

Social Monitoring Report

Period Covered: August 2016 to June 2018
December 2018

GEO: Batumi Bypass Road Project
Financed by the Asian Development Bank and Asian
Infrastructure Investment Bank

(Combining Road Sections 1 and 2)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS

GLOSSARY

1. INTRODUCTORY BACKGROUND-----	8-11
1.1 Introduction to the Project: -----	8
1.2. General information about the project & Locations: -----	8
1.3. Introduction to the Report-----	10
1.4. Purpose of the Report-----	10
1.5. Objective and Coverage of the Monitoring Report-----	10
1.6 Methodology Followed under Monitoring Program-----	11
1.7. Social Safeguard/Resettlement Categorization-----	11
2. OVERVIEW OF THE LARPs AND ASSOCIATED IMPACTS	
2.1 LARPs and Allied Documents Preparation-----	12
2.2 Pending LARP Implementation Tasks-----	12
2.3 Conditions for Project Implementation-----	12
2.4 Summary Impact of LARPs-----	13
2.5 Project Policy and Entitlement Matrix.-----	13
2.6 LARP Implementation Arrangements -----	17
2.7 Consultation Participation & Grievance Redress Mechanism:-----	17
2.8 Cost and Financing-----	17
2.9 Monitoring-----	18
LARP IMPLEMENTATION:	
3.1 General-----	19
3.2 Implementation Status of LARPs-----	20
3.2 Documents Preparation for Implementation:-----	20
3.3 LARPs Implementation Status up to the Reporting period:-----	20
3.4 Temporary Land Acquisition and Compensation Payment Status-----	22
4. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM) & GRIEVANCE REDRESS STATUS	
4.1. Formation of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)-----	23
4.2 Grievances Received & Redressal status-----	24
5. OTHER COMPLIANCE ISSUES	
5.1 Maintaining core labor Standard-----	25
5.2 Child labor in the project activities-----	25
5.3 Forced or compulsory labor-----	25
5.4 Discrimination in respect to employment-----	26
5.5 Health and Safety and HIV/AIDS Awareness Program-----	26
6.6 Accident Record Log-----	26

6. Compliance Status

6.1 Status of Recruitment/Mobilization of Safeguard Team-----	27
6.2 Project Social Safeguard Performance -----	27
6.3 Compliance with Safeguard Covenants of Loan Agreement-----	27

7. CONCLUSIONS-----31

List of Tables & Figures

Table-1: Summary of Project's LAR Impacts by LARPs/Sections combining the LARPs plus Addendum for the Entire Road Sections-----	13
Table-2: Entitlement Matrix for the Project-----	14
Table: 3: Comparison of LAR Impacts between the Approved LARPs and LARP Plus Addendum by LARPs-----	20
Table-4: Implementation Status by LARPs 1 & 2 with Comparison of LAR Impacts between the Approved LARPs and LARP Plus LARPs Addendum for the Partial Road Selections -----	22
Table-5: Summary of the grievances by category with status of Resolution-----	24
Table-6: Village-wise grievances submitted by local people-----	25
Table-7: Incidences during Implementation-----	26
Table-8: Status of Resettlement and Social Safeguard Issues Related to Loan Covenants as of 30 th . June 201-----	28
Figure-1: Figure-1: Project Location Map -----	9

Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ADIIB	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
EWH:	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----- refers stipulated in the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Replacement Cost: The Asian Development Bank's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 describes "replacement cost" as the method valuation of assets that helps determine the amounts insufficient to 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 replacement 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 road side 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.

1. INTRODUCTORY BACKGROUND

1.2 Introduction to the Project

1. The 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 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (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 & MPA) and Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) mobilized in September 11, 2017 and started their activities with the design review.

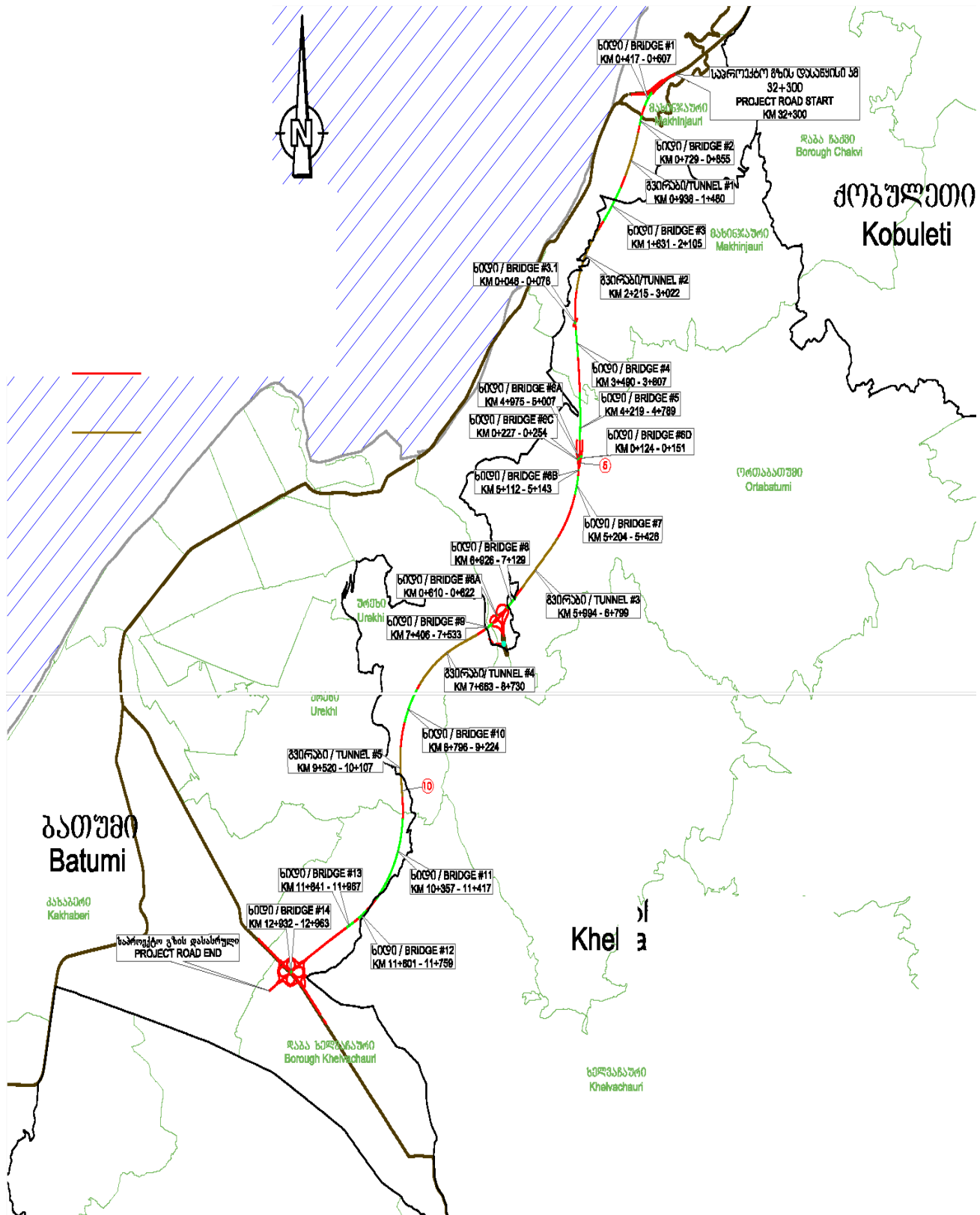
1.2 General Information about the Project & Locations

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. 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 twenty-one 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 # 3520-GEO.

Figure-1: Project Location Map, Batumi Bypass Road Project

ბათუმის შემოვლითი გზა კმ - 1+000 - კმ 13+325 Figure-1: Project Location Map



1.3 Introduction to the Report

4. Both LARF and LARPs were prepared during the project preparation with subsequent updating the documents before starting implementation. These documents provide the basis for safeguard management and monitoring. At the LARP implementation stage, as per requirement of ADB, an internal / bi-annual Monitoring report requires preparation reflecting updated status of the LARP implementation is mandatory. To comply with this requirement of ADB, this LARP implementation has been monitored by the consultant and regularly submitting monthly & quarterly progress reports to RD-MRDI in addition to the current Bi-Annual report. However, this is the first monitoring report that has been prepared by Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC's) International Resettlement Specialist with assistance of the National counterpart for the client & ADB covering the progress achieved from beginning of the project in a cumulative manner up to June 2018. This current report reflects the updated status of land acquisition, compensation issues & resettlement payments, relocation of the affected households (HHs) and legal entities (LEs), wage laborers, labor issues, HIV/AIDS, grievances/complaints received/resolved and other social safeguard issues as stated in the approved LARF & LARPs of the project,

1.4. Purpose of the Report

5. The ADB Public Communications Policy (PCP) refers the Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 with respect to information disclosure related to project safeguard documentation states that ADB shall post on its website the safeguard documents, once submitted by the borrower and/or client. These safeguard documents include Resettlement & Indigenous Peoples Plan (RP & IPP), Compliance Monitoring Report (CR)/ social safeguard monitoring etc. reports. To comply with the PCP of ADB, the RD, MRDI the "client" shall to submit one bi-annual monitoring report periodically over the total implementation period of the project, covering total Resettlement and social safeguard activities. This also has been spelled out in the Project Administration Manual (PAM), loan covenant etc. This monitoring of resettlement and social safeguard also has been emphasized to comply with the spirit of ADB policy to "enhance stakeholders' trust in and ability to engage with ADB, and thereby increase the development impact "[of projects]" in which disclosure of safeguard monitoring is a prominent aspect.

6. To comply with the above conditions and also projects loan covenant, this report has been prepared by the CSC consultant. This report to be considered as the **first Social Monitoring Report (SMR)** for RD, MRDI. This report covered the period from beginning of LARPs implementation, started in 2016 through June 2018.

1.5 Objective and Coverage of the Monitoring Report

7. 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.

8. 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/complaints received during construction/ resolved etc.

1.6 Methodology Followed under Monitoring Program

9. The monitoring has been conducted mainly rely on the project documents LARF, LARPS, LARP addendum, CRs etc. through review & analyze, compilation of necessary data from aforesaid documents. In addition, consultant also had conducted consultations/meetings with & assistance of the CSC, Contractors, EMC, RD, PIU of MRDI and relevant other project stakeholders since, his mobilization in mid-October, 2018, which will be incorporated in the next report, because, consultant had to prepare this report covering the activities lunched before his mobilization. Although the national Resettlement Specialist, who joined the project in March was regularly producing monthly and quarterly reports following the TOR.

1.7. Social Safeguard/Resettlement Categorization

ADB's classification system:

10. 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.

11. As per ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, mentioned above, the Construction of Batumi Bypass Road project falls under **Category A** project considering significance involuntary resettlement issues. The project also has no impact over indigenous people or the communities.

2 OVERVIEW OF THE LARPs AND ASSOCIATED IMPACTS

2.1 LARPs and Allied Documents Preparation

12. 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 are;

LARP-1, Section-1- covers Km. 0+000 to 6+700 and

LARP-2, section-2- covering Km. 6+700 to 13+700.

13. These updated LARPs approved by ADB in mid-2016. These LARPs are currently under implementation, started from August & September, 2016 respectively for LARP-1 for section-1 & LARP-2 for section-2. Afterwards, an addendum for both the LARPs/ sections was required preparation 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 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. They prepared three (3) CRS, two of them for LARP-1 covering partial sections Km.1+750 to 2+250 (CR-2 & CR-3) and for partial sections Km. 0 to 0+700 & 2+250 to 6+700 for LARP-1 and CR-1 covering partial section Km. 6+700 to 12+830 for LARP-2. These CRs prepared only for the encumbrance free road sections where LARPs already implemented i.e. completed compensation payment to APs.

14. 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.

2.2 Pending LARP Implementation Tasks

15. Following approval of LARPs, finances will be 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 will also be established for absentee APs.

2.3 Conditions for Project Implementation

16. Based on ADB policy/practice, the approval of project implementation will be based on the following LAR-related conditions:

- (i) **Signing of Contract Award:** No civil works contract will be awarded until all land acquisition and resettlement required for the contract have been completed and all project affected people have been compensated in accordance with the provisions of the LARP.
- (ii) **Notice to Proceed to Contractors:** Conditional to the full implementation of Batumi bypass LARP (legalization of legalizable owners, and full delivery of

compensation and rehabilitation allowances), verified by a compliance report submitted by the External Monitor.

2.4 Summary Impact of LARPs

17. 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 three CRs (2 for Section-1 & 1 for section-2) separately for the both sections, where compensation payment completed. However, table-1: below presented the LAR impacts based on the approved LARPs/Sections plus LARP's Addendum.

Table-1: Summary of Project's LAR Impacts by LARPs/Sections combining the LARPs plus Addendum for the Entire Road Sections

Project Impacts	LARP & Addendum (Entire Sections)		Total: LARP-1 & 2 (Entire Road Sections)
	LARP-1 (section-1)	LARP-2 (section-2)	
No of affected Plots	591	1135	1726
Affected land Area	267604	388688	656292
No. of affected HHs	217	400	617
No. of affected HHs with Structures	163	135	298
Crops & perennials	158	176	334
HHs to relocate	77	298	375
HHs Severely impacted	180	150	330
Vulnerable HHs	2	79	101

2.5 Project Policy and Entitlement Matrix

18. 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 land owners and tenants losing land irrespective of their title, (ii) tenants and sharecroppers irrespective of formal registration, (iii) owners of

buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and (iv) persons losing business, income, and salaries.

19. A summary entitlements matrix of the project are as follows:

Table-2: Entitlement Matrix for the Project

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of AH/APs	Compensation Entitlements
1. Land			
	Permanent loss of agricultural land		Cash compensation at full replacement cost. If the residual plot becomes unviable for cultivation, the project will acquire it if the owner so desires.
		Legalizable Owner: Owner with legalizable land, the land occupied by a house or located close to the house that is currently untitled, but is occupied by users who were legitimate land leasers under old Soviet land administration system. APs with title formalization pending or APs who have residential land.	The ownership rights of these APs will be recognized by the project, the land registered in NAPR and the APs provided with cash compensation at full replacement cost.
		APs who are not registered but legitimately use land not adjacent to residential plots	These will not be registered in NAPR. However the APs will be provided with cash compensation at full replacement cost, according to the Decree of the Government of 01.03.2011.
		APs that are not legitimate land users or squatters (these are APs who were not land leasers under the old system or occupy a plot illegally)	One time self-relocation allowance in cash equal to 12 months at minimum subsistence (*) (321 GEL per month x 12 months = 3852 GEL / AH).
		Agricultural Tenant	One time self-relocation allowance in cash equal to 12 months at minimum subsistence (*) (321 GEL per month x 12 months = 3852 GEL / AH).

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of AH/APs	Compensation Entitlements
Non-Agricultural Land	AP losing their commercial/residential land	Owner with full registration	Cash compensation at full replacement cost. If the residual plot becomes unviable for residential or commercial use, the project will acquire it if the owner so desires.
		Legalizable Owner APs with title formalization pending or APs who have residential land or agricultural plots adjacent to the residential land	The ownership rights of these APs will be recognized, the land registered in NAPR and the APs provided with cash compensation at full replacement cost.
		Non-legalizable land users (APs without registration/valid documents using land permanently)	One time self-relocation allowance in cash equal to 12 months at minimum subsistence (*) (321 GEL per month x 12 months=3852 GEL / AH).
2. Buildings and Structures			
Residential and non-residential structures/assets		All AHs regardless of their legal ownership/ registration status (including legalizable and Informal Settlers)	Full impact: Cash compensation for building/structures losses at full replacement costs free of depreciation and transaction costs Partial impact: repairs compensation.
3. Loss of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources			
Loss of common property resources	Community/Public Assets	Community/Government	Reconstruction of the lost facilities and structures and reinstatement of services in consultation with community and restoration of their functions
4.Loss of Income and Livelihood			
Crops	Standing crops affected or affected agricultural land,	All APs regardless of legal status (including legalizable and Informal Settlers)	Crop compensation in cash at market rate (corresponds to gross crop value of expected harvest)

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of AH/APs	Compensation Entitlements
	used permanently for crop cultivation.		
Trees	Trees affected	All APs regardless of legal status (including legalizable and Informal Settlers)	Cash compensation at market rate on the basis of type, age and productive value of the trees (based on the expected yield of the tree, multiplied by the number of years required to grow a tree of equivalent productivity).
Business/Employment	Business/employment loss	All APs regardless of legal status (including legalizable and Informal Settlers)	<p>Owner:</p> <p>(i) <u>(permanent impact)</u> cash indemnity of 1 year net income;</p> <p>(ii) <u>(temporary impact)</u> cash indemnity of net income for months of business stoppage. Assessment to be based on tax declaration or, in its absence, minimum subsistence (*).</p> <p>Permanent worker/employees: indemnity for lost wages equal to 3 months of minimum subsistence. (321 GEL per month x 3 months=963 GEL / AH)</p>
5.Allowances			
Severe Impacts	10% or more loss in income or productive assets physically relocated AHs	All severely AHs including informal settlers	Agricultural income: 1 additional crop compensation for 1 year's yield of affected land or an allowance covering 3 months of minimum subsistence (*) (321 GEL per month x 3 months = 963 GEL / AH)
Relocation/Shiftin g	Transport/transitio n costs	All AHs to be relocated	An allowance covering transport and livelihood expenses for the transitional

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of AH/APs	Compensation Entitlements
			period. (200 GEL as vehicle hire charge + 321 GEL per month x 3 months =1163 GEL/AH)
Vulnerable People Allowances		All AHs qualifying vulnerable as	Allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum subsistence (*) and employment priority in project-related jobs (321 GEL per month x 3 months = 963 GEL / AH)
Temporary impacts during construction		All APs	Due compensation to be assessed and paid when the impacts are identified based on the above provisions.

(*) In absence of a minimum subsistence in Georgia the figures used are based on the minimum subsistence income calculated for a family of 5 persons. The most recent information from National Statistics Office of Georgia for April 2016 it is 321 GEL per household (of five people). (source reference: <http://geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&id=179&lang=eng> http://geostat.ge/cms/site_images/files/english/households/Subsistence-minimum.xls)

2.6 LARP Implementation Arrangements

20. 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 involving also the local self-government bodies. In addition, a number of other government departments will play an instrumental role in the updating and implementation of 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.

2.7 Consultation Participation & Grievance Redress Mechanism

21. A Grievance Redress Mechanism 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.

22. 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. It will be continued throughout the remaining implementation period.

2.8 Cost and Financing

23. 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.

2.9 Monitoring

24. The main objective of implementation of Batumi Bypass LARP 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 LARP, its implementation and delivery of institutional and financial assistance to the APs has been designed as an integral part of the overall functioning and management of the Project. RU of RDMRDI will ensure the execution of timely 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 mitigate problems.

3 LARP IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 General

26. 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 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 owners/APs of the affected properties didn't allow to the team to record their inventory. After careful discussions/negotiations during LARP implementations they were convinced and this resulted in additional resettlement needs.¹
- Some owners of residential apartments were closed to alignment & they complained to RD and in certain cases (when distances are 50 m or less)² and agreed with the claims resulted additional resettlement cases.
- Some APs fails to produce required documentary evidences 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 legalese these spaces, which required additional survey.
- One family cemetery necessitated to relocate & required new assessment.

27. Taking into account of the aforementioned situation, the project team prepared an Addendum in August-September, 2017 and got its approval for the under implementation LARPs for both Sections 1 and 2:

28. However, after completion of compensation payment by RDMDRDI, following project conditionality, the EMC prepared three CRs till June 2018 for the partial sections are:

CR-1: Partial section Km. 6+ 700 to 12+830 for Section-2 under LARP-2;
CR-2: Partial section Km 1+750 to 2+250 for section-1 under LARP-1; and
CR-3. Partial Sections Km.0 to 0+750 & Km. 2+250 to 6+700 under LARP-1

29. Having approvals of all the CRs in Mid 2018 by ADB & RDMDRDI, physical construction activities started in March 2018 after signing contract on 29 August, 2017 between RD and the contractor (Joint Venture POLAT YOL & MPA) On the other, hand the CSC has mobilized in September 11, 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

¹ In LARP for Sections 1 and 2 (see note under Tables II-1), 2 and 8 plots respectively are listed where surveyors were not allowed to enter. Allowances for this not measured /surveyed land plots was not evaluated in main LARPs and allowances were not estimated and paid. But these issues will certainly be addressed by this Addendum, as currently there are not any remaining properties were full DMS has not been done. All remaining land plots are already measured and redressed with this 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.

on behalf of the RDMRDI and to produce monitoring reports periodically for the RDMRDI to submit to ADB in addition to monthly & quarterly reports.

3.2 Implementation Status of LARPs

3.2.1 Documents Preparation for Implementation

30. The implementation of the LARP-1 for section-1 Km. (0 to 6 +700) for the bypass road started having ADB approval in August 2016. Subsequently, an addendum was prepared by RDMRDI covering some additional impacts envisaged during implementation. This has happened, because of some land plots even were under the same ownership/user, inventoried separately due the unclear borders, overlaps between the lands, etc. at the time of LARPs preparation. During implementation such cases was required corrections by the IA/RDMIRD with necessary survey/investigations, new measurements etc. of all overlapping of the land plots pertains to uniting the several land plots in one plot under the same ownership/user. While the changes in the impacted area pertains to additional studies performed during the implementation process. This resulted certain changes in numbers of total affected land plots, area, number of APs etc. Till the reporting period, EMC prepared 3 LARP compliance reports (CRs); CR-1 &2 for partial sections-1 under LARP-1 & CR-3 for partial section-2 under LARP-2. These sections of the road were handed over to the contractor for construction.

3.3 LARPs Implementation Status up to the Reporting period

31. Implementation status of the LARPs for the aforesaid partial sections under LARPs 1 & 2 assessed under the current report prepared by the CSC Consultant for RDMRDI. This SMR prepared reflecting the implementation status, only for the completed & handed over Parts to contractor for construction.

32. The table 3 shows comparison among the approved LARPs and combining LARPs & Addendum as finally updated documents for compensation payment. It reveals from the following table-3 that in case of LARP-1, number of affected plots were 574, with a total land area of 249,889 sqm., which has increased to 591 plots with total land areas of 267,604 Sqm. in combined LARP-1 & Addendum. But marked no changes with the number of HHs/APs, remains same (217 HHs) in both documents. On the other hand, for the LARP-2 & addendum under section-2, land plots decreased to 1135 with increase in land area to 388,688 sqm. in combined LARP & Addendum compared to LARP-2. While the number of APs decreased to 400 from 402. These changes also marked for the instances of APs affected with structures, crops/perennials, relocation requirements etc. and entitlement for other allowances admissible under the project/LARP policy. These changes have caused for the aforesaid documents, have been stated above in detail. In formation in detail may be seen the table below.

Table: 3: Comparison of LAR Impacts between the Approved LARPs and LARP Plus Addendum by LARPs

Project Impacts	LARP-1 for Section-1: Entire section		LARP-2 for Section-2: Entire section	
	As per approved LARP	Combining LARP & Addendum	As per approved LARP	Combining LARP & Addendum
No of affected Plots	574	591	1143	1135
Affected land Area in sqm.	249889	267604	384044	388688
No. of affected HHs	217	217	402	400

Project Impacts	LARP-1 for Section-1: Entire section		LARP-2 for Section-2: Entire section	
	As per approved LARP	Combining LARP & Addendum	As per approved LARP	Combining LARP & Addendum
No. of affected HHs with structures	80		170	135
Crops & perennials	170		295	176
HHs to relocate	69	77	300	298
HHs Severely impacted	193		369	150
Vulnerable HHs impacted	92	22	184	79

33. The current implementation status is concerned, the table 4 below, shows the finally estimated impacts on APs combining LARPs & addendum with their land and other associated impacts. These APs were planned to pay their due compensations & other benefits during implementation following the project policy. 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 with required report preparation, which subsequently approved by ADB for those sections, completed LARPs implementation and compensation payment as well.

34. However, till the reporting periods (beginning of implementation in August 2016 through June 2018), the road sections remain unimplemented (implementation ongoing) are: from Km. 0+750 to 1+ 750 under LARP-1 & 12+ 830 to 17+ 700. These sections of the road are currently under implementation but. not yet completed compensation payment. Foregoing the aforesaid remaining sections of the road, this report assessed implementation status furnishing the results in the table-4 below with the implementation for the completed parts of the road only. It has marked from the concerned table that there is some differentiation between the LARPs & the number of affected plots, land areas and number of APs with other impacts mentioned in the LARPs (for completed parts of the road and actual implementation of LARPs combining LARP & addendum, stated in the EMC report. The major causes of such changes are due to errors in cadastral measurements, which required additional survey on some significant numbers of APs. The aforesaid survey & investigations resulted some changes, which reflected in the EMC Reports in detail.

35. It may be seen from the below table, in case of LARP-1 for section-1, (implementation completed partial road sections) affected total 527 land plots with land area of 231,024 sqm. affecting 187 household/APs. These land area, number of plots & number APs further decreased respectively to 229,127 sqm. land area comprising 339 plots, affecting 155 HHs. These above changes happened during final updating of inventories through preparation of addendum and additional surveys as per requirements. The major causes of such changes were due to requirements of additional survey further for some cases with overlapping, wrong calculation/survey or other disputes as mentioned in the above section of the report. However, finally 339 plots comprising 229,127 Sqm. land area, belong to 155 APs found affected. All these APs for their lost properties were made compensation with other resettlement & rehabilitation benefits admissible under the project policy. This means, LARP-1, for the aforesaid sections are deemed to be completed till the reporting period.

36. Similarly, for the LARP-2, a total of 620 plots comprising 294,711 sqm. land area affecting total 175 HHs for the cleared road section. While compared it to combined LARP and addendum

for the same sections, these has decreased to 422 plots comprising 293, 046 sqm. land but increased in affected HHs numbers to 178. These changes found during LARP implementation through final checking with the APs list & inventory of affected properties due to the same reason mentioned above. All these APs for their lost properties were made compensation with other resettlement & rehabilitation benefits admissible under the project policy. This means, LARP-2, for the aforesaid sections also is deemed to be completed till the reporting period.

Table-4: Implementation Status by LARPs 1 & 2 with Comparison of LAR Impacts between the Approved LARPs and LARP Plus LARPs Addendum for the Partial Road Selections

Project Impacts	LARP-1 & Addendum for Section-1 (Completed Parts of the Road only)		LARP-2 & Addendum for Section-2 (Completed Parts of the Road only)		Implementation Status
	As per approved LARP only	Combining LARP & Addendum	As per approved LARP only	Combining LARP & Addendum	
No of affected Plots	527	339	620	422	Payment made to all & implementation completed
Affected land Area in sqm.	231,024	229,127	294,711	293,046	Payment made to all & implementation completed
No. of affected HHs	187	155	175	178	Payment made to all & implementation completed
No. of affected HHs with structures	163	161	135	134	Payment made to all & implementation completed
Crops & perennials	158	157	176	176	Payment made to all & implementation completed
HHs to relocate	67	66	44	50	Payment made to all & implementation completed
HHs Severely impacted	180	180	160	160	Payment made to all & implementation completed
Vulnerable HHs impacted	77	11	74	14	Payment made to all & implementation completed

3.4 Temporary Land Acquisition and Compensation Payment Status

37. In connection to bypass road construction, it is assumed that contractor might require some land temporary basis during construction outside ROW, in addition to already acquired lands for road's ROW by the RD. This temporary land acquisition will require by the contractor to use for the purpose to construct diversion roads and establishment of office, living quarters for the staffs, stake yards, plants warehouse, site camps etc. in addition to land already acquired by the RD for road construction, LARPs did not covered these temporary land requirements of the contractor. But it has been mentioned in the LARPs that

compensation would be paid as per policy of the LARP for such temporary impacts, if found any, during construction.

38. In compliance of the above conditionality, up to the reporting period, the Contractor has hired/rented 22,606 sq.m. land with three existing buildings from Techno service, Ltd for establishment of the Campsite. In addition, 70,035 sqm. Land also rented in from the Ministry of Finances and Economics of the Republic Adjara for installation plants. All the above rented in lands & buildings, contractor made payment dully with agreement between the parties concerned.

4. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM) & GRIEVANCE REDRESS STATUS

4.1. Formation of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

39. 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, and they will also be informed at time of payment of compensation.

40. 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.

41. GRCs formed with an office order from the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure (MRDI) comprising the following persons/officials:

Representatives of local authorities (Gamgeoba)

1. Merab Mgeladze – Gamgebeli of Kveda Sameba
2. Iliia Kurtskhalidze – Gamgebeli of Akhalsheni
3. Gela Khabadze – Gamgebeli of Mnatobi
4. Beglar Abashidze – Gamgebeli of Makhvilauri
5. Shalva Zakaradze – Gamgebeli of Batumi - 2
6. Gocha Devadze – Gamgebeli of Batumi - 1

Representatives of Roads Department of Adjara

1. Mamuka Ghelekva – Resettlement consultant of Adjara Bypass Road
2. Merab Gvarishvili – Roads Department of Adjara (GRC Secretary)
3. Giorgi Iremashvili – Senior Specialist on Resettlement and Environmental Protection Division, with special mission in Adjara Region.
4. 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 & Redressal Status

42. From beginning of LAPs implementation to date, a total of 43 persons have submitted 13 categories of grievances to the GRC, out of which 25 grievances have been resolved as of June, 2018. People mostly (8 Nos.) applied for correction of ownership as the borders were wrongly demarcated. So far only three of them are to be solved. 8 APs requested information about assessment criteria and other related issues. All grievances regarding procedures to acquire mortgaged property have been resolved.

43. Total six applications were received from the people requesting re-measurement/re-assessment of affected property, out of which 3 of them are solved so far.

Table-5: Summary of the Grievances by Category with Status of Resolution

N	Nature of Grievances	No of Total Grievances	Result		Remarks
			Measures Taken by GRC	Resolved	
1	Correction of ownership of affected properties	8	8	5	
2	Request of information	8	8	6	
3	Negotiations about mortgaged property	5	5	5	
4	Request to be involved in distribution of compensation for common property	1	1	1	Denied
5	Submission of letter	2	2	2	
6	Request of additional compensation	2	2	0	
8	Potential hazard to residential house	2	2	0	
9	Request to stop acquisition	1	1	1	
10	Providing information	1	1	0	
11	Re-measurement/re-assessment of property	6	6	3	3 cases are waiting action from Geographic
12	Recalculation of compensation	2	2	1	
13	Inclusion in affected list	5	5	1	
	Total	43	43	25	

44. Out of 43 grievances received so far, most of the grievances are received from Batumi (24 Nos), 6 grievances are from Makhinjauri and 4 - from Khelvachauri. Remaining nine grievances are from different villages along the project road.

Table-6: Village-wise Grievances Submitted by Local People

Sl. No.	Name of Villages	No of Grievances	Result		Remarks
			Measures Taken	Resolved	
1	Batumi	24	24	16	
2	vil. Tsinsvla	2	2	2	
3	vil. Makhvilauri	2	2	1	
4	vil. Qveda Sameba	1	1	1	
5	borough Makhinjauri	6	6	1	
6	borough Khelvachauri	4	4	1	
7	vil. Salabauri	1	1	1	
8	vil. Feria	2	2	1	
9	vil. Gantiadi	1	1	1	
	Total	43	43	25	

5. OTHER COMPLIANCE ISSUES

5.1 Maintaining Core Labor Standard

45. According to the monthly report of the Contractor he has employed 31 foreign and 109 Georgian workers plus 9 workers are from Subcontractors.

46. The Contractor did not provide information considered by sub-clause 6.22 of GCC requested by the Engineer verbally as well as in written (letter N5015001/2/225 Dated 03.07.2018) in order to check the Contractor's compliance with requirements of relevant clauses of GCC.

47. 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, not complying with 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. To check the compliance with the requirements of Labour Code Contractor was instructed to provide Contracts and time sheets.

5.2 Child Labor in the Project Activities

48. During field monitoring it was identified that there is no child labor (below the age of 18 years) engaged in the project works.

5.3 Forced or Compulsory Labor

49. 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

50. During monitoring there was no discrimination identified among the workers in terms of gender, locality, nation or religion.

5.5 Health and Safety and HIV/AIDS Awareness Program

51. There is neither Medical office nor a Doctor at the Campsite. However, the Contractor provided staffs & workers with First Aid Kits. 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 was instructed to comply with the requirements of clause 6.7 of GCC and include in the program to be submitted for the execution of the Works under Sub-Clause 8.3 an alleviation program for Site staff and labor and their families in respect to Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) including HIV/AIDS.

52. The area of the Campsite seemed generally kept clean. Despite Contractor tried to take measures against insects but still many of the employees in the campsite found disturbing by the insects.

5.6 Accident Record Log

52. Up to the reporting period, the Contractor reported only one incident that happened in June 2018.

Table-7: Incidences during Implementation

No.	Date	Description	Measures Taken	Follow up
1	June 2018	Unknown insect sting on a worker's arm. The inflammation was revealed at that time.	The Contractor's relevant specialist instantly took necessary corrective measure.	The Contractor HS Manager instructed all the workers very strictly to be more attentive to avoid such incidents and wear appropriate clothing (with a long sleeve, buttoned up and tucked into pants).

6. SAFEGUARDS COMPLIANCE STATUS

6.1 Status of Recruitment/Mobilization of Safeguard Team

53. 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. However, input of the IRS has a provision of 12 months intermittent inputs over the project implementation, while the NRS with 24 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

6.2 Project Social Safeguard Performance

54. 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 in March & October, 2018 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 sections of the road. Remaining sections are under implementation. However, CSC's Resettlement Specialists are constantly monitoring resettlement & social safeguards issues, accordingly, they are preparing & submitting monthly & quarterly monitoring reports to RDMRDI/PIU regularly.

55. No Bi-Annual Social Monitoring Report prepared yet for the project. So as required, after mobilization, IRS with assistance of the NRS & guidance from RDMRDI/PIU prepared this Bi-Annual Report covering the periods from beginning of project implementation to June 2018. This report may be considered as the first Social Monitoring Report (SMR) in connection to LARPs implementation & related social safeguards issues of the project.

6.3 Compliance with Safeguard Covenants of Loan Agreement

55. 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.

Table-8: Status of Resettlement and Social Safeguard Issues Related to Loan Covenants as of 30th June 2018

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 Resettlement Framework (RF) 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>

Covenant	Safeguard Applicability	Status of Compliance
<p>b. The RP that has been prepared and agreed by the Borrower and ADB, for the project, shall be updated and provided to ADB for review and clearance following detailed design and prior to civil works contract award;</p>	<p>ADB Loan Agreement</p>	<p>LARPs prepared & updated and get approved by ADB prior to civil works contract. 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, remeasurements 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>

Covenant	Safeguard Applicability	Status of Compliance
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;	ADB Loan Agreement	Complied with
f. additional assistance is provided for vulnerable groups;	ADB Loan Agreement	Complied with
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 RPs is monitored internally by the PIUs with assistance from CSC and reported monthly & Quarterly 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.

7. CONCLUSIONS

56. The Batumi Bypass Road Project implementation is ongoing, where resettlement & safeguards compliance is an important and highly valued aspect. The beginning of the project's social safeguard aspects started from the feasibility study through conducting necessary census and survey of the project affected people to prepare LARF & LARP. Subsequently, LARPs were finalized/updated based on the detailed design covering resettlement and social safeguard issues. A total of two LARPs and one LARF were prepared for the project, harmonizing ADB's SPS 2009 and GOG policy standards for the land acquisition and resettlement of the APs. The LARPs in due course, was approved. During LARP implementation, preparation of an addendum to LARPs was necessary to make some corrections of inventory of affected properties pertaining to existing condition. 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 three CRs for the implementation completed parts of the road. And this is the first Bi-Annual Social Monitoring Report prepared by the CSC Consultant for RDMRDI, after mobilization of CSC's International Resettlement Specialist. However, monthly & quarterly progress monitoring report are regularly producing and submitting by the NRS, since her mobilization in March, 2018.

57. In sum, it may be concluded that the RDMRDI teams working hard to make due payment (compensation and other additional grants and benefits) to the APs timely with mitigation of grievances. Till date, the LARP implementation for the partial sections comprises almost of the road ROW completed with required relocation of affected households before handed over to the contractor for construction. It was revealed from the monitoring of LARPs implementation, substantial progress in connection to LARP implementation has been done in compliance to the ADB & project policy. It may be mentioned that a small portion of remaining road alignments still under implementation. It is expected that implementation for this portion, will also be completed soon. Once implementation complete, EMC will conduct their compliance monitoring activities and is expected to submit their report as soon. Hopefully the next by-annual report, which will be due in next January, 2019 & will be able to incorporate total picture of the LARP implementation status.