

Social Monitoring Report

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

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and the Asian Development Bank.

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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
EMC	External Monitoring Consultant
ETCIC	Eurasian Transport Corridor Investment Center
GEL	Georgian Lari
GoG	Government of Georgia
GRC	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	Households
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IA	Implementing Agency
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IP	Indigenous People
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
LAR	Land Acquisition and 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
ROW	Right-of-Way
SASSMR	Semi Annual Social Safeguard Monitoring Report
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Carriageway	The part of the road that is available for traffic. It does not include the shoulders.
Construction Limit	The maximum extent of the area in which the contractor may work.
Corridor of Impact	This is the area that is likely to be physically affected by the construction, including locations adjacent to the actual construction that may be affected by noise, vibration, etc.
Cut-off-Date	The completion date of the census of project-displaced persons is usually considered the cut-off date. A cut-off date is normally established by the borrower government procedures that establish the eligibility for receiving compensation and resettlement assistance by the project displaced persons. In the absence of such procedures, the borrower/client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility.
Displaced Persons	In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Eminent domain	The right of the state using its sovereign power to acquire land for public purposes. National law establishes which public agencies have the prerogative to exercise eminent domain.
Encroachers	People who have trespassed onto Public/ Private/ Community land to which they are not authorized. If such people arrived before the entitlements cut-off date, they are eligible for compensation
Entitlements	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation, which are due to displaced persons, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Expropriation	Process whereby a public authority, usually in return for compensation, requires a person, household, or community to relinquish rights to land that it occupies or otherwise use.
Formation Width	The outer boundary of the construction including the embankment (if any).
Household	A household is a group of persons who commonly live together with common incomes and take their meals from a common kitchen.
Income Restoration	Re-establishing productive livelihood of the displaced persons to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than that earned by the displaced persons before the resettlement.

indigenous People	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	Land and/or asset loss, which results in a reduction of livelihood level. These losses have to be compensated for so that no person is worse off than they were before the loss of land and/or assets.
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).
Physical Displacement	Means relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions or land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Meaningful Consultation	is a process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) gender-inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
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.
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.

Pavement Width	Generally understood to be the width of the carriageway, but may include the shoulders if these are sealed.
Replacement Cost	Replacement cost involves replacing an asset at a cost prevailing at the time of its acquisition. This includes fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs, and any other applicable payments, if any. Depreciation of assets and structures should not be taken into account for replacement cost. Where there are no active market conditions, replacement cost is equivalent to delivered cost of all building materials, labor cost for construction, and any transaction or relocation costs.
Security of Tenure	Protection of resettled persons from forced evictions at resettlement sites. Security of tenure applies to both titled and non-titled displaced persons.
Severely Affected Household	include those AHs (i) losing 10% or more than 10% of their productive assets/income generating which is the total land holding of the AH compared to the affected land by the project, (ii) physically displaced HH and (iii) households losing commercial/business establishments.
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.
Vulnerable Household	Households with an average per capita income below poverty line are considered vulnerable and are entitled to get the vulnerability allowance. It also includes very poor, women headed household, old aged and handicapped.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1. This Semi-annual Social Safeguards Monitoring Report (SASSMR) has been prepared for the East-West Highway Improvement Project (Khevi–Ubisa Section) in Georgia. The report covers the LARP implementation progress achieved during the period from July to December 2021. The progress presented in the report highlights disbursement of compensation to displaced persons (DP), community consultations, grievance redress mechanism and resolution of complaints, lessons learned and the recommendations for continued safeguards compliance and further improvement for the next stage of the program.

1.1 Background Information

2. The Government of Georgia is endeavoring to make Georgia a regional and logistics hub and more attractive for businesses. The East West Highway (EWH), stretching 410 km from Sarpi on the Black Sea, at the border with Turkey, through the center of the country to the capital Tbilisi and on to the border with Azerbaijan, is the main inter-regional and international route between western and eastern Georgia, as well as its neighboring countries. Representing about 2% of Georgia's road network and one fourth of its international roads, the EWH serves 8,000 to 10,000 vehicles per day and carries over 60 percent of the country's international trade. In anticipation of admission of Georgia to the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) program in 2016, the EWH will be an integral part of one of the six key CAREC corridors providing the shortest transit link to connect Central Asia with Europe and East Asia. In light of the traffic growth on EWH, the high percentage of truck traffic, and the difficult terrain and resulting geometric profiles, capacity expansion of the current 2-lane mountainous section between Chumateleti and Argveta is crucial to realizing full potential of the EWH with improvements to the highway either completed or underway on each side of this section. Therefore, the Government has requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and several other development partners to finance the remaining bottleneck sections (Chumateleti–Argveta) on the EWH.

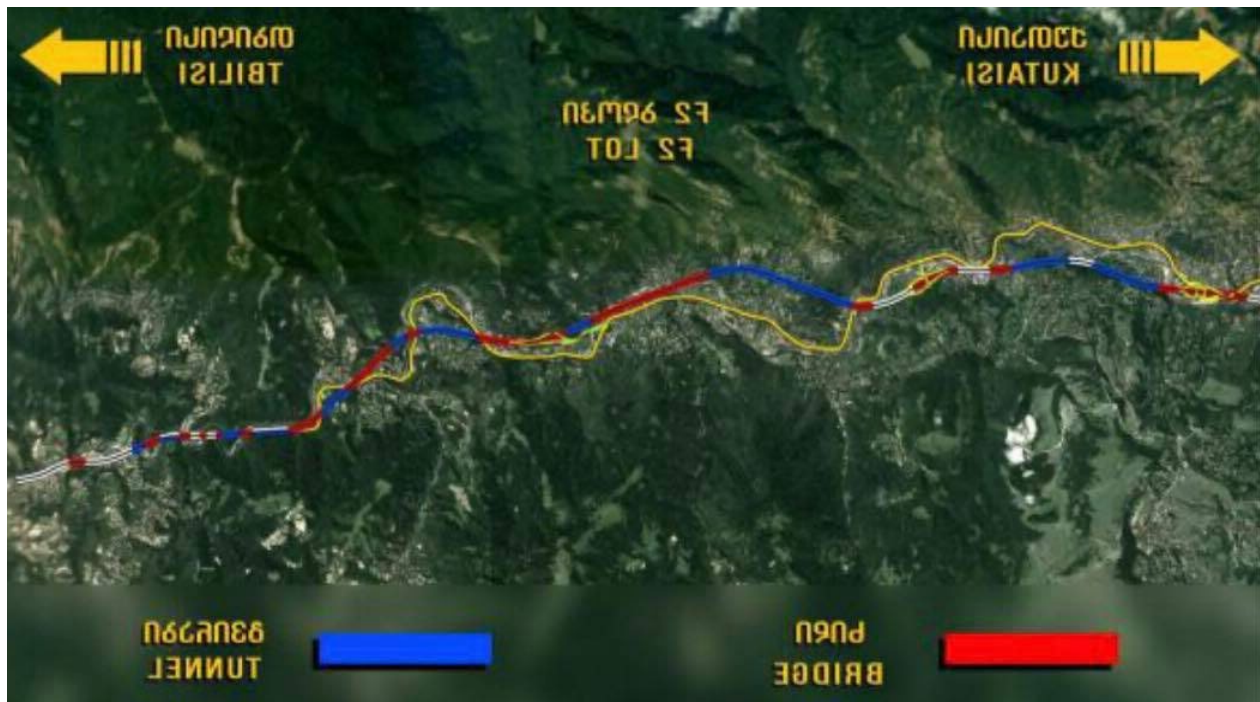
3. The proposed bottleneck section (Khevi–Ubisa) improvement for ADB financing requires the construction of 12.2 km in length, 35 bridges (8.300 m), 3 interchanges (one shared with the F3 section and one with the F1); 13 tunnels (9.133 mt) out of which 2 to be rehabilitated, 4 new single way and 7 double ways other than necessary culverts for ensuring services and all other connected roads. The average width of this roads Right-of-Way (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.

4. The project is located in the Imereti Region and starts at the end of Section F1 of the corridor of Highway 60 at km 8+750. 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). Imereti occupies a territory of approximately 6,552 km² (9.4 percent of Georgia area) and consists of 12 administrative districts. 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. 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. 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.

5. 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.

Figure 1: Location Map of the F2 Project Area



1.2 Overview of the LARP and Associated Impacts

6. The Roads Department (RD) of the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure (MRDI) of Georgia prepared the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) during the feasibility stage was further updated/finalized in 2018 based on the detailed engineering design into an implementation ready LARP fulfilling the requirements of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009). This LARP was prepared for 12.5 km-long Khevi-Ubisa Road (the Project). The land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) related impacts of this section are summarized below:

7. **Affected land.** Road Impact along this road section entails 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 remaining 495 land parcels (474,415 sq. m.) are privately owned and/ or possessed.
8. The 508 land parcels (about 479763 sq. area) 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.
9. **Cropping area.** The project impacted on 335746 sq.m of agricultural land. This area subdivided by crop and relative number of plots is as follows: a) beans sq.m 41157 on 62 plots, b) corn 47277sq.m 67 plots, c) pumpkin 17785 sq.m 15 plots and other vegetables.
10. **Impacted trees.** A total of 69,346 trees were affected owing to the project implementation.
11. **Building structures.** Under the impact of this project there were 307 buildings which demolished during the construction of the road. Of these 307 Buildings, 52 residential houses, 247 are auxiliary buildings and 5 are commercial buildings.
12. **Business losses.** The AH affected by business losses are 3, the employees affected by loss of jobs are 6. In one affected bakery and shop works only owner of the business.
13. **Community assets.** Under the impact of the project there will be affected community center of the Khevi village and three football/basketball playgrounds and auxiliary building of kinder garden in Boriti.
14. **Impact severity.** 202 AHs will be severely affected due to loss of more than 10% of income producing land or income
15. **Vulnerable people.** These are particularly disadvantaged households who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of land acquisition. and resettlement. These are: (i) female-headed households with and/or without dependents; (ii) disabled household heads; (iii) poor households as defined by the official poverty line; (iv) elderly households with no means of support; (v) households without security of tenure; (vi) cultural or ethnic minorities; and (vii) refugees or internally displaced people. The vulnerable AHs affected by the Project are 41. These include 25 Poor AHs, 10 AHs with disabled persons, and 6 lonely pensioners.
16. **Temporary impacts.** 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 on public land.
17. **Gender and resettlement.** The project impact extends to 429 male and 458 female APs.

18. **Project categorization.** The project impacts are deemed significant as 213 AHs APs are losing 10% or more of their income-generating resources. The project impacts are reported on 307 buildings, i.e., 52 residential houses, 247 are auxiliary buildings and 5 are commercial buildings. Also, 202 AHs are severely affected. Therefore, the project has been categorized as A for Involuntary Resettlement (IR).

19. **Indigenous Peoples.** An assessment of impact on indigenous peoples was undertaken in accordance with ADB’s Safeguard Requirements 3 of SPS 2009. The project will not affect People classifiable as IP under SPS 2009 and the Project will not trigger the ADB’s policy on IP.

1.3 Summary Impact of LARP

20. The following table 1-1 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 CR 5. These compliance reports are approved in May 2019, July 2019, January 2020, April 2020, and August 2020, respectively.

21. The CR 6 is under preparation. The CR 6 will be submitted to ADB for the next reporting period (middle of February 2022).

Table 1-1

Description	No of Land plots	No of AHs	No of APs	Impacted Area (sq. m.)	AH with Physical Relocation	Vulnerable APs
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	7
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	52,649	5	5
Segment 6 (km 5.8 - km 6.1) CR 4	20	8	73	32,691	3	2
Segment 7 (km 7.8 - km 8.8) CR 4	15	4	53	18,481	6	0
Segment 8 (km 9.0 - km 9.8) CR 4	95	31	136	10,270	6	8
Segment 9 (km 11.8 – km	8	5	36	18,977	1	1

Description	No of Land plots	No of AHs	No of APs	Impacted Area (sq. m.)	AH with Physical Relocation	Vulnerable APs
11.9) CR 4						
Segment 10 (km 5.6 – km 5.8) CR 5	42	25	54	31,705	8	3
Segment 11 (km 8.8 – km 9.0) CR 5	38	36	56	3,790	2	2
Segment 12 (km 11.9 – km 12.5) CR 5	32	19	15	12,084	4	3
Sub-total	501	231	792	325,047	51	39
Pending LAR activities	7	25	95	149,467	0	2

22. **Resettlement budget.** Total cost of resettlement is USD8,974,874. Official exchange rate for 17 May 2018, USD1 = GEL2.43 (<https://www.nbg.gov.ge/index.php?m=582&lng=eng>). RD was responsible for finding the project related funding and arranged the required budgets through the Ministry of finance. Land compensation value has been determined by independent evaluator. Land plots have been divided in 4 categories based on their location and usage. The compensation cost of structures is determined by considering all costs necessary for reconstruction of the same building, with current market prices of construction materials. Following approval of LARP, finances were provided to the EA before the disbursement of compensation to APs as per approved LARP. An agreement is signed with the legalized APs of lands indicating that they accept the compensation proposed to them. If an AP does not sign the contract, RD initiate expropriation proceedings on the case. Based on the decision of the court, RD deposits the full compensation amount to the special bank account of the Notary Public or the amount is transferred on the presented account number of the AP.

2. INTERNAL SOCIAL SAFEGUARD MONITORING

23. LARP activities under the Project are being monitored by RD with assistance of Construction Supervision Consultants (CSC). The CSC has mobilized and started their activities on 19 August 2019. The responsibility of the CSC Social Specialists (one international and one national) is to monitor the LARP related and other social safeguards issues covering the total project implementation periods on behalf of the RDMRDI and to produce monitoring reports periodically for the RDMRDI to submit to ADB in addition to monthly and quarterly reports, as well.

24. The RD has the responsibility to carry out periodic monitoring of ongoing construction work, LARP implementation and other social safeguards aspects of the project and provide monitoring reports to ADB on semiannual basis. The reports are prepared by RD with assistance of CSC and submitted to ADB for review and acceptance. This SASSMR has been prepared to comply with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 and safeguard requirements of the loan agreement. The SASSMR covers the LARP and construction implementation period from July to December 2021.

2.1 Objective and Scope of Monitoring

25. This internal SASSMR presents the safeguards implementation and management progress, coordination and consultations efforts made to mobilize and assist the DPs for receiving payment of compensation and redress of any grievances. This report presents the implementation progress on the following social safeguards aspects of the project and LARP:

- (i) The construction work is under progress in the existing Section F2 (Khevi–Ubisa). RD has instructed the contractor to keep the work limited to the existing ROW and do not undertake any construction activity in the adjacent sections containing LAR impacts until further order from RD.
- (ii) Delivery of compensation for assets and entitled allowances to the unpaid DPs who show-up their documentation;
- (iii) Efforts made to address construction related emerging LAR issues;
- (iv) Activities and actions for the compensation of payment to the DPs with which efforts were implemented by recording additional documentation as required under ADB's Guidance Notes of Handling of Compensation Cases with Legal and Administrative Impediments
- (v) Community consultation and information dissemination activities performed for compensation disbursement and assessment on achievement of LARP objectives;
- (vi) Updates on recording, and handling/resolving grievances;
- (vii) Employment data of DPs and local community who got opportunity in the road construction work; and
- (viii) Recommend actions to improve disbursement of compensation and entitled allowances to achieve the LARP objectives.

26. The major objective of this SASSMR is to analyze the implementation status of the LARP and other associated social safeguards issues including handing over the road's ROW to start construction of the road.

27. The ultimate objectives of the monitoring report are to:

- (i) verify status of resettlement implementation for the project that complies with the approved LARP;
- (ii) verify status of up-to-date compensation payment to APs;
- (iii) verify implication of grievance redress mechanism to solve AP 's grievances & status of grievances received from the APs/local people so far;
- (iv) 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.; and
- (v) Verify social safeguards compliance aspects during the construction.

2.2 Monitoring Indicators Used for SASSMR

28. The following monitoring indicators have been used in the preparation of this SASSMR:

- (i) Information campaign and consultation with DPs.
- (ii) Status of structures compensation.

- (iii) Relocation of DPs.
- (iv) Payments for loss of income.
- (v) Status of payment for resettlement and rehabilitation allowances.
- (vi) Status of payment for the community assets.
- (vii) Status of payment for the government assets.
- (viii) Income restoration activities; and
- (ix) Ensure gender mitigation measures in the LARP are adhered to during implementation.
- (x) social safeguards compliance issues during the construction

2.3 Methodology Followed for SASSMR

29. The monitoring has been conducted mostly relying on the project documents LARP, CRs, monthly reports, previous Semiannual monitoring report and compliance reports etc. through review & analyze, compilation of necessary data from aforesaid documents. In addition, CSC national social safeguards consultant also had conducted consultations/meetings among the APs and other project stakeholders through regular site visits. Such consultations and 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 SASSMR document in a cumulative manner.

3. IMPLEMENTATION OF LARP

30. The LARP implementation is in progress since its approval (September 2018) from ADB. RD allowed the commencement of civil works along the cleared segments of the ROW once the segment specific CR is approved by the ADB. This section-by-section approach has been widely exercised by RD to avoid construction in ongoing LAR sections, stoppage of civil works and for the smooth functioning of project activities. The physical construction activities of the Khevi-Ubisa F2 Section started in February 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.

31. The table 3-1 and table 3-3 below provide brief information on segments covered under the compliance reports up to date prepared by External Monitoring consultant (EMC). As of the reporting period, EMC prepared 5 CRs (see table 3-1 & table 3-2).

Table 3-1: Status of LARP Implementation

Number of Land Plots	Percent
Total: 508	100%
Acquired: 501	98,6%
Under expropriation: 4	0.7%
To be acquired 3	0.69%

3.1 Additional Land Acquisition

32. The additional land of 8191 sqm. is acquired and identified during the construction stage of the project. The land belongs to 6 land owners and among the total, 3 land plots are lying open and 3 land plots are with the building structures (houses). The RD acquired the land through the negotiated settlement and contract agreement have been signed between the two parties. The information regarding the location, size, date of agreement and amount of compensation of the land is discussed in the below Table 3-2. The land compensation has been disbursed to these land owners including the payment of vulnerability and impact severity allowances (where applicable). However, the additional impacts required a formal documentation in the form of an addendum or the additional impacts will be validated and reported in the relevant compliance report. The compliance report will also validate the additional impacts (if any) on the 10 buildings existed adjacent to ROW. A baseline survey was already conducted for all 112 buildings. These buildings are located near the ROW and are on possible risks due to ongoing construction/vibration activities. The baseline data is monitored regularly by the contractor (under the supervision of CSC) to assess the impacts of vibration/construction on these buildings. The impacts were not found during the routine monitoring however, the owners of 10 buildings (out of 112 already surveyed buildings) logged the complaints that their buildings are impacted (deteriorated) due to vibration activity. To confirm these impacts, a 3rd party monitoring Consultants (comprised on the technical/engineers) will be arranged in 2022 and in case of any impacts, the mitigation measures will be proposed.

Table 3-2: Detail of Additional Land Plot

Land Plot #	Date of Contract Agreement	Compensation Amount (GEL)	Area (Sq.m)
#1	28.07.2021	143925.00	410
#2	28.07.2021	52235.00	1323.00
#3	30.07.2021	141798.00	1576.00
#4	05.10.2021	10262.00	1387.00
#5	05.10.2021	10419.00	1315.00
#6	05.10.2021	17859.00	2180.00

33. “The land acquisition and resettlement related activities in regard to these additional impacts will be verified and reported in the relevant CR along with pending 7 land plots currently under implementation”.

34. There are pending payment for 4 Land Plots (0.2%) under expropriation and 3 land plots (1%) are to be acquired. The land acquisition is under process and RD intends to complete all land plot acquisition until the next reporting period (July 2022).

3.2 Status of Land Acquisition

35. RD is doing its utmost to complete the land acquisition of remaining 7 land plots. The status of 7 land plots is discussed as under:

- (i) The expropriation of two (2) land plots under Km 3+000 – 4+000 was ongoing by Dec 2021. The process will be completed in Jan 2022.
- (ii) Regarding land plot #251 under the Km 6+700 to Km 6+800, the hearing was held by the Court. The Judge upheld the request of RD for expropriation. Now the written judgment is being prepared. Tentative timeline of completion – April 15, 2022.
- (iii) Land plot #249 under the Km 6+700 to Km 6+800; the hearing was also held by the Court. The Judge upheld the request of RD for expropriation. Now the written judgment is being prepared. Tentative timeline of completion – April 15, 2022.
- (iv) Land plot #130-1 – (Km 4+000 – 4+100). Negotiations are being in process. Tentative timeline of completion is January 2022. (If negotiations do not appear successfully, expropriation process will be proceeded).
- (v) Land plot #364-1 (Km 1+190 – 1+200); Negotiations are being in process. Tentative timeline of completion is July 2022. (If negotiations do not appear successful, expropriation process will be proceeded).
- (vi) Land Plot #361 is under minimization (Km 1+180 – Km 1+190).

36. The detail impacts of the land acquisition in term of above land assets, vulnerability and impacts severity will be validated in the next compliance report to be submitted in July 2022.

Table 3-3 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 Contractor
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	May 2019	Handed over
	CR1	Segment 2	6.1	7.8	1.7	May 2019	Handed over
Compliance Report No2 (CR 2)	CR2	Segment 3	9.8	11.8	2	July 2019	Handed over
Compliance Report No3 (CR 3)	CR3	Segment 4	4.8	5.6	0.8	January 2020	Handed over
	CR4	Segment 5	3.4	4.8	1.4	April 2020	Handed over
	CR4	Segment 6	5.8	6.1	0.3		

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 Contractor
Compliance Report No4 (CR4)	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 No5 (CR5)	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	

3.3 Conditions for Project Implementation

37. 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.

38. 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.

39. Expropriation of land through eminent domain will not be applied unless approach for acquisition through negotiated settlement fails. To date there have been four 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, socio-economic 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.

40. RD allowed the commencement of civil works for the cleared segments of the ROW based on the approved external compliance monitoring report. As on December 31, 2021, the following sections have been handed over to the Contractor:

a)	21.06.2019	K0+900-K3+400	2.5(Km)
b)	21.06.2019	K6+100-K6+700	0.6(Km)
c)	22.07.2019	K9+800-K11+800	2.0(Km)
d)	23.01.2020	K4+800-K5+600	0.8(Km)
e)	27.04.2020	K3+400-K4+800	1.4(Km)
f)	27.04.2020	K5+800-K6+100	0.3(Km)
g)	27.04.2020	K6+800-K8+800	2.0(Km)
h)	27.04.2020	K9+000-K9+800	0.8(Km)
i)	27.04.2020	K11+800-K11+900	0.1(Km)
j)	20.08.2020	K5+600-K5+800	0.2(KM)
k)	20.08.2020	K8+800-K9+000	0.2(KM)
l)	20.08.2020	K11+900-K12+200	0.3(KM)

3.4 Gender Issues/Analysis in LARP Implementation

41. The LARP impacts identified on the women include loss of the assets owned in their name that need gender participation during consultation and information dissemination about LARP implementation and delivery of compensation. Besides, there may be construction related social issues associated with gender including restricted access and mobility to perform daily chores due to ongoing construction activity. Hence, to overcome the constraints faced by the women efforts were made to mobilize them and ensure their participation in consultative process during implementation of LARP and execution of construction activities.

42. Meeting sessions were conducted in project villages wherein 47 females participated in the meetings organized in different project villages (given as Annex F) on the grievance registered by the local community. The concerns of the women were investigated jointly by the Contractor and Engineer teams and get them resolved and few were forwarded to relevant authority for actions.

4. INSTITUTIONAL SET UP

43. A fully functional LAR management institutional set-up is in place, the LARP for entire road section is being implemented as a whole and compensation payment is in process. The Roads Department of Georgia (hereinafter - RD) through the social team of Project Management Construction Supervision Consultant (PM CSC) team are in effort to boost up payment process and deliver compensation to all payable DPs. 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 on municipal and regional 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. Besides, the CSC is fully on board since August 2019 and 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.

5. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

44. In order to expedite the LARP implementation process, RD along with CSC staff has undertaken various consultation meetings with APs/ DPs and general community in the project area. A total of 26 meetings were held during the reporting period and 92 (45 men and 47 women) were the participants of the meetings as given in Annex-F. Mainly, the grievances of the local people were discussed during the meetings. These grievances are; i) damaging of drinking water supply, ii) anticipating threats of blasting activity for building structures, iii) damaging the land plot, iv) noise pollution in the area, v) blockage of access road, vi) the unacquired land plot was used by the contractor, vii) possible flooding of agricultural land plot because of the narrowing of the riverbed during the ongoing construction process within the project and viii) damaging to fence. Besides, in addition to the grievances, the results of the baseline survey of the buildings were also shared with the locals. The access of information through the links (Annex-D) were provided to them. The issues are discussed in the subsequent section, “Grievance Redress Mechanism”.



6. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

45. A consolidated Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is in place since the project implementation. The GRM aims to mediate conflicts and response to complaints related to environment and social performance of the project. GRM also provide a forum to general public/ community who might believe that they are adversely affected by the project. DPs have been fully informed of their rights and the procedures for addressing complaints, whether verbally or in writing, during the consultation, survey, etc. They are also informed at the time of payment of compensation.

46. The GRM consists of the project-specific systems established at the municipal level and a regular system developed at RD. Grievance Redress Committees (GRCE) were built at a municipal level as a project-specific instrument and will function for the duration of Project implementation. The Grievance Redress Commission (GRCN) was formed as an informal structure within the RD to record and ensure grievance review and resolution. GRCEs were established in Kharagauli Municipality. GRCE consists of 11 members, including the local government, a representative from APs, and a representative from women Aps. The members of GRC are given as Annex-A and B of the report.

6.1 Grievance Status

47. A total of 80 grievances were received either directly from the local community or through RD since the commencement of the Project, as reflected in Table 6.1. From the total received grievances, 37 related to Damaged structure / Assets, 7 are damaged to crop's field, 12 complaints logged were pertinent to design issue/inclusion in LARP, 18 Restriction or Loss of Access, 1 Loss of Business, 5 complaint is regarding Disturbance with noise and 1 complaint is about HSE Concern. Out of 80 grievances, 56 have been resolved while 24 complaints are lying pending. The process is taken up with the contractor for the early resolution of the open complaints.

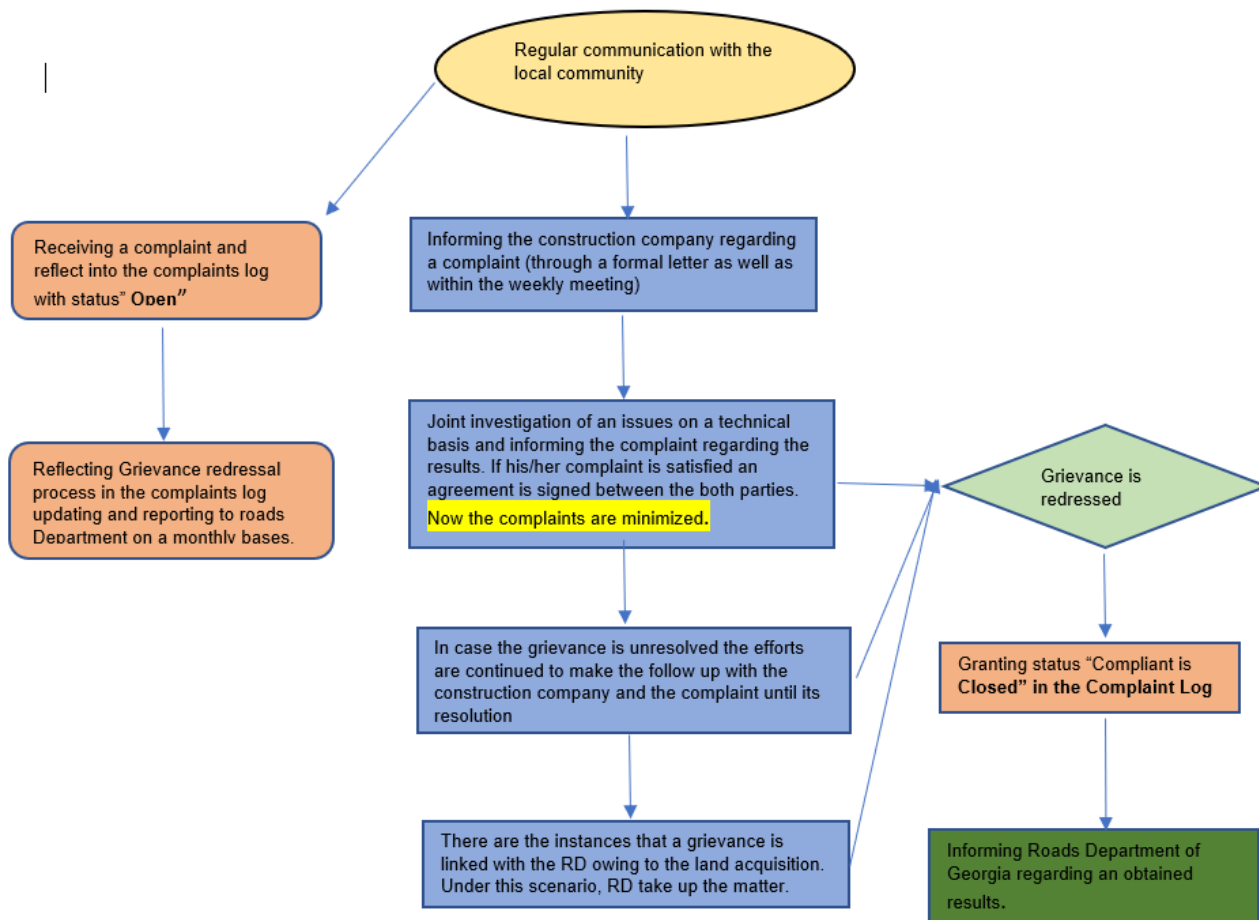
6.2 Grievance Redress Process

48. Since the commencement of the civil work, the PMCSC is doing its utmost to resolve the complaints. PMCSC adopted the iterative approach, as indicated in Fig-6.1 below. It is the outcome of the Engineer efforts that the complaints narrowed down during the implementation process. The details of grievances recorded and follow up correspondence by the Engineer is given in Table 6.1. In terms of complaint resolution or minimizing the intensity of the complaints to a greater extent, the Engineer strictly advised the Contractor that he should adequately negotiate with the landowner and develop the consensus by signing the agreement before taking the land plot's possession. PMCSC was also directed that if the additional ROW is required permanently, the Contractor must seek the prior approval from RD (through Engineer concurrence) by submitting substantial materials for the land acquisition.

Table 6.1: Status of Logged Grievances

	Closed	Tech. Hold	Open	Total	(% Complaint Resolved)	Remarks
Damage to Infrastructure / Assets	30	0	7	37	37.5%	<p>a) Among the pending 7 unresolved complaints, 6 complaints are related to blasting activities. These complaints will not be resolved until the construction work is completed; The complainants are informed about it and were also given the assurance that their buildings are monitored regularly and in case of any damage to their assets, they will be compensated as per approved LARP.</p> <p>b) The remaining 1 unresolved complaint is under process and status will be reported in the next SMR.</p>
Crop Compensation	4	0	3	7	5%	<p>a) The remaining 3 unresolved complaints are under process and status will be reported in the next SMR.</p>
Inclusion in LARP	8	0	4	12	10%	<p>a) These 3 complaints are related to design issues and involve the land and property acquisition, hence forwarded to RD for further action</p> <p>b) As for properties (in particular, restaurant) acquisition is concerned, the complainant has filed reference in the court, now waiting for court decision.</p>
Disturbance: Noise / Vibration / Dust	3	0	2	5	3.75%	<p>a) The 2 complainants are related with the dust and noise. One has forwarded to RD for action and contractor is taking up the 2nd complaint.</p>
Restriction or loss of access	10	0	8	18	12.5%	<p>a) 3 cases were already forwarded to RD for action and 5 cases – to the Contractor for further necessary action.</p>
HSE Concerns	1	0	0	01	1.25%	
Total	56	0	24	80	100%	

Fig 6.1: Showing the Grievance Redress Process



7. BASELINE SURVEY OF HOUSES/BUILDINGS

7.1 General

49. This baseline survey report for houses/buildings was initiated by the Construction Supervision Consultant since the project implementation however, it was finalized by the third-party company TTC Management LTD (I/C 404523253) hired by the Contractor. 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 either side of ROW to construction area. As different types of construction activities are going on along the proposed alignment 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. 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 are surveyed and compared with the pre-construction survey and appropriate measures are adopted.

7.1.1 Survey Methodology and Execution

50. The survey was carried out at the pre-construction stage during May 4 – 13, 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 E.

51. The proposed methodology is discussed as under:

- (i) The cracks of the buildings were marked with paper tapes. The paper tapes were signed and dates of the survey were put on them;
- (ii) The defects, cracks of the buildings along with the signed paper tapes were captured in the digital imagery (photos);
- (iii) 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.

52. The Results of the survey were communicated to the residents either through the meeting or sharing the links where they can have easy access on it.

53. Later in the light of complaints that construction activities are affecting the surrounding building structures, 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. 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 Annex-G. These are total 112 buildings and all were surveyed. RD (through Contractor and PMCSC) is doing the regular monitoring of the buildings on monthly basis and if requires, the monitoring will be conducted through the 3rd party consultant (comprised on technical expert/engineers). Consequently, the owners of 10 buildings complained that their buildings are impacted due to vibration (deviating from the baseline data, i.e., cracks are increased) although the impacts were not assessed during the routine monitoring. Now, Contractor is going to hire 3rd party consultant (engineer team) during April-May 2022 to assess the current condition of the buildings referenced to the baseline information. If the impacts are confirmed by the independent engineer team, then DMS/additional impacts assessment survey will be conducted and validated through the next compliance report.

8 Maintaining Core Labor Standard

54. Table 8.1 indicates the detailed of the Employees of the contractor for F2 Project from July to December 2021. The presence of the local employees is considerably high than the foreigners throughout the review period which eventually consistent with the approved LARP, i.e., jobs will be preferably provided to DPs and local populations. The process is monitored regularly on monthly basis to further keep it up.

Table 8.1: Georgian and Foreign Employees

Nature of Employees	July-2021	August-2021	September-2021	October-2021	November-2021	December-2021
Local	789	739	770	860	860	882
Foreign	268	268	281	395	395	384
Total	1,057	1,007	1,051	1,255	1,255	1,266

8.1 Child Labor in the Project Activities

55. During field monitoring period, no child labor (below the age of 18 years) was found engaged in the project works which indicates the consistent with the Georgian laws and international best practices.

8.2 Forced or Compulsory Labor

56. 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. This indicates the compliances are ensured as per the approved LARP.

8.3 Discrimination in Respect to Employment

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

8.4 Health and Safety and HIV/AIDS Awareness Program

58. 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.

59. 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.

60. 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.

61. 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.

9 CONCLUSIONS AND WAYFORWARD

62. Based on the review of the LARP, monthly progress report, Consultation with the DPs, RD and Contractor, the conclusions are discussed below:

63. The LARP implementation in terms of compensation payment has been significantly (99%) achieved. Only a small part (900 meter, 7 land plots) is pending due to the impediments. RD is doing its best to resolve the impediments and ensure the 100% compensation payment to DPs until June 2022.

64. The compensation payment has been made to 501 land plots out of 508 land plots and payment for all the structures, and applicable allowances have been made for the acquired land plots of 501 and verified through CRs.

65. There are pending 7 Land Plots (1.4%), i.e., 0.7% under expropriation and 0.69% to be acquired. The detail of acquisition process for 7 land plots is given in subsection 3.2 RD intends to complete the acquisition until July 2022 for these 7 land plots.

66. The institutional set up is fully in places and generally performing well to achieve the target of LARP implementation. However, GRM is required to be further geared up to immediately resolve the construction related grievances.

67. Consultation and disclosure are well taken. Almost all the DPs are well aware about their compensation payment and how to approach the GRM in case of any grievance.

68. 10 building structures are found to be affected and addendum is required for the acquisition of these structures. The complete biodata has already been shared with the RD for further action. These are 10 building structures situated parallel to the ROW are expected to be affected owing to the civil work in the form of vibration activity. The baseline data was already taken for the surrounding buildings of the ROW and it is monitored regularly by the contractor and supervised by the Project management construction supervision consultant (PMSCS). The impacts were not assessed during the routine monitoring however, for further confirmation, a third-party monitoring and evaluation expert (comprised on the technical/Engineer team) is going to engage soon (April-May 2022) to assess the blasting/vibration impacts on these adjacent buildings. Among the total, 2 are residential, 7 are agricultural and 1 building is used for business purpose. Once the impacts are confirmed by the 3rd party (team of engineer), the census survey/detailed measurement survey will be launched and validated. However, the addendum will not be prepared, only the additional impacts will be validated through the relevant CR.

69. As per LARP, the DPs/locals are getting job from the contractor and PMSCS ultimately the livelihood of the DPs is improving.

70. The Contractor is making the compliance as per his contract to manage the health and safety issue and take care of the core labor standards.

71. On the basis of the conclusions above, following is the way forward:

- (i) The RD will continue its efforts to resolve the impediments and complete the compensation payment on 100% basis by end of June 2022.
- (ii) If the third party monitoring consultant, hired by the Contractor, will find out the impact on the 10 building structures, they will be acquired by RD and the additional impacts will be validated through the relevant CR.
- (iii) The consultation and disclosure meeting will be continued with the same frequency as these are happening now on monthly basis.
- (iv) The complaints related to land acquisition pending on the part of the RD should be immediately resolved but not later than June 2022.
- (v) The periodic reports including monthly and semi-annual report will be regularly produced until the completion of the project.

Annex A: Representatives of Local Board (Kharagauli Municipality Level)

№	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

Annex B: Grievance Redress Commission Members (RD Level)

№	Name of Member	Position
1.	Giorgi Tsereteli	Head of commission
2.	Salome Tsurtsunia	Member of commission
3.	Levan Kupatashvili	Member of commission
4.	David Getsadze	Member of commission
5.	Pavle Gamkrelidze	Member of commission
7.	Pikria Kvernadze	Member of commission
8	Vaja Adamia	Member of commission
9	Davit Sajaia	Member of commission
10.	Giorgi Eragia	Member of commission
11.	Nodar Agniashvili	Member of commission
12.	Mikheil Ujmajuridze	Member of commission
13.	Gia Sopadze	Member of commission
14.	Tinatin Kolbaia	Member of commission
15.	Davit Kaladze	Member of commission
16.	Eldar Nephariidze	Member of commission
17.	Pavle Gamkrelidze	Member of commission
18.	Giorgi Tsagareli	Not permanent member of commission
19.	Avtandil Kirvalidze	Member of commission
20.	Mariam Begiashvili	Not permanent member of commission
21.	Archil Jorbenadze	Not permanent member of commission

Annex C: 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.

VI. **Degree of Damage to the Building According to MSK-64 Class:**

1st and 2nd Degree – I Category
3rd and 4th Degree – II Category
5th and 6th Degree – III Category

Existence of Noticeable Damages:

1. Weak Damages: (Thin cracks in the plaster; Plaster removal);
2. Moderate Damages: 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.

Brief Description of the Damage:

Thin cracks (1-2 mm) are observed on the walls, at the apertures of the windows and the doors.
Also, there are cracks in the balcony reinforced concrete roofing tile and intermediate joints with the wall.

Signature of the Examination Implementors:

Aleksandre Balakhashvili
Sergo Shvelidze
Gocha Kopadze
Joni Gelashvili

Signature of the House Owner:

Archil Bliadze's mother Aleksandra Chipashvili

Date:

Checked by:

Date:

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)

Annex D: Sample of the Inspection Form Provided by TTC Management LTD

E 60 ავტომობილსატრასის F2 მონაკვეთის მიმდებარე არსებული საცხოვრებელი სახლების ინსპექტირების ფორმა		
Inspection Form for Residential Houses within and next to the RoW of F2 Section of E60 Highway		
#/მ	ბირთვითი ინფორმაცია, Basic Information	სახსიათებლები, Characteristics
1	მდებარეობა Location	სოფელი Name of the Village Khevi
2	GIS კოორდინატები GIS Coordinates	X 46618.987464 4661906.02 46619.09003 46619.12243 46619.0432 Y 362100.0008 362108.6228 362106.4482 362095.0242 362086.3302
3	მესაკუთრე* Owner*	სახელი, გვარი, პირადი ნომერი Name, Last Name, ID Number Kobza Giorgiashvili მისამართი, ტელეფონის ნომერი Address, Phone Number Tbilisi
4	საჯარო რეგისტრში ქონების რეგისტრაციის მდგომარეობა Registration at Public Registry	კი, Yes ნაწილობრივ, Partialy** არა, No
5	შენიშნის ტიპი Type of the Building	კაპიტალური, Capital ხის, Wooden კომბინირებული, Combined სხვა, Other
6	საერთო ფართობი Total Area	მ2 300 მ ²



7	აშენების თარიღი Date of Construction	წელი Year	1992
8	სართულები Floors	რაოდენობა Number	2
9	კარ-ფანჯრის ტიპი Material of Doors/Windows	ხე, Wood მეტალპლასტისი, Metal-plastic სხვა, Other	X
10	შენიშნა (ფოტოები დანართად) Building (digital Images as attachment)	ექსტერიერი, Exterior ინტერიერი, Interior	X X
11	აღმოჩენილი დაზიანება (ფოტოები დანართად)** Observed Damage (Digital images as attachment)**	ზომები, Dimention მდებარეობა, Location მიმართულება, Direction სხვა, Other	X
12	გააჩნია თუ არა ჭა, რომლითაც სარგებლობს? Active Well Observed	კი, Yes არა, No	-
13	ჭის არსებობის შემთხვევაში GIS კოორდინატები GIS Coordinates if an active well is observed within the vicinity of the building	X Y	-
14	სხვა ნაგებობები Other Building(s)	დანიშნულება Function	გაზელი, ღვინის სასაღებავი, სხვა place where people forge
*	ივსება რამდენიმე მესაკუთრის შემთხვევაში To be filled out in case of a few owners		
**	კომენტარი იმ შემთხვევაში თუ არაა რეგისტრირებული ან ნაწილობრივ რეგისტრირებულია Comment if house is not or is partially registered		

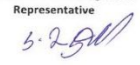


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Cracks
 Entrance room - 2m in length 1cm in breadth
 cracks on outdoor facade 1 m in length 2mm in breadth.

<p>ზხარების აღმოჩენის შემთხვევაში, ზხარის გაზრდის იდენტიფიცირების მიზნით, აღვილებულია ზხარზე დეკონს სამსენგლო ფირი (ვირზე დაწერილი უნდა იყოს თარიღი და შემოწმების ხელმოწერა. დაკრობის შემდეგ გადაღებული უნდა იქნას ფოტო) Where cracks are identified in a building tape shall put across them so that if the crack widens the tape will snap. A date and signature to be put on the tape so it cannot be tampered with.</p>	<p>შესხვედნა მას შემდეგ ისევეც სხივად ვსე ვსად ზე შევლი ბი ი ვსე ბი /ქსეხის შემსენს ყადი.</p>
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წინამდებარე დოკუმენტს გააჩნია იურიდიული ძალა და შედგენილია საქართველოს საავტომობილო გზების დეპარტამენტსა და Hunan Road and Bridge Corporation-ის შიშის 2018 წლის 28 ნოემბერს გაფორმებული ხელშეკრულების პირობების შესაბამისად. კომპანიის საქმიანობით მესაკუთრის ქონებაზე შესაძლო ზიანის მიყენების შედეგად წარმოშობილი დავის შემთხვევაში, დოკუმენტი მოქმედი ალეროლობა და თანდართული ფოტომასალა გამოყენებული იქნება როგორც მტკიცებულება. დოკუმენტი მოქმედი ალეროლობისა და ფოტომასალის სიზუსტეს ვადატურებთ ხელმოწერით. The present document has a legal power and is based on the provisions of the agreement between the Roads Department of Georgia and Hunan Road and Bridge Corporation signed on November 28, 2018. In case of the legal dispute caused by the damage of the properties due to the construction works, the description and imagery will be used as an evidence. The description and imagery is confirmed with the signature(s) below.

<p>მესაკუთრის ხელმოწერა Owner(s)' Signature </p>	<p>TTC Management-ის წარმომადგენლის ხელმოწერა Signature of TTC Management Representative </p>	<p>HNRB-ის წარმომადგენლის ხელმოწერა Signature of HNRB Representative </p>
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მესაკუთრის მხრიდან დოკუმენტის შედგენაზე უარის თქმის შემთხვევაში გაკორდება ან/და საერთოდ დაუდგენელი გახდება კომპანიის საქმიანობით შესაძლო მიყენებული ზიანის/ზარალის ოდენობის დადგენა. ამ შემთხვევაში კომპანია იტოვებს უფლებამოსილებას უარი განაცხადოს მის ანაზღაურებაზე.
 Refusal from the owner(s) to sign the document, will make it impossible to calculate the damage. In such a case, the company retains the right to refuse the compensation.

შედგენის თარიღი, Date:
 4. 05. 2019
 

Annex E: Link for the Documentation and Location of the Buildings, which were Surveyed by TTC Management LTD ¹

Location Khevi	19 Structures
Location Khunevi	34 Structures
Location Tsitskiuri	1 Structures
Location Boriti	7 Structures
Location Vertkvichala	31 Structures
Location Amashuketi	1 Structures
Location Vashlevi	4 Structures
Location Sakasria	5 Structures

¹ Full documentation of the survey is uploaded at the following link:
<https://mega.nz/folder/AIMAHZ6B#to8ABZYZDnBJLXIR1p-IBQ/folder/Ry8AAb4B>

Annex F: List Participants of the Meetings

Date	Village	Male Participants	Female Participants	Subject of the Meeting
July 25, 2021	Boriti	0	2	Investigate of the complaint matter for the citizen. (S/N 73)
July 11, 2021	Boriti	0	3	Investigate of the complaint matter for the kindergarten and the school of the village Boriti (S/N 70)
July 11, 2021	Sakasria	0		Investigate of the complaint matter for the citizen(S/N 63)
August 7, 2021	Vertkvichala	2	2	Investigate of the complaint matter for the AP (S/N 74)
August 7, 2021	Vertkvichala	0	3	Investigate of the complaint matter for the AP (S/N 71)
September 3, 2020	Sakasria	1	2	Investigation of the complaint matter
September 2, 2020	Khunevi	1	3	Investigation of the complaint matter
September 8, 2020	Boriti	2	3	Investigation of the complaint matter
September 8, 2020	Vertkvichala	1	3	Investigation of the complaint matter
September 15, 2020	Sakasria	0	3	Investigation of the complaint matter
September 17, 2020	Vertkvichala	1	3	Investigation of the complaint matter
September 22, 2020	Boriti	2	3	Investigation of the complaint matter
September 23, 2020	Khunevi	4	2	Investigation of the complaint matter
September 30, 2020	Vertkvichala	0	2	Investigation of the complaint matter
October 15, 2021	Vertkvichala	2	0	Investigate of the complaint matter for the AP (S/N 17)
October 27, 2021	Vertkvichala	0	1	Investigate of the complaint matter for the AP (S/N 14)
October 28, 2021	Boriti	1	0	Investigate of the complaint matter for the citizen (S/N 77)
October 30, 2021	Koshki	3	4	Investigate of the complaint matter for the settlement Koshki
November 17, 2021	Broti	2	1	Investigate of the complaint matter for the APs (S/N 84) (S/N 69)
November 20, 2021	Vertkvichala	1	1	Investigate of the complaint matter for the citizen(S/N 17)
November 27, 2021	Vertkvichala	1	2	Investigate of the complaint matter for the citizen (S/N 14)
December 6, 2021	Engineer's office	3	3	Investigate of the complaint matter for APs (S/N 77), (S/N 17), (S/N 83), (S/N 68),
December 9, 2021	Boriti	4	1	Investigate of the complaint matter for citizens(S/N 84) (S/N 69)
December 13, 2021	Boriti	7	2	Investigate of the complaint matter for APs (S/N 80), (S/N 82),
December 19, 2021	Boriti	5	3	Investigate of the complaint matter for APs (S/N 17), (S/N 78), (S/N 79), (S/N 76),

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Date	Village	Male Participants	Female Participants	Subject of the Meeting
December 30, 2021	RD	3	5	Presentation on the status of grievance and way forward to address the grievance
Total		45	47	

Annex G: List of the Buildings, which were Surveyed by Gamma Consulting LTD

S.No	Cadastral Code	Surveyed at the Pre-construction Stage (Yes / No)
1	[REDACTED]	Yes
2	[REDACTED]	No
3	[REDACTED]	Yes
4	[REDACTED]	Yes
5	[REDACTED]	No
6	[REDACTED]	Yes
7	[REDACTED]	Yes
8	[REDACTED]	Yes
9	[REDACTED]	No
10	[REDACTED]	No
11	[REDACTED]	No
12	[REDACTED]	No
13	[REDACTED]	Yes
14	[REDACTED]	No
15	[REDACTED]	Yes
16	[REDACTED]	No