

Social Monitoring Report

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Georgia: Batumi Bypass Road Project

Prepared by SMEC International Pty Limited 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
AIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AP	Affected Person
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CR	Compliance Monitoring
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DP	Displaced Person
EMC	External Monitoring Consultant
EWB	East-West Highway
GoG	Government of Georgia
HH	Households
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IA	Implementing Agency
IP	Indigenous People
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LE	Legal Entity
MFF	Multi-tranche Financing Facility
RDMRDI	Ministry of Regional Development Infrastructure
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
PAM	Project Administration Manual
PCP	Public Communication Policy
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment
SMR	Social Monitoring Report
SPRSS	Summary Poverty Reduction and Social Strategy
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009
STI	Sexually Transmitted Illnesses
USD	United States Dollar

GLOSSARY

Compensation: Payment made in cash or kind to the project affected persons/households at replacement cost of the assets acquired for the project, which includes the compensation provided under the Land Code of the Republic of Georgia (GE Rules for Expropriation of Ownership for Necessary Public Need July 23, 1999, Civil Procedural Code of Georgia, November 14, 1997, Public Register (No 820-ILs; December 19, 2008, Recognition of Property Ownership and other subsequent rules that refers stipulated in the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective of the Report

1. This semi-annual Social Safeguards Monitoring Report (SMR) for Batumi Bypass Road Project in Georgia covers the period from January-June 2021. The objective of the report is to provide an overview of the progress made in the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) tasks in the first half of 2021. It provides information on social safeguards activities related to the preparation and implementation of the LAR plans (LARP) as well as safeguards issues raised during construction period and social impact mitigation measures. It describes the project's performance in dealing with community consultation and stakeholders' participation, impacted assets registration/records and compensation processes, and grievances received and redressed. Lessons learned and the recommendations for the implementation of safeguards component of the project in the next stage of the program are summarized at the end of the report.

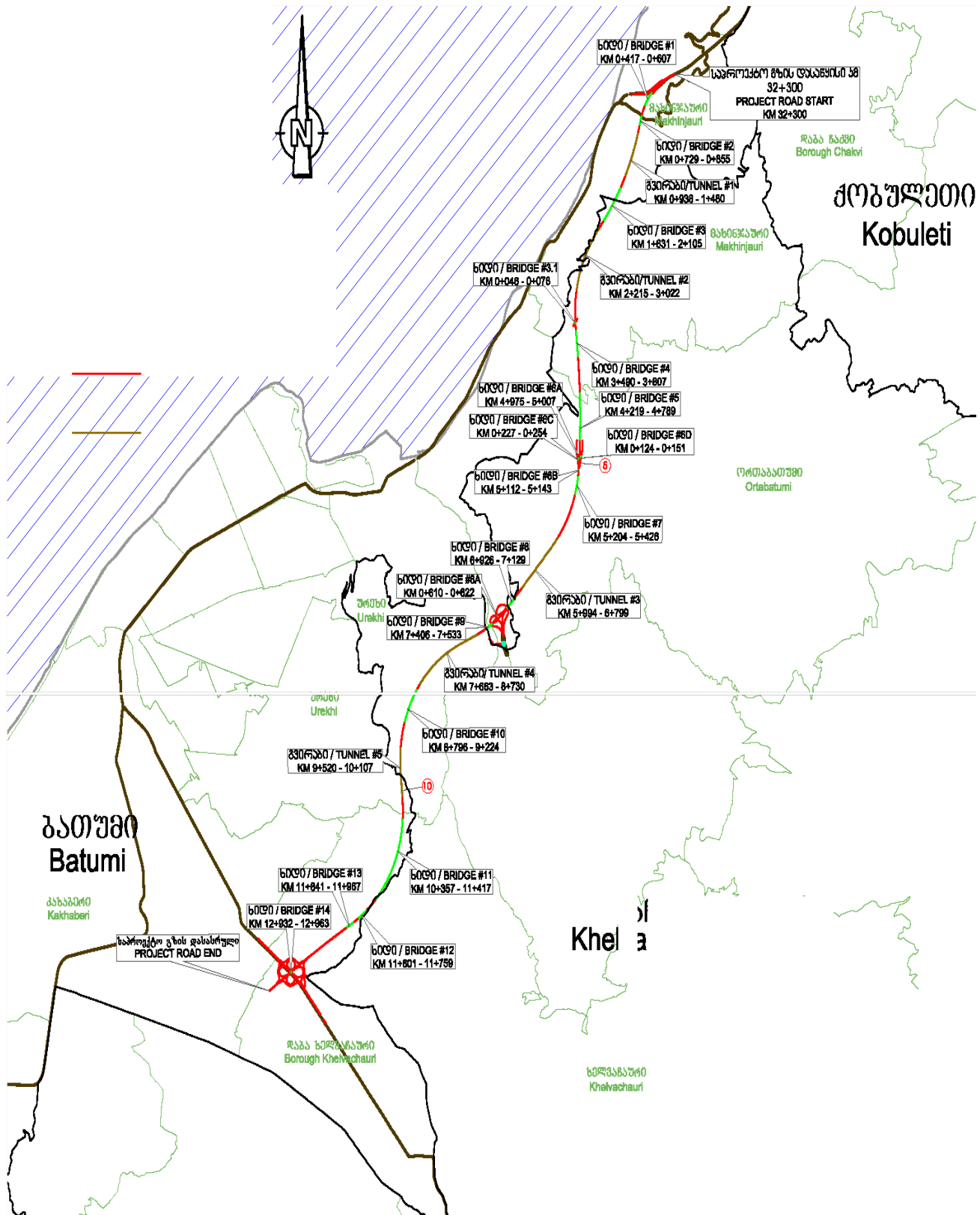
1.2 Background Information

2. Georgia, due to its geographic location, provides the shortest transit link between Central Asia and Europe. Transport plays a pivotal role in supporting the national economy, and development of the transport infrastructure is vital to increasing economy of the region through reduced transport costs and increased transit revenue. The coastal road on the Black Sea links Turkey to the south with the ports of Batumi and Poti, and onwards to Tbilisi, the Georgian capital in the east of the country. Because of heavy traffic on this road, there has been a significant increase in traffic congestion and accidents, particularly in Batumi and Kobuleti during the tourist season.

3. Batumi Bypass Road once was included in tranche 2 under Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) projects in 2009 as parts of the entire East West Highways (EWH), with financing from ADB. For this purpose, a LARP was prepared during feasibility stage in 2009 by the (Road Department under the Ministry of Regional Development Infrastructure in Georgia (RD-MRDI). The objectives of the LARP preparation for the bypass road construction was to assess project impacts and to plan for required compensation and rehabilitation measures of the project Affected People (APs). Later in 2011, the idea of this bypass road construction was dropped due to some cost considerations. However, again in 2015, the borrower aspirant to upgrade the entire EWH. Afterwards, ADB agreed to finance the project on request of the client to revive & finance for the bypass road project. Finally, with ADB agreement, RDMRDI started preparatory activities with preparation/updating of required documents. This was followed by implementation of LARP by RD, MRDI since, August 2016. In fact, the physical construction works started in March 2018 after signing contract on 29 August 2017 between RD and the contractor (Joint Venture POLAT YOL & MAPA). Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) was mobilized on 11 September 2017 and started their activities with the design review.

4. The project road is designed to bypass the city of Batumi to the east, and because of the topography and urban landscape that it traverses, includes five tunnels and nineteen bridges. The road was originally designed by the South Korean engineering firm, Sambo, in 2010. The construction of the road is currently under implementation as a single civil works contract and funded by ADB (Loan No. 3520-GEO) and AIIB (Loan No. 8328-GEO).

Figure 1-1. Project Location Map



1.3 Objective and Coverage of the Monitoring

5. The major objective of this SMR is to analyze the implementation status of the LARPs and other associated social safeguards issues includes handing over the road's Right of Way (RoW) to start construction of the bypass road.
6. The ultimate objectives of the monitoring report are to:
 - a. verify status of resettlement implementation for the project that complies with the approved LARF & LARPs.
 - b. verify status of up-to-date compensation payment to APs.
 - c. verify implication of grievance redress mechanism to solve AP 's grievances & status of grievances received from the APs/local people so far.
 - d. satisfaction of APs with the process of their compensation & amount of compensated; and
 - e. Other social safeguards issues such as: wage laborers, labor issues, HIV/AIDS, grievances/complains received during construction/resolved etc.

1.4 Methodology Followed under Monitoring Program

7. The monitoring has been conducted mostly rely on the project documents LARF, LARPS, LARP addendum, CRs, monthly & quarterly reports etc. through review & analyze, compilation of necessary data from aforesaid documents. In addition, consultant also had conducted consultations/meetings among the APs and other project stakeholders of the project through regular site visits. Such consultations & meeting conducted with & assistance of the CSC, Contractors, EMC, RD, PIU of MRDI and relevant other project stakeholders. The findings from the aforesaid consultations/meetings has been incorporated in this semi-annual SMR document in a cumulative manner.

1.5 Social Safeguard/Resettlement Categorization

8. Prior to civil works implementation, the projects selected for construction or development to be Screened and Classified using ADB's classification system as follows:
 - Category A: Projects proposed for construction or development, will fall under this category, if, it caused a significant involuntary resettlement impacts with a physical displacement of 200 or more persons from their residences, or 200 or more persons lose 10% or more of their productive or income generating assets, or more persons or 200 or more persons experience a combination of both
 - Category B: Any proposed subproject that includes involuntary resettlement impacts but are not deemed significant considering loss of shelter/houses or productive or income generating assets will be considered for category B.
 - Category C: A proposed subproject that has no involuntary resettlement impact.
9. As per ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009). Batumi Bypass Road project falls under **Category A** project, considering the significance involuntary resettlement issues. The project has no impact over indigenous people or the communities.

2 OVERVIEWS OF THE LARPs AND ASSOCIATED IMPACTS

2.1 LARPs and Allied Documents Preparation

10. LARP prepared by MRDI, during feasibility stage was further updated/finalized in 2016 based on the feasibility study and prepared two implementations ready LARPs fulfilling requirements of ADB's SPS, 2009. These two LARPs were prepared dividing the total 13.7 Km long bypass road into two sections:

LARP-1 for Section 1 covers km0+000 - km6+700, and

LARP-2 for Section 2 covering km6+700 - km13+700.

11. These updated LARPs were approved by ADB in mid-2016. These LARPs are currently under implementation, started from August & September 2016. Afterwards, preparation an addendum for both the LARPs/ sections was required due to emergence of some new impacts (to include or exclude) caused due to adjustments of right of way (RoW) through design considerations considering the existing condition. This has been followed by preparation of LARP compliance monitoring reports (CR) by an External Monitoring Consultant (EMC), deployed by the RD, MRDI to comply the project policy. Till the reporting period, EMC prepared four (4) CRs (see the details in section 3.1).

12. The main objective of the EMC deployment was to verify whether LARPs have been implemented in compliances with the policy adopted in the LARF & LARP and compensation payment status. Accordingly, CRs prepared for the LARPs, reflecting the results of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) activities of the bypass road in accordance and compliance with the LARPs and its Addendum.

13. Following approval of LARPs, finances have been provided to the EA. Prior to the distribution of LARP finances to the APs, with legalization of APs legalizable according to the active legislation will be finalized and all APs may sign a contract agreement indicating that they accept the compensation proposed to them. If an AP does not sign the contract the case will be passed to the appropriate court to initiate expropriation proceedings. This will be done after the compensation amount, determined according to the valuation methodology outlined in this LARP, is to be deposited in escrow account. Escrow accounts was also be established for absentee APs.

2.2 Conditions for Project Implementation

14. 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 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan.
- (ii) **Notice to Proceed to Contractors:** Conditional to full implementation of Batumi bypass LARP (legalization of legalizable owners, and full delivery of compensation and rehabilitation allowances) on the specific section, verified by a compliance report submitted by the External Monitor.

2.3 Summary Impact of LARPs

15. This has been mentioned earlier that after getting approval of LARP, implementation started and during implementation an addendum was required to prepare, due to consideration of some changes in inventory of losses not envisaged during project preparation/finalization of LARPs. Finally, some changes of impacts were found, which also were considered during implementation through conducting additional survey & assessment. After completion of LARPs

implementation for the partial sections of the road, the EMC prepared four CRs (2 for Section-1 & 2 for section-2) separately for both sections, where compensation payment completed. Summary of the LAR impacts based on the approved LARPs/Sections plus LARP's Addendum is presented in Table below.

Table 2-1 Summary of Project's LAR Impacts by LARPs

N	IMPACT CATEGORY	SECTION 1 (7KM)	SECTION 2 (6.7KM)	ADDENDUM	TOTAL
1	Total affected households	245	524	20	789
2	Land acquired (in sqm)	157,145	245,778	56,495	459,418
3	Agricultural (in sqm)	131,735	146,422		278,157
4	Residential (in sqm)	116,622	196,678		131,300
5	Commercial (in sqm)	59,370	40,944		100,314
6	Household to be physically displaced	69	300	9	378
7	Severely Affected HH	193	369	21	583
8	Vulnerable HHs	92	184	5	281

2.4 Project Policy, Entitlement Matrix and Institutional Arrangements

16. The legal and policy framework of the project on land acquisition and resettlement has been adopted to assist the APs and/or households for their lost land and assets, income, and livelihood resources. Expropriation of land through eminent domain will not be applied unless approach for acquisition through negotiated settlement fails. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date as mentioned in the LARPs for this project (the time of survey & measurement of the affected properties, valuation, socioeconomical 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' Implementation Arrangements:

17. ADB is the funding agency and RDMRDI is the Implementing Agency (IA) of the Project. RDMRDI has the lead responsibility for road construction, as well as implementation of this LARP through the Resettlement Unit (RU) under the Resettlement and Environmental Protection Division, RDMRDI. A Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) Commission (LARC) will be assisting RU in all LAR activities. In addition, RU will be assisted by LAR Team in the rayon level also involving the local self-government bodies. In addition, a number of other government departments will play an instrumental role in the updating and implementation of Batumi bypass LARP. The National Agency of Public Registry (NAPR) within the Ministry of Justice will be assisting the Project through registration of land ownership and its transfer through acquisition agreement from landowners to the RDMRDI. The local government at Rayon and village level will also be involved. Among them: Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development (MOESD),

Ministry of Economy and Finances of Adjara Autonomous Republic, Road Department of Adjara, local governments of municipalities, specialists of territorial organs.

2.5 Consultation Participation and Grievance Redress Mechanism

18. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has already been established from the period of Census starting date and is available locally to allow APs to appeal any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from any project preparation and implementation activity. Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) at local level involving the local government officials, representative of APs, representatives of local NGOs and consultant. APs were fully informed, through consultation meetings and representatives of territorial organs of local government, on their rights and on the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in written during consultation, survey, and time of compensation, as well as throughout project implementation. Care will always be taken to prevent grievances rather than going through a redress process.

19. Consultation with likely APs in the project affected areas was conducted during the feasibility study of the Project. At the preparation of Batumi bypass LARP in detail design stage, all likely APs (available on site) were consulted through community level meetings and through individual contact at the time of census, socioeconomic survey, and detail measurement survey. Consultations continued throughout the remaining implementation period.

2.6 Cost and Financing

20. The land acquisition and resettlement cost estimate under the LARPs & Addendum includes eligible compensation, resettlement allowances and support cost for implementation of corresponding LAR tasks. The support cost, which includes administrative expense, is part of the overall project cost. Contingency provisions (@ 10% of the total cost) have also been included to take into account variations from this estimate at the negotiation for contract agreement level. In case of any over-run-in cost, RDMRDI will provide additional funds as needed in a timely manner. RDMRDI through the approval of Ministry of Finance will be responsible for allocating the LAR Budget in advance as part of their overall annual budget planning. Items of LAR cost estimate under the LARPs & Addendum of are as follows:

- (i) Compensation for agricultural, pasture, and commercial land at replacement value
- (ii) Compensation for structures and buildings at their replacement cost
- (iii) Compensation for business/employment loss
- (iv) Compensation for crops and trees
- (v) Assistance for severely affected AHs
- (vi) Assistance for vulnerable groups for their livelihood restoration
- (vii) Cost for implementation of LARP.

2.7 Monitoring

21. The main objective of implementation of the LARPs for Batumi Bypass Road is to improve or at least restore the social and livelihood resources of the APs at their pre-project level. The process of implementation should ensure that this objective is achieved over a reasonable time with allocated resources. Therefore, monitoring of the process of updating Batumi Bypass Road LARPs, its implementation and delivery of institutional and financial assistance to the APs has been designed as an integral part of the overall functioning and management of the Project. RU of RDMRDI will ensure the execution of timely monitoring of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) indicators (process, delivery and impact indicators) of

LAR tasks. The purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is to provide feedback to all stakeholders on progress made in view of a timely and comprehensive implementation of the LARP and to identify problems as early as possible to facilitate timely adjustment of implementation arrangements. The objectives are to: (i) ensure that the standard of living of APs are restored or improved; (ii) ascertain whether activities are in progress as per schedule and the timelines are being met; (iii) assess whether the compensation, rehabilitation measures are sufficient; (iv) identify problems or potential issues; and (v) identify methods to rapidly mitigation of problems.

3 LARP IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 General

22. Having approval of both the LARPs by ADB, actual implementation of LARPs started in August 2016. At the beginning, RDMDRDI had required to prepare an addendum (September 2017) due to emergence of some additional impacts not envisaged during LARP preparation. The major reasons of this addendum preparation were:

- During the survey/inventory of assets, some owners/APs of the affected properties didn't allow the survey team to record their inventory. After careful discussions/negotiations during LARP implementations they were convinced, and this resulted in additional resettlement needs¹.
- Some owners of residential apartments were close to alignment & they complained to RD and in certain cases (when distances are 50 m or less²) and agreed with the claims resulted additional resettlement cases.
- Some APs failed to produce required documentary evidence at the time of LARPs preparation for inclusion and later date during implementation they collected & produce some of them legalized later managed to legalize their loft spaces on the attic managed to legalize these spaces, which required additional survey.
- One family cemetery necessitated to relocate & required new assessment.

23. After completion of compensation payment by RDMRDI, as on the end of reporting period (31 December 2020) EMC prepared six CRs. After approval of CRs the partial road sections were handed over to the Contractor for construction.

- ✓ CR1 – covering LARP section 2 from km6+700 to km12+830.
- ✓ CR2 – covering LARP section 1 from km1+750 to km2+250.
- ✓ CR3 – covering LARP section 1 from km0+00 to km0+700 & from km2+250 to km6+700.
- ✓ CR4 – covering LARP section 2 from km12+830 to km 13+340.
- ✓ CR5 – covering LARP section 1 from km 0+850 to km 1+750
- ✓ CR6 – covering LARP section 1 from km 0+750 to km 0+850

24. The physical construction activities of the bypass road started in March 2018 after signing contract between RD and the contractor (Joint Venture POLAT YOL & MPA) on 29 August 2017 with subsequent approvals of all the CRs in due course by ADB & RDMRDI. On the other, hand

¹ Owners of 10 land plots did not allow the surveyors to enter. Hence, allowances for this not measured /surveyed land plots were not evaluated in original LARPs but were included in the addendum.

² Per city planning standards СНиП 2.07.01-89, II-12-77Article 6.19, the distance from the edge of the main carriageway of the trunk road to the line regulating the residential development should be taken at least 50 m, whereas in case of the application of noise protection devices that ensure the requirements of СНиП II-12-77, at least 25 meters.

the CSC has mobilized on 11 September 2017 and started their activities with the design review. Subsequently, CSC, mobilized their two Social & Resettlement Specialists (National & international) respectively in in March & mid-October 2018. The responsibility of the CSC Social Specialists is to monitor the LARP related & other social safeguards issues covering the total project implementation periods on behalf of the RDMRDI and to produce monitoring reports periodically for the RDMRDI to submit to ADB in addition to monthly & quarterly reports, as well.

3.2 LARPs Implementation Status up to the Reporting Period

25. Implementation status of the LARPs for the aforesaid partially completed sections under LARPs 1 & 2 assessed under the current report prepared by the CSC Consultant for RDMRDI. This SMR has been prepared reflecting the overall implantation status of LARPs under Batumi bypass road Project.

26. It is important to note that at this stage of project implementation, RDMRDI, the IA made compensation payment to the APs for their lost properties only for the sections cleared to make encumbrance free for handing over to start construction activities by the contractor. To comply ADB policy, EMC also conducted compliance monitoring exercise with required report preparation, which subsequently approved by ADB for those sections, completed LARPs implementation and compensation payment as well.

27. Currently, the land acquisition and resettlement in the project is substantially completed at 99.66% with only few land plots remained which are connected to complaints received. Particularly, handover of the following land plots is remaining land plot with cadastral code 05.35.22.723 at section km12+860 - km12+98 and two land plots at Interchange No. 3 (CL210 and CL204). As on 30 June 2021 the Contractor has access to the following sections of the construction site:

- ✓ April 2018 - km 6+700 - km 12+830.
- ✓ May 2018 - km0+850 – km1+750
- ✓ July 2018 - km0+000-km0+650 and km2+250-km6+700.
- ✓ April 2019 - km 0+850 – km 1+750
- ✓ August 2019 - km12+830 - km13+325 except land plot with cadastral code 05.35.22.723 at section km12+860 - km12+980.
- ✓ 28 January 2021 - land plot with cadastral code 22.22.09.858 (Bridges 6A, 6C, 6D area) owned by Kvadri LTD which was not accessible due to protest from the owners. It was required to expropriate the property.
- ✓ March 2021 - km0+750 – km0+850

28. Table below is focused on the implementation status of the handed over sections. As it is visible there is some difference between the impacts planned under LARPs versus actual implementation. The major causes of such changes were due to errors in cadastral measurements, which required additional survey on some significant numbers of APs and their properties. The aforesaid survey & investigations resulted some changes, which are reflected in the EMC Reports in detail.

Table 3-1 - Implementation Status of LARPs 1 & 2

Project Impacts	Section 1 (except section km0+650-km0+850)		Section 2 - km6+700-km13+340 (except one land plot at section km12+860 - km12+980)		Implementation Status
	As per approved LARP only	Actual Implementation	As per approved LARP only	Actual Implementation	
No of affected Plots	527	340	1135	896	Implementation completed
Affected land Area in sqm.	231,024	229,127	388,688	379,066	Implementation completed
No. of affected HHs	187	185	400	448	Implementation completed
No. of affected HHs with structures	163	161	409	407	Implementation completed
Crops & perennials	158	157	264	264	Implementation completed
HHs to relocate	67	66	298	298	Implementation completed
HHs Severely impacted	180	180	371	129	Implementation completed
Vulnerable HHs impacted	77	11	185	79	Implementation completed

3.3 Land Acquisition Issues Raised during Construction Activities

29. During implementation of the works, several claims were received from residents concerning the adverse impacts of from construction activities. Therefore, considering the actual site situation, requirements of EIA, LARP and ADB policy the totally 8 houses were additionally included in LARP (for details please refer to the table below). The road sections were already handed over to the Contractor and to avoid adverse impacts from construction works the families were temporarily relocated until completion of acquisition procedures.

Table 3-2 – List of the Houses Included in the LARP

No	Location	Category of Impact	Status
1	km9+600 top of tunnel N5	As a result of Preconstruction survey, it was identified that the house was depreciated and living there was dangerous for the family members. Vibration caused by blasting may have negatively impacted the stability of the house. Therefore, the family was temporary relocated since the commencement of blasting at the mentioned section (May 2019) before completion of acquisition procedures.	Acquired.

No	Location	Category of Impact	Status
2	A2 Bridge No. 3	<p>He was complaining that vibration by construction activities caused damages to his property. Vibration and noise levels were measured several times during the operation of pile drilling machine at A2. No vibration was observed. After that upon commencement of construction of access road to Tunnel Portal No. 2 continued to claim about vibration from construction equipment. As a follow up vibration was measured once again and preconstruction survey report was prepared.</p> <p>The Employer sent Samkharauli Forensics Bureau for assessment of the condition of the building. Based on the conclusion of the expert it was decided to include the house in the acquisition list.</p>	Acquired.
3	Km0+520	<p>1. From the north the residential house is bordered by existing Kobuleti-Batumi Road where the design considers road widening works, particularly: construction of entrance (CL103) and exit (CL102) ramps to the main road (CL100). The shortest distance between the house and RoW is 29.03m. At section km0+581 of CL103 design considers construction of d=1.5m culvert, the side berm of which goes beyond the border of RoW. As per the Design water collected by the culvert flows in the nearby valley through the slope (as per the geological conclusion attached to the statement land slide processes are developed) and Mr. yard. It should be mentioned that currently it is the same situation as due to absence of drainage channels, surface water from the existing road is flowing in the yard of Mr. causing frequent floods of the territory.</p> <p>2. From the East the house is bordered by main Project Road (CL100) and from the south by Electric Station. The shortest distance between the house and RoW of main Project Road (CL100) is 23.47m.</p> <p>3. While being negatively impacted due to close location with existing Kobuleti-Batumi Road, construction and exploitation of Project Road (CL100) on another side of the residential house shall deteriorate living conditions of Family as they will be left in between of two roads. Letter to the Employer recommending acquisition of the house was sent. The case was considered by the Commission, and it was decided to acquire the house. However, the solution of this issue extended as the AP did not agree to offered compensation and the negotiations over the compensation amount are on-going. Finally, acquisition was finalized, and AP accepted the compensation amount. The house is acquired.</p>	Acquired
4	On top of exit portal of tunnel No. 5	<p>He was complaining that vibration by blasting works has damaged his house. The measurements of the vibration only reached threshold of cosmetic damage therefore, Mr. was offered compensation for cosmetic damage. During observation the development of cracks was not identified and there is no structural damage to the house.</p> <p>Road Department invited Samkharauli Forensics Bureau for assessment of the property. It was concluded by the expert that the house is in the landslide zone and it is dangerous to live there. The property was included in LARP. Before completion of acquisition procedures, the AH was temporarily relocated. Temporary relocation agreement was signed on 18.01.20.</p>	Acquired

No	Location	Category of Impact	Status
3	Bridge No. 12-13	Settlement of temporary embankment caused land bulging that damaged the structure of the house	Acquired
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			

30. It is stated in the LARP (Chapter 1.2, para 21), that “The ROW, including an allowance for buffer zone per government regulation (for houses and land plots) extends 25m, measured from the edge of carriageway to the adjoining property boundary.” Moreover, clause 476 of EIA requires that houses within the 25m distance from the road edge should be included in the LARP³.

31. The mentioned issue was discussed during the visits of ADB mission and as per their and instruction of the Employer the Engineer updated the list of the structures located in the distance of 25m from the road edge and submitted to the Employer for further actions.

Table 3-3 – List of Non-compliant Noise Receiver Structures Located Within the Distance of 25m from the Road Edge

No	Chainage (KM)	Distance from edge	In LARP Yes/No	Remarks
1	0+785	19.9	Yes	The process of inclusion in LARP is in progress.
2	1+000	24.7	No	The process of inclusion in LARP is in progress.
3	0+960	0.0	No	This case will be processed after completion of portal design of Tunnel No. 1. The construction method will be selected based on the soil type. Based on these impacts will be assessed and relevant mitigation measures adopted like temporary resettlement, etc.
4	1+620	21.4	Yes	Acquired
5	1+640	19.6	Yes	Acquired
6	1+770	24.4	Yes	Acquired
7	1+680	15.4	Yes	Acquired
8	1+700	16.6	Yes	Acquired

³ 476. In addition to these 490 houses, 25 houses fell within 25 m of the edge of the road on either side. These were not modeled as the Road Department intends to remove all houses within 25 m of the edge of the road. These houses will be thus included in the LARP.

No	Chainage (KM)	Distance from edge	In LARP Yes/No	Remarks
9	1+880	13.8	Yes	Acquired
10	2+950	6.93	Yes	Acquired during the reporting period.
11	2+950	6.93	No	The structure is not residential and belongs to the same owner.
12	4+520	17.7	Yes	Acquired
13	4+600	10.5	Yes	Acquired during the reporting period.
14	4+660	21.3	Yes	Acquired
15	8+640	19.2	Yes	Acquired
16	10+745	8.12	No	The process of inclusion in LARP is in progress.
17	11+000	24.2	No	The process of inclusion in LARP is in progress.
18	11+160	25.88	No	The process of inclusion in LARP is in progress.
19	11+200	6.75	No	The process of inclusion in LARP is in progress.
20	11+300	16.36	No	The process of inclusion in LARP is in progress.
21	11+460	22.5	Yes	Acquired
22	2+290	19.9	No	The process of inclusion in LARP is in progress. Not included in the original list of EIA.
23	11+880	20.7	Yes	Acquired
24	4+660	9.34	Yes	Acquired
25	12+00	6	Yes	Acquired. Not included in the original list of EIA.
26	Bridge 12-13	17.8	Yes	Acquired. Not included in the original list of EIA.

32. Furthermore, additional land acquisition was required for relocation works of high voltage electric lines, construction of tunnel shafts and piling system at the entrance portal of tunnel No.2. The progress is as follows:

Table 3-4 – Status of Land Acquisition for Relocation of High Voltage Electric Lines, Tunnel Shafts and Pile System at the Entrance Portal of Tunnel No. 2

No	Section	Cadastral Code	Status
Relocation of high voltage electric lines			
1	Km12+769	05.35.22.510	Acquired
2	Km6+040	22.22.16.084	Acquired

No	Section	Cadastral Code	Status
3	Km4+680	22.22.09.741	Not acquired
4	Km4+680	22.22.09.742	Not acquired
5	Km4+320	Km4+320	BOT – no need of acquisition.
6	Km0+660	05.34.25.637	Acquired
Construction of Tunnel shafts			
1	Emergency exit of Tunnel No.2 (km2+508)	05.34.22.668 05.34.22.307	Acquired
2	Emergency exit of Tunnel No.3 (km6+500)	No acquisition is required	Detailed design is to be provided
3	Emergency exits of Tunnel No.4 (km8+085)	22.24.08.002	Acquired
		22.24.03.998	
Pile system at the Entrance (km2+250 – km2+310) of Tunnel No.2			
1	km2+250-km2+310	22.21.09.530	Acquired
2	km2+250-km2+310	22.21.09.353	No acquisition is required
3	km2+250- km2+310	22.21.09.381	No acquisition is required

33. A detailed inventory of the houses located within 25m from the road edge has been done following the maps included in Environmental Impact Assessment report.

34. Inventory of the impacts caused by necessity of relocation high voltage power lines and tunnel shafts as well as need of construction pile system at the entrance portal of Tunnel No. 2 was done following the detailed design documents which were provided by the Contractor and approved by the Engineer and the Employer.

35. For impact assessment independent professional appraiser was engaged. Compensation was calculated by current market rates following the steps described in Chapter 2.2 of Land Acquisition and Resettlement plan. No CAP and/or LARP addendum was prepared for these cases prior the acquisition process, thus all the above- described cases (additional land plots acquired/being acquired) will be documented in detail through the Compliance Report prepared by the external monitor to confirm the compliance with LARP and SPS provisions (the recruitment process of external monitoring consultant is in progress). For any new impacts, CAP and/or LARP addendum will be prepared and approved by ADB prior the implementation.

3.4 Temporary Resettlement and Land Leasing Cases

36. During the Project implementation several cases have been identified where the negative impact caused by construction activities could not have been mitigated by other measures but temporary resettlement of impacted HHs. Totally there are nineteen cases of temporary relocation out of which only one is on-going.

37. In January 2021 the Employer has relocated two households:

- (i) HH - based on conclusion of Levan Samkharauli Forensics Bureau according to which the house falls in the landslide zone.
- (ii) HH – This household was relocated by the Contractor. Acquisition agreement was signed on 18.01.21. Temporary relocation agreement is for the time required for receiving compensation and relocation.

38. Temporary relocation agreement of Dumbadze HH completed in May 2021, while of Nebadze HH in March 2021.

39. During the reporting period the Contractor temporarily relocated 2 HHs due to excess noise levels.

Table 3-5 – Temporary Resettlement Cases Identified through the Project Implementation

No	Duration of Agreement	Location	Category of Impact	STATUS	Relocated by	Follow up
1	02.02.2019 – 02.01.2020	Km12 stone column construction area	Excess noise	Completed	Contractor	Included in LARP. Acquired
2	20.05.2019 – 20.11.2019	Km 9+800 Tunnel No. 5	During preconstruction survey the Engineer's and the Contractor's teams observed that the house was structurally so damaged that it may not stand even small vibration.	Completed	Contractor	Included in LARP. Acquired
3	08.08.2019 – 08.04.2020	Bridge No. 5	Excess noise levels, dust, vibration caused by pile drilling machine	Completed	Contractor	Included in LARP. Acquired
4	14.08.2019 – 14.04.2020			Completed	Contractor	Included in LARP - Acquired
5	12.08.2019 – 15.05.2020			Completed	Contractor	Included in LARP - Acquired

No	Duration of Agreement	Location	Category of Impact	STATUS	Relocated by	Follow up
6	11.12.2019 – 11.04.2020	Bridge No. 12-13	Settlement of temporary embankment caused land building that damaged the structure of the house	Completed	Contractor	Included in LARP - Acquired
7	11.12.2019 – 11.06.2020				Contractor	Included in LARP - Acquired
8	11.12.2019 – 11.06.2020				Contractor	Included in LARP - Acquired
9	13.12.2019 - 13.01.2021				Contractor	Acquired in January 2021
10	13.12.2019 – 13.01.2021				Contractor	Acquired in January 2021
11	17.12.2019 – 17.10.2020				Contractor	Included in LARP - Acquired
12	24.01.2019 – 28.05.2020	Bridge No. 12-13	Disturbance by construction activities. The AP had daughter with rare skin disease and required calm environment.	Completed	Contractor	The house is included in LARP
13	26.02.2020 – 26.04.2020	Bridge No. 3	Excess noise levels, dust, vibration caused by pile drilling machine. The house is located near to the construction site. Negative impact could not be mitigated.	Completed.	Contractor	Included in LARP
14	28.02.2020 – 28.04.2020	Bridge No. 3	Excess noise levels, dust, vibration caused by pile drilling machine. The	Completed.	Contractor	Included in LARP

No	Duration of Agreement	Location	Category of Impact	STATUS	Relocated by	Follow up
			house is located near to the construction site. Negative impact could not be mitigated.			
15	23.03.2020 – 23.05.2020	Tunnel No.4	High levels of the vibration were observed putting in danger the house stability.	Completed	Contractor	No vibration is observed in the house and there is no structural damage from blasting activities.
16	08.06.2020 – 30.09.2020	Bridge No. 4	There are three vulnerable persons living in the house and even slight increase of the noise levels can impact their health.	Completed	Contractor	The noisy activities were completed
17	26.08.2020 – 30.09.2020		Noise levels.			
18	26.08.2020 – 30.09.2020		Noise levels.			
19	01.09.2020	Bridge No. 7	Safety issues. When going to school the children should cross the construction site.	On-going		
20	18.01.21	On top of Tunnel No. 5. Km 9+960	Based on conclusion of Levan Samkharauli Forensics Bureau according to which the house falls in the landslide zone.	Completed	Employer	Included in LARP
21	11.01.21 –	Bridge No. 12-13	Time necessary for receiving	Completed	Employer	Included in LARP

No	Duration of Agreement	Location	Category of Impact	STATUS	Relocated by	Follow up
	on-going		compensation and relocation			
22	18.03.2021 – on-going	Km12+500	High noise levels	On-going	Contractor	
23	01.05.21 – on-going	Km12+500	High noise levels	Completed	Contractor	

40. For construction of the road, bridge and diversion roads and establishment of campsites, the project may require some lands outside ROW. LARPs do not cover diversion roads, camp sites and quarries. According to the LARP, compensation would be paid as per policy of the LARP for the temporary impacts if found during construction.

41. Currently, the Contractor has hired 22,606 sq. m. territory with three buildings from Technoservice, Ltd for establishment of the Campsite and 70,035 sq. m. from the Ministry of Finances and Economics of the Republic Adjara for installation of plants.

42. Furthermore, the Contractor entered rental agreements with local residents for various purposes. The summary of rental agreements is provided in the table below.

Table 3-6 – Summary of Temporary Impacts

No	Location	Areas	Status	Purpose of Land Use
1	Makhvilauri	70	Completed	Local diversion road (BR-11/P19)
2	Makhvilauri	300	Completed	Local diversion road (BR-11/P19)
3	Makhvilauri	5004	Completed	Local diversion road (BR-11/P19)
4	Makhvilauri	750	Completed	Material Storage Area

4 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM & GRIEVANCE REDRESS STATUS

4.1 Formation of Grievance Redress Committee

43. A GRM for the project already been established, abide by the LARF policy and currently are working to allow the APs to appeal any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation, or any other aspect of project implementation. APs have been fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints, whether verbally or in writing, during consultation, survey etc. and they will also be informed at time of payment of compensation.

44. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) under the GRM also established at the community level (village/community authority) to resolve complaints and grievances through community participation. The Local GRC was established on 14 June 2016, to receive written as well as verbal grievances. The GRC has been formed with representatives from RDMRDI, local Gamgeoba, APs, women APs, and appropriate local NGOs to allow voices of the affected communities to be heard and ensure a participatory decision-making process. GRC decisions will be on a majority basis and will be publicized among the local communities. If the complainants are not satisfied with the GRC decisions, they can always file their cases in court.

45. GRCs formed with an office order from the Ministry of MRDI comprising the following persons/officials:

Representatives of local authorities (Gamgeoba):

1. Merab Mikeladze – village Makhinjauri
2. Vazha Tsitsandze – village Gantiadi
3. Avtandil Tarieladze – village Kapreshumi
4. Irakli Turmanidze - village Salibauri
5. Beglar Abashidze – village Peria
6. Shalva Zakaradze – village Makhvilauri

Representatives of Roads Department of Adjara:

1. Merab Gvarishvili – Roads Department of Adjara (GRC Secretary)
2. Giorgi Gvaramadze – Advisor of Head of Department RDMRDI.

Representatives of Local NGOs

1. Georgian National Academy of Science, Land Resource Management Commission (NGO)
2. Institute of development of regional and local government (NGO)

Representatives of Local Community

1. Guram Iremadze – Village Sameba
2. Elguja Guguladze – Village Peria
3. Nugzar Dumbadze – Khelvachauri rayon
4. Pezli Tsulukidze - Khelvachauri rayon

4.2 Grievances Received & Redressed up to Reporting Period at Level 1 (GRCE)

46. A total of 182 persons have submitted 11 categories of grievances to the GRC out of which 109 (79 accepted and 30 rejected) grievances have been resolved as of 30 June 2021. People now mostly (63Nos.) applied for damage to their assets caused by construction activities out of which 25 have been closed. Out of remaining 38 cases 15 cases are pending with the Contractor; 7 cases are forwarded to RD and 16 cases are from tunnel blasting zones. 39 Aps request inclusion of their residential structures or land plots in the acquisition list, out of which 29 cases are closed. 28 APs express dissatisfaction due disturbance by noise/vibration and dust out of which 13 cases closed. Out of 15 open cases 9 cases are from the tunnel N3 and tunnel N4 areas.

47. Cases from Tunnel blasting zones will be finalized upon completion tunnel construction activities.

Table 4-1 – Summary of the Grievances by Category with Status of Resolution Received up to Reporting Period at Level 1 (GRCE)

N	Nature of Grievances	No of Total Grievances	Result		Remarks
			Open	Closed	
1	Inclusion in LARP	39	10	29	
2	Compensation Rate	12	0	12	
3	Registration/ownership status	7	0	7	
4	Damage to infrastructure/Assets	63	38	25	16 cases are from tunnel blasting zones.
5	Disturbance by noise/vibration/dust/flood	28	15	13	9 cases are from tunnel blasting zones.
6	Crop Compensation	3	0	3	
7	Loss of access road	10	7	3	
8	Recruitment/Employment	1	1	0	
9	Road upgrading	1	1	0	
10	Loss of Business	1	0	1	
11	Other	17	1	16	
	Total	182	73	109	

Table 4-2 – Summary of the Grievances by Category with Status of Resolution Received during the Reporting Period (01.01.21 – 30.06.21) at Level 1 (GRCE)

N	Nature of Grievances	No of Total Grievances	Result		Remarks
			Open	Closed	
1	Damage to infrastructure/Assets	6	5	1	
2	Disturbance by noise/vibration/dust/flood	1	0	0	
3	Loss of access road	1	1	0	
	Total	8	7	1	

4.3 Grievances Received & Redressed up to Reporting Period at Level 2 (GRCN)

48. A total of 79 persons have submitted 10 categories of grievances to the GRC out of which 46 grievances have been resolved by 30 June 2021, 29 are open and 4 have been put on “Tech.

hold". People now mostly (34Nos.) applied for inclusion in the acquisition list out of which 22 have been closed. 19 APs express dissatisfaction due to damage they received because of construction activities, out of which 8 cases have been closed and 1 is put on "Tech. hold".

Table 4-3 – Summary of the Grievances by Category with Status of Resolution Received up to Reporting Period at Level 2 (GRCN)

N	Nature of Grievances	No of Total Grievances	Result		Remarks
			Open	Closed	
1	Inclusion in LARP	34	13	21	
2	Compensation Rate	7	1	6	
3	Registration/ownership status	3	1	2	
4	Damage to infrastructure/Assets	19	11	8	
5	Disturbance by noise/vibration/dust/flood	3	2	1	
6	Crop Compensation	3	2	1	
7	HSE Concerns	4	3	1	
8	Loss of Business	3	1	2	
9	Restriction or loss of access road	2	0	2	
10	Other	1	1	0	
	Total	79	35	44	

Table 4-4 – Summary of the Grievances by Category with Status of Resolution Received during the Reporting Period (01.01.21 – 30.06.21) at Level 2 (GRCN)

N	Nature of Grievances	No of Total Grievances	Result		Remarks
			Open	Closed	
1	Inclusion in LARP	7	6	1	
2	Damage to infrastructure/Assets	9	9	0	
3	Crop Compensation	2	1	1	
4	Loss of business	1	0	1	
5	Compensation rate	2	0	2	
	Total	21	16	5	

4.4 Issues Identified during Construction at Project Area

49. During ongoing road construction, some issues & concerns were reported by the local residents relating damage/threats to their houses, tree cutting, using land beyond acquisition boarder, excess noise & vibration, dust pollution etc. These issues were verified with necessary discussions with the concerned house/plot owners. Among concerns/issues found true, contractor has been advised to take necessary mitigation measure for proper solution of such problems with negotiation with the concerned parties & paying compensation, as necessary. If not under the Jurisdiction of Contractor, those cases to be referred to RD for timely & proper mitigations.

50. During the previous reporting period it was reported that the construction activities were stopped at the exit portal of Tunnel No. 2 due to the issues raised by Mr. ჯ resident on top of the portal. The Project considers construction of Tunnel No. 2 and slope strengthening works above the exit portal of Tunnel No. 2 adjacent to the property. The distance between the Tunnel Portal and the closest residential building (owned by) is 49.3 while the slope excavation line is located at a distance of 16.3m from the house. The Contractor intends to strengthen the slope by piles. However, the family of citizen concerns that their house may get damaged due to construction activities, and they will receive negative impact during operation of the Project Road such as excess noise and air pollution. After site visits Road Department sent experts from Levan Samkharauli Expertise Bureau (15 November 2020).

51. Levan Samkharauli Forensics Bureau issued decision that the house will receive negative impact during construction works and it is dangerous to carry on construction activities there. Therefore, Road Department decided to acquire the property. The works continued at the exit portal of Tunnel No. 2 after acquisition of the property in mid-March 2021.

52. During the last reporting period works were stopped at the entrance portal of Tunnel No. 1 as well due to issues raised by citizen . She claims that the stability of her house will be impacted by construction activities. On 15 November 2020 expert from Samkharauli Forensics Bureau inspected the house and issued conclusion that it should be acquired due to unavoidable negative impact. After receiving conclusion from Samkharauli Forensics Bureau the house raised was included in the acquisition list and was acquired by the end of February.

53. On 15 November 2020 experts from Levan Samkharauli Expertise Bureau visited the house of I , who is complaining that his house was cracked because of vibration caused by construction activities of Bridge No. 3. According to the conclusion from Samkharauli Forensics Bureau the house has I category damages and is suitable for living. Therefore, in February 2021 the Employer instructed the Engineer and the Contractor to proceed the monitoring of the impact of construction activities. Currently all works at the mentioned section are stopped. As instructed the Contractor will install crack monitors before commencement of works at the mentioned section.

54. Adjacent to the Tunnel No. 1. Exit Portal the construction works were stopped since the previous reporting period. During implementation of portal preparation works the Contractor's and the Engineer's teams have observed landslide processes which put in danger stability of the house and small private cemetery owned by family. The Engineer recommended the Employer that before continuing tunnelling works it is required to relocate the cemetery and acquire the house. Thus, after the negotiations with the local residents the decision of cemetery relocation was obtained. The works were implemented successfully, all 32 graves were relocated, arranged, and embellished according to the existing rules.

55. Out of two land plots in the Project RoW at Interchange No. 3 (CL210 and CL204) one is acquired. The remaining land plot is unregistered and is under land use by citizen . However, land use fact is not confirmed by N(N)LP "Agency of Municipal Services" as per the

procedure. The construction works are stopped at the mentioned section and the Contractor is waiting for the Employer's further instructions.

56. Construction activities of Bridge 6A, C and D and relocation works high voltage lines are obstructed at section km4+960 – km 5+000 by Kvadri LTD (c/c 22.22.09.858). Equipment and inventory owned by Kvadri, Ltd are stored at the territory of RoW, even though the land plot is acquired and registered as state property. The owner of the land plot has verbally informed that he is not going to free the land plot for construction activities. The land plot was handed over to the Contractor through expropriation on 28 January 2021.

57. In April 2020 Mr. _____ claimed that the land plot under his ownership was damaged due to the construction activities (BR-10). In accordance with the agreement between the Contractor and citizen I _____ the Contractor dumped the soil in the land plot of citizen I _____ whose land plot is bordering the land plot of the Complainant (I _____). During heavy rains the soils was washed out in the land plot of citizen I _____ damaging perennial trees and soil quality. _____ was also claiming that the access to his land plot was restricted and was requesting compensation for stand down of crops.

58. After several site visits and meetings with AP the following mitigation measures were agreed:

- (i) The Contractor shall compensate for the loss incurred by the Complainant due to sliding of the material from Makhachadze's land plot.
- (ii) The improvement of current condition of access road is impossible and the Employer will compensate stand down of the crops.
- (iii) Access road will be improved after completion of the main works at Bridge 10 which is May 2021.

59. As on the reporting period the Contractor cut the trees in the land plot. However, removal of the soils and prevention works for further wash out are still pending. As advised by the Contractor they will be implemented together with construction of permanent access road to the land plot which according to updated work program is September 2021.

60. During the reporting period excavation of Tunnels No. 3 and No. 4 completed. Excavation of emergency exits was obstructed due to land acquisition issues and will recommence soon. The Contractor is implementing monitoring of vibration caused by blasting works in different houses. Since October 2019 37 complaints were received from local residents claiming that new cracks were developed in their houses due to tunnel construction activities.

61. Out of 37 complaints so far 9 are closed after the measurements of the vibrations. The complainants were living out of the defined risk zones around 300-400m away from the tunnel construction areas and the measurements did not show any vibration during blasting. Other cases are closely monitored by the Contractor and after completion of construction activities the final assessment will be issued.

62. The embankment construction activities recommenced since 1 March 2021 at section km12+100 – km12+600. The Engineer has instructed the Contractor to update preconstruction survey reports and conduct monitoring of the impact in three houses where the owners were and are complaining that construction activities may possibly damage their properties. The Contractor updated preconstruction survey reports and marked the cracks with plaster to proceed the monitoring. However, some of other local residents have also complained that land bulging has occurred in their land plots. Currently, land bulging is not putting in danger the residential properties. Embankment construction was stopped, and monitoring is on-going.

63. Local residents have raised some issues concerning damage to their properties caused by construction activities. These issues require the Contractor's follow-up. However, despite the Engineer constant reminders and engagement they still remain unresolved. All these cases will be tracked in the next report and detailed updated information will be reflected.

Table 4-5 – Summary of Pending Social Issues Raised by the Local Residents

No.	Reference No.	Subject and Description	Follow-up	Status/Comment
1	5015001/2/1101 dated 04.11.19	HH adjacent to stone column area expressed dissatisfaction as her land plot was flooded due to inadequate drainage at the construction site. As a result, plants and fence were damaged, and drainage channels inside the land plot were blocked by material from the construction site.	The Contractor reported by letter No. GEO/BB/965-20 dated 14 March 2020 that he could not access the land plot and some of the damage was not caused by construction activities. However, during a site inspection the Engineer's representative observed otherwise. Currently the channels are cleaned, and the fence has been restored by the Contractor.	Compensation for the damaged plants is remaining.
2	5015001/2/1235 dated 18.01.20	AP resident adjacent to entrance portal of tunnel No. 5 complains that the material from the construction site slid onto his land plot. Moreover, large stones also rolled down onto the land plot. As a result, plants were damaged.	No actions reported by the Contractor. The Complainant complained in Court.	
3	5015001/2/1233 dated 18.01.20	Family residing adjacent to exit portal of tunnel No. 3 is complaining that polluted water from the tunnel site is directly flowing into his land plot. The flooding also damaged the access road to the land plot.	The Contractor reported in letter No. GEO/BB/964-20 dated 14 March 2020 that the land plot was cleaned, and the large stones were removed. Water was also diverted from the land plot. However, during a site inspection it was observed that the land plot is still being flooded from the construction site. Furthermore, the polluted water from the tunnel construction site is causing withering of the trees. The access road also needs to be restored. The citizen should provide documents proving land use or ownership of the land plot.	In December 2020 the Complainant registered the land plot and referred to the Employer by complaint. Letter with instruction was sent to the Contractor again. The Contractor tried negotiations. However, the AP disagreed with the compensation offer.
4	5015001/2/1270 dated 07.02.20	Family resident adjacent to bridge No. 8 is complaining that her land plot was flooded several times due to pipes of	The Contractor reported by letter GEO/BB/946-20 dated 5 March 2020 that an additional pipe was installed,	

No.	Reference No.	Subject and Description	Follow-up	Status/Comment
		inadequate size inserted by the Contractor with the purpose of construction access road to the Site.	<p>and outlets were widened. Since then the land plot of the complainant was not flooded again. However, due to frequent flooding prior to the remedial works, several mandarin trees have withered. The Complainant is requesting compensation for damaged trees.</p> <p>The Contractor offered AP compensation 3000 GEL. However, she refused the offered and filed another complaint.</p> <p>The Contractor will invite Samkharauli Forensics Bureau for assessment of the damage. The progress will be reported in the monitoring report for the next period.</p>	
5	5015001/2/1322 dated 17.03.20	Family is complaining that his land plot, crops and house were damaged due to construction activities.	No actions reported by the Contractor. The Complainant has not provided any documents proving that he is land user.	The Complaint was closed on 30.05.21 as the Complainant failed to provide any document proving land use or ownership.
6	5015001/2/1321 dated 17.03.20	Family is complaining that due to tunnel blasting activities his water basin is damaged, and he is left without water supply. He also claims that cracks have appeared in his house and his access road is damaged.	The Contractor has calculated the loss and paid compensation on 19 March 2021.	Closed 19.03.21
7	5015001/2/1358 dated 03.04.20	XXXXXXXXXX is complaining that the Contractor violated the RoW border and used part of his land plot for construction of an access road.	The Contractor has removed damaged layer of soil, spread topsoil and fenced the land plot. Now the owner should sign hand over act.	
8	5015001/2/1464 dated 02.06.20	The Complainant XXXXXXXXXXXX provided conclusion from LEPL Levan Samkharauli National Forensics Bureau where it is stated that the damage to the Complainant's house is caused by the construction	On 26.02.21 The Contractor has sent vibration readings and monitoring data to Samkharauli Forensics Bureau.	

No.	Reference No.	Subject and Description	Follow-up	Status/Comment
		activities of the Project Road.		
9	5015001/2/1472 dated 05.06.20	The material from Tunnel Construction site is flowing into the private land plot.	The Contractor invited Independent Expert to assess condition of the trees. It was concluded that no trees were harmed. The Contractor is now going to clean the land plot and close the Complaint. The progress will be reported in the report for the next monitoring period.	
10	5015001/2/1551 dated 11.07.20	Citizen complained that due to material stockpiled by the Contractor adjacent to Bridge No. 12-13 the channels were blocked that causes flooding of her land plot during heavy rain.	On 10 November 2020 the Contractor reported that he removed the soil and cleaned the channels.	Closed 16.04.21
11	5015001/2/1620 dated 01.09.20	Family adjacent to Bridge No. 3 raised concerns regarding the damage to her private property. The fact was confirmed by field survey conducted by the Engineer.	No actions reported by the Contractor. The Contractor cannot contact the owner as the indicated number is wrong. Evidently the owner is not living in Batumi.	
12	5015001/2/1658 dated 23.09.20	Claim was received from the AP living adjacent to bridge No. 3 concerning flooding her property on 23 August 2020 due to improper drainage at construction of entrance portal of Tunnel No. 2	The Contractor removed the mud, washed the yard and paid compensation.	Closed 19.03.21
13	5015001/2/1708 27.10.20	Claim of citizen XXXXXXXXX (BR12) concerning damaging his fence due to flooding.	The Contractor has calculated the loss and paid compensation.	Closed 26.02.21
14	5015001/2/1716 30.10.20	Claim of citizen XXXXXXXXX concerning damaging the property. The fact was confirmed during inspection of the Engineer.	No actions reported by the Contractor.	The Complaint was closed as the Complainant failed to provide any document proving land use or ownership.
15	5015001/2/1849 05.02.21	Concerning claim from citizen XXXXXXXXX due to damage he received during flooding on 2 October 2020.	By 9 October 2020 the Contractor implemented the following: Replaced old pipe with the pipe of bigger dimensions.	

No.	Reference No.	Subject and Description	Follow-up	Status/Comment
			<p>Cleaned the riverbed.</p> <p>Strengthened the bank works by soil backfilling on one part of the land plot. Strengthening works of the remaining part was impossible due to soil dumped by the Contractor.</p> <p>The AP is requesting strengthening of the remaining section which was delayed due to no accessibility.</p>	

5 OTHER SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS COMPLIANCE ISSUES

5.1 Maintaining Core Labor Standard

64. As of June 2021, the Contractor has engaged 350 personnel, out of which 85 (24.29%) are foreigners and 270 (75.71%) Georgian nationalities. As for the Subcontractors out of 319 employees 75 (23.51%) are foreigners, while 244 (76.49%) are local.

65. Despite the Engineer's requests the Contractor still fails to provide complete information required by the Engineer as per relevant clauses of GCC. During the reporting period the Engineer's team conducted survey between the workers of the Contractor with simple questionnaire. As per the monitoring the Worker receive the salary timely and they are paid for overtime working hours.

66. As a follow up the Employer has instructed the Contractor to comply the requirements of the GCC and instruction of the Engineer. However, despite the Contractor's promise the provision of the information is postponed and will be reflected in the next report.

67. The Contractor has 10 hours working day (from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.) plus alternative Sundays which amounts to 60-70 hours per week, exceeding the requirement of Georgian Labour Code which sets maximum 48 working hours per week. In such case Contractor should compensate overtime working hours with higher rate or give an employee day-off.

68. The complaint from citizen | former employee of the Contractor is still unresolved. The Complainant referred to the Engineer requesting the information about the incident that occurred on 31 August 2019. As per his statement during the incident he received personal injury and as result he has developed permanent disability and is unfit for work. The Engineer checked the incident report provided by the Contractor and contradicting the statement of there is nothing mentioned about permanent disability developed as a result of the injury. Therefore, the Engineer instructed the Contractor to provide comprehensive report about the occurred accident with all the supporting documents including medical records of the injured person. Moreover, the Engineer reminded the Contractor about the requirements of Article 21 [Right of Data Subjects to request the Information] of LAW OF GEORGIA ON PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION and instructed to provide the complainant with the requested information as soon as possible. On 24.06.2020 he filed another claim requesting compensation for the damaged received at the workplace which is regulated by Clause "e" of article 10 of Organic

Law of Georgia on Labour Safety and Decree No. 48 (9.02.99) of the Georgian President. However, the Complainant has not yet provided any medical document proving that he definitely received trauma.

69. As on latest information negotiation between the lawyers of the Contractor and Complainant are on-going.

5.2 Child Labor in the Project Activities

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

5.3 Forced or Compulsory Labor

71. All workers are deployed according to their eligibility and willingness. The female workers who are mostly engaged in cooking and cleaning are also deployed based on their eligibility and willingness.

5.4 Discrimination in Respect to Employment

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

5.5 Health and Safety and HIV/AIDS Awareness Program

73. The Contractor has arranged a medical office and employed Doctors for the treatments of the staffs/employees of the contractor.

74. 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.

75. To comply with the requirements of clause 6.7 of GCC the Contractor is conducting trainings for Site staff and labor and their families in connection to Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) including HIV/AIDS on a quarterly basis. However, due COVID19 situation the trainings are not conducted on regular basis. During the reporting period the training was conducted only once in April 2021.

76. The Contractor continues to control the implementation of COVID-19 Preventive Procedures and COVID-19 Action Plan. At different worksites, during the reporting period various violations of COVID-19 preventive procedures were observed by the Engineer, such as failure in provision of basic welfare facilities (hand washing stations), lack of necessary hygiene supplies (soap, sanitizer etc.) and workers without face masks during the transportation in minibuses and working processes when social distance cannot be maintained.

77. The Engineer had two COVID-19 cases during the reporting period:

- (i) On 14 April Mr. [redacted] Sharma, The Engineer's geotechnical engineer has returned to Georgia from India, where he was on vacation. All the passengers of this flight had to take COVID-19 tests and were placed in the quarantine till test results are known. Mr. [redacted] Sharma was tested positive and moved to COVID-19 hotel, for the medical treatment. On 24 April Mr. [redacted] Sharma was released from the COVID-19 hotel because of the recovery from COVID-19 and joined the Project.
- (ii) The Engineer's local highway engineer Mr. [redacted] had a close contact with COVID-19 infected person. In particular, on 30 of March his wife was confirmed COVID-19 positive and on the same day Mr. [redacted] took a

test for COVID-19 which was negative. Despite this fact, he went to self-isolation and have not visited Engineer's office since then. Due to worsen health conditions, Mr. [REDACTED] took another test for COVID-19, on 4 April which was positive. He was placed in the hospital for medical treatment. Mr. Zura Sikharulidze has fully recovered form COVID-19 and was back to the Project.

78. No new COVID-19 cases have been reported to the Engineer by the Contractor during the reporting period.

5.6 Status of Recruitment/Mobilization of Safeguard Team

79. CSC Consultants mobilized two positions of Social/Resettlement Specialist of them one National (NRS) and one International Social/Resettlement (IRS) for the project in March & October 2018 respectively. They are currently continuing their works and are assisting/supporting RDMRDI with constant monitoring, in connection to resettlement program implementation with other social safeguards issues of the project. However, input of the IRS has a provision of 12 months intermittent inputs over the project implementation, while the NRS with 33.2 months. The RDMRDI established a Resettlement Division & Resettlement Unit at the PIU level with requisite officers & staffs from beginning of the project to carry out & support to implement resettlement & rehabilitation of APs and other safeguards issues of the project covering total project implementation periods

5.7 Project Social Safeguard Performance

80. From the beginning of the project implementation to till 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 periods, 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. However, CSC's Resettlement Specialists are constantly monitoring resettlement & social safeguards issues, accordingly, they are preparing & submitting monthly, quarterly & Biannual monitoring reports to RDMRDI/PIU regularly.

81. No semi-annual SMR was prepared since project starting of LARP implementation to June 2018. So as required, after mobilization, IRS with assistance of the NRS & guidance from RDMRDI/PIU prepared first semi-annual SMR covering the periods from beginning of project implementation to June 2018. This current report be considered as the seventh SMR in connection to LARPs implementation & related social safeguards issues of the project.

5.8 Compliance with Safeguard Covenants of Loan Agreement

82. Covenants of the loan agreement between ADB and MRDI that related to resettlement & social safeguards presented below in a tabular matrix form with the status of compliances up to the reporting period.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

83. The Batumi Bypass Road Project implementation is ongoing, where resettlement & safeguards compliance is an important and highly valued aspect. The LARPs implementation

program started by RDMRDI, since last half of 2016. The implementation of LARPs, as mentioned in the LARF, LARPS and project conditionality is complying with provisions to monitor both internally & externally of the entire resettlement implementation. In this connection, LARPs implementation compliance monitoring was conducted and prepared six CRs for the implementation completed parts of the road.

84. However, during construction activities due to redesigning of tunnel shafts and entrance portal of tunnel No. 2 (pile system) and need for relocation high voltage utility lines acquisition of additional land was required. 8 residential properties were acquired due to adverse impacts caused by construction activities that could not be mitigated otherwise. Additionally, as per requirements EIA and LARP residential structures located within 25m from the road edge were included in LARP.

85. It is worth mentioning that during the reporting period old cemetery owned by family was relocated. For these new impacts corrective action plan and addendum should be prepared and they should be covered by compliance reports of External Monitoring Consultant.

86. Project's GRM is functioning. There are 182 complaints received at Level 1 and 79 complaints – at level 2. However, there is delay in resolution process of the complaints. This specifically relates to the complaints related to the impacts from blasting activities and it requires some time for monitoring of the vibration.

87. This is the seventh semi-annual SMR (covering the period of January-June 2021) prepared by the CSC Consultant for RDMRDI by the CSC's Resettlement Specialist. However, monthly & quarterly progress monitoring report are regularly producing and submitting by the NRS, since her mobilization in March 2018.

88. In sum, it may be concluded that the RDMRDI teams working hard to make payment (compensation and other additional grants and benefits) to the APs timely with mitigation of grievances. Till date, the LARP implementation for the partial sections comprises almost of the road ROW completed with required relocation of affected households before handing over land to the contractor for construction. Handover of the land plot with cadastral code 05.35.22.723 at section km12+860 - km12+980 and two land plots at interchange No. 3 is remaining which is planned to be completed until the end of August 2021. It was revealed from the monitoring of LARPs implementation, substantial progress in connection to LARP implementation has been done in compliance to the ADB & project policy.

ANNEX 1 – Status of Resettlement and Social Safeguard Issues Related to Loan Covenants as of 30 June 2021

Covenant	Safeguard Applicability	Status of Compliance
<p><u>Implementation Arrangements:</u> The Borrower, RDMRDI, the IA shall ensure that the Project is implemented in accordance with the detailed arrangements set forth in the PAM & agreement between the parties. Any changes to the PAM shall become effective only after approval of such change by the Borrower and ADB. In the event of discrepancy between the PAM and the Loan Agreement, the provisions of this Loan Agreement shall prevail.</p>	<p>Loan Agreement between RDMRDI and ADB</p>	<p>Complied with.</p>
<p><u>Grievance Redress Mechanism:</u></p> <p>RDMRDI shall establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), acceptable to ADB, and also to establish local GRC to receive and resolve complaints/grievances or act upon reports from APs or stakeholders any other issues, including grievances due to resettlement.</p>	<p>ADB Loan Agreement</p>	<p>Following loan covenant, MRDI completed formation of GRM. And GRC also formed under the GRM of the Batumi Bypass Project with necessary approval from competent Authority. The GRM & GRC are in place and functioning at the Project & Local levels to resolve complaints/grievance of the stakeholders & APs, as required.</p>
<p><u>Resettlement:</u></p> <p>The Borrower, RDMRDI shall ensure that:</p> <p>a. The project involves involuntary resettlement shall be carried out in accordance with the Land Acquisition & Resettlement Framework (LARF) agreed upon between the Borrower and ADB, that prepared LARP & other documents with updates based on Borrower’s prevailing Acquisition of Property Ordinance with subsequent amendments & ADB’s SPS, 2009.</p>	<p>ADB Loan Agreement</p>	<p>Two LARPs prepared & updated by RDMRDI abide by the ADB & GOG policy following detail design and were approved by ADB.</p>
<p>b. The LARP that has been prepared and agreed by the Borrower and ADB, for the project, shall</p>	<p>ADB Loan Agreement</p>	<p>LARPs prepared & updated and get approved by ADB prior to civil works contract.</p>

Covenant	Safeguard Applicability	Status of Compliance
<p>be updated and provided to ADB for review and clearance following detailed design and prior to civil works contract award;</p>		<p>Moreover, during implementation, Social safeguard issues include land acquisition and resettlements were furthermore verified by RDMRI's relevant team, for design completed/ implementation ready LARPs, which necessitated to prepare an addendum. Accordingly, a detail review of impacts conducted through required surveys/investigations, measurements of affected disputed properties with the full satisfaction of APs & prepared an addendum to LARPs. Subsequently LARPs & Addendum has been implemented.</p>
<p>c. Conduct Compliance Monitoring of Implemented LARPs.</p>	<p>As per ADB Loan Agreement</p>	<p>After completion of LARP implementation with addendum for partial road sections with completion of compensation payment to APs, LARPs Implementation compliance Monitoring were done by an External Monitoring Consultant (EMC) conducting required Survey, they prepared three Compliance Reports (CR) for the partial road sections. These CRs endorsed by MRDI & subsequently, approved by ADB</p>
<p>d. All affected persons are given adequate opportunity to participate in the resettlement planning and implementation;</p>	<p>ADB Loan Agreement</p>	<p>Complied with</p>
<p>e. The LARPs are disclosed to the affected persons, who are compensated and assisted prior to displacement from their houses, land and assets, before commencement of Civil Works;</p>	<p>ADB Loan Agreement</p>	<p>Complied with</p>
<p>f. additional assistance is provided for vulnerable groups;</p>	<p>ADB Loan Agreement</p>	<p>Complied with</p>

Covenant	Safeguard Applicability	Status of Compliance
g. works contracts under the Project include requirements to comply with the RPs;	ADB Loan Agreement	Provision included in the bidding documents of the Works contracts.
h. implementation of the LARPs is monitored internally by the PIUs with assistance from CSC and reported monthly, Quarterly & SMR to the RDMRDI who shall report the results semiannually to ADB; and	ADB Loan Agreement	Complied
i. affected person(s) have an opportunity to express grievance at appropriate levels, and that local officials are instructed to resolve disputes and implement measures promptly in accordance with the grievance redress process outlined in the LARF & LARPs	ADB Loan Agreement	Ensured and APs are availing those opportunities duly, as requires & where applicable.

Annex 2 – Agreements with Cemetery Owners

საქართველოს საავტომობილო გზების დეპარტამენტის
თავმჯდომარეს ბატონ გიორგი წერეთელს

მცხ. ქ [redacted]

მცხ. : [redacted]

განცხადება

ბატონო გიორგი,

ჩვენ ქვემოთ ხელის მოწერნი ლევან ბერიძე და ნანა სხილაძე აზრემუშის გზის საერთაშორისო ავტომაგისტრალის ჩაქვის გვირაბის მშენებლობასთან დაკავშირებულ აუცილებლობის გამო, გთხოვთ ჩვენი მშობლების და ბებია-ბაბუას სასაფლაოები (სულ ექვსი ადგილი), კერძოდ: მინიკო ჩიჯავაძის, რუსუდან ჩიჯავაძის, სულეიმან ჩიჯავაძის და ვასვიე ვარშანიძე-ჩიჯავაძის სასაფლაოები, მდებარე ქალაქ ბათუმის მწვანე კონცხის დასახლების ამაღლების N28-ში (მახინჯაურში), გადაიტანოთ ხელგაჩაურის მუნიციპალიტეტის სოფ. ორთაბათუმის სასაფლაოზე (ს/კ 22.22.09.486) და უზრუნველყოთ სასაფლაოების ხარისხიანად კეთილმოწყობის განხორციელება.

მივაქცევთ თქვენს ყურადღებას მასზე, რომ საფლავების გადატანამდე ადგილზე, „ორთაბათუმის სასაფლაოზე“, აუცილებლად უნდა ჩატარდეს მოსამზადებელი სამუშაოები - ჩამოსასხმელია ბეტონის სამირკველი და შესაბამისი სიმაღლის კედლები, დასაყრელია მიწა. დასახელებულ სამუშაოთა წინასწარ ჩაუტარებლობა შეუძლებელს გახდის მიცვალებულთა დირსეულად გადასვენებას.

იმედი გვაქვს თქვენი გულისხმიერებისა.

პატივისცემით,

[redacted] *ლევან ბერიძე*

[redacted] *ნანა სხილაძე*

საქართველოს საავტომობილო გზების დეპარტამენტი
განცხადების რეგისტრაციის
ფორმა № 1
ფურცელი № 1
თარიღი: 24 05 2021

To: Mr. Giorgi Tsereteli
Chairman of Roads Department of Georgia

From:

Address: ☺

Cell phone: ☺

Address:

Cell phone:

Statement

Dear Mr. Giorgi,

We, undersigned Levan Beridze and Nana Skhiladze, due to the need to construct Chakvi tunnel as part of the International Silk Road, ask you to relocate the graves of our parents and grandparents (six graves in total), namely the graves of

Green Cape, Batumi city, to the cemetery of village Ortabatumi in Khelvachauri Municipality (cadastral code) and please ensure implementation of improvement works of graves in a quality manner.

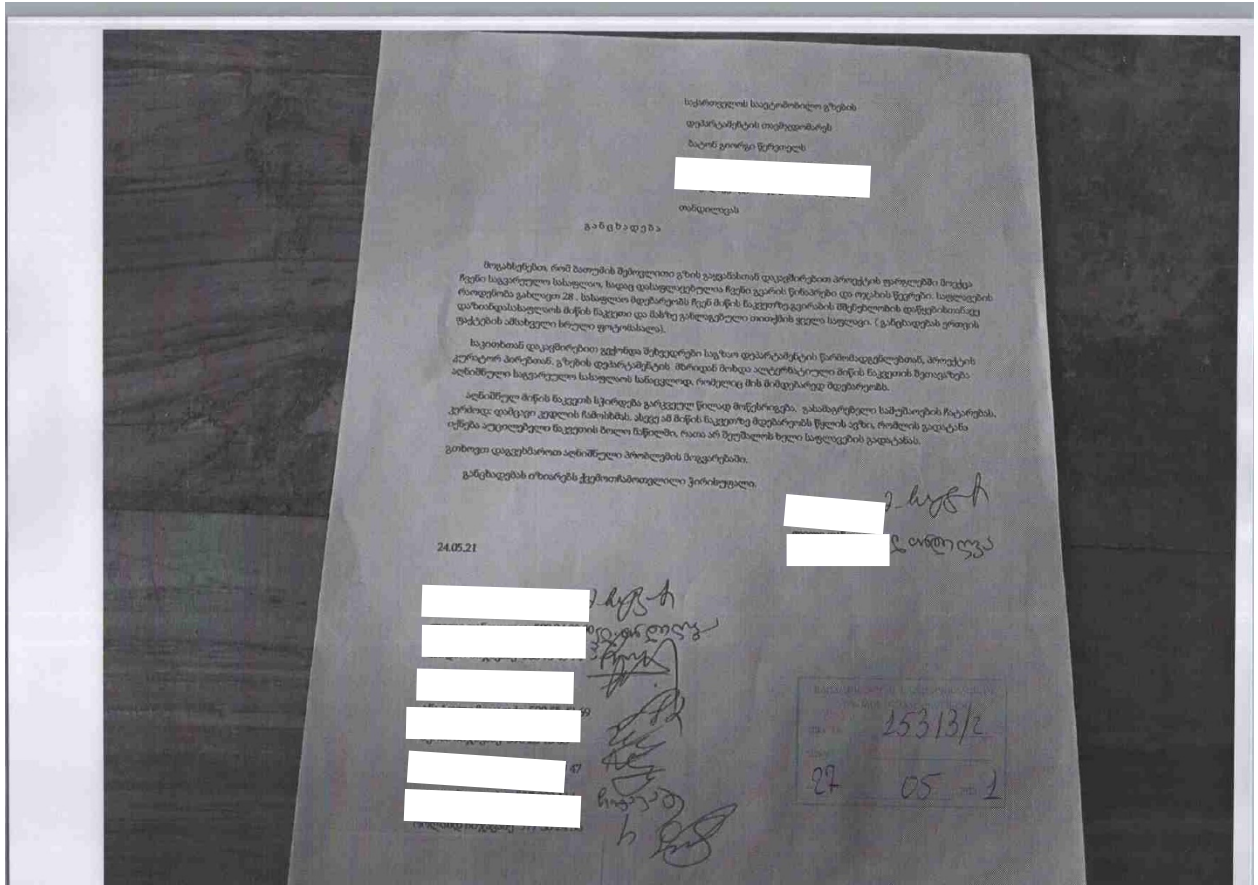
We would like to draw your attention to the fact that before relocation of the graves, preparatory works shall be carried out on the designated territory of Ortabatumi cemetery - concrete foundations and walls of appropriate height must be arranged, soil shall be spread. Failure to carry out the mentioned works in advance will make it impossible to move the remains of the deceased honorably.

We hope for your understanding *and kindness* in this regard.

Sincerely,

/signature/

/signature/



To: Mr. Giorgi Tsereteli
Chairman of Roads Department of Georgia

From: Citizens I

Address: :

Statement

We would like to inform you that Batumi Bypass Road Construction Project impacted our ancestral cemetery, where our forbearers and family members are buried. The number of graves is 28. The cemetery is located on our land plot. As soon as the tunnel construction launched, the land and almost all the graves located on it were damaged (photos illustrating the facts evidence are attached to the statement).

We had meetings with the representatives of Roads Department and project manager regarding this issue. Roads Department offered alternative land plots in exchange for the aforementioned ancestral cemetery, which is located in its vicinity. The mentioned land plot needs to be improved to some extent; stabilization works, namely, construction of protective wall, should be carried out. In addition, the water tank is located on this plot, which requires relocation to the last portion of the land so as not to interfere with the relocation of the graves.

We kindly request to assist us to solve this problem

Below listed family members of deceased, share the contents of the statement:

_____ /signature/

_____ /signature/

24.05.21.

_____ /signature/

_____) /signature/

_____) /signature/

_____) /signature/

_____) /signature/

_____ /signature/

_____) /signature/

_____ /signature/

_____ /signature/

Annex 3 - Situational Plan of Cemetery Relocation Works

