

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
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	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-ILs; December 19, 2008, Recognition of Property Ownership and other subsequent rules that refers stipulated in the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective of the Report

1. This Semi-Annual Social Safeguards Monitoring Report for East-West Highway (Khevi–Ubisa Section) Improvement Project in Georgia covers the period from July to December 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 second 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 district.

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 below:



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 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 of the project through regular site visits. Such consultations & meeting conducted with & assistance of the CSC, Contractors, EMC, RD, MRDI and relevant other 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 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) 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 Road Department (RD) of the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure (MRDI) of the Georgia has prepared Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) during feasibility stage was further updated/finalized in 2018 based on the detailed design 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. These updated LARP were approved by ADB in September 2018. These LARP is currently under implementation.

20. The LARP is based on detailed design and the requirements of the ADB Safeguards Policies Statement (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 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 the 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 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 to stipulations of the approved LARP.

24. RD allows commencement of civil works along the cleared segment of the ROW once the segment specific Compliance Reports (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

25. 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.

26. 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 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 prepare by EM.

28. This has been followed by preparation of LARP compliance monitoring reports (CR) by an External Monitoring Consultant (EMC), deployed by the RD, MRDI to comply the project policy. Till the reporting period, EMC prepared 4 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
Entire Section F2 covered under the approved LARP	n/a	n/a	0.0	12.5	12.5	Aug 2018
Compliance Report No1 (CR 1)	CR1	Segment 1	0.9	3.4	2.5	April 2019
	CR1	Segment 2	6.1	7.8	1.7	April 2019
Compliance Report No2 (CR 2)	CR2	Segment 3	9.8	11.8	2	July 2019
Compliance Report No3 (CR 3)	CR3	Segment 4	4.8	5.6	0.8	Dec 2019
Compliance Report No4 (CR4)	CR4	Segment 5	3.4	4.8	1.4	April 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	
Sub-total	4CRs	8 Segments	n/a	n/a	11.00	n/a

2.2 Conditions for Project Implementation

29. 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.

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- (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

30. 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 and CR 4.

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) CR1	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	
Segment 6 (km 5.8 - km 6.1) CR 4	20	8	73	32691	3	
Segment 7 (km 7.8 - km 8.8) CR 4	15	4	53	18481	6	
Segment 8 (km 9.0 - km 9.8) CR 4	95	31	136	102701	6	
Segment 9 (km 11.8 – km 11.9) CR 4	8	5	36	18977	1	
Sub-total	501	151	777	369899	41	8
Pending LAR activities	7	105	110	104615	10	33

31. Each Compliance Report 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.

32. 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.

33. 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 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 & Grievance Redress Mechanism

34. 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.

2.5 Cost and Financing

35. 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

36. 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 & 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.

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 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.

Table 3-1

Number of Land Plots	Percent
Total: 508	100%
Acquired: 501	99%

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 31 December 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(Km)
- 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 & 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. Those cases, which were not under the jurisdiction of Contractor, were referred to RD for timely & proper mitigations. Status of Issues Identified & Current of Resolution during the reporting period presented below in table 3-2 and 3-3.

(Second Half of 2020)

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

Table 3-2 RD Complaints Log

N	Nature of GRIEVANCES	NO OF TOTAL GRIEVANCES	RESULT	
			Open	Closed
1	Damage to Infrastructure/Assets	2	2	0
2	Inclusion in LARP	15	4	11
3	Loss of business	1	1	0
4	Other	5	2	3
5	Restriction or loss of access	1	0	0
6	Compensation Rate	6	0	6
7	HSE Concerns	1	0	1
8	Restriction or loss of access	1	0	1
	Total	31	9	22

Table 3-3 UBM (ULUSLARARASI BIRLESMIS MUSAYIRLER) Log

N	Nature of Grievances	No of Total GRIEVANCES	RESULT	
			Open	Closed
1	Damage to Infrastructure/Assets	27	8	19
2	Inclusion in LARP	11	4	7
3	Loss of business	2	2	0
4	Other	1	0	1
5	Restriction or loss of access	13	7	6
	Total	54	23	31

Table 3-4: Summary of the Grievances by Category with Status of Resolution Received in RD During the Reporting Period (01.07.20 – 31.12.20)

N	Nature of Grievances	No of TOTAL GRIEVANCES	RESULT	
			Open	Closed
1	Damage to Infrastructure/Assets	1	1	0
2	Inclusion in LARP	1	1	0
3	Loss of business	1	1	0
	Total	3	3	0

Table 3-4: Summary of the grievances by category with status of Resolution received in UBM during the Reporting Period (01.07.20 – 31.12.20)

N	Nature of GRIEVANCES	NO OF TOTAL GRIEVANCES	RESULT	
			Open	Closed
1	Damage to Infrastructure/Assets	12	8	4

July 2020

Visit the site to investigate the deterioration of the technical condition of the access road to the local settlement during the construction project.



Visit the site to discuss the issue raised in the statement of [REDACTED], a citizen received form the Department, regarding the destruction of perennial plants in his use during the construction process, which were located outside the development. As well as the deterioration of the access road to his plot of land



Visit to the site, village. Regarding the issue of damaging the fence of [REDACTED]



A population survey was conducted by the subcontractor company “CRRC”, the main purpose of which is to investigate the impact of the project on the local population, both at the stage of construction and at the stage of completion of construction. In particular, changes in the financial income of the population, the source of income, the route of movement, the time of movement etc.



Visit to the site to study the issue raised in the statement of ██████████, a citizen received from the Department, regarding the damage to the building (block fence and parking lot) owned by her as a result of vibration caused during the construction of the project



Visit to the site to discuss the issue raised in the statement of [redacted], a citizen received from Department, regarding the extension of the power transmission line over a private land plot by contractor during the construction of the project.



Visit to the site to investigate the issue of damage to a shopping shed owned by citizen [redacted]



September 2020

Visit the site to study the issue of blocking the water main used by the locals ([redacted])



Visit the site to explore the issue of damage to the fence of local resident’s private land fence



Visit the site , in order to study the issue raised in the joint statement of the local population living in Khunevi, which refers to the obstruction of foreign trade for the population as a result of the start of construction of the project.



October 2021

Visit the site to investigate the issue of damage to the concrete reservoir used by the population as a result of the explosive works carried out during the construction of the N6 tunnel





Visit the site to explore the issue of blocking one of the access roads to the local settlement in the process of arranging the western portal of tunnel N6



Visit the site to measure the noise, vibration and dust impact during construction work on a restaurant owned by the family of a local resident (Gia Gogoladze) with appropriate equipment provided by subcontractor DG Consulting.



November 2020

Visit the site to study the issue of blocking one of the access roads to the local settlement in the process of arranging the eastern portal of the N6 tunnel.



Visit the site , as a result of the excavation works of the N9 tunnel, to study the issue of drinking water drainage of seven families living in the vicinity of the mentioned tunnel.



Visit the site to study the issue raised in the statement of [REDACTED], a citizen received from the Road Department, which concerns the flooding of his agricultural land as a result of the temporary narrowing of the Dzirula River during the construction process.



December 2020

Visit the site to study the issue raised in the statement of [REDACTED], a citizen received from the Roads Department of Georgia. Which refers to the need for construction planned within the project . The issue of possible flooding of his agricultural land as a result of the expected narrowing of the Dzirula riverbed.



Visit the site to study the issue raised in the statement of [REDACTED], citizens received from the Department, regarding the excavation of their agricultural land plots in the process of arranging the western portal of the N2 tunnel.





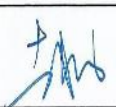

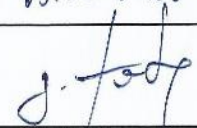


Public Consultations





August 2020

Meeting with the local population, which is approved by the representatives of Road Department, the Supervision Company, the Contractor Company, the local municipality, and the villages affected by the project. During the meeting was presented general information on the construction of the road project. The locals were informed about the contact information of the social specialists of the engineer and the contractor. The local population had chance to express their opinion. One of the citizens reported blocking the aqueduct in his possession, to which a corresponding response was made later.



 <small>ROAD DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA</small> <small>საგზაო დეპარტამენტი</small>		 <small>ULUSLARARASI BIRLESMIS MÜHÜRLEZLER</small> <small>ULUSLARARASI MÜHÜRLEZLER A.Ş.</small>		MINUTES OF MEETING		 		
		Khevi-Ubisa Section - F2 (E60 Highway Route)						
		Community Consultation Meeting						
PLACE :	HNRB Conferece Room		SUBJECT :	Grievance Redress Mechanism		NO : 253	DATE : 3-Aug-2020	
ATTENDANCES								
NO	ROAD DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA		UBM		HUNAN ROAD			
1	Giorgi Kaadze		Temur Udzilauri		Wen Liang			
2	Nodar Agniashvili		Joni Gelashvili		Zhenjun Xu			
3	Mikheil Ujmajuridze				Gizo Kukavadze			
4	Giorgi Gvaramadze				Gocha Kopadze			
5	Nino Gergedava				Levan Inashvili			
6	Ekaterine Purtseladze				Dadashi Kukhalashvili			
7	Natia Kapanadze							
AGENDA OF THE MEETING						Agenda No	Date	
1	Introduction of the participants							
2	Brief review of the Project							
3	Functioning of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)							
4	Questions/Answer Session							
REPRESENTATIVES		CONTRACTOR		ENGINEER		EMPLOYER		
NAME, SURNAME		XIANGYANG DAI (P.M)		FETHI ERDEM (T.L)		GIORGI KAADZE (P.M)		
DATE		03.08.2020		03.08.2020		03.08.2020		
SIGNATURE								
						TOTAL PAGES	2	

Semi-annual Monitoring Report (July-December 2020): Section F2 (Khevi-Ubisa)

				MINUTES OF MEETING		 	
				Khevi-Ubisa Section - F2 (E60 Highway Route)			
				Community Consultation Meeting			
PLACE :	HNRB Conferece Room		SUBJECT :	Grievance Redress Mechanism		NO : 253	DATE : 3-Aug-2020
DESCRIPTION OF THE MEETING							
<p>The consultation meeting which was held on the 3rd of August, 2020 was organized with the cooperation of UBM and Gender specialist of the Roads Department of Georgia. The date and time of the meeting were concluded with the representatives of the Roads Department of Georgia and the head of Kharagauli Municipality. The meeting was attended by local residents living along with the Khevi-Ubisa road construction project. The invited persons from the Roads Department, head of Sakrebulo of Kharagauli municipality, representatives of the mayor in the affected villages, representatives of the Engineer, representatives of the Contractor also attended the meeting. The number of local residents in total 26, among 17 was women and 9 men. The local residents were informed regarding the date, time, location and agenda of the meeting through the public announcement published through the websites and social media of local government and local media. Representatives of the mayor have been involved in the community mobilization process as well. Women were encouraged to attend the consultation meeting and to present their needs or concerns. The announcement link can be reached on the following links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://kharagaulinews.gov.ge/soxbcmqj8n/page/1012/soxbcmqj8n/page/1012 • https://www.facebook.com/101649523261384/posts/3135904446502528/?d=n • http://chemikharagauli.com/?p=40284&fbclid=IwAR1VtkNWthBJ8H4IBPCu9AF7pg7Em1NQdtwmFviCehmF7s3FB09Rf8yl8Co#X1HdHnkzY2x <p>The purpose of the meeting was to present information about the ongoing road construction for local residents of Kharagauli municipality that are living alongside the construction itself. To receive their feedbacks, any concerns or needs in the road construction process. Mr. Joni Gelashvili (UBM Social Specialist) was the moderator of the meeting and had presented information about the road construction project, ongoing activities, upcoming steps and expected results of the Khevi-Ubisa road construction project. As well as, he informed attendance about the grievance redress mechanism, what are the steps, how it works, how it can be used by local residents. The contact information of Social specialists was shared, so all local residents have information whom to address if there will be any issues or concerns. The participants had the opportunity to express their opinions, ask questions, receive answers and log complaints during the meeting. The head of Sakrebulo, Ms. Manana Barbaqadze expressed her gratitude toward the Engineer and Contractor, since they have close cooperation with the municipality and issues or problems that declare from locals are addressed in the timely manner. Moreover, the Contractor company, as a part of the social responsibility of the company has contributed to locals some first necessity of products during the Covid 19 outbreak.</p> <p>The resident of village Vertkivchala Ms. Nato Tsitskishvili raised the issue of blocked underground culvert, caused by the arranged embankment along the river Rikotula. Ms. Nato has outlined this issue during the meeting. Decision makers who were presented in the meeting were informed and further examination of this issue was planned. The meeting was covered by local media and shared various webpages or social media. Links can be reached on the following links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.facebook.com/837922732933685/posts/3231086270285974/?d=n • https://www.facebook.com/101649523261384/posts/3155715344521438/?d=n <p>The photo reflecting the meeting is annexed below.</p>							

4 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM & 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. 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.

46. 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).

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

Representatives of Local Board:

Table 4-1

No	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 & 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.

Steps	Process
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>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.</p>
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).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 OTHER COMPLIANCE ISSUES

5.1 Maintaining Core Labor Standard

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

Table 5-1

Georgian		Chinese	
697 male	15 female	253 male	8 female

5.2 Child Labor in the Project Activities

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

5.3 Forced or Compulsory Labor

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

ACCIDENTS, INCIDENT, NEAR MISS, FIRST AID, LT I - Logbook

Table 5-2 Description of Accident 21.07.2020

Description of Accident
<p>Davit Barbakadze carried out the activities assigned to him, as well as engineering markings on the wall of the 10th tunnel, which is located in the village Sakasria, Kharagauli Municipality.</p> <p>In order to mark the wall of the tunnel, the injured person and another employee (Gocha Barbakadze) were instructed to climb the working platform at the height of the tunnel and mark the locations.</p>
<p>██████████ and (██████████) climbed the platform of the tunnel, placed themselves on the third (3) level, after climbing, several minutes later, during the work process the two (2) pieces of large stone suddenly fell from the tunnel wall and fell on the left side of the platform about two (2) meters from ██████████, as a result of the stone fall, Gocha Barbakadze fled and was placed in the inner part of the platform, and ██████████ started moving in the right direction along the platform, in order to avoid a falling stone collision, during the movement, Davit Barbakadze did not notice how he approached the vulnerable edge and suddenly fell off the platform.</p>
<p>██████████ took the injured employee out of the tunnel to a safe location. The injured employee himself contacted the 112 rescue service and provided information about the incident. The injured person underwent diagnostic examinations : Computed tomography of the head and brain, traumatologist’s Consultation, blood group, Blood Rhesus Factor, chest</p> <p>An open bleeding wound appeared on the right side of the scalp, which was processed and sutured by a surgeon.</p>



#10 Tunnel/ Accident place



Fragments of fallen stone



The place of the fallen



Place of fall



I. General Description

60. On 10/31/2020, a general election was held in Georgia. All Georgian employees of the Contractor participated in the election. Seeing that the large-scale personnel movement has brought a huge risk of infection, the Contractor has decided to carry out the novo coronavirus PCR nucleic acid test on all employees in batches after October 31, to ensure the health and property of all employees and a better organization of construction work. A total of 1400 people were planned to be tested.

Results of PCR Testing for Corona Virus

PCR Testing Date	Number of Tested Persons	Number of Confirmed Cases of Coronavirus
01.11.2020	103	2
05.11.2020	456	1
09.11.2020	478	8
11.11.2020	230	3
13.11.2020	126	4

6 SAFEGUARDS COMPLIANCE STATUS

6.1 Status of Recruitment/Mobilization of Safeguard Team

61. CSC Consultants mobilized national social 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 & Resettlement Unit at the PIU level with requisite officers & staffs from beginning of the project to carry out & support to implement resettlement & rehabilitation of APs and other safeguards issues of the project covering total project implementation periods.

6.2 Project Social Safeguard Performance

62. 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.

7 CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

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

64. 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 four 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 meters, 7 land plots). It is expected that implementation for this portion, will also be completed July 2021 Once implementation is completed, EMC will conduct their compliance monitoring activities within Month(s) to submit their CR5. Hopefully, in the next semi -annual report, which will be due in July 2021 it will be possible to incorporate total picture of the LARP implementation status.

65. This is the Semi -Annual Social Monitoring Report (covering the period of July-Dec 2020) prepared by the CSC Consultant for RDMRDI by the CSC's International Resettlement Specialist. Besides, monthly and quarterly progress monitoring report are regularly producing and submitting by the NRS, since his mobilization in March 2018.

66. 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 and project policy.