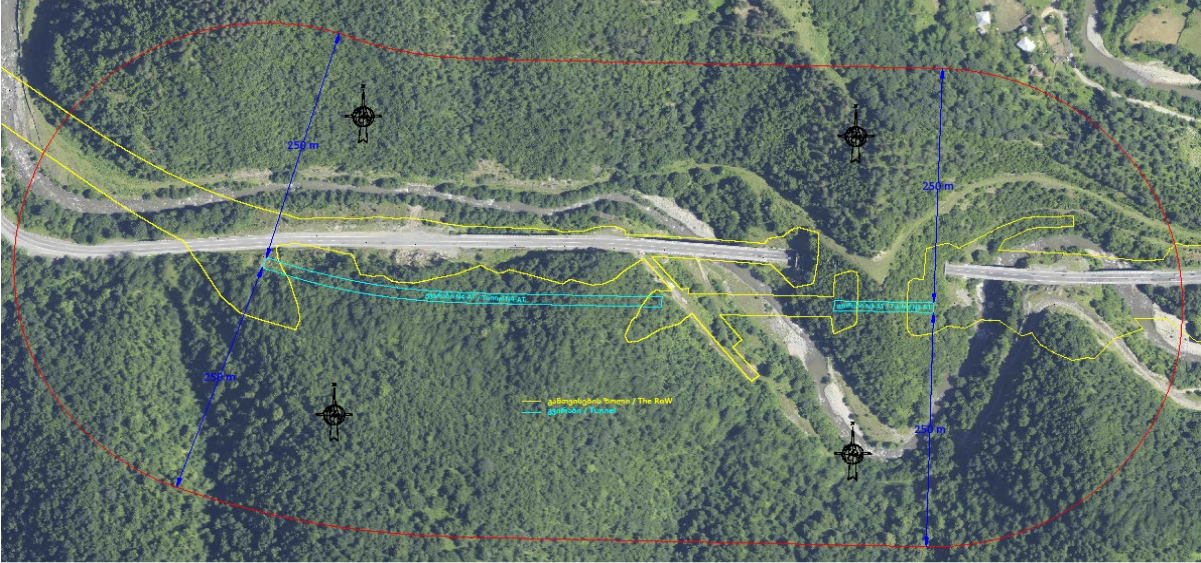


Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6

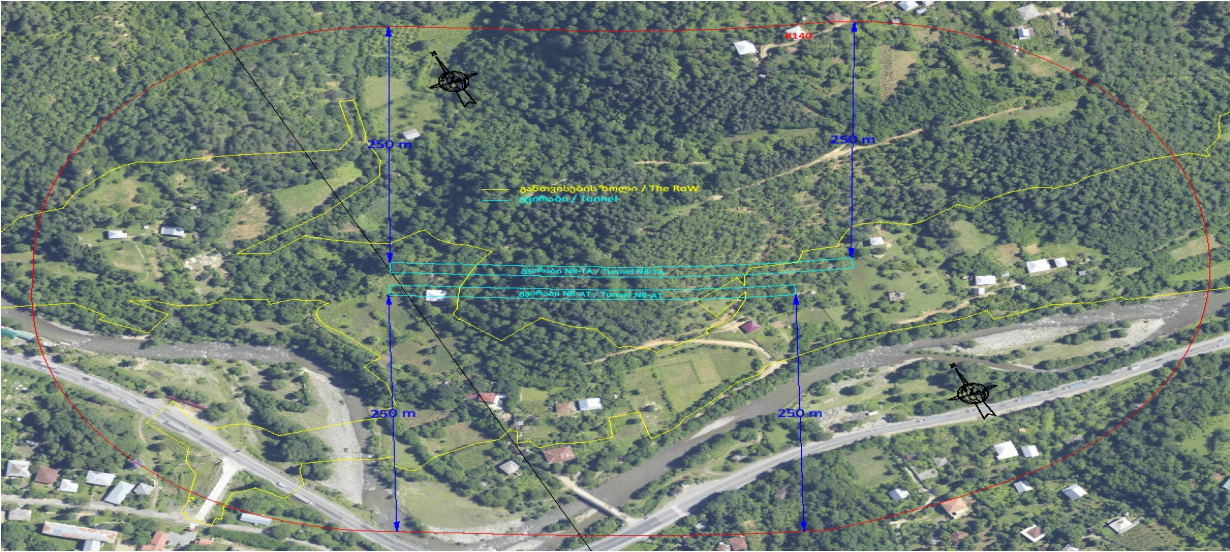


Figure 7

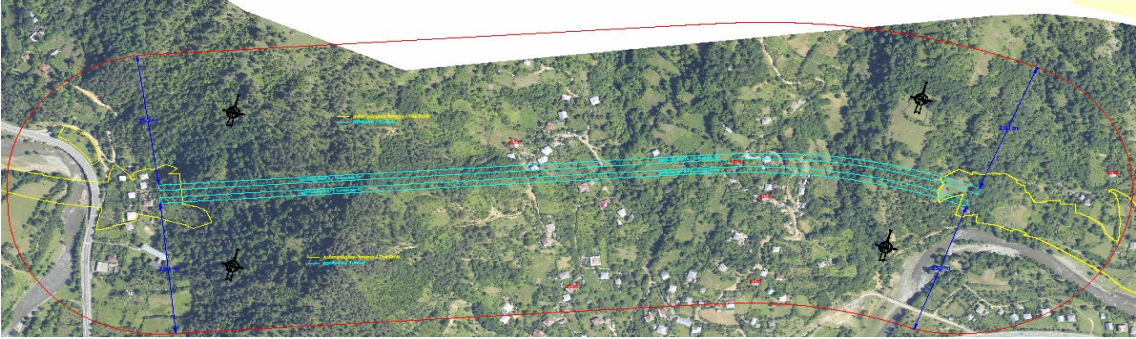
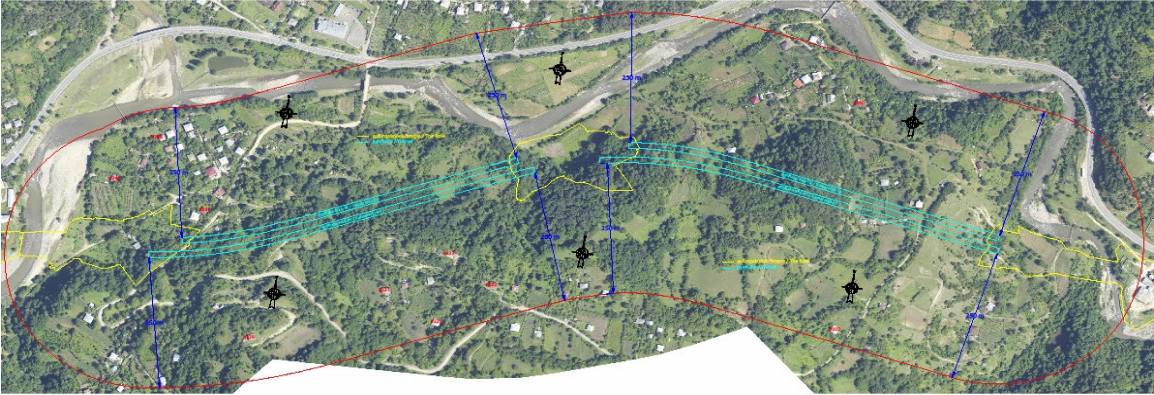


Figure 8



5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM & GRIEVANCE REDRESS STATUS

5.1 Consultation Participation & Grievance Redress Mechanism

79. 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 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.

5.2 Formation of Grievance Redress Committee

80. 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.

81. 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.

82. Grievance Redress Commission (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.

83. A Grievance Redress Committee (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).

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

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

85. RD received 36 grievances from the Aps up to reporting date. Here are following issues identified by complainants:

- Damage to Infrastructure/Assets
- Inclusion in LARP
- Loss of business
- Restriction or loss of access
- Compensation Rate
- HSE Concerns
- Restriction or loss of access and
- Other

86. From the 36 grievances 28 have been resolved (22 accepted and 6 rejected), while 8 grievances remain open/pending resolution. 16 APs submitted grievances for “Inclusion in LARP”, from which 14 have been resolved/closed (12 accepted and 2 rejected cases). RD team and the social/resettlement specialist from the contractor company are working to resolve the open grievances.

**Table 5-1-2: RD Complaints Log
(Total Grievances Received up to the End of Reporting Period July 2021)**

N	NATURE OF GRIEVANCES	NO OF TOTAL GRIEVANCES	RESULT	
			Open	Closed
1	Damage to Infrastructure/Assets	3	2	1
2	Inclusion in LARP	16	2	14
3	Loss of business	2	1	1
4	Other	5	2	3
5	Restriction or loss of access	1	0	1
6	Compensation Rate	6	0	6
7	HSE Concerns	2	1	1

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N	NATURE OF GRIEVANCES	NO OF TOTAL GRIEVANCES	RESULT	
			Open	Closed
8	Crop Compensation	1	0	1
	Total	36	8	28

87. UBM received 71 grievances from the Aps up to reporting date. Here are following issues identified by complainants:

- Damage to Infrastructure/Assets
- Inclusion in LARP
- Loss of business
- Restriction or loss of access
- Compensation Rate
- HSE Concerns
- Other

88. From the 71 grievances 41 have been resolved (36 accepted and 7 rejected), while 30 grievances remain open/pending resolution. Majority of grievances received (41 out of a total of 71) regarding claimed “Damage to infrastructure/Assets”, from which 27 have been resolved/closed (23 accepted and 4 rejected cases). 12 APs submitted grievances for “Inclusion in LARP”, from which 7 have been resolved/closed (6 accepted and 1 rejected cases). RD team and the social/resettlement specialist from the Construction Supervisor Contractor are working to resolve the open grievances.

**Table 5-2: UBM
(Total Grievances Received up to the End of Reporting Period July 2021)**

N	NATURE OF GRIEVANCES	NO OF TOTAL GRIEVANCES	RESULT	
			Open	Closed
1	Damage to Infrastructure/Assets	41	14	27
2	Inclusion in LARP	12	5	7
3	Loss of business	2	2	0
4	Other	1	0	1
5	Restriction or loss of access	14	8	6
6	HSE Concerns	1	1	0
	Total	71	30	41

Table 5-3: 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	1	1	0
2	Inclusion in LARP	1	0	1
3	Loss of business	1	1	0
4	HSE Concerns	1	1	0
5	Crop Compensation	1	0	1
	Total	5	3	2

Table 5-4: Summary of the grievances by category with status of Resolution received in UBM 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	12	Open-8 Tech.Hold-1	3
2	Inclusion in LARP	1	1	0
3	Restriction or loss of access	1	1	0
	Total	14	Open-10 Tech.Hold-1	3

89. 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 in the Annex 5 and the Representatives of Local Board (presented below in the Annex 6)

90. 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.

91. 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.).

92. 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 5.5: GRM Steps

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 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	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>

5.4 Issues Identified during Construction at Project Area

93. 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.

94. Those cases, which were not under the jurisdiction of Contractor, were referred to RD for timely & proper mitigations. Status of Issues Identified & current resolution status during the reporting period (Jan-June 2021) presented in table 3-2 and 3-3.

6 OTHER SAFEGUARDS COMPLIANCE ISSUES

6.1 Status of Recruitment/Mobilization of Safeguard Team

95. The CSC has the position of International and National Resettlement Specialist with their intermittent input of 13 months and 41 months, respectively. These Experts have been mobilized since November 2019(international) and since August 2019(national). They are assisting/supporting RDMRDI in the monitoring of LARP implementation and other social safeguards issues that arise about construction activities, especially in the context with the establishing of the campsite and batching plant, dumping area, and other required facilities to be set up before the construction work. Keeping in view the available and required the input of the expert, the National Resettlement Specialist works typically for five days each week while the International Resettlement Expert gives his inputs as and when needed.

96. Additionally, the RDMRDI has taken up on board the Resettlement Division & Resettlement Unit at the PIU level, and all the requisite positions are filled. The concerned officials are working since the beginning of the project to facilitate the APs in addressing their grievances related to the project activities. Project Social Safeguard Performance

97. From the beginning of the project implementation to 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 & 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 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.

6.2 Maintaining Core Labor Standard

98. According to report (June 2021) of the Contractor, here are the Employees of the contractor for F2 Project in 2021. (Table 5-1)

Table 6.1: Georgian and Foreign Employees

	January	February	March	April	May	June
Local	789	739	770	860	860	927
Foreign	268	268	281	395	395	401
Total	1057	1007	1051	1255	1255	1328

6.3 Child Labor in the Project Activities

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

6.4 Forced or Compulsory Labor

100. 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.

6.5 Discrimination in Respect to Employment

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

6.6 Health and Safety and HIV/AIDS Awareness Program

102. 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.

103. 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.

104. 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.

105. 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.

6.7 Accident Record Log

106. On the third of June 2021, the Tunnel ventilation pipes were damaged and needed to be replaced. In the process of replacement, the excavator bucket fall to the ground, because of it, the worker fall from the height also. The height is about 5 meters. As it happened, they immediately

called 112-ambulance service. Half an hour later, ambulance arrived and sent injured worker to the hospital for treatment.



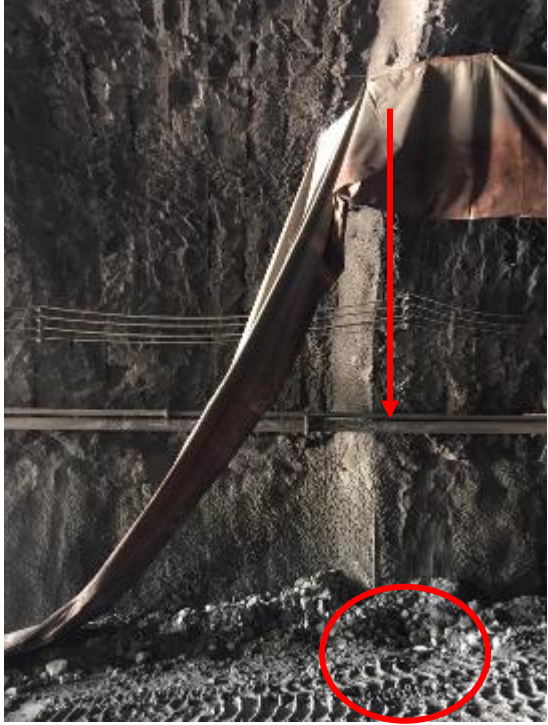
Accident location N7 Entrance of the Tunnel



Spoiled ventilation



An excavator used to work at heights



The place where the employee fell

7 CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

107. The Section F2 Khevi-Ubisa Road Project implementation is ongoing, where resettlement & safeguards compliance is an important and highly valued aspect.

108. The LARP implementation program started by RDMRDI in 2019. LARP and project conditionality is complying with provisions to monitor both internally & externally of the entire resettlement implementation. In this connection, LARP implementation compliance monitoring was conducted and prepared five CRs for the implementation completed parts of the road and in total 11,297 km of road has been handed over to the Contractor (99%). Only a small portion of remaining road alignments still under implementation (900 meter, 7 land plots). It is expected that implementation for this portion, will be completed in August 2021. Once implementation is completed, EMC will conduct their compliance monitoring activities within 6 month(s) to submit the CR6. This is the semi-annual SMR (covering the period of January-June 2021) prepared by the CSC for RDMRDI by the CSC's International Resettlement Specialist. Besides, monthly & quarterly progress monitoring report are regularly prepared and submitted by the NRS, since his mobilization in November 2019.

109. 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. Till 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 & project policy.

Annex 5: Grievance Redress Commission Members

№	Name of Member	Position
1.	Irakli Karseladze	Head of commission
2.	Salome Tsurtsunia	Deputy Head of the commission
3.	Levan Kupatashvili	Member of commission
4.	Giorgi Tsereteli	Member of commission
5.	Koba Gabunia	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.	Tinatin Kolbaia	Member of commission
14.	Davit Kaladze	Member of commission
15.	Davit Getsadze	Member of commission
16.	Pavle Gamkrelidze	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

Annex 6: 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
	Boriti Village		
3	Representative of Mayor in the territory unit of Boriti	Member	Badri Barbakadze
4	Representative of APs Boriti village	Member	Zurab Barbakadze
5	Representative of Women APs	Member	Khatuna Jobadze
6	Representative of Aps in Boriti village	Member	Giorgi Tsikarishvili
	Khunevi Village		
7	Representative of Mayor in the Khunevi territory unit	Member	Kakhaber Lomidze
8	Representative of APs in Khunevi village	Member	Merab Lomidze
9	Representative of Women APs in Khunevi village	Member	Mzia Lomidze
	Khevi Village		
10	Representative of the Mayor in Khevi territory unit	Member	Gela Kopadze
11	Representative of APs in Khevi territory unit	Member	Besarion Grigalashvili
12	Representative of Women APs of Khevi Village	Member	Nino Kakhidze