

Social Monitoring Report

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Semestral Report (January–June 2022)
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Georgia: East–West Highway (Khevi–Ubisa Section) Improvement Project

Prepared by UBM ULUSLARARASI BİRLEŞMİŞ MÜŞAVİRLER MÜŞAVİRLİK HİZMETLERİ A.Ş.
for the Roads Department of the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure of Georgia
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 and Infrastructure
RD	Roads 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 (2009)

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 in comes 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.

<p>Physical Cultural Resources</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Pavement width</p>	<p>Generally understood to be the width of the carriageway, but may include the shoulders if these are sealed.</p>
<p>Replacement Cost</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Security of tenure</p>	<p>Protection of resettled persons from forced evictions at resettlement sites. Security of tenure applies to both titled and non-titled displaced persons.</p>
<p>Severely affected household</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Squatter</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Vulnerable Household</p>	<p>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.</p>

1. Resettlement Monitoring

1. Resettlement Monitoring is a key aspect of involuntary land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) process that includes the preparation, implementation and monitoring of Resettlement Plans (RP). Resettlement monitoring is a requirement under the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS) and the corresponding loan and project agreements of Khevi–Ubisa F2 Section. The objective of resettlement monitoring is to review and assess the preparation and implementation of the project's Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) and to confirm i) payment of compensation to displaced persons (APs) and livelihood restoration support ii) gauge the effectiveness and adequacy of compensation entitlements and any improvements in the livelihoods of poor and vulnerable APs, iv) any deviations from the safeguard requirements or gaps in implementation, and any corrective or remedial actions required to address any gaps in implementation of LARP and/or safeguards noncompliance.

2. This Semi-annual Social Monitoring Report (SASMR) 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 January to June 2022. The progress presented in the report highlights disbursement of compensation to APs, community consultations, grievance redress mechanism, redressing of grievance, lessons learned and the recommendations for continued safeguards compliance and further improvement for the next stage of the program.

1.1 Project Background

3. 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% of the country's international trade. 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.

4. 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.

1.2 Project Description

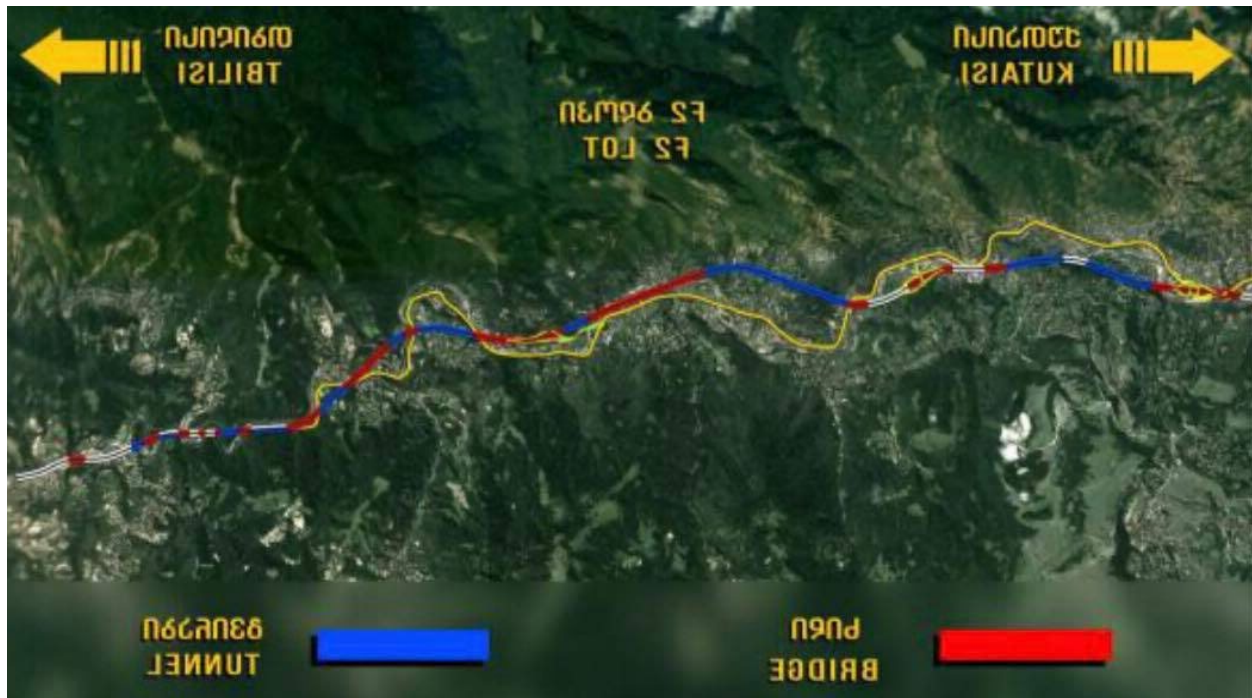
5. The Project involves construction of a new 12.5 km road section of the E-60 highway located in Imereti Region of central Georgia. The project road also includes (i) 35 bridges (8.396 m), (ii) 3 interchanges; one shared with F3 section and one with F1; (iii) 13 tunnels of 9.133m, out of which 2 are yet to be rehabilitated, (iv) 4 new single way and 7 double ways other than the necessary culverts for ensuring services and all other connected roads. The average width of this

roads right-of-way (ROW) is 120m. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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: Showing the Location Map of the F2 Project Area



1.3 Overview of the LARP and Associated Impacts

8. The LARP of the Khevi-Ubisa 12.5 kilometer (km) long road rehabilitation project was prepared by the Roads Department (RD) of the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure (MRDI) of Georgia. As per LARP, the project along the entire 12.5 km long road entailing acquisition of 479,763 square meters (sqm) of land located in Kharagauli Rayon that comprised a total number of 508 project affected land plots. Among these, only 13 land plots (15,348 sqm.) are Public State-owned, and the remaining of 495 land parcels (474,415 sqm.) are privately owned and/or possessed. These 495 land plots are owned/under possession of 256 Project Affected Households (AH) which are comprised of 887 project affected persons (APs). These APs are experiencing loss of assets and income due to this road project. The LARP identified all types of loss of income earned and assets and determined cash compensation for all types of impacts/losses in accordance with the compensation scheme and procedures that are defined in the approved LARP document. In addition to the land related impacts and loss of income, the impact severity and vulnerability are also reported as:

- a. **Impact Severity:** 202 AHs (comprised of 600 APs) will be severely affected due to loss of 10% or more of income producing land or income.
- b. **Vulnerable people** 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.

1.4 Summary of Impacts of LARP

9. The 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 of section F2 and the corresponding numbers covered under Compliance Report (CR) 1, CR 2, CR 3, CR 4, CR 5, CR 6 and Addendum to the CR1. These compliance reports were approved in May 2019, July 2019, December 2019, April 2020, August 2020, and January 2022 respectively. The Addendum to the CR1 is sent to ADB and the No Objection is not received yet. The CR 7 is under preparation and will be submitted to ADB for the next reporting period (end of August 2022). The ongoing construction process entailed the need for cash compensation for additional impact caused during construction of tunnels. This Compliance Report No 7 (CR 7) serves to describe the compensation modalities carried out by RD carried out to address sparsely occurred LAR impacts to private land and assets (located outside of road ROW) at the AHs' satisfaction and in compliance with the approved original LARP.

Table 1-1: Showing the Impacts of the Project

Description	Land plots	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
Segments with completed LAR actions are the following:						
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
Addendum to the CR1	In 2022 two additional land parcels 1 owned by 2 AHs (3 APs) were recently acquired and cash compensated by the RD, therefore the CR 1 approved by ADB in May 2019 has been updated to the Addendum to CR 1					Sent to ADB
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	5
Segment 6 (km 5.8 - km 6.1) CR 4	20	8	73	32691	3	2
Segment 7 (km 7.8 - km 8.8) CR 4	15	4	53	18481	6	0
Segment 8 (km 9.0 - km 9.8) CR 4	95	31	136	10270	6	8
Segment 9 (km 11.8 – km 11.9) CR 4	8	5	36	18977	1	1
Segment 10 (km 5.6 – km 5.8) CR 5	42	25	54	31705	8	3
Segment 11 (km 8.8 – km 9.0) CR 5	38	36	56	3790	2	2
Segment 12 (km 11.9 – km 12.5) CR 5	32	19	15	12084	4	3
Segment 0 km – 0.9 km (CR 6)	7	25	95	149467	0	2
CR7 for the additional impacts	45	33	94	-	5	2
Sub-total	553	289	981	474,514	56	43

10. In addition to the permanent land impacts, the temporary impacts of the project have also been determined. 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

¹ Parcel numbers: # 249 and # 251.

for the road and will not require land acquisition as it is located on public land (SMR July – December 2021).

1.5 Resettlement Budget

11. Total cost of resettlement is USD-8,974,874. Official exchange rate for 17th of May 2018 USD=2.43 GEL (<https://www.nbg.gov.ge/index.php?m=582&lng=eng>). Road Department is 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 the LARP, funds 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.

1.6 Addendum to CR 1

12. In 2022 two additional land parcels² owned by 2 AHs (3 APs) were recently acquired and cash compensated by the RD, therefore the CR 1 approved by ADB in May 2019 has been updated to the Addendum to CR 1. Actually, the two AHs (of segments of Section F2 covering km 0.9– 3.4 km and km 6.1 – km 7.8, shown in Annex-F) did not agree to the offered compensation package. Both applied to GRM and requested alternative valuation. The RD satisfied the request of AHs and engaged Colliers Georgia to conduct independent appraisal of affected land and assets. Unfortunately, these AHs did not accept the rate of independent appraisal and filed the reference in the court. On February 26, 2022, Zestaponi Rayon Court granted the right of Expropriator to the RD. On March 2, 2022, Zestaponi Rayon Court issued to RD the Expropriation Execution Paper. Correspondingly, RD initiated issuance of cash compensation determined by Colliers through expropriation proceedings under the letter N2-14/6193 (6192-2-14-2-202204201831) dated April 4, 2022.

13. The compensation amounts wire transferred to individual bank accounts of land owners are described below:

- a. The partially affected agricultural land parcel (# 249) was fully cash compensated for:
 - i. partially affected (545 sq.m.) land
 - ii. Annual crops
 - iii. Fruit bearing perennials (including walnut tree)
 - iv. Full replacement value supplementary structures and improvements
 - v. Onetime allowance for severe impact
 - vi. Total compensation amount
- b. The partially affected agricultural land parcel (# 250) was fully cash compensated for:
 - i. partially affected (433 sq.m.) land
 - ii. Annual crops

² Parcel numbers: # 249 and # 251.

- iii. Fruit bearing perennials
- iv. Full replacement value supplementary structures and improvements (including clay vine vessel)
- v. Onetime allowance for severe impact
- vi. Total compensation amount

14. The full amounts of cash compensation have been transferred to individual bank account of 2 AHs (3 APs) on May 5 and May 19, 2022.

15. The project affected portions of these two land parcels is being transferred to State ownership for road construction purposes and no construction work was initiated on these land plots before May 2022.

2. Internal Social Safeguard Monitoring

16. 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 & other social safeguards issues covering the total project implementation periods on behalf of the RDMRDI (Road Department of the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure) and to produce monitoring reports periodically for the RDMRDI to submit to ADB in addition to monthly & quarterly reports, as well.

17. 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 a 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 January to June 2022.

2.1 Objective and Scope of Monitoring

18. This internal SASSMR presents the progress of implementation of LARP, public consultations with APs and to assist them in receiving payment of compensation and redressing their grievances (if any), besides the efforts made for coordination and management of LARP implementation, as well as other social safeguards aspects of the project. This report presents the following LARP implementation progress:

- i) Currently the construction work is limited within the existing Section F2 (Khevi–Ubisa). RD has instructed the contractor not to 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 APs who show-up their documentation;
- iii) Adequate efforts and appropriate remedial and mitigation continuously being made to address any LAR issues during construction;
- iv) Activities and actions for the compensation of payment to the APs 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) General consultation and participation during the construction process;
- vii) Access issues specially related to damages of nears side property properties and efforts made to resolve these issues;
- viii) Updates on recording, and handling/resolving grievances;
- ix) Employment data of APs and local community who got opportunity in the road construction work; and
- x) Recommend actions to improve disbursement of compensation and entitled allowances to achieve the LARP objectives.

19. The major objective of this SASSMR is to analyze the implementation of LARP and the associated safeguards related issues including the handing over of the road's ROW for start of construction work, as well as and monitoring of social safeguards compliance aspects during the construction and overall project implementation.

20. 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;
- 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
- Verify social safeguards compliance aspects during the construction.

2.2 Monitoring Indicators used in SASSMR

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

- a) Information campaign and consultation with APs;
- b) Status of structures compensation;
- c) Relocation of APs;
- d) Payments for loss of income;
- e) Status of payment for resettlement and rehabilitation allowances;
- f) Status of payment for the community assets;
- g) Status of payment for the government assets;
- h) Income restoration activities;
- i) Ensure gender mitigation measures in the LARP are adhered to during implementation; and
- j) Social safeguards compliance issues during the construction.

2.3 Methodology Followed for SASSMR

22. The monitoring has been conducted mostly relying on the project documents LARP, monthly grievance log, reports, previous Semi-annual monitoring reports, six compliance reports and one Addendum to the CR1 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 and assistance of the CSC, Contractors, EMC, RD, MRDI and other relevant project stakeholders. The findings from the previously mentioned consultations/meetings have been incorporated in this Semi-Annual SMR document in a cumulative manner.

3. Implementation of LARP

23. 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 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.

24. 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 6 CRs and 1 Addendum to the CR1 (see table 3-1 & table 3-2).

Table 3-1: Status of LARP Implementation

Number of Land Plots	Percent
Total: 508	100%
Acquired: 505	99.3%
To be acquired 3	0.7 %

3.1 Additional Land Acquisition

25. The additional land need of 8191 sqm. 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). These houses were affected due to providing of proposed alternate road since the current road has been affected due to construction of tunnel so, there was no change in the design. The RD acquired the land in July 2021 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 will be validated and reported in the compliance report No.7. The compliance report will also validate the additional impacts (if any) on the 2 buildings existed adjacent to ROW (previously reported 10 buildings in the semi-annual report for July–December, 2021) as the owners of 8 out of 10 have agreed and their complaints are resolved).

26. A baseline survey was already conducted for all 112 buildings. These buildings are located near the ROW and within 250 meters and expected to be on possible risks due to ongoing construction/vibration activities. The baseline data was 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 2 buildings (out

of 112 already surveyed buildings) logged the complaints that their buildings are impacted (deteriorated) due to vibration activity. There is no safety risk for the residents as no difference was observed in the size of crack during the internal monitoring. To confirm these impacts, a 3rd party –LEPL “Samkharauli National Forensics Bureau” monitoring Consultants (comprised of technical/engineers) will be arranged in September 2022 and in case of any impacts, the mitigation measures will be proposed accordingly. The 3rd party is hired for the satisfaction of the complainants and of course if there are any impacts is reported, the complainants will be compensated through the negotiated settlements.

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

27. The land acquisition and resettlement related activities about these additional impacts will be verified and reported in the CR 7.

28. There are pending 3 land plots (0.7%) to be acquired. The land acquisition is under process and RD intends to complete all land plot acquisition until the next reporting period (January 2023).

3.2 Status of Land Acquisition

29. RD is doing its utmost to complete the land acquisition of remaining 3 land plots. The status is discussed below:

- i. The expropriation of two (2) land plots under Km 3+000 – 4+000 was ongoing by Dec 2021. The process was 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 and process was completed on 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 and process completed on April 15, 2022.
- iv. Land plot #130-1 – (Km 4+000 – 4+100). Negotiations do not appear successful; therefore, expropriation process is proceeded. (Tentative timeline of completion is October 2022).
- 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 proceed). Land Plot #361 is under minimization (Km 1+180 – Km 1+190). The RD sent a letter to the supervising company, whether it is possible to carry out construction works on the mentioned plot, which is 57 sq.m.,

without any impact. Tentative timeline of the response letter from the Engineers side is September 2022).

30. The detailed impacts of the land acquisition in terms of above land assets, vulnerability and impacts severity will be validated in the relevant compliance report.

Table 3-3 LARP Implementation Status

No. of Compliance Report	*CR	CR Segment & Land Plot Number	Start KM	End KM	Segment length (km)	Date Approved by ADB	Handed Over to the Contractor
Entire Section F2 covered under the approved LARP	n/a	n/a	0.0	12.5	12.5	Aug 2018	
CR 1	CR1	Segment 1	0.9	3.4	2.5	May 2019	Handed over
	CR1	Segment 2	6.1	7.8	1.7	April 2019	Handed over
CR 2	CR2	Segment 3	9.8	11.8	2	July 2019	Handed over
CR 3	CR3	Segment 4	4.8	5.6	0.8	January 2020	Handed over
CR 4	CR4	Segment 5	3.4	4.8	1.4	April 2020	Handed over
	CR4	Segment 6	5.8	6.1	0.3		
	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		
CR 5	CR5	Segment 10	5.6	5.8	0.2	August 2020	Handed over
	CR5	Segment 11	8.8	9.0	0.2		
	CR5	Segment 12	11.9	12.5	0.6		
CR 6	CR 6	Segment 13	0.00	0.9	0.9	February 2022	Handed over
Sub-total	6 CRs	13 Segments	-	-	12.5	-	

* CR refers to Compliance Report.

3.3 Conditions for Project Implementation

31. 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.

32. 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.

33. Expropriation of land through eminent domain will not be applied unless approach for acquisition through negotiated settlement fails. To date there have been one case of expropriation, which is 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 landowners 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.

34. RD allowed the commencement of civil works for the cleared segments of the ROW based on the approved external compliance monitoring report. In total 11,297 km of road has been handed over to the Contractor (99%). Only a small portion of remaining road alignment is still under implementation (3 land plots, which are placed under the Km 4+000 – Km4+100, Km 1+190 – 1+200 and Km 1+180 – Km 1+190). As on June 30, 2022, the following sections have been handed over to the Contractor:

a)	21.06.2019	Km 0+900-Km 3+400	2.5 (Km)
b)	21.06.2019	Km 6+100-Km 7+800	1.7 (Km)
c)	22.07.2019	Km 9+800-Km 11+800	2.0 (Km)
d)	23.01.2020	Km 4+800-Km 5+600	0.8 (Km)
e)	27.04.2020	Km 3+400-Km 4+800	1.4 (Km)
f)	27.04.2020	Km 5+800-Km 6+100	0.3 (Km)
g)	27.04.2020	Km 7+800-Km 8+800	1.0 (Km)
h)	27.04.2020	Km 9+000-Km 9+800	0.8 (Km)
i)	27.04.2020	Km 11+800-Km 11+900	0.1 (Km)
j)	20.08.2020	Km 5+600-Km 5+800	0.2 (Km)
k)	20.08.2020	Km 8+800-Km 9+000	0.2 (Km)
l)	20.08.2020	Km 11+900-Km 12+500	0.6 (Km)
m)	01.06.2022	Km 0+000 – Km 0+900	0.9 (Km)

4. Institutional Set Up

35. 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 completed now (except for expropriation cases). The Roads Department of Georgia (hereinafter - RD) through the social team of Project Management Construction Supervision Consultant (PMSCS) team were in effort to boost up payment process to timely deliver compensation to all payable APs. 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 PMCSC is fully on board since August 2019 and the responsibility of the PMCSC 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

36. In order to expedite the LARP implementation process, RD along with CSC staff has undertaken various consultation meetings with APs/ APs and general community in the project area. A total of 32 meetings/focus group discussion were held during the reporting period and 107 (58 men and 49 women) were the participants of the meetings. The detail is given in Annex-D of the report and attendance sheet is reflected in Annex-E. 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) possible flooding of agricultural land plot because of the narrowing of the riverbed during the ongoing construction process within the project, vii) disturbing of business activities due to ongoing construction and viii) damaging to fence etc. In the nutshell, these are site visits being conducted to address the grievances. However, from now onward since May and June 2022, the meetings are served as disclosure in term of project orientation and community concerns are discussed even outside the project activity.

6. Grievance Redress Mechanism

37. 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. GRM also provide a forum to general public/ community who might believe, that they are adversely affected by the project. 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) were 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 is 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 does 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. The members of GRC are given as Annex-A and B of the report.

6.1 Summary of the Grievance Status (Maintained by RD)

38. RD received 39 grievances from the APs up to reporting date. Here are following issues identified by complainants:

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

39. From the 39 grievances 36 have been resolved (22 accepted and 8 rejected), while 3 grievances remain open/pending resolution. 16 APs submitted grievances for “Inclusion in LARP”, from which 15 have been resolved/closed (13 accepted and 2 rejected cases). RD team and the social/resettlement specialist from the contractor company are working hard to resolve the open grievances.

Table 6.1: RD Complaint Log

(Total Grievances Received up to the End of Reporting Period June 2022)

N	Natures of Grievances	No. of total Grievances	Results		
			Open	Closed	Tech. Hold
1	Damage to Infrastructure/Assets	3	0	3	0
2	Crop Compensation	1	0	1	0
2	Inclusion in LARP	16	0	15	1
3	Loss of business	2	0	2	0
4	Restriction or loss of access	1	0	1	0
5	Compensation Rate	6	0	6	0
6	HSE Concerns	4	3	1	0
	Disturbance: Noise / Vibration / Dust	1	1	0	0
7	Others	5	0	4	1
	Total	39	1	36	2

40. No complaints from APs have been recorded for the reporting period.

6.2 Grievance Redress Status at Project Site (Maintained by UBM)

41. A total of 125 grievances were received either directly from the local community or through RD since the commencement of the Project, as reflected Fig 6.1 and detail is given in Table 6.1, Table 6.2, Table 6.3 and 6.4. From the total received grievances, 80 related to Damaged structure / Assets, 15 complaints logged were pertinent to design issue/inclusion in LARP, 20 complaints were related to restriction or Loss of Access, 3 Loss of Business, 3 complaints were regarding disturbance with noise and 2 complaints were about HSE Concern. Out of 125 grievances, 94

have been resolved while 30 complaints are lying pending. The process is taken up with the contractor for the early resolution of the open complaints.

Table 6.2: UBM Complaint Log
(Total Grievances Received up to the End of Reporting Period June 2022)

N	Natures of Grievances	No. of total Grievances	Results		
			Close	Open	Tech. Hold
1	Damage to Infrastructure/Assets	80	60	20	0
2	Inclusion in LARP	15	12	3	0
3	Loss of business	3	3	0	0
4	Restriction or loss of access	20	14	6	0
5	HSE Concerns	2	0	2	0
6	Disturbance: Noise / Vibration / Dust	3	3	0	0
no7	Others	2	2	0	0
Total		125	94	31	0

Fig 6.1: Showing the Status of Complaints (in Number) at Project site (UBM)

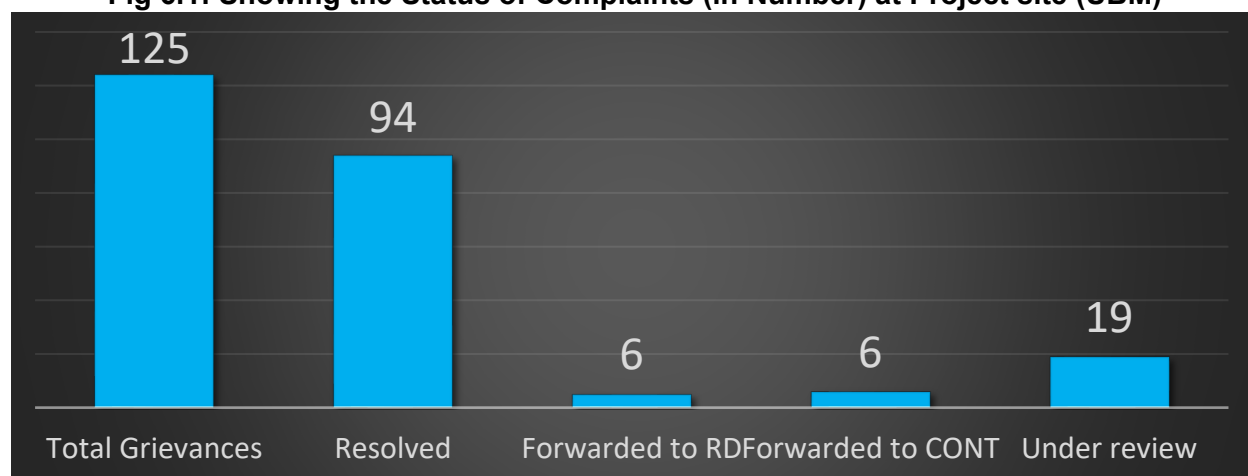


Table 6.3: UBM Complaint Log
(Grievances Received during the Reporting Period January to June 2022)

N	Natures of Grievances	No. of total Grievances	Results		
			Open	Close	Tech. Hold
1	Damage to Infrastructure/Assets	30	13	17	0
2	Inclusion in LARP	3	1	2	0
3	Loss of business	1	0	1	0
4	Restriction or loss of access	4	1	3	0
5	Disturbance: Noise / Vibration / Dust	2	0	2	0

N	Natures of Grievances	No. of total Grievances	Results		
			Open	Close	Tech. Hold
6	Others	1	0	1	0
	Total	41	15	26	0

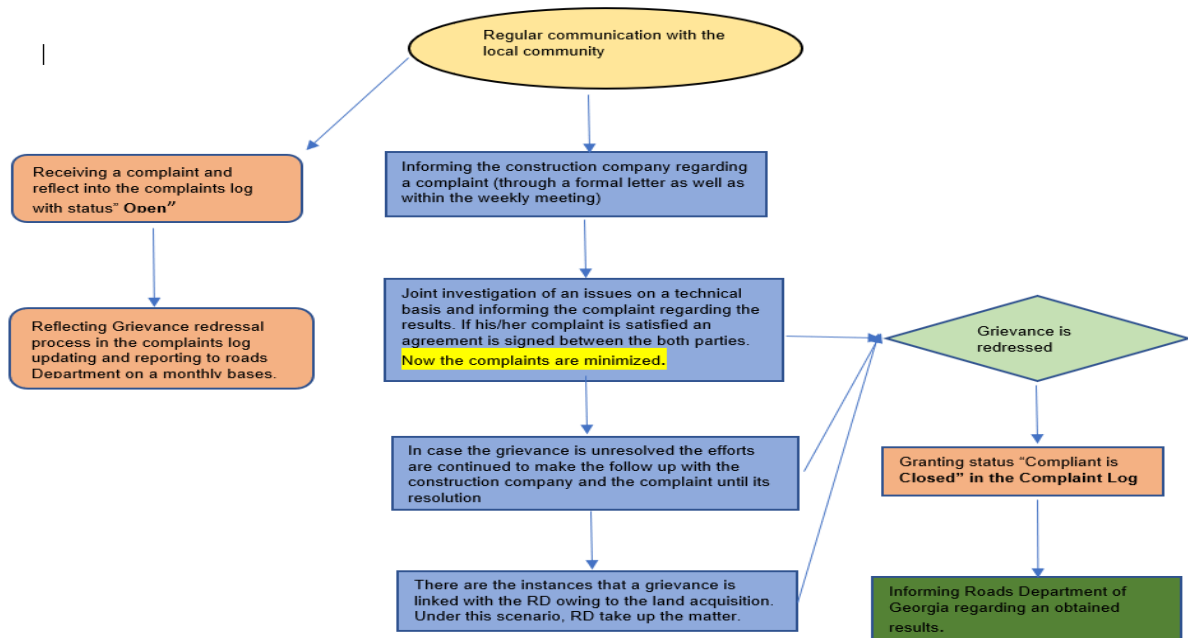
Table 6.4: Status of Logged Grievances at Project Site (UBM)

Number and Nature of Grievances	Status of Grievance				Remarks
	Resolved	Unresolved			
		Forwarded to RD	Forwarded to CC	Under review	
80 related to damage to Infrastructure/assets.	60	0	6	14	<p>a) Among the pending 14 unresolved complaints, 10 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 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 4 complaints are near to resolution as agreement is going to be signed between the two parties, i.e., contractor and complainant.</p> <p>c) For the remaining 6, the investigation is going on and expected to resolve soon until the end of July, 2022.</p>
15 related to inclusion in LARP	12	2	0	1	<p>a) Negotiations are going on among RD, Engineer and Contractor, the access road is possible, the working is going on drawing and expected to resolve the complaint until July 20, 2022.</p>
20 related to restriction or loss of access	14	2	1	3	<p>a) One complaint is related to the construction of river bridge in village Khuneri and contractor assured to build it in October, 2022. Engineer will ensure the compliance.</p> <p>b) The 2nd complaint is related to access road and investigation is going on, it is expected to resolve on 5th of July, 2022 (it is resolved till today).</p> <p>c) The investigation are going on related to remaining two complaints of access route, it is expected to resolve in July, 2022</p>
3 related to loss of business	3	0	0	0	
3 related to disturbance: Noise / Vibration / Dust	3	0	0	0	
2 related to HSE concern	0	1	0	1	The complaints are taken up by Engineer, RD and contractor, it is expected to resolve until July 25, 2022.
Others	2	0	0	0	
Total 125	94	5	7	19	

6.3 Grievance Redress Process

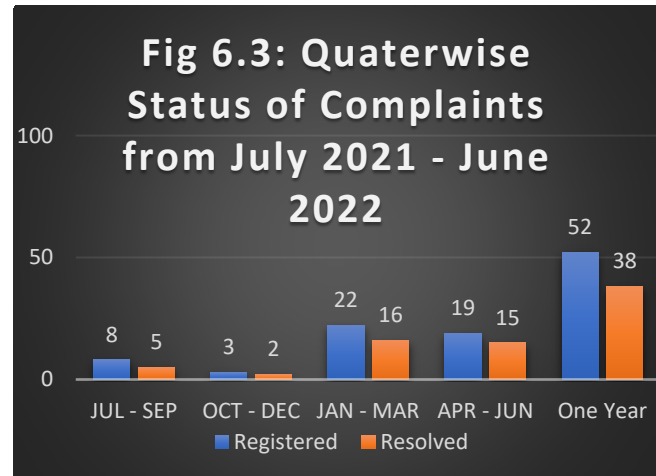
42. Since the commencement of the civil work, the PMCSC is doing its utmost to resolve the complaints. PMCSC adopted the iterative approach, as indicated in Fig-6.2 below. It is the outcome of the Engineer efforts that the complaints narrowed down during the implementation process. The details of grievances recorded and follow up correspondence by the Engineer is given in Table 6.3. 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.

Fig 6.2: Showing the Grievance Redress Process



6.4 Grievance Dynamics

43. Figure 6.3 indicates the dynamics in term of grievance registration and addressing for last one year, i.e., July 2021 to June 2022. A total of 52 complaints were registered and 38 were resolved during this period. Mostly (76%) the damage to assets complaints were reported. It is understood the blasting activities were in full swing and local people perceived that their houses/building are at risk so they registered their complaints. The social safeguard staffs of contractor and CSC held the meetings with the complainants to resolve their complaints. It is evident through the fig 6.3 that the safeguard team managed to resolve the 73%



of the complaints during the period of one year. Also, to elaborate that the complaints were registered against the appearance of cracks on the building. Strategically, the safeguard team enhanced the frequency of the meetings with the local community to update them about the process of blasting, permissible vibration limit, i.e., Contractor's construction operations shall not exceed the peak particle velocity of 5 mm/s. The permissible vibration limit is monitored by the CC and CSC during the blasting. The data is reported in the monthly progress report. However, there is need to develop and monitor the crack monitoring and management plan to improve the situation.

7. Baseline Survey of Houses/Buildings

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

7.1 Objectives of the Survey

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

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

7.2 Implementation of the Baseline Survey

47. Based on the technical ground and as per the approved EIA, the survey was conducted by 3rd parties (TTC Management LTD (I/C 404523253) & Gamma Consulting LTD (I/C

404889714). A total of 112 houses were surveyed in 2019-2020. Later on, with the passage of time and ongoing construction activities especially due to blasting, 10 owners of the houses made complaints that their building structures were affected. The new cracks are either appeared or the old are getting large, but there is no safety risk for the residents. The contractor and CSC tried to convince them through taking the fresh monitoring data but 8 out of 10 complainants were agreed to it. The remaining 2 still demanded the monitoring by a 3rd party consultant. Accordingly, the contractor assured to hire the 3rd party LEPL “Samkharauli National Forensics Bureau” in September 2022 and based on the finding of the study, compensation will be decided.

8. Other Safeguard Compliance Issues

8.1 Status of Recruitment/Mobilization of Safeguard Team

48. The CSC has the position of International and National Resettlement Specialist with their intermittent input of 13 months and 41 months, respectively. These Experts have been mobilized since November 2019 (international) and since August 2019 (national). They are assisting/supporting RDMRDI in the monitoring of LARP implementation and other social safeguards issues that arise about construction activities, especially in the context with the establishing of the campsite and batching plant, dumping area, and other required facilities to be set up before the construction work. Keeping in view the available and required the input of the expert, the National Resettlement Specialist works typically for five days each week, while the International Resettlement Expert gives his inputs as and when needed. Additionally, the RDMRDI has taken up on board the Resettlement Division & Resettlement Unit at the PIU level, and all the requisite positions are filled. The concerned officials are working since the beginning of the project to facilitate the APs in addressing their grievances related to the project activities.

8.2 Project Social Safeguard Performance

49. 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 (with the close coordination of contractor social safeguards staffs) are constantly monitoring resettlement & social safeguards issues; accordingly, they are preparing & submitting monthly, quarterly & Biannual monitoring reports to RDMRDI/PIU regularly.

8.3 Maintaining Core Labor Standard

50. The entitlement matrix section of the approved Resettlement Plan, June 2018 referred to livelihood support in addition to the compensation and monetary allowances to help them to cope with their displacement. To ensure compliance with this provision, Contractor and Construction Supervision Consultant provided the job to local skilled and unskilled people. Table 8.1 indicates the detailed of the Employees of the contractor for F2 Project from January to June, 2022. The

presence of the local employees is considerably high, than the foreigners throughout the review period. The process is monitored regularly on monthly basis to further keep it up.

Table 8.1: Georgian and Foreign Employees

Nature of Employees	January 2022	February 2022	March 2022	April 2022	May 2022	June 2022
Local	882	883	883	843	880	820
Foreign	384	385	385	420	422	440
Total	1266	1268	1268	1263	1305	1260

8.4 Child Labor in the Project Activities

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

8.5 Forced or Compulsory Labor

52. 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.

8.6 Discrimination in Respect to Employment

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

8.7 Health and Safety and HIV/AIDS Awareness Program

54. 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. 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. 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. During reporting period, the Contractor’s doctor provided training to workers about HIV/AIDS and Sexually transmitted diseases and Tuberculosis (T.B). Furthermore, the UBM team also gave the orientation to its staffs on building respectful working environment for peaceful workplace. The attendance sheet is given as Annex-C of the report.

9. Conclusion and Way Forward

55. The Section F2 Khevi-Ubisa Road Project implementation is ongoing with resettlement and safeguards compliance is being closely monitored. Implementation of LARP started by RDMRDI in 2019. Both LARP and the LAR conditions of project are being complied with and monitored both internally & externally. The LARP implementation compliance monitoring was conducted and prepared six compliance reports (CRs), one Addendum to the CR1 and submitted to ADB. The training to CSC and contractor staff will be delivered on September 23, 2022 by the

RD SE specialist. SEPs have already been prepared for the project. The need of IR and social safeguard training has already identified by RD and shared with ADB. CSC will initiate the training on social safeguard, SEP, communication and GRM management from October 2022 for RD, Contractor and PIU staffs. In total 11,297 km of road has been handed over to the Contractor (99%). Only a small portion of remaining road alignment is still under implementation (3 land plots, which are placed under the Km 4+000 – Km4+100, Km 1+190 – 1+200 and Km 1+180 – Km 1+190).

56. It is expected, that implementation of this portion will be completed for the next reporting period. Once implementation is completed, EMC will conduct compliance monitoring activities and submit it in the relevant CR. The CSC has prepared this internal SASSMR covering the LARP implementation period from January-June 2022 for RDMRDI by the CSC's International Resettlement Specialist. Besides the SASSMRs, monthly & quarterly progress monitoring reports are regularly prepared and submitted by the NRS, since his mobilization in November 2019. 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.

57. The institutional set up is fully in place and generally performing well to achieve the target of full implementation of LARP. However, GRM is required to be further geared up in terms of organizing the frequent meeting at village level, strong push up to contractor and organizing of follow up meeting between RD, CSC and Contractor, to immediately resolve the construction related grievances. The 3rd party monitoring expertise will be hired in October 2022 to conclude the assessment of 10 buildings. Consultation and disclosure are well taken and will continue with the same spirit till the completion of the project. Almost all the APs are well aware about their compensation payment and how to approach the GRM in case of any grievance. It was revealed from the monitoring of LARP implementation that section wise approach was adopted during LARP implementation and safeguard compliances were fully ensured in term of compensation payment to APs before handing over the particular section to contractor for construction. Also, livelihood support in terms of job opportunities were also provided addition to the compensation and monetary allowances.

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

№	Grievance redress Committee Membe	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 Membe	Position	Name of the Representative of GRCE and Contract Details
4	Representative of Mayor in the territory unit of Boriti	Member	Badri Barbakadze
5	Representative of APs Boriti village	Member	Zurab Barbakadze
6	Representative of Women APs	Member	Khatuna Jobadze
7	Representative of Aps in Boriti village	Member	Giorgi Tsikarishvili
	Khunevi Village		
8	Representative of Mayor in the Khunevi territory unit	Member	Kakhaber Lomidze
9	Representative of APs in Khunevi village	Member	Merab Lomidze
10	Representative of Women APs in Khunevi village	Member	Mzia Lomidze
	Khevi Village		
11	Representative of the Mayor in Khevi territory unit	Member	Gela Kopadze
12	Representative of APs in Khevi territory unit	Member	Besarion Grigalashvili
13	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 Tsurtsumia	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: Participants of Training



Construction Supervision Consultant
for the E60 Highway F2 Khevi-Ubisa
Project

Training Attendance Sheet/ტრენინგზე დასწრების ფურცელი

Training Course/ტრენინგის კურსი Description of course/კურსის აღწერა	Induction Training – Social Awareness/ტრენინგი - ინფორმირება სოციალურ საკითხებთან დაკავშირებით
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote a respectful work environment • sexual harassment, bullying • harassment, discrimination, misconduct
Trainer name & position/ტრენერის სახელი და პოზიცია	Giorgi Mikadze, Social Specialist /გიორგი მიქაძე, საზოგადოებასთან ურთიერთობის სპეციალისტი
Trainer's signature/ტრენერის ხელმოწერა	

N	Attendees Name/დამსწრის სახელი და გვარი	Gender/სქესი	Signature/ხელმოწერა	Date/თარიღი
1	Fatih Erden	Male		23.06.2022
2	Bilent Atmaca	male		23/06/2022
3	Hasoud Alibaz	male		23/06/2022
4	Mehmet Fat	"		23-06-2022
5	Mehmet GAPAR	"		23/06/2022
6	Akaki Paresishvili	Male		23/06/2022
7	Saba Tabatadze	male		23/06/2022
8	Kashif Bashi	male		23/06/2022
9	Tamar Begalishvili	Male		23/06/2022
10	Lado Gotsiridze	male		23.06.2022
11	Simon Gelosvili	male		23.06.2022
12	MUSTAFA KAPICI	Male		23.06.2022



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	Attendees Name/დამსწრის სახელი და გვარი	Gender/სქესი	Signature/ხელმოწერა	Date/თარიღი
12	Davit Tefnadze	Male		23.06.2022
13	Ivaki Kurtsidze	Male		23.06.2022
14	Nodar Dikari Shvili	Male		23.06.2022
15	Mariam Gelasvili	Female		23.06.2022
16	Nestan Kurtanidze	Female		23.06.2022
17	Soso Raziasvili	Male		23.06.2022
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UBM ULUSLARARASI BİRLEŞMİŞ MÜŞAVİRLER MÜŞAVİRLİK HİZMETLERİ A.Ş.
Head Quarter: ReşitGalip Cad. No:94 Çankaya / ANKARA Phone: +90312 427 65 65 Fax: +90312 427 65 76
Georgian Branch:Apakidze 11, Room 501 Tbilisi/ GEORGIA

Annex-D: Summary of the Consultation Meetings

Meeting Date	Location	Number of participants		Subject
		Women	Men	
January 17, 2022	Boriti	1	2	Investigate of the complaint matter for ██████████ (N2-08-576) and ██████████ (N2-08-649).
January 28, 2022		1	4	Investigate of the complaint matter for ██████████ (N2-08-1037), ██████████ (N2-08-1040).
January 31, 2022	Khunevi	2	4	Investigate of the complaint matter for ██████████ (N2-08-1338), ██████████ (N2-08-1293). Joint complaints from Village Khunevi (N2-08-1340).
February 9, 2022	Khunevi	1	3	Investigate of the complaints matter of Khunevi citizens regarding the access road (N2-06-1955)
February 22, 2022	HNRB	2	3	Consultation with Contractor regarding to submit docs for the land's plots located less than 25 meters from Tun arch N2-08-2579
February 23, 2022	Khunevi	3	2	Investigate of the complaints matter of Khunevi citizens regarding the probable impact on their own houses (N2-08-2662)
February 25, 2022	Boriti	1	4	Investigate of the complaint matter for ██████████ (N2-08-2912), E ██████████ (N2-08-2820).
March 1, 2022	HNRB	3	2	Investigate of the complaint of ██████████ (N2-08-3041)
March 14, 2022	Khunevi	1	3	Investigate of the complaint of ██████████ (N2-08-3629)
March 17, 2022	Khunevi	2	1	Investigate of the complaint of ██████████ (N2-08-3803)
March 21, 2022	HNRB	1	5	Investigate of the complaints matter of Khunevi citizens (N2-06-4017)
March 23, 2022	Khunevi	0	4	Investigate of the complaints of ██████████ (N2-08-4194), and ██████████ (N2-08-4192)
March 21, 2022	Vertkvichala	1	4	Investigate of the complaint matter for ██████████ (N2-08-4010)
May 18, 2022	Grigalati	2	7	Possible impact on private property
June 1, 2022	Vashlevi	21	4	School renovation support: Children Day is celebrating
June 10, 2022	Tsikhistzire	7	6	Updating population on projects and discussion
Total		49	58	

Annex-E: Attendance Sheet of Consultation Meeting



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Meeting Attendance Sheet/შეხვედრაზე დასწრების ფურცელი

Meeting location/შეხვედრის ადგილი: Vil. Grigolati
 Meeting topics/შეხვედრის თემა: Possible Impact on Property
 Date/თარიღი: 19.05.2022
 Meeting conducted by/შეხვედრა ჩაატარა (სახელი, გვარი, კომპანია, პოზიცია): G. Mikadze
UBM Social Specialist. Gizo Kukavadze HNCC, Social Specialist

List of company representatives attended the meeting/შეხვედრაზე დამსწრე ორგანიზაციის თანამშრომლები

#	Name, surname/სახელი, გვარი	Company/ ორგანიზაცია	Contact Information/ საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია	Signature/ ხელმოწერა
1	Giorgi Mikadze	UBM	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
2	Gizo Kukavadze	HNBB	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
3	Gocha Kapanadze	HNBB	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
4			[REDACTED]	
5				

List of community members attended the meeting/შეხვედრაზე დამსწრე მოსახლეობა

#	დამსწრის სახელი, გვარი	საცხოვრებელი ადგილი	საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია	ხელმოწერა
1	[REDACTED]	სოფ. ქსევი	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
2	[REDACTED]	სოფ. ქსევი	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
3	[REDACTED]	სოფ. ქსევი	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
4	[REDACTED]	სოფ. ქსევი	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
5	[REDACTED]	სოფ. ქსევი	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
6	[REDACTED]	სოფ. ქსევი	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
7	[REDACTED]	სოფ. ქსევი	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
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Construction Supervision Consultant
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Meeting Attendance Sheet/შებვედრაზე დასწრების ფურცელი

Meeting location/შებვედრის ადგილი: Vil. Vashlexi
 Meeting topics/შებვედრის თემა: School renovation support. Children's day celebr.
 Date/თარიღი: 01.06.2022
 Meeting conducted by/შებვედრა ჩატარა (სახელი, გვარი, კომპანია, პოზიცია): G. Mikadze
Sec. spec. UBM G. Kukavadze Sec. Spec. HNRB

List of company representatives attended the meeting/შებვედრაზე დამსწრე ორგანიზაციის თანამშრომლები

#	Name, surname/სახელი, გვარი	Company/ ორგანიზაცია	Contact Information/ საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია	Signature/ ხელმოწერა
1	გიორგი მიქაძე	UBM	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
2	გიორგი მარგალიტი	HNRB	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
3	გიორგი მარგალიტი	HNRB	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
4	ქსენია ყა სი	HNRB	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
5				

List of community members attended the meeting/შებვედრაზე დამსწრე მოსახლეობა

#	დამსწრის სახელი, გვარი	საცხოვრებელი ადგილი	საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია	ხელმოწერა
1	[REDACTED]	სოფ. იციქოძე	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
2	[REDACTED]	სოფ. ნადგუა	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
3	[REDACTED]	სოფ. ხევა	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
4	[REDACTED]	სოფ. ხევა	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
5	[REDACTED]	სოფ. ხევა	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
6	[REDACTED]	სოფ. ხევა	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
7	[REDACTED]	სოფ. ხევა	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
8	[REDACTED]	სოფ. ხევა	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
9	[REDACTED]	სოფ. ხევა	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
10	[REDACTED]	სოფ. ხევა	[REDACTED]	[Signature]

UBM ULUSLARARASI BİRLEŞMİŞ MÜŞAVİRLER MÜŞAVİRLİK HİZMETLERİ A.Ş.
 Head Quarter: ReşitGalip Cad. No:94 Çankaya / ANKARA Phone: +90312 427 65 65 Fax: +90312 427 65 76
 Georgian Branch:Apakidze 11, Room 501 Tbilisi/ GEORGIA



ULUSLARARASI BİRLEŞMİŞ MÜŞAVİRLER
MÜŞAVİRLİK HİZMETLERİ A.Ş.

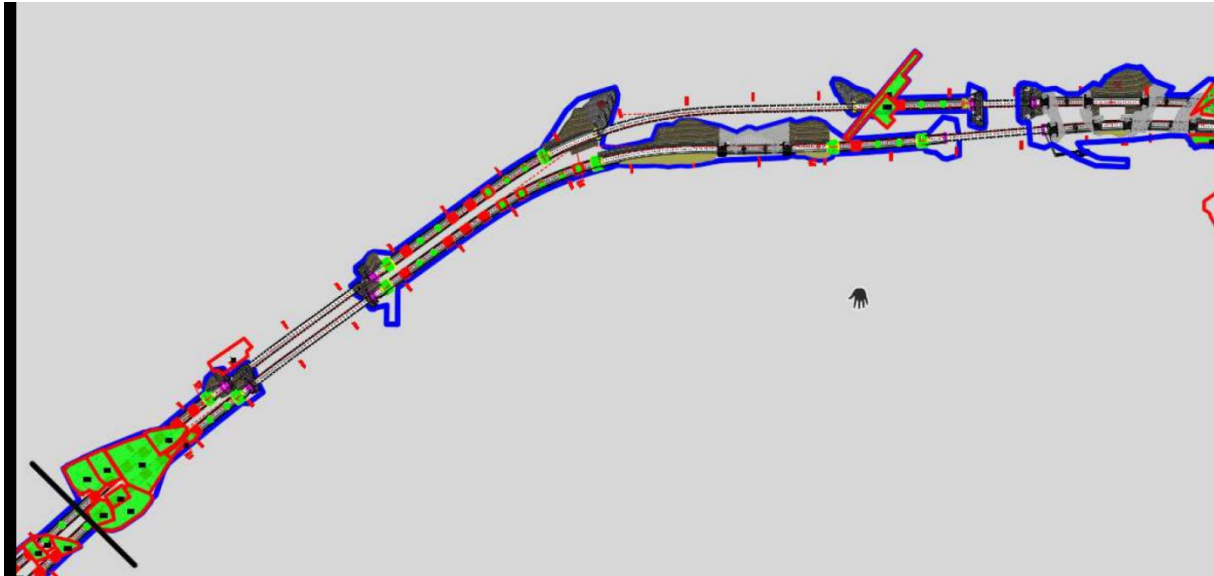
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Project

11	[Redacted]	ლმგ. ზობიანი	[Redacted]	6-11
12	[Redacted]	ლმგ. ვახუშტაძე	[Redacted]	[Signature]
13	[Redacted]	ლმგ. ლაღიშვილი	[Redacted]	6-13
14	[Redacted]	ლმგ. სულხანი	[Redacted]	[Signature]
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16	[Redacted]	ლმგ. ვახუშტაძე	[Redacted]	6-16
17	[Redacted]	ლმგ. ლაღიშვილი	[Redacted]	6-17
18	[Redacted]	ლმგ. სულხანი	[Redacted]	6-18
19	[Redacted]	ლმგ. ზობიანი	[Redacted]	6-19
20	[Redacted]	ლმგ. ვახუშტაძე	[Redacted]	6-20
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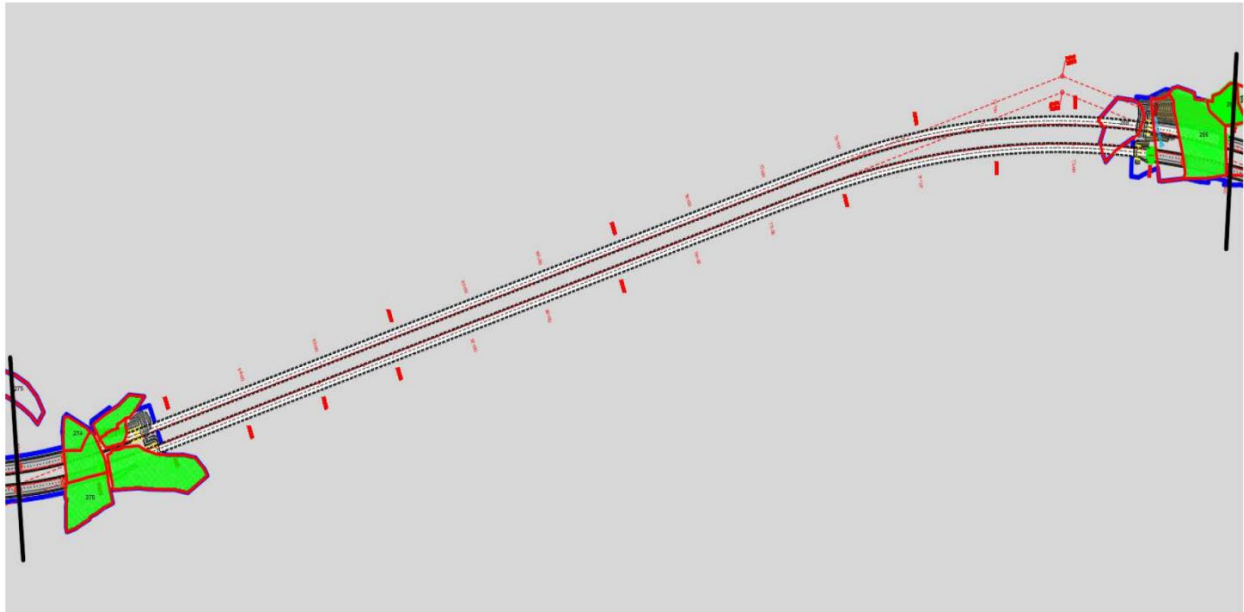
Meeting was conducted (signature)/შეხვედრა ჩატარა (ბელმოწერა): _____

UBM ULUSLARARASI BİRLEŞMİŞ MÜŞAVİRLER MÜŞAVİRLİK HİZMETLERİ A.Ş.
Head Quarter: ReşitGalip Cad. No:94 Çankaya / ANKARA Phone: +90312 427 65 65 Fax: +90312 427 65 76
Georgian Branch:Apakidze 11, Room 501 Tbilisi/ GEORGIA

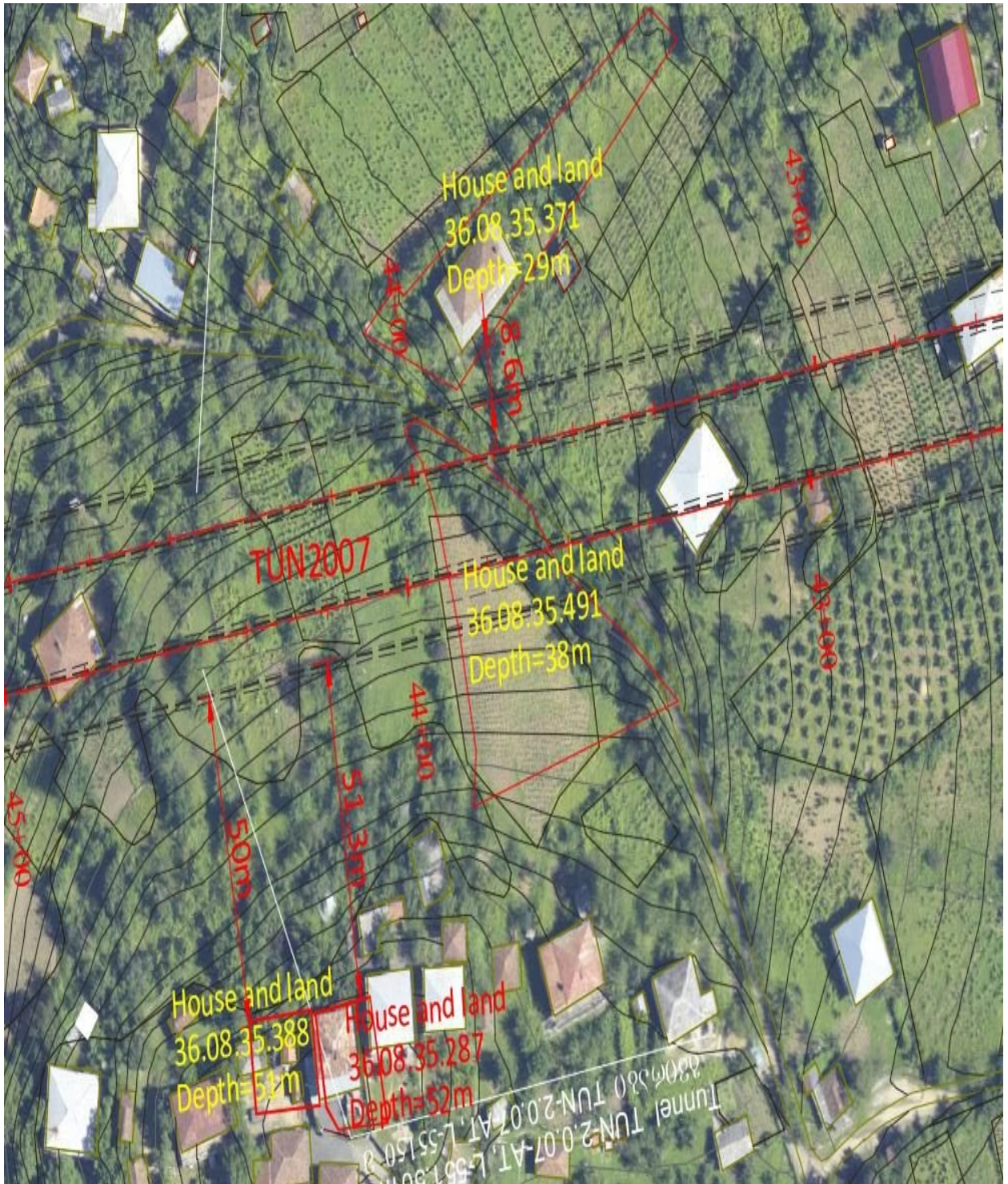
Annex- F: Section F2, Segment km 0.9 to km 3.4



Section F2, Situation Map: segment from km 6.1 to km 7.8



Annex-G: Google Map of Additional 10 Houses



Annex-H: Photo Gallery



Consultation with Aps during visiting their house to verify the impact owing to the construction activities (Complaint has been resolved now)



Consultation meeting with the residents of village Khunevi to assess the impact of construction activities of tunnel 7.



ADB and RD jointly visiting the F-2 project area on May 18, 2022



Consultation with Ap's land plot access route in village Boriti



Consultation with school management on passing agreements in Village Vashlevi



Attended the children day in school of village Vashlevi



Consultation meeting with the residents of Village Tsikhisdziri on repairing the internal road of the community



Awareness Raising training for UBM staff on building respectful working environment for peaceful workplace



