

Social Monitoring Report

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

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AP	Affected Person
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CR	Compliance Report
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DP	Displaced Person
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
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LE	Legal Entity
MFF	Multi-tranche Financing Facility
RDMRDI	Roads Department, 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. Social Safeguards and 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 F2 Section) in Georgia. The report covers the LARP implementation progress achieved during the period from January–June, 2023, as well as other social safeguards compliance aspects. 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

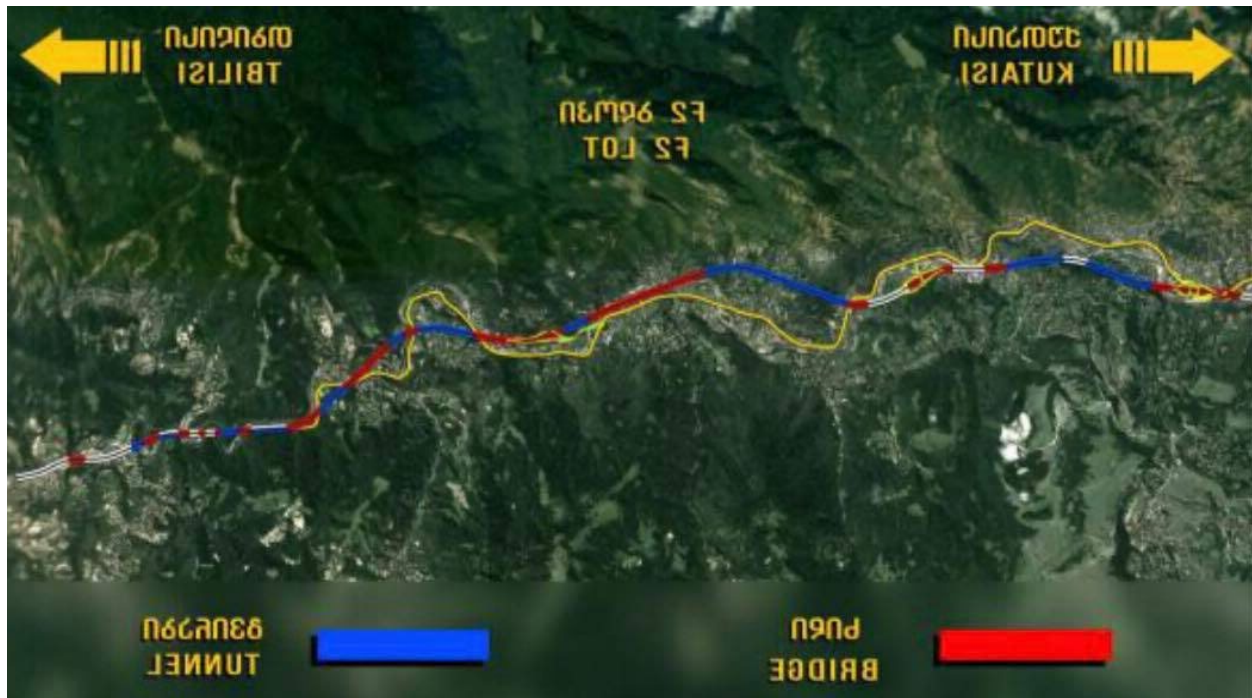
5. The Project involves construction of a new 12.5 km road section of the E-60 highway located in Imereti Region of central Georgia. The project road also includes (i) 35 bridges (8.396 m), (ii) 3 interchanges; one shared with F3 section and one with F1; (iii) 13 tunnels of 9.133m, out of which 2 are 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 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.** 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.

1.4 Summary of Impacts as per 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, CR7 and Addendum to the CR1. These compliance reports are approved in May 2019, July 2019, December 2019, April 2020, August 2020, and January 2022 respectively. The Addendum to the CR1 has been approved by ADB and No Objection is also received. The CR 7 has been submitted to ADB and is yet under review. The ongoing construction process entailed the need for cash compensation for additional impact caused during construction of tunnels. The Compliance Report No 7 (CR 7) serves to describe the compensation modalities carried out by RD to address sparsely occurred LAR impacts to private land and assets (located outside of road ROW) for 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 (km 0.9 – 3.4 km & km 6.1 – km 7.8)	2	2	3	978	0	0
Segment 3 (km 9.8 - km 11.8) CR 2	26	10	45	27,324	2	1
Segment 4 (km 4.8-km 5.6) CR 3	58	24	62	67,956	7	4
Segment 5 (km 3.4 - km 4.8) CR 4	61	30	129	52649	5	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	555	291	984	475,492	56	43

1.5 Resettlement Budget

10. 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>). Roads 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.

- i) Full replacement value supplementary structures and improvements (including clay vine vessel): 53,057 GEL
- ii) Onetime allowance for severe impact: 1,057.40 GEL
- iii) Total compensation amount: 67,363 GEL

2. Internal Social Safeguard Monitoring

11. LARP activities under the Project are being monitored by RD with assistance of Construction Supervision Consultants (CSC). The CSC 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.

12. 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 2023.

2.1 Objective and Scope of Monitoring

13. 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 near 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.

14. 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 the monitoring of social safeguards compliance aspects during the construction and overall project implementation.

15. 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 and status of grievances received from the APs/local people so far;
- iv) Satisfaction of APs with the process of their compensation and amount of compensated; and other social safeguards issues such as: wage laborers, labor issues, HIV/AIDS, grievances/complains received during construction/resolved etc.; and
- v) verify social safeguards compliance aspects during the construction.

2.2 Monitoring Indicators Used in SASSMR

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

- i) Information campaign and consultation with APs;
- ii) Status of structures compensation;
- iii) Relocation of APs;
- 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;
- ix) Ensure gender mitigation measures in the LARP are adhered to during implementation; and
- x) Social safeguards compliance issues during the construction.

2.3 Methodology Followed for SASSMR

17. 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 meetings 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

18. 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.

19. The table 3-1 and table 3-3 below provide brief information on segments covered under the compliance reports (except the plot 364-1 to be covered in CR 7 submitted to ADB for approval) up to date prepared by External Monitoring consultant (EMC). As of the reporting period, EMC prepared 7 CRs and 1 Addendum to the CR1 (see table 3-1 & table 3-2). However, CR 7 is yet under ADB's review.

Table 3-1: Status of LARP Implementation

Number of Land Plots	Percent
Total: 507	100% ¹
Acquired: 506	99.8%
To be acquired :1	0.2 %

¹ 361 is minimized (52 sq.m) and no need for acquisition hence the total land plots are 507 instead of 508 reported in LARP. From the total 507 land plot has already been acquired and only one Land plot #130-1 – (Km 4+000 – 4+100) where negotiations do not appear successful; now, expropriation process is proceeded which is expected to be completed in December 2023.

3.1 Status of Land Acquisition

20. RD is doing its utmost to complete the land acquisition of the remaining one land plot. The status is discussed below:

- i. Land plot #130-1 – (Km 4+000 – 4+100). Negotiations do not appear successful; therefore, expropriation process is proceeded which is expected to be completed in December 2023.

21. 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 and 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	April 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	Dec 2019	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		
CR 5	CR5	Segment 9	11.8	11.9	0.1	August 2020	Handed over
	CR5	Segment 10	5.6	5.8	0.2		
	CR5	Segment 11	8.8	9.0	0.2		
CR 6	CR6	Segment 12	11.9	12.5	0.6	January 2022	Handed over
	CR 6	Segment 13	0.00	0.9	0.9		
Sub-total	6 CRs	13 Segments	-	-	12.5	-	

* CR refers to Compliance Report.

3.2 Conditions for Project Implementation

22. Based on ADB policy and loan agreement requirements, 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.

23. Each Compliance Report describes 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.

24. 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.

4. Institutional Set Up for Social Safeguard Activities

25. 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 (PM CSC) 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. Further, a number of other government departments play an instrumental role in the updating and implementation of the Khevi-Ubisa section-F2 LARP. The National Agency of Public Registry (NAPR) within the Ministry of Justice 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, CSC and CC safeguard's experts are fully on board to carry out the social safeguard activities. The CSC's national Resettlement Specialist and CC social safeguard expert are working regularly while the International Resettlement Expert of CSC too gives his input as per requirement. The CSC and CC safeguard experts are closely working with the local community to address the social issues arising due to ongoing construction activities, i.e., civil work, blasting vibration, dusting, and noise pollution etc. CSC's Resettlement Specialists are constantly monitoring resettlement & social issues; accordingly, they are preparing, submitting monthly progress reports and Semi-annual monitoring reports.

5. Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure

26. In order to expedite the LARP implementation process, RD along with CSC staff has undertaken various consultation meetings with APs and the general community in the project area. A total of 5 community meetings were held during the reporting period and 92 (42 men and 50 women) were the participants of the meetings. The attendance sheet is reflected in Annex-C and main discussions is captured in Annex-D. Besides, the photos are also presented in the photo gallery. These meetings are served as disclosure in term of project orientation and GRM. Also, the grievances of the local people were discussed during the meetings. Main grievances are; i) delay in the design of the access road and Vertkvichala bridge, ii, delay in the construction of Khevi Kindergarten, iii) anticipating threats of blasting activity for building structures, and iv) blockage of access road etc.

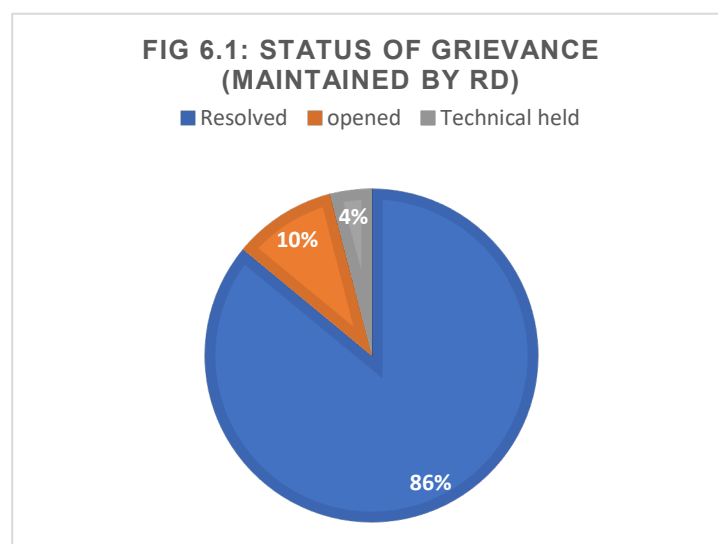
6. Grievance Redress Mechanism

27. 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 provides 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). Upon commencement of civil works, the CC and CSC are actively engaged in GRM in addressing the concerns/complaints related to construction process. 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 Redress Status (Maintained by RD)

28. RD received 50 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



29. From the 50 grievances, 43 have been closed, 5 grievances are opened and 2 are technically held as reflected in Fig 6.1. The nature of the grievances are as; i) 6 grievances are related to compensation assessment, ii) 17 grievances are for inclusion in LARP, iii) 1 complaint is linked with crop compensation, iv) 11 are associated with damage to infrastructure/ assets, v) 1 is disturbance due to noise, dust and noise, vi) 4 are connected with HSE, vii) 4 are pertinent to loss of business, viii) 1 complaint is registered owing to loss of access and ix) 5 complaints fall in “other category”. RD team and the social/resettlement specialist from the CSC and contractor are doing their utmost to resolve the grievances. The grievances have been considerably decreased, the category wise detail is reflected in Table.61.

Table 6.1: RD Complaint Log

(Total Grievances Received up to the End of Reporting Period June 2023)

Number of Complaints by Category	Closed	Tech.hold ²	Open	Total	%
Damage to Infrastructure / Assets	5	1	5	11	22%
Crop Compensation	1	0	0	1	2%
Other	5	0	0	5	10%
Inclusion in LARP	17	0	0	17	34%
Disturbance: Noise / Vibration / Dust	1	0	0	1	2%
Restriction or loss of access	1	0	0	1	2%
Recruitment / Employment	0	0	0	0	0,00%

² Those are the cases which are related to ongoing vibration monitoring throughout the construction.

Number of Complaints by Category	Closed	Tech.hold ²	Open	Total	%
Loss of business	4	0	0	4	8%
Compensation Rate	6	0	0	6	12%
Registration / Ownership Status	0	0	0	0	0,00%
HSE Concerns	3	1	0	4	8%
Road Upgrading	0	0	0	0	0,00%
Total	43	2	5	50	100%

6.2 Grievance Redress Status at Project Site maintained by PMCSC (UBM)

30. A total of 166 grievances were received either directly from the local community or through RD since the commencement of the Project. From the total received grievances, related to Damaged infrastructure / Assets 105, complaints logged were pertinent to design issue/inclusion in LARP 17, Restriction or Loss of Access 23, Loss of Business 7, complaints are regarding Disturbance with noise 7, complaints about HSE Concern 2, road upgrading are 2 and Other 3. Out of 166 grievances, 137 have been resolved while 29 are opened as shown in Fig 6.2. The efforts are going on by Contractor and CSC to resolve these complaints. The category wise detail is discussed in table 6.2 below.

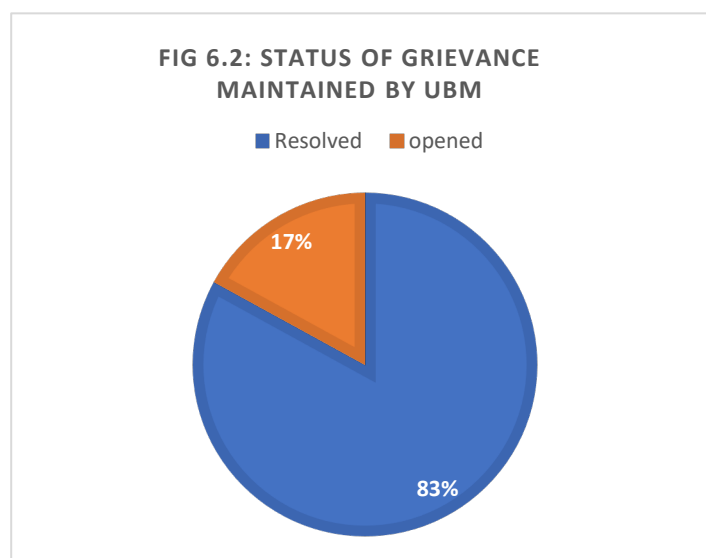


Table 6.2: Showing the Grievance Log maintained by PMCSC (UBM) Summarize grievances for entire period

Number of Complaints by Category	Closed	Tech.hold	Open	Total	%
Damage to Infrastructure / Assets	89	0	16	105	63,25%
Crop Compensation	0	0	0	0	0,00%
Other	3	0	0	3	1,81%
Inclusion in LARP	14	0	3	17	10,24%
Disturbance: Noise / Vibration / Dust	7	0	0	7	4,22%
Restriction or loss of access	16	0	7	23	13,86%
Recruitment / Employment	0	0	0	0	0,00%
Loss of business	7	0	0	7	4,22%
Compensation Rate	0	0	0	0	0,00%
Registration / Ownership Status	0	0	0	0	0,00%
HSE Concerns	0	0	2	2	1,20%
Road Upgrading	1	0	1	2	1,20%
Total	137	0	29	166	100%

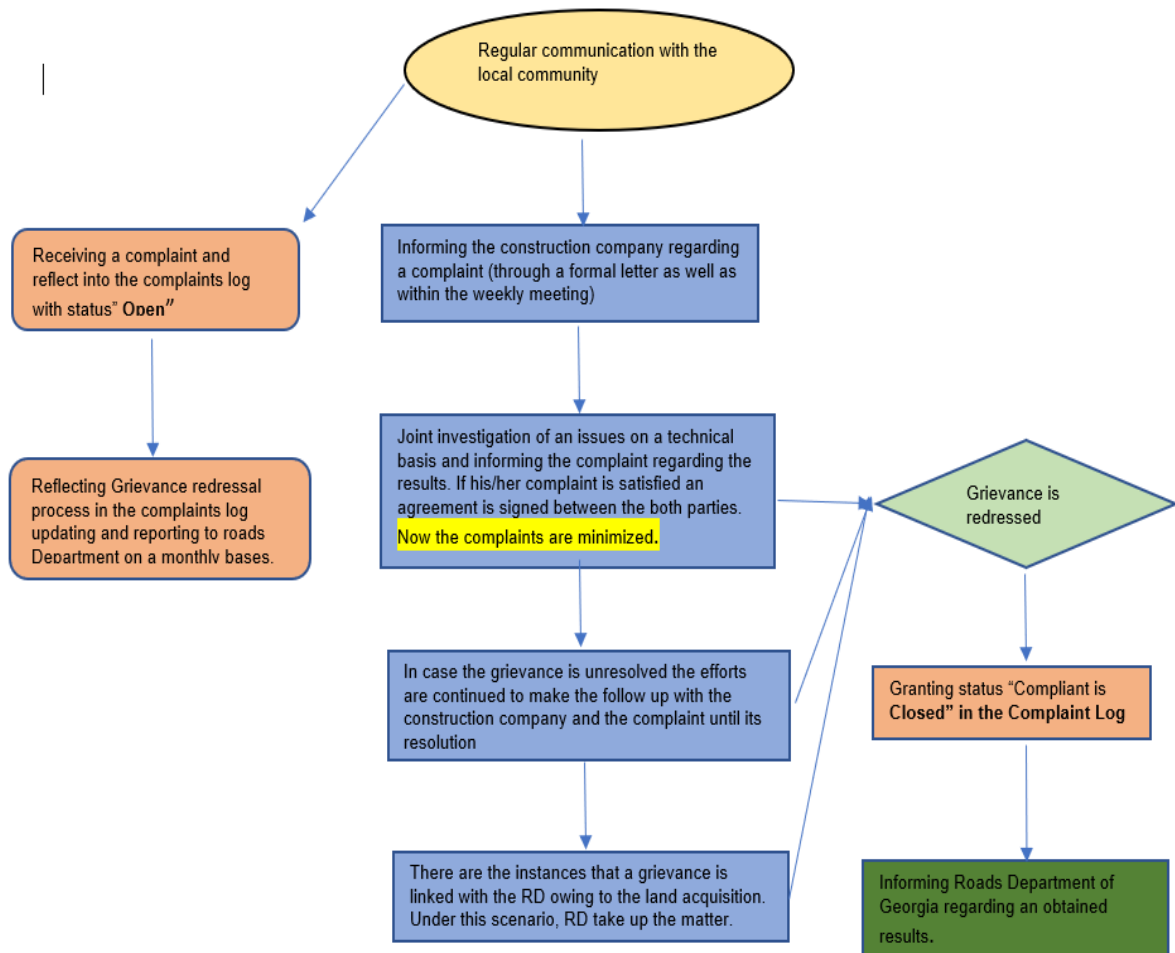
Table 6.3: Summarized grievances for reporting period

Number of Complaints by Category	Closed	Tech.hold	Open	Total	%
Damage to Infrastructure / Assets	4	0	8	12	66,67%
Crop Compensation	0	0	0	0	0,00%
Other	0	0	0	0	0,00%
Inclusion in LARP	0	0	0	0	0,00%
Disturbance: Noise / Vibration / Dust	0	0	0	0	0,00%
Restriction or loss of access	0	0	2	2	11,11%
Recruitment / Employment	0	0	0	0	0,00%
Loss of business	2	0	0	2	11,11%
Compensation Rate	0	0	0	0	0,00%
Registration / Ownership Status	0	0	0	0	0,00%
HSE Concerns	0	0	0	0	0,00%
Road Upgrading	1	0	1	2	11,11%
Total	7	0	11	18	100%

6.3 Grievance Redress Process

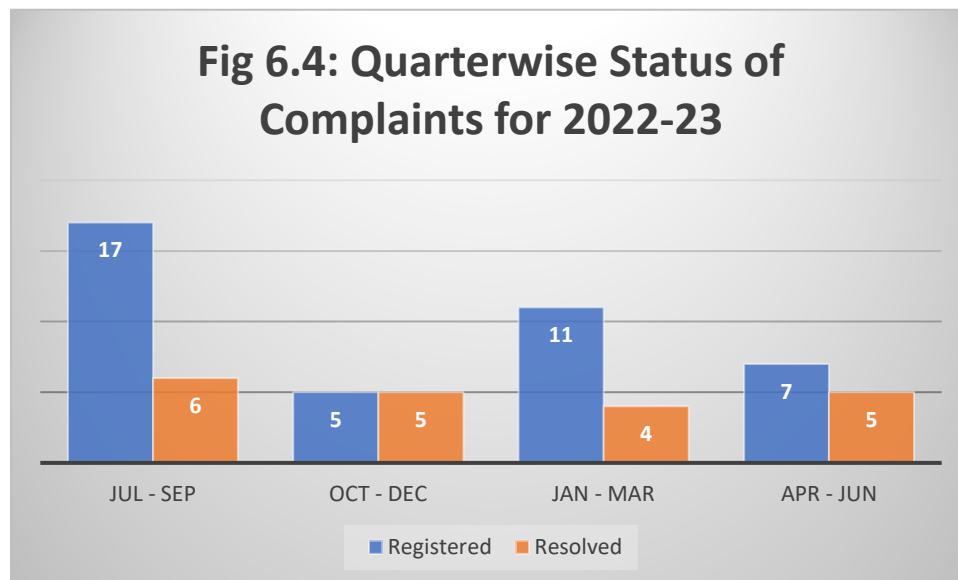
31. Since the commencement of the civil work, the PMCSC is doing its utmost to resolve the complaints. PMCSC adopted the iterative approach, as indicated in Fig-6.3 below. It is the outcome of the Engineer efforts that the complaints narrowed down during the implementation process. In terms of complaint 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 6.3: Showing the Grievance Redress Process



6.4 Grievance Dynamics

32. Figure 6.4 indicates the dynamics in terms of grievance registration and resolution from last one year, i.e., July 2022 to June 2023. A total of 40 complaints were registered and 20 were resolved during this period. Mostly 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 staff of contractor and CSC held the meetings with the complainants to resolve their complaints. It is evident through the figure 6.4 that the safeguard team managed to resolve 50% 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. Interestingly, the overall trend of logging the complaints is decreasing throughout the year though, it slightly increases in the 3rd quarter however, the level of complaint resolution is almost remained same throughout the period. The CSC and CC social staff is regularly contacting the local community in addressing their grievances with strengthening proactive information dissemination/communication approach.



7. Baseline Survey of Houses/Buildings and Vibration Monitoring

33. This baseline survey report for houses/buildings is prepared by the CSC engaged by the Roads Department, Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure of Georgia (RDMRDI).

7.1 Objectives of the Survey

34. 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.

35. 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

36. A pre-construction baseline survey was conducted for all 112 buildings. The copy of survey protocol is provided to APs. These buildings are located near the ROW and within 250 meters and expected to be on possible risks due to ongoing construction/vibration activities. Based on the technical grounds and as per the approved EIA, the blasting, permissible vibration limit is 5 mm/s, so, it is ensured that Contractor's construction operations should not exceed the peak particle velocity 5 mm/s. The permissible vibration limit is monitored by the CC and CSC during the blasting. Vibration data is regularly collected, digitized, and preserved by the Contractor and presented to the Engineer, RD, ADB, Ministry of Environment, and the Community through the monthly progress reports. The results of vibration monitoring are available for APs upon request on a monthly basis.

8. Other Safeguard Compliance Issues

8.1 Status of Recruitment/Mobilization of Safeguard Team

37. 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 August 2019 (national) and November 2019 (international). They are assisting/supporting RDMRDI in the monitoring of LARP implementation and other social safeguards issues that arise due to construction activities, especially in the context with the establishing of the campsite and batching plant, dumping area, and other required facilities. Keeping in view the available and required input of the expert, the National Resettlement Specialist works typically for five days a week, while the International Resettlement Expert gives his inputs on need basis. Additionally, the RDMRDI has taken up on board the Resettlement Division & Resettlement Unit at the PIU level, and all the requisite positions are filled.

8.2 Project Social Safeguard Performance

38. From the beginning of the project implementation to the current reporting period, 'PIU's RU team are working. Since mobilization of CSC experts working on social/resettlement safeguards issues. Both the PIU and CSC experts are conducting required survey/investigations at the project site with necessary consultation with the stakeholders including beneficiary and affected people of the project with monitoring considering social safeguard issues. 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 section (1 land plot) currently under ongoing expropriation expected to be completed in Dec 2023. CSC's Resettlement Specialists (with the close coordination of contractor social safeguards

staffs) are constantly monitoring resettlement and social safeguards issues; accordingly, they are preparing & submitting monthly and biannual monitoring reports to RDMRDI/PIU regularly.

8.3 Maintaining Core Labor Standard

39. 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 details of the employees of the contractor for F2 Project. The presence of the local employees is considerably high than the foreigners. The process is monitored regularly to keep it up.

Table 8.1: Georgian and foreign employees

S#	Worker information	Male	Female	Total
1	Number of workers from local communities	476	15	491
2	Number of foreign national workers	134	6	140
3	Number of workers from other regions within the country	105	3	108
4	Number of workers below the age of 18	0	0	0

8.4 Forced or Compulsory Labor

40. 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.

8.5 Discrimination in Respect to Employment

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

8.6 Health and Safety and HIV/AIDS Awareness Program

42. 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.

9. Conclusion and Way forward

43. 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. LAR implementation 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 cleared by ADB. 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 July 2023 for RD, Contractor and PIU staff. As per CR 1-6, a total of 11.297 km of road has been handed over to the Contractor (99.6%). Only a small portion of remaining road alignment is still under implementation. 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 2023 for RDMRDI by the CSC's International Resettlement Specialist. Besides the SASSMRs, monthly 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.

44. The institutional set up is fully in place and generally performing well to achieve the target of full implementation of LARP and addressing issues related to overall social safeguards compliance for the project. GRM is also functioning well for timely registration and resolution of the complaints. Community consultation meetings at village level are organized on a monthly basis. These consultations 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 was also provided addition to the compensation and monetary allowances.

45. Continental efforts to be made by all parties (CC, CSC, RD) to ensure timely resolution of open complaints. As the project approaches physical completion, the Contractor will start planning the post-construction survey and further implementing mitigation measures as identified necessary based on that survey, if any.

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 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 Nepharidze	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: Attendance Sheet of Consultation Meeting

დასწრების ფურცელი

შეხვედრის მიზანი: ხევი-უბისას (F2) პროექტის ფარგლებში მიმდინარე სამშენებლო სამუშაოები

თარიღი: 17.03.2023

სახელი გვარი	საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია	ხელმოწერა	შენიშვნა	ქალი/კაცი
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11		მ. მ. მ. მ.		ქალი

12 ქალი

დასწრების ფურცელი

შეხვედრის მიზანი: ხევი-უბისას (F2) პროექტის ფარგლებში მიმდინარე სამშენებლო სამუშაოები

თარიღი: 17.03.2023

სახელი გვარი	საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია	ხელმოწერა	შენიშვნა	ქალი/კაცი
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12 ქალი 10 ქალი

დასწრების ფურცელი

შეხვედრის მიზანი: ხევი-უბისას (F2) პროექტის ფარგლებში მიმდინარე სამშენებლო სამუშაოები

თარიღი: 17.03.2023

	სახელი გვარი	საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია	ხელმოწერა	შენიშვნა	ქალი/კაცი
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2	ბიბი ნინო	577 60 88 34	[signature]		ქალი
3	[redacted]	[redacted]	[signature]		ქალი
4	[redacted]	[redacted]	თ. მახარაძე		ქალი
5	[redacted]	77-44-20 20	[signature]		ქალი
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7	[redacted]	[redacted]	[signature]		ქალი
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10	[redacted]	[redacted]	[signature]		ქალი

2 სულ 8 ქალი

დასწრების ფურცელი

შეხვედრის მიზანი: ხევი-უბისას (F2) პროექტის ფარგლებში მიმდინარე სამშენებლო სამუშაოები

თარიღი: 17.03.2023

	სახელი გვარი	საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია	ხელმოწერა	შენიშვნა	ქალი/კაცი
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4	[redacted]	[redacted]	[signature]		ქალი
5	[redacted]	[redacted]	[signature]		ქალი
6	[redacted]	[redacted]	თ. ქე	გზის დასაწყის	ქალი
7	[redacted]	[redacted]	[signature]	გზის დასაწყის	მამაკაცი
8	[redacted]	[redacted]	[signature]	გზის დასაწყის	ქალი

4 ქალი 4 კაცი

დასწრების ფურცელი

შეხვედრის მიზანი: სოფი-ოქრისას (F2) პროექტის ფარგლებში მიმდინარე სამშენებლო სამუშაოები

თარიღი: 14.03.2023

სახელი გვარი	საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია	ხელმოწერა	შენიშვნა	ქალი/კაცი
1	[Redacted]	გ. მკვ.		+
2	[Redacted]	ა. მკვ.		+

2 ქალი



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

Meeting Attendance Sheet/შეხვედრაზე დასწრების ფურცელი

Meeting location/შეხვედრის ადგილი: Vl. Boriti

Meeting topics/შეხვედრის თემა: Disturbance dust, clearing of road, watering

Date/თარიღი: 19.04.2023

Meeting conducted by/შეხვედრა ჩატარა (სახელი გვარი კომპანია, პოზიცია): Georgi Khvedze UBM, social specialist.

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

#	Name, surname/სახელი, გვარი	Company/ორგანიზაცია	Contact Information/საკონტაქტო	Signature/ხელმოწერა
1	გ. მკვ.	HARB		[Signature]
2	გ. მკვ.	HARB	255501112	[Signature]
3	G. Khvedze	UBM		[Signature]
4				
5				

List of community members attended the meeting/შეხვედრაზე დასწრე მოსახლეობა

#	დასწრის სახელი, გვარი	მედი	მამ	სახეობრივი ადგილი	საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია	ხელმოწერა
1	[Redacted]	✓		მთიანი	[Redacted]	[Signature]
2	[Redacted]	✓		მთიანი	[Redacted]	[Signature]
3	[Redacted]	✓		მთიანი	[Redacted]	[Signature]
4	[Redacted]	✓		მთიანი	[Redacted]	[Signature]
5	[Redacted]	✓		მთიანი	[Redacted]	[Signature]
6	[Redacted]	✓		მთიანი	[Redacted]	[Signature]
7	[Redacted]	✓		მთიანი	[Redacted]	[Signature]
8	[Redacted]	✓		მთიანი	[Redacted]	[Signature]
9	[Redacted]	✓		მთიანი	[Redacted]	[Signature]
10	[Redacted]	✓		მთიანი	[Redacted]	[Signature]

Construction of Khevi-Ubisa Section (E60 Highway) (Route)- KURPVCW/DCB-01



MEETING ATTENDANCE SHEET

Topic:	Tskhisdziri V.I access road	Project:	Construction of Khevi-Ubisa Section (E60 Highway)
Place:	Contractor Meeting Room HNRB	Project/CIP:	KURPVCW/DCB-01
		Date and Time:	19.05.23 17:00
No.	Signature	Company	
1	[Signature]	HNRB	[Redacted]
2	[Signature]	UBM	[Redacted]
3	[Signature]	UBM	[Redacted]
4	[Signature]	UBM	[Redacted]
5	[Signature]	UBM	[Redacted]
6	[Signature]	UBM	[Redacted]
7	[Signature]	UBM	[Redacted]
8	[Signature]	UBM	[Redacted]
9	[Signature]	UBM	[Redacted]
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Construction Supervision Consultant for the E60 Highway F2 Khevi-Ubisa Project

Meeting Attendance Sheet/შეხვედრაზე დასწრების ფურცელი

Meeting location/შეხვედრის ადგილი: Khuxevi ხატვა

Meeting topics/შეხვედრის თემა: Local bridge presentation, excursion, BM.

Date/თარიღი: 07.05.2023

Meeting conducted by/შეხვედრა ჩატარა (საზღვო დარი კომპანია კომპიუტ: Gizo Kavaadze HNRB, Giorgi Kavaadze UBM.

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

#	Name, surname/სახელი, გვარი	Company/ორგანიზაცია	Contact Information/საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია	Signature/ხელმოწერა
1	Giorgi Kavaadze	UBM	+993223529	[Signature]
2	Gizo Kavaadze	HNRB	+993223529	[Signature]
3				
4				
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List of community members attended the meeting/შეხვედრაზე დასწრე მოსახლეობა

#	დასწრის სახელი, გვარი	ბავშვი	მამა	სახმარებელი ადგილი	საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია	ხელმოწერა
1	[Redacted]	✓		[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Signature]
2	[Redacted]	✓	✓	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Signature]
3	[Redacted]	✓	✓	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Signature]
4	[Redacted]	✓		[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Signature]
5	[Redacted]	✓		[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Signature]
6	[Redacted]	✓		[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Signature]
7	[Redacted]	✓	✓	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Signature]
8	[Redacted]	✓	✓	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Signature]
9	[Redacted]	✓		[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Signature]
10	[Redacted]	✓	✓	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Signature]

UBM ULUSLARARASI BIRLESMIS MUSAVIRLER MUSAVIRLIK HIZMETLERI A.S.
Head Quarter: Rep1Gali Cd. No 94 Chikaya / ANKARA Phone: +90312 427 25 25 Fax: +90312 427 65 76
Georgian Branch: Apakidze 11, Room 501 Tbilisi/ GEORGIA.



Construction Supervision Consultant
for the E60 Highway F-2 Khevi-Ubisa
Project

Meeting Attendance Sheet/შეხვედრაზე დასწრების ფურცელი

Meeting location/შეხვედრის ადგილი: Vil. Borisi
 Meeting topics/შეხვედრის თემა: Disturbance dust, clearing of road, watering
 Date/თარიღი: 19.04.2023
 Meeting conducted by/შეხვედრა ჩაატარა (სახელი, გვარი, კომპანია, პოზიცია): Gurji Mvaderi
UBM, Social specialist.

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

#	Name, surname/სახელი, გვარი	Company/ორგანიზაცია	Contact Information/საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია	Signature/ხელმოწერა
1	<u>გიორგი მვადერი</u>	<u>UBM</u>	[Redacted]	<u>[Signature]</u>
2	<u>გიორგი მვადერი</u>	<u>UBM</u>	[Redacted]	<u>[Signature]</u>
3	<u>G. Mvaderi</u>	<u>UBM</u>	[Redacted]	<u>[Signature]</u>
4				
5				

List of community members attended the meeting/შეხვედრაზე დასწრე მისახლეობა

#	დასწრის სახელი, გვარი	მდედ.	მამ.	სახცხოვრებელი ადგილი	საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია	ხელმოწერა
1	[Redacted]	✓		<u>სახლი</u>	[Redacted]	<u>[Signature]</u>
2	[Redacted]	✓		<u>ბეზინი</u>	[Redacted]	<u>[Signature]</u>
3	[Redacted]	✓		<u>ბეზინი</u>	[Redacted]	<u>[Signature]</u>
4	[Redacted]	✓		<u>ბეზინი</u>	[Redacted]	<u>[Signature]</u>
5	[Redacted]	✓		<u>სახლი</u>	[Redacted]	<u>[Signature]</u>
6	[Redacted]	✓		<u>სახლი</u>	[Redacted]	<u>[Signature]</u>
7	[Redacted]	✓		<u>ბეზინი</u>	[Redacted]	<u>[Signature]</u>
8	[Redacted]	✓		<u>ბეზინი</u>	[Redacted]	<u>[Signature]</u>
9	[Redacted]	✓		<u>ბეზინი</u>	[Redacted]	<u>[Signature]</u>
10	[Redacted]	✓		<u>ბეზინი</u>	[Redacted]	<u>[Signature]</u>

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Annex D: Detailed Discussion Held During the Meeting with Local Community

Minutes of a public consultation on informing the representatives of the city hall and residents of Kharagauli municipality about ongoing construction works of E-60 Highway F2 Khevi-Ubisa section

Date: March 17, 2023

Venue: Office of the contractor company “Hunan Road & Bridge Construction Group Co Ltd”

Chairman of the meeting: Mikheil Ujmajuridze

Secretary of the meeting: Nana Bregadze

The meeting was attended by:

- **Mikheil Ujmajuridze** - Head of the Environmental and Social Safeguards Division;
- **Giorgi Gvaramadze** – Head of Resettlement Unit of the Environmental and Social Safeguards Division;
- **Tinatin Gogaladze** – First category senior specialist of the Registration Unit of Environmental and Social Safeguards Division;
- **Nana Bregadze** – Person hired by the Employment Contract of the Environmental and Social Safeguards Division;
- **Manana Barbakadze** - Chairperson of City Council (Sakrebulo) of Kharagauli Municipality;
- **Giorgi Mikadze** – representative of supervision company “Joint Venture of UBM ULUSLARARASI BİRLEŞMİŞ MÜŞAVİRLER MÜŞAVİRLİK HİZMETLERİ A.Ş. (Tukey) and SMEC International PTY LTD (Australia)” (hereinafter - UBM);
- **Gizo Kukavadze** - representative of the contractor company "Hunan Road & Bridge Construction Group Co Ltd";

Public consultation commencement time: 12:00, March 17, 2023

Agenda: informing the representatives of the city hall and residents of Kharagauli municipality about environmental and resettlement issues under E-60 Highway F2 Khevi-Ubisa Improvement Project

The public consultation was opened by Mikheil Ujmajuridze, Head of the Environmental and Social Safeguards Division, and Giorgi Mikadze, representative of supervision company "UBM" (hereinafter - the "speaker"), made a presentation for representatives of the city hall and residents of Kharagauli municipality.

The public consultation was attended by residents of Boriti, Sakasria, Vashlevi, Vertkvichala, Khunevi and Khevi of Kharagauli municipality

40 people, among them 33 females and 7 males, attended the meeting.

The speaker informed the audience that the project is funded by the Asian Development Bank, and its implementing agency is the Roads Department of the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure of Georgia. The contractor company is "Hunan Road & Bridge Construction Group Co., Ltd." and the supervision company is "UBM".

The speaker briefed the participants on the project and the progress of construction works, stating that the project includes the construction of a 12.5 km long asphalt-concrete road, 20 tunnels with a length of 9.6 km, and 38 new bridges with a length of 8.9 meters; He also noted the commencement and completion dates of the construction works (May 31, 2023).

Following the presentation, a representative from the department informed the audience about the planned trainings within the framework of the project, which will focus on improving entrepreneurship and quality of life for small entrepreneurs as well as raising public awareness of road safety.

Following the presentation, the participants expressed their interest in various issues, to which the RD representatives thoroughly responded.

S#	Authors	Questions	Replies
1.	[REDACTED] (Rtsmunebuli of Vertkvichala-Khunevi-Gedsamania villages)	The critical issues are as follows: the Dzirula River has carried away the blocks, posing a risk of damage to the road; the existing access road to Vertkvichala is closed, and a temporary road has been arranged to reach the area; The trustee expressed interest if the final design of the access road is available; concerns were made about the damage to the road bridge over the Dzirula River and the Vertkvichala bridge pier.	It was explained to the representative of the municipality that access should be provided to all areas that were temporarily or permanently closed during the project. If an arrangement for an access road is not possible, the department will make appropriate arrangements. According to the contractor's representative, providing an access road is technically feasible; however, the matter must be investigated and planned. Regarding the design of the Vertkvichala bridge, there was a discussion in October 2022, and the municipality was also involved. The bridge pier is being settled; the process is also accelerated by the movement of the contractor's heavy equipment. Once the weather improves and the river level drops, it is required to erect rock-bound barriers. The bridge is now safe to use. The contractor will thoroughly study the bridge's current condition and apply appropriate measures for its rehabilitation.
2.	[REDACTED] (majoritarian MP)	She thanked the Roads Department, the supervision company, and the contractor for the F2 project. In the Khunevi community, Gedsamania has been cut off from the main road, there is no way	If the village stadium becomes inoperable due to the project impact, it should be ensured that it is arranged in a new location. However, neither the department nor the contractor were aware of the problem until today. The department's representatives took note

		<p>up or down. The representatives of the department promised that after the completion of the project, the road would come from Nadaburi to Khunevi. Is work on this issue underway or not? The project had an impact on the sporting stadiums in Khunevi and Vertkvichala. The school has remained the only indoor sports stadium, however, it is not really enough for the village; concerns were expressed about the outdoor trade;</p>	<p>of the issue, and the findings will be shared with the public.</p> <p>A representative of the department expressed interest in whether there was alternative state-owned land for the arrangement of the stadium, to which he received a positive response.</p> <p>The contractor spoke about the rehabilitation of the existing stadium in Sakasria, the design of which has already been agreed upon with the city hall, and how a much better stadium will be built than the existing one. In addition, a new stadium will be built on the territory of the dumpsite within two months at most.</p> <p>As for the road from Nadaburi to Khunevi, the department is discussing the issue. It should be noted that direct access to the highway without a junction is impossible due to road safety norms, however, the road connecting the villages is considered to have the appropriate junctions. By the end of March, by the middle of April, a definite solution to the aforementioned issue will be available, ensuring that access to the village is not restricted and that it is not cut off from the outside world. The results will also be communicated to the public.</p> <p>number of applications for outdoor trade have been received; The Department also cooperates with the city hall of the municipality in terms of the mentioned issue; Compensation is provided to those who were engaged in outdoor trade activities within the right of way and lost their income as a result of the project. Concerning the issue of outdoor trade activities being restricted due to the new highway, the department is taking active measures to take into account the interests of project impacted people as much as possible. In addition, a meeting with the</p>
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			population will be held regarding the decision made
3.	██████████ ██████████ (Chairperson of the Kharagalli Municipality City Council)	The bid regarding the provision of municipal transport to the population of Kharagauli is being completed, she emphasized the procedures and terms of the bidding. However, the population will be provided with transport by the end of March.	Noted with thanks
4	██████████ (Trustee of Khevi)	Regarding the delayed construction of Khevi Kindergarten	It was explained to the trustee of Khevi that the technical issues of construction of the kindergarten and outpatient clinic have been resolved. Currently, the project cost estimate is being developed. Despite the delay in the construction process, the village will have a kindergarten and outpatient clinic built according to modern standards. Estimated commencement date of construction is 2023.
5	██████████	Construction works are in progress in the yard of Khevi school, which is located in the right-of-way of Chumateleti-Khevi (F1). The retaining wall remaining on the school property has been demolished, a protective wall is being built on the river side so that schoolchildren can use the school yard. Also, due to the construction works, the safety of schoolchildren is not protected.	It was explained to the citizen that the Department will study the given problematic issues and, in terms of protecting the safety of schoolchildren, Department will take appropriate measures. Also, the relevant service of the Department will be provided with information regarding the arrangement of the protective wall and, if necessary, appropriate measures will be taken.
6	██████████ (Trustee of Boriti community)	The trustee asked a question regarding the rehabilitation of the footbridge adjacent to the Vashlevi Monastery and the temporary pipe-bridge constructed by the contractor, as well as its transfer to the municipality.	The representative of the contractor explained that these temporary bridges and roads were arranged to reach the concrete plant within the construction works. It is possible to transfer the right of use to the municipality. However, the mentioned issue must be agreed with the head of the group of the contractor company. In addition, it remains to be seen whether the municipality will be

			able to implement its maintenance works for the next period.
7		Will the population be provided with waiting areas on the Vashlevi-Sakasria section of the highway?	It was explained to the citizen that the waiting areas are arranged on certain sections of the highway with strict observance of road safety norms. However, it is impossible to arrange them according to the requirements of the population due to road safety norms.
8		The heavy machinery of the contractor company damaged the road at the turn of the Vashlevi village (next to the school) at the 9th tunnel. It is difficult for the population to move.	If the road is damaged due to the construction works, in such a case it should be rehabilitated. Regarding the mentioned issue, the representative of the contractor is informed. It is necessary for the Department to issue a directive to the contractor to repair the road.
9		Regarding the pollution of the F2 section of the highway	The Department will discuss regarding this issue in the near future and the appropriate measures will be taken.
10		Is the Factory I bridge (Grigalashvili district) still available to the population?	The representative of the contractor explained to the citizen that the mentioned bridge will be used by the population even after the completion of the project.
11	(Manager of Boriti Kindergarten)	The corner of the kindergarten was cut off within the framework of the F2 project, children cannot go out into the yard.	Boriti Kindergarten Manager explained that the design work of the kindergarten is in progress. A land area of 1,600 square meters has been allocated for the mentioned kindergarten by the Khargauli Municipality City Hall. After the completion of the design works, construction will begin, which will most likely be implemented by the Municipal Development Fund.

On 19.04.23 Engineer/Contractor conducted community consultation meeting with vil. Boriti school administration, teachers and nearby leaving citizens. On meeting was discussed issues with disturbance by construction dust. Dust was caused by dirt accumulated on the roadsides during the winter and in dry weather traffic of regular cars as well construction trucks were causing dust spread which covered curve of E60 highway near the school. By citizens words it endangers health condition of school children, creates problems of visibility on the part of high way, as this part represents the blind curve with store, school and bus stop alongside of it, where lots of people (lots of children are walking or crossing the highway).

Engineer reminded Contractor about watering plan elaborated for specially selected points of F2, also additional instructions were sent to Contractor.

After meeting dirt was removed, road cleared and water sprayed, school administration was reminded contact persons phone numbers, to be able to call water sprayer trucks as soon as needed. Contractor continues to spray water daily several times. According to a need.

Venue: Vil. Boriti, 19.04.2023

Agenda: Update on progress of the Project. disturbance: dust road clearing, watering.

Attendance & Discussion:

- Giorgi Mikadze (GM), UBM Social Specialist
- Gizo Kukavadze (GK), Hunan Social Specialist
- Gocha Kopadze (GK), Hunan Social Specialist
- 14 residents of vil. Boriti and school representatives (refer to annex 1 – Meeting Attendance Sheet)

1. Introduction

GK greeted the attendees and informed of the reason of gathering.

GM greeted the attendees and confirmed awareness of disturbances to be discussed.

2. General

GK gave the attendees the following information: update on progress of the Project – construction of retaining wall 2524 in vicinity of school, community requests and grievance redress mechanism,

Discussion of the issues raised by vil. residents

#	Issue	Response	Info
1	██████████ – school director explained the situation, that residual soil from construction trucks accumulating right in front of the school and in dry weathers it is impossible to open windows, school building gets very dirty in few hours.	GM answered, that relevant instruction was given to Contractor and also reminded Contractor representatives about watering and road clearing plan provided last year by Engineer.	In 2022 August Engineer made inspection of entire F2 area and reviled most sensitive places which needed periodical clearing and permanent watering in dry weather, one of those places was Boriti school area, contractor assigned special watering truck, and informed citizens through municipality about phone number (hot line) for the truck crew.
2	Mr. ██████████ also said that Contractor workers often use school's water supply line for their need, without notice.	GK during the meeting made call to responsible person and asked to give strict warning about using same water lines with school or local citizens.	
3	Mrs. ██████████ continued about dust spread in front of the	GK immediately required to bring workers and start relevant works.	To the end of the meeting Contractor workers started clearing of area. Contractor received

	<p>school, and explained dangers of it, as there is a bus stop, as well children leaving the school, often have to cross the main road and dust may cause visibility problems for drivers</p>		<p>instructions, to follow mentioned plan. Engineer will keep monitoring of area through communication with school director and municipality workers.</p>
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Meeting held on 19.05.23 in Contractor’s office, there were discussed two statements from Boriti (Tsikhisdziri) citizens, by one statement they requested to make changes to original design and construct turns connected to new E60 highway, leading towards their village. It was explained that this topic is out of competences of Contractor/Engineer and they can-not deviate or change Original design of the project, citizens met this information with understanding.

By second statement they requested to keep bridge and condition new access road for the village, as for this stage only access lays on small steel bridge which is dangerous for small vehicles and for heavy vehicles it is impossible to move on it. Engineer/Contractor’s technical/social team visited area investigated the case and Contractor agreed to provide separate project with financial proposal for submittal to Employer in case Employer approves the project this new road will connect to other internal road envisaged by the original design.

Khunevi community consultation meeting conducted by Engineer/Contractor on 07.06.2023. Contractor conducted presentation of new concrete bridge project for locals which will enable heavy vehicles movement inside of this part of the village. Old access road was lost during the construction of tunnel 2006 portal, only connection with another coast of river Dzirula was small steel bridge. Citizens approved project and as soon as printed version of the agreement will be ready, parties will sign it. Also, Contractor achieved agreement with one of the villagers, who’s land plot is necessary for the construction. According to villagers’ request Contractor already started preliminary works. Construction of new bridge should finish in 4 months.

PHOTO GALLERY

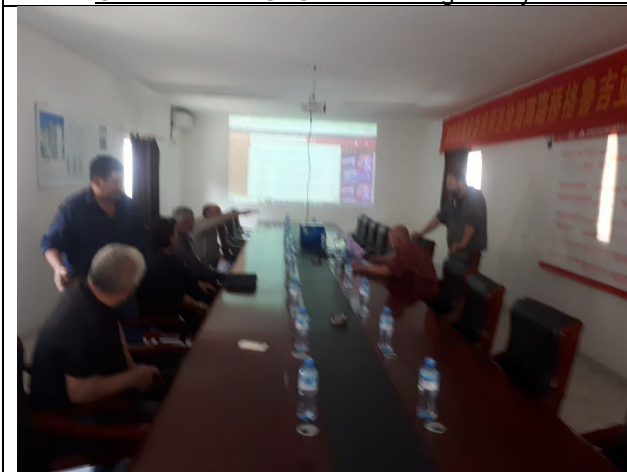




Consultation Meeting in village Boriti Local citizens require to extend local road and construction of retaining wall,



Contractor and CSC is discussing the layout of the concrete bridge with the locals of village Khunevi



The residents of village Boriti (Tsikhisdziri) demanded construct turns connected to new E60 highway and new bridge for the village during the meeting



Consultation meeting with vil. Boriti school administration, teachers and nearby leaving citizens



Visiting the land plot of [REDACTED] in village Khevi, the complainant demanded the trees compensation, claimed that his trees were damaged by the contractor

CSC team is meeting with the contractor to resolve the pending grievances



View of the labor room and kitchen of camp # 4 covered during the inspection by CSC team



View of the living room and kitchen of main camp covered during the inspection by CSC team