

Social Monitoring Report

Project Number: 51257-001
Semestral Report (July-December 2020)
January 2021

Georgia: North–South Corridor (Kvesheti–Kobi) Road Project

Prepared by Construction Supervision Consultant for the Road Department of the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure and Asian Development Bank

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Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AP	Affected Person
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CR	Compliance Monitoring
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DP	Displaced Person
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EMC	External Monitoring Consultant
GEL	Georgian Lari
GoG	Government of Georgia
HH	Households
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IA	Implementing Agency
IFC	International Finance Corporation
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
RD	Road Department
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
PAM	Project Administration Manual
PCP	Public Communication Policy

PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment
PR	Performance Requirement of EBRD
RD	Road Department
RoW	Right of Way
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-IIs; 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: People who have trespassed onto Public/ Private/ Community land to which they are not authorized. If such people arrived before the entitlements cut-off date, they are eligible for compensation.

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 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 Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation

1. Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation is an integral part of the social safeguard requirements (Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples) including the land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) process covering the preparation, implementation and monitoring of Land Acquisition & Resettlement Plans (LARP). This is a requirement under ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS) and the corresponding loan and project agreements. The objective of monitoring is to review and assess the implementation of LARP and to confirm i) implementation of LARP, ii) payment of compensation to DPs and livelihood restoration support, iii) effectiveness and adequacy of compensation entitlements and any improvements in the livelihood of those poor and vulnerable, iv) any deviation, gaps or safeguards noncompliance pertaining to (a) payment of compensation to DPs prior to start of construction work, and (b) safeguards monitoring and any corrective actions needed to address safeguards noncompliance in implementation.

1.2 Social Monitoring Report (Internal)

2. This Semi-Annual Social Safeguards Monitoring Report for North–South Corridor (Kvesheti–Kobi) Road Project, Georgia covers the implementation period from January to June 2020. It provides information on social safeguards activities related to the preparation and implementation of the LAR plans (LARP) as well as other raised safeguards issues. 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.

3. The ultimate objectives of this monitoring report are to:

- a. verify status of resettlement implementation for the project that complies with the approved & 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.

1.3 Background of the Project

4. Due to its geographic location, Georgia's plays a role of major transit country. Over the past 10-15 years transport of goods into and through Georgia has increased. However, many of the roads are poorly equipped to cope with the volume of traffic and the proportion of heavy vehicles, and factors such as insufficient dual carriageways, routing through inhabited areas and inadequate maintenance create difficulties for haulage companies, truck drivers, Georgian motorists and local residents.

5. The Government of Georgia has launched a program to upgrade the major roads of the country. The program is managed by the Roads Department (RD) of the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure and aims to improve transportation and transit of goods in Georgia and to surrounding countries. As a part of the program, upgrading Jinali-Larsi section of the E117 is planned. The Jinali-Larsi corridor crosses the Caucasus mountains and aims to improve transportation to and from Russia. It consists of three sections: Jinali - Kvesheti, Kvesheti-Kobi and Kobi-Larsi.

6. As for the residents of the Khadistskali gorge – currently the villages are poorly accessible in winter. According to official statistics (ref census 2002 and 2014) the decrease in Kvesheti community is significant. The decisive factor of decrease in population is the poor accessibility in winter especially for the localities at the higher altitude. The residents have to walk a long distance (for Tskere – around 7km) for basic food and medication. No first aid facilities are available in the area. The road will improve access to the settlements in particular those located higher in the gorge. Better access together with other benefits, ensured for permanent residents of the mountainous settlements under the national legislation, can be considered as one of the ways for reversing migration from the area.

1.4 Project Description

7. The Kvesheti-Kobi section is the most challenging one as it includes 9 km main tunnel that will cross the Caucasus ridge and bypass the existent road that connects Kvesheti to Tskere through Gudauri area and the Jinvali pass. This will cover around 23 km of the highway and will replace the existing Kvesheti to Kobi road section which is around 35 km long and crosses the Jvari Pass at an altitude of around 2,400 m with poor driving safety conditions. Thus, saving the travelling cost, time delay by reducing the travelling distance of 12 km through very difficult mountainous terrain, especially, during the winter and less fuel consumptions resulting in emissions savings.

8. The new Kvesheti-Kobi Road Project will guarantee operational continuity during wintertime; Furthermore, locals having year- round access to the healthcare, education institutions, trading centers, etc. that will significantly improve quality of life Kazbegi and Dusheti Municipalities. The proposed Project spans from the Kvesheti area and Khada Valley in the Dusheti Municipality to the Kobi area in the Kazbegi Municipality. Due to poor accessibility in winter and no first aid facilities the decrease in Kvesheti community is significant. The road will improve access to the settlements, particularly, for those located higher in the gorge. Improved access together with other benefits, ensured for permanent residents of the mountainous settlements under the national legislation, can be considered as one of the ways for reversing migration from the area. Kvesheti Kobi road section with six junctions and three service roads will play an important role in the development of Kazbegi and Dusheti municipalities by facilitating the communities of Kvesheti, Bedoni, Tskere and Kobi by providing year-round access to markets, educational institution, health facilities of capital Tbilisi and increase the tourist attraction in Treg valley.

9. The length of the new alignment is 22.7 km and will be divided into two construction packages, or 'Lots' as follows (see Figure No.1):

- Lot 1: Tskere – Kobi: Chainage KM 12.7 – KM 22.7 (10 km)
- Lot 2: Kvesheti – Tskere: Chainage KM 0.0 – KM 12.7 (12.7 km)

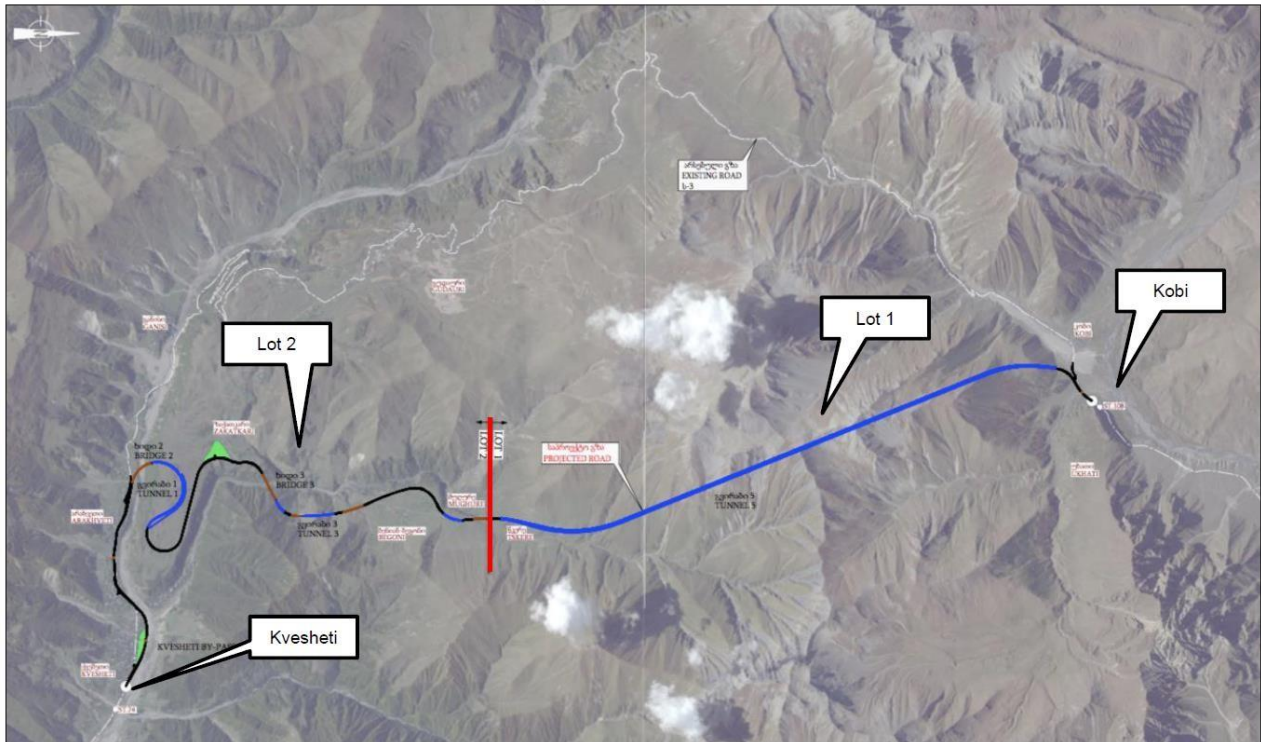


Figure 1. Project Location Map

10. The Tskere-Kobi portion of the Project road, also referred to as ‘Lot 1’, includes 8.86 km long tunnel with two cut and cover sections and a junction connecting to the existing road near Kobi. More specifically Lot 1 includes:

- 178 m long section of road from Tskere to the south portal of Tunnel 5.
- Tunnel 5: 8.86 km long bidirectional, 2 lane tunnels (max. gradient 2.35%).
- Two cut and cover (C&C) sections of Tunnel 5 (200m –south portal and 8m – north portal) to protect from avalanches and move entrance portal farther from the Tskere.
- 9.062 km emergency gallery parallel to Tunnel 5 and 17 connections to the main tunnel (6.4 meters wide).
- Technical buildings next to the north and south portals – the buildings include facilities building, pumping station and ventilation room.
- 0.8 km long section of road connecting the north portal of the tunnel with existing road. The alignment has been adapted to the current road with a maximum gradient of 4.2 % to keep on using the existing bridge (bridge length 42m, height 6m); and
- 214 m long local road diversion.

11. The Kvesheti – Tskere section, or ‘Lot 2’ includes 2.5 km of tunnels and 1.5 km of bridges. The main elements of this section are:

- Kvesheti bypass road (length 3.2 km),
- Bridge 1 (length 27.8m, height 14m, 2 lane)
- Bridge 2 over the Aragvi river (length 435.28m, height 62m, 3 lanes)
- Tunnel 1 (length 1540.64m, 2 lanes) with gallery (1092m) (New Austrian tunneling method- NATM)
- Bridge 3 – Arch bridge over the River Khadistskali (length 426m, height 164m, 3 lane)
- Tunnel 2 (length 193.42m, C&C, 3 lane)
- Bridge 4 over the left tributary of River Khadistskali river (length 147.80m, height 26m, 3 lane)

- Tunnel 3 (length 388.38m)
- Bridge 5 (length 322m, height 55m, 3 lane)
- Tunnel 4 (length 299m, C&C, 3 lane)
- Bridge 6 (length 218m, height 48m, 3 lane)
- Five grade junctions are planned (KM0.3, KM1.7, KM3.1, KM7.7, KM10,5) and 3 service roads.

12. Technical features of the alignment considered during detail design include:

Lot 1

Road class	International
Design speed	80 km/hr.
Outside Total width (paved)	12 m
Lane width	3.5 m
Min shoulder	2.5 m
Min roadside	1 m
Structures Total width	15 m
Lane width	3.5 m
Min clearance	2.5 m
Min way side	1.5 m
Tunnel Total width	12.5 m
Lane width	3.5 m
Min shoulder	1.5 + 1m median
Min sidewalk	0.75 m
Number of Junction	05

Lot 2

Road class	International
Design speed	80 km/hr.
Outside Total width (paved)	12 m
Lane width	3.5 m
Min shoulder	2.5 m
Min roadside	1m
Structures total width	15m
Lane width	3.5 m
Min clearance	2.5 m
Min wayside	1.5 m
Tunnel Total width	12.5 m
Lane width	3.5 m
Min shoulder	1.5 + 1m median

Number of Junctions	01
Min sidewalk	0.75 m
Number of Junctions	01

1.5 Project Contracts and Management

13. Information related to the project execution is given in Table 1.1:

Table 1-1: Project Information

Employer	Road Department of Georgia, Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure of Georgia
Funding Source	Asian Development Bank (ADB) European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
“Project Management and Construction Supervision Contractor (PMSCS) (Engineer)”	UBM
Contractor	Lot 1: CRTG (China Railway Tunnel Group Co. Ltd.) Lot 2: CRCC (China Railway 23rd Bureau Group CO. Ltd)
Contract Number	KKRP/CW/CP-01R, 02R
Contract date	Lot 1 05.09.2019 Lot 2 15.08.2019
Commencement Date of Works	1 October 2020 (for both lots)
Contract Period	Lot 1: 48 months Lot 2: 36 months
Original Completion date	Not announced during the reporting period
Expired time	3 months
Remaining time	Lot 1 45 months Lot 2 33 months
Defects Notification Period	2 years
Contract Price (GEL)	Lot 1: 909,024,280.61 GEL Lot 2: 316,370,802.91 GEL

1.6 Current Status of Civil Work and other Project Activities

14. Commencement date of civil works for both Lots is 1 October 2020.

15. All Project activities were negatively affected by COVID19 situation. From July until the end of September the COVID19 situation was improved. However, since October 2020 the number of

infected people has raised rapidly and therefore, new restrictions were imposed by Georgian Government, such as ban on movement from 21:00 to 5:00 and prohibition of movement of public transport.

16. During the reporting period both Contractors performed activities related to permitting, identification of sites for primary facilities and mobilization of staff and equipment which are still all on-going and were continuously obstructed due to spread of COVID19. Both Contractors proceeded preparation and submission of the following Plans for the Engineers approval. For the status of the plans, refer to tables below:

Table 1-2 - Status of Plans related to Social Safeguard Issues

No	Plan	Accepted by the Engineer	Approved by EBRD/ADB	Comment
Lot 1				
1	Code of Conduct	Accepted on 18.08.2020	Two comments need to be incorporated.	
2	Labour and working Conditions Management Plan	Accepted on 24.08.2020	No	EBRD returned the plan with comments. The revised version is not yet provided.
3	Local Content Management plan	Shall be accepted	No	Comments from EBRD are awaited
4	Camp Management Plan	The Contractor has provided a revised version incorporating the comments from donors on 29.10.2020.	No	
5	Accommodation Option Risk Assessment	No		Comments were sent on 14.10.2020
Lot 2				
1	Code of Conduct	Accepted on 14.10.2020	Yes	
2	Labour and working Conditions Management Plan	Comments were sent on 14.10.2020		No revised version provided by the Contractor after receiving the Engineer's comments.
3	Local Content Management plan	No		No revised version provided by the Contractor after receiving the Engineer's comments.
4	Camp Management Plan	No		The plan was provided on 27.10.2020

5	Accommodation Option Risk Assessment	Accepted on 24.10.2020		
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17. Both Contractors were coordinating with the concerned authorities to get the respective approval regarding rehabilitation of access roads, relocation of gas pipelines, use of state and private land, vegetation clearance and tree cutting etc.

18. The following activities were undertaken during this monitoring and reporting period by Lot 1 Contractor:

- Construction of Campsite, batching plant and crushing plant.
- Research of local market to identify potential suppliers of construction materials.
- Preparation for the Site Clearance Works. Mainly such preparation is expressed in conducting site surveys for identification of affected utilities and in communication with utility owner companies for preparation of relevant relocation engineering designs for all affected utilities. Such design preparation is ongoing with very close coordination with the involved Parties.
- Conducting two public consultation meetings and 6 one-on-one meetings.
- Preconstruction survey of the houses located withing 25m from the road RoW as required by clause 1255 of Environmental Impact Assessment., and in vil. Almasiani. Preconstruction survey of the houses in vil. Almasiani was requested by local residents as they concern blasting works of emergency tunnel may negatively impact the stability of the houses.

19. As for Lot 2, the Contractor was focused on getting approval from the locals for the location of the Campsites, spoil disposal areas, batching plants and other facilities. The Contractor was conducting one-on-one consultations in order to receive board community support for the construction of the Campsites. Notably, he provided signatures of the residents agreeing on the location of the Campsite No. 1, Bathing Plant No. 1, Campsite No. 2 and Batching Plant No. 2.

20. The Engineer instructed the Contractor to conduct Public Consultations meetings and inform the residents about the Project activities, possible impacts of these activities, and mitigation measures planned thereof. The entitlements of APs, i.e. the ways they can raise their complains when they feel dissatisfied. The Engineer also emphasized that the Engineer's representative should be invited to attend these meetings.

21. As on the reporting period construction activities of Campsite No. 1, Campsite No. 2 and Batching Plant No. 2 is almost completed, while works on Batching Plant No. 1 has just commenced.

22. During the reporting period construction of access roads were also on-going. Particularly, the works on access road No. 2 were completed.

23. Construction works of access road No. 4 were obstructed by residents of vil. Rostiani. The local residents state that the terrain of their village is characterized by unfavourable geological conditions and the Project road will worsen the situation, particularly they emphasized threat of avalanche and threat of landslide. Road Department promised to construct the dam to halt the snow. The design of the dam will be considered by the Engineering team. As for the landslide visual inspection it was assumed that the village is located on hard rock layer and there is no threat of landslide to the village. On slope next to the village landslide processes are observed but it does not have any connection with the Project works.

24. It was explained to the local residents that the distance between the Project works and the village is around 150m and it will not worsen their living conditions. On the contrary it can be improved by protecting the village from the avalanches. The Project road will ensure permanent

access to city Tbilisi and nearby settlements. Improved access will make the region more attractive to tourists improve the economic condition of the population.

25. Since 3 December 2020 the Contractor has closed all site operations and demobilized most of his staff due to spread of COVID19 virus among the Contractor's employees. No precise details have been provided by the Contractor about the number of infected personnel.

26. Several Joint site visits were carried out by RD, Contractors and "Project Management and Construction Supervision Consultant (PMCSC). Progress meetings were held in PMCSC's office in order to track the process of submission and approval of required plans, identification and evaluation of alternative site for project primary facilities including campsites, batching plants, crushing plants, spoil disposal areas and explosive storage.

1.7 Methodology Followed under Monitoring Program

27. Due to spread of COVID19 and restrictions imposed by the Georgian Government all the consultation meetings among the APs and other Project stakeholders were postponed.

28. Key aspects of the monitoring methodology adopted are as under:

- a. **Desk Review and Analysis of Project Documents:** The review of compensation payment data provided by the RD covering the period from July December 2020 and approved LARPs. The review was made to know what was actually done in the field as compared to what was reflected in the approved documents.
- b. **Consultation Meetings:** As mentioned above curfew ended on 21 May 2020 after which only several consultations meetings were conducted which are summarized in the captioned report. Such consultations meetings conducted with & assistance of the Contractor, EMC, RD, PIU of MRDI and relevant other project stakeholders. EMC has been mobilized on 30 July 2019.
- c. **Semi Structured Interviews:** The semi structured Interviews were conducted from the APs regarding their satisfaction about the LARP implementation, level of awareness about the compensation assessment & disbursement & grievance redress mechanism, uses of compensation amounts and participation in the consultation meetings. This methodology was useful for studying about challenges, pending issues, about complaints and non-compliance hence based on which recommendations were made to ensure the safeguard compliance as per approved LARPs and ADB's SPS, 2009.
- d. **Direct Observation Method:** The direct observation was made during the field visit. The direct observation helped to find out the reliability and accuracy in the data and information provided by the RD/Consultant and to verify the initiation of civil work until the compensation disbursement is fully made to APs. The direct observation extremely helped to come up with the appropriate observations and conclusions about the LARP implementation.
- e. **Participatory Approach:** A participatory approach to consultations and communication was adopted that included a two-way communication approach respondent were given the opportunity to express their views or any concerns about the project. Individual and group meetings were also be held to identify and list down the current status of payments and non-compliance.
- f. **Data Processing and Analysis:** The following steps were undertaken to ensure proper data review and analysis; data gathered during field visits and consultations was processed by category of indicators for analysis purposes, and all analyzed data was tabulated for interpretation and deriving conclusions and recommendations.

2. OVERVIEWS OF THE LARPs AND ASSOCIATED IMPACTS

2.1 LARPs and Allied Documents Preparation

29. The Project road passes through a rural area. Most of alignment goes through tunnels. However, several private properties and land parcels will be impacted, many of which are used for agricultural purposes. Resettlement Plans for Lot 1 and Lot 2 have been prepared according to Georgian Laws, the ADB SPS (2009) and EBRD environmental and social policy (2014) and were approved in July 2019.

30. These LARPs are currently under implementation, started from September 2019.

31. No compliance monitoring reports (CRs) have been issued during the Reporting Period. Two LARP compliance monitoring reports (CRs) were issued by an External Monitoring Consultant (EMC) and approved by ADB/EBRD during the previous monitoring period (January – June 2020):

1. CR No. 1-1 for Lot 1 covering the section km 12+720 - km 22+751 which is LAR free.
2. CR No. 2-1 for Lot 2 covering the sections km 0+400 km 0+800; km 2+100 km 2+500; km 3+600 - km 5+300; km 8+550 - km 10+0500.

32. Along the road segment km 0+400 - km 0+800 where LARP implementation is foreseen for only one informally used land plot No.16 where attempts for registration are ongoing and the plot is being disputed by the co-users; compensation for the land plot to be delivered for the rightful user once the dispute is solved will be placed on escrow account. The land plot will not be accessed by the contractor until the due compensation is delivered to the one of the co-users.

2.2 LAR-related Conditions for Project Implementation

33. The LAR-related conditionalities for the processing and the implementation of the Project are as follows:

1. **Loan Signing:** conditional on approval of this implementation ready LARP by ADB, and the Government of Georgia.
2. **Notice to proceed to contractors, conditional on:**
 - the full and proper implementation of the Final LARP with the full satisfaction of the RD, EBRD and ADB. Approval can be sectional as long as LARP is fully implemented for that specific section.
 - the execution of due diligence for disposal areas, construction camps or access roads,
 - and, if necessary, the preparation and implementation of a LARP addendum acceptable to the RD, ADB and
 - the preparation of an independent compliance report verified and approved by ADB.
 - Separate Compliance Reports (One for both EBRD and ADB) will be prepared for individual sections of road to enable a sectional handover process. Zaiban786

2.3 Summary Impact of LARPs

34. A census was performed to identify all households, landowners, land users and assets impacted by project activities. Summary of the affected households identified during the census are provided below:

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

N	Impact category	Lot 1	Lot 2	Total
1	Total affected households	17	141	158
2	Land acquired (in sqm)	31,289	311,132	342,421
3	Agricultural (in sqm)	22,869	273,382	278,157296,251
4	Residential (in sqm)	8,420	15,467	24,887
6	Household to be physically displaced	3	8	11
7	Commercial buildings	-	2	2
8	Business	-	1	1

N	Impact category	Lot 1	Lot 2	Total
9	Severely Affected HH ¹	14	94	109
10	Vulnerable HHs	5	25	30

2.4 Institutional Arrangements

35. The Implementing Agency will be the Road Department of the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure of Georgia (RD) and the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure of Georgia (MRDI) will be the Executing Agency (EA) that has the lead responsibility for road construction. The RD has overall responsibility which includes preparation, implementation and financing of all LAR tasks and cross-agency coordination. RD will exercise its functions through its existing resettlement division (RDRD) which will be responsible for the general management of the planning and implementation of all LAR tasks. The regional RD offices will assist the activities of the RDRD with one dedicated officer who will facilitate communication between the RDRD, the local governments and the APs and assist in implementing LAR tasks related to the local administration. RDMRDI, a number of other government departments and private agents will play an instrumental role in the design, construction and operation of the Project. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection is responsible for environmental issues, pursuant to active legislation. The Ministry of Justice is responsible for legal matters regarding land ownership, and the National Agency of Public Registry (NAPR) within the Ministry of Justice oversees the registration of land ownership and its transfer through purchase agreement from landowners to the Road Department. The local governments at the Sakrebulo and village levels will also be involved.

2.5 Consultation Participation & Grievance Redress Mechanism:

36. 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.

37. A public consultation and participation plan has been made and implemented during LARP preparation stage. The aim of consultations was to involve the stakeholders in the decision-making process, especially the people who are either directly benefiting from, or affected by the Project. Communications were conducted mostly in the Georgian language.

2.6 Cost and Financing

38. The land acquisition and resettlement cost estimate under the LARPs 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. 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

¹ The number includes 11 physically displaced HHs.

- (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

39. The main objective of implementation of the LARPs 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 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:

40. Having approval of both the LARPs by ADB (in July 2019), actual implementation of LARPs started in September 2019.

41. Commencement date of civil works is 1 October 2020 for both Contractors. On the other, hand the CSC has mobilized in June 14, 2019 and started their activities with the design review. Subsequently, CSC, mobilized their two Social & Resettlement Specialists (National & international) in mid-October 2019. 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:

42. LARP implementation started in September 2019. However, as most of the APs from Lot 1 and Lot 2 have expressed dissatisfaction with the compensation rate offered to them, RD decided to make re-assessment of the determined compensation rate per square meter for the land plots by LEPL Levan Samkharauli National Forensics Bureau. The experts together with the

Resettlement Specialist from RD's Resettlement Division visited the site in the end of December 2019. The conclusion was issued in January 2020 and land acquisition was re-commenced by updated rate in March 2020.

43. The progress of implementation of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plans is summarized in Tables below:

Table 3-1– Progress of LARP Implementation

STATUS OF LAND ACQUISITION	LOT 1	LOT 2	TOTAL	%
Acquired	18	168	186	66%
Not acquired but offer accepted	4	11	15	5%
Not acquired but offer sent, but not responded	0	17	17	6%
Not acquired and offer not sent	0	7	7	3%
Not acquired and not registered	4	34	38	14%
Not acquired and offer rejected	3	14	17	6%
Total	29	251	280	100%

44. Progress of land acquisition is obstructed by spread of COVID19 and restrictions imposed by Georgian Government for prevention of pandemic.

3.3 Temporary Impacts

45. Temporary impacts are expected in relation of Construction Camp's Temporary facilities. Lot 1 Contractor has finalized land lease agreements with State and Private owners. In particular, land leasing is needed for Campsite No. 1, Batching Plant No. 1, Segment Plant, Crushing plant and Spoil Disposal areas. Currently three land lease agreements have been already signed.

Table 3-2– Details of land leasing cases – Lot 1

REF. NO	FACILITY	LOCATION	CADASTRAL CODE	OCCUPIED AREA M2	OWNERS NAME	STATUS
1	Campsite #1	KOBI	74.05.11.092	7,430 m2	Larisa Tuaeva	leased
2		KOBI	74.05.11.086	9,304 m2	larisa Tuaeva	leased
3	Batching Plant #1 and Segment Plant	KOBI	74.05.11.167	53,505 m2	State	leased
4	Crushing Plant#1	KOBI	74.05.11.497	9304 m2	Teimuraz Tsvariani	Pre-leased
5	Crushing Plant #1 and spoil disposal	KOBI	74.05.11.499	14761 m2	State	leased

6	Spoil Disposal	KOBI	74.05.11.498	31,223 m2	State	leased
7	Spoil Disposal	KOBI	74.05.11.500	83,516 m2	State	leased

46. Lot 2 Contractor has also rented land plot for construction of offices for the Engineer and the Contractor. In July-August, the Contractor provided leasing agreement for Campsite No. 1, 2 and 4 and Batching Plant No. 1 and No. 2. However, there were not corresponding the requirements of Georgian law and Safeguard Policy. All agreements were commented and returned to the Contractor for revision. However, no actions have been taken by the Contractor since then.

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

4.1 Formation of Grievance Redress Committee (GRCE)

47. A GRM for the project already been established 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.

48. The GRM consists of the project-specific systems established at the municipal level and a regular system established at RD. Grievance Redress Committees (GRCE) were established at a municipal level as a project-specific instrument and will function for the duration of Project implementation. The Grievance Redress Commission (GRCN) was formed as an informal structure within the RDMRDI to record and ensure grievance review and resolution.

49. The Grievance Redress Commission (GRCN) was formed by the order of the Head of the RD as a permanent and functional informal structure, engaging personnel of RD from all departments to work on LAR issues and complaint resolution. This includes the top management of the RDMRDI, safeguard or LAR units, legal other relevant departments (depending on the specific structure of the IA). The GRCN is involved in Stage 2 of the grievance resolution process. The order states that, if necessary, a representative of local authorities, NGOs, auditors, APs and any other persons or entities can be included in the Commission as its members.

50. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRCE) is an informal, project-specific grievance redress mechanism established to administer grievances at Stage 1. This informal body has been established at the community level in each affected municipality (village/community authority). During Public Consultations before LARP implementation representatives of the local communities have been selected as members of GRCE. The GRCE includes representatives of municipal LAR teams and local communities. The RD representative in the municipal LAR team coordinates the GRCE formation. He/she is responsible for the coordination of GRCE activities and organizing meetings (conveyor). In addition, GRCE comprises representative of Municipality Mayor in Administrative Unit or his/her representative, representatives of APs, women APs, and appropriate local NGOs to allow the voices of the affected communities to be heard and ensure a participatory decision-making process.

51. GRCEs were established at the municipality level for the Project with an office order from the Road Department (RD). The GRCE at the municipality level consists of seven members as listed in the following table:

Table 4-1 – GRCE at Kazbegi Municipality

No.	Name	Position	Telephone/email	Status
1	Dimitri Lomidze	Representative of Resettlement Division at RD	577613302	Conveyor; Contact person
2	Archil Jorbenadze	Representative of GRCN of RDMRDI	591403038	Member
3	Givi Chkareuli	Representative of Mayor in Kobi village	598240334	Member Secretary
4	Kakha Chopikashvili	Representative of Kobi village in Sakrebulo of Kazbegi municipality	595555918	Member
5	Fatima Koblova	Representative of Kobi population	599567894	Member

Table 4-2 – GRCE at Dusheti Municipality

No.	Name	Position	Telephone/email	Status
1	Dimitri Lomidze	Representative of Resettlement Division at RD	577613302	Conveyor; Contact person
2	Archil Jorbenadze	Representative of GRCN of RDMRDI	591403038	Member
3	Tengiz Bedoidze	Representative of Mayor in Kvesheti	551102790	Member
4	Ketevan Kakhurashvili	Elected Representative of Kvesheti village	591113462	Member
5	Ushangi Zakaidze	Representative of Aps	595012903	Member
6	Vasiko Burduli	Representative of Kvesheti population (Male)	597212120	Member
7	Marta Mezvrishvili	Representative of Kvesheti population (Female)	555916273	Member

52. The Grievance Redress Commission, was established at the RD level as a permanent GRM structure as per Order No. 224. It consists of 17 permanent members, two secretaries and three

non- permanent members without the right of vote. The list of the members is presented in the following table:

Table 4-3 – Grievance Redress Commission (GRCN)

No	Name of Member	Position
1	Irakli Karseladze	Head of the Commission
2	Aleksandre Tevdoradze	Deputy Head of the Commission
3	Levan Kupatashvili	Member
4	Giorgi Tsereteli	Member
5	Koba Gabunia	Member
6	Salome Tsurtsunia	Member
7	Pikria Kvernadze	Member
8	Davit Sajaia	Member
9	Giorgi Eragia	Member
10	Nodar Agniashvili	Member
11	Mikheil Ujmajuridze	Member
12	Nino Mtsuravishvili	Member
13	Gia Sopadze	Member
14	Akaki Mshvidobadze	Member
15	Davit Kaladze	Member
16	Davit Getsadze	Member
17	Pavle Gamkelidze	Member
18	Girogi Tsagareli	Non-permanent member of commission
19	Mariam Begiashvili	Non-permanent member of commission
20	Archil Jorbenadze	Non-permanent member of commission

4.2 Grievance Resolution Process

53. A representative of the resettlement service of the IA is responsible for coordination of the Committee’s work and at the same time, he/she is nominated as a Contact Person who receives the grievances and handles the grievance logbook. The local authorities at the municipal level, the civil works Contractor, the Supervising Company (Engineer), as well as APs (through informal meetings) are informed about the Contact Person and his contact details are available in the offices of all mentioned stakeholders.

54. The Contact Person collects and records the grievances, informs all members of the Committee and the management of RD about the essence of the problem, engages the relevant stakeholders in discussions with the aggrieved party and handles the process of negotiation with APs at Stage 1 of the grievance resolution process. The Contact Person prepares the minutes of meetings and collects signatures. If the grievance is resolved at Stage 1, the Contact Person records the resolution of the grievance in his logbook and informs the RD management in writing.

55. If the complainants are not satisfied with the GRCE decisions, they can always use the Stage 2 procedures of the grievance resolution process. In such case, the Contact Person helps the AP lodge an official complaint (the complainant should be informed of his/her rights and obligations, rules and procedures of lodging a complaint, format of complaint, terms of complaint submission, etc.).

56. The APs were informed about the available GRM. This was achieved through implementing information campaigns, distributing a Project information brochure, keeping all focal points up-to-date and maintaining regular communication with them, allowing multiple entry points for complaints and introducing forms for easier reporting of complaints.

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

57. As of 31 December 2020, 6 grievances have been received by GRCE out of which one concerning the damage of the infrastructure is already solved. All remaining 5 cases were forwarded from GRCN (Level 1) and relate to restriction of access road. Currently, as construction activities have not yet commenced all land plots have access road now. In one case access road to the one land plot will be used by the Contractor's equipment to access the Site. In this regard, letter was dispatched to the Contractor with the instruction to maintain the access road in good condition. As for remaining cases construction of access road is possible and preparation detailed design is required.

Table 4-4: Summary of the grievances by category with the status of Resolution received by GRCE

N	Nature of grievances	No of total grievances	Result		Remarks
			OPEN	CLOSED	
1	Damage to infrastructure/assets	1	0	1	
2	Loss of access road	5	5	0	All cases are from Lot 2. Both land plots have access now.
	Total	6	5	1	

Table 4-5: Summary of the grievances by category with status of Resolution received during the Reporting Period by GRCE (01.07.2020 – 31.12.2020)

N	Nature of grievances	No of total grievances	Result		Remarks
			Open	Closed	
1	Damage to infrastructure/assets	0	0	0	
2	Loss of access road	5	5	0	

N	Nature of grievances	No of total grievances	Result		Remarks
			Open	Closed	
	Total	5	5	0	

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

58. A total of 23 persons have submitted 4 categories of grievances to the GRCN out of which 13 grievances have been resolved as of 31 December 2020. People now mostly (8 Nos.) are requesting inclusion in the acquisition list out of which 5 cases are closed. 5 from 7 cases related to compensation rate have been resolved.

Table 4-6: Summary of the grievances by category with status of Resolution since the commencement of the Project including the Reporting Period

N	Nature of grievances	No of total grievances	Result		Remarks
			Open	Closed	
1	Compensation Rate	7	2	5	
2	Inclusion in LARP	8	3	5	
3	Loss of access road	4	4	0	
4	Other	4	1	3	
	Total	23	10	13	

Table 4-7: Summary of the grievances by category with status of Resolution received during the Reporting Period by GRCN (01.07.2020 – 31.12.2020)

N	Nature of grievances	No of total grievances	Result		Remarks
			Open	Closed	
2	Inclusion in LARP	2	1	1	
3	Loss of access road	3	3	0	
4	Other	1	0	1	
	Total	6	4	2	

59. Out of this only two grievances have been elevated to ADB level. Both Complainants are requesting reassessment of the property.

4.5 Public consultation and participation during LARP preparation and implementation

60. The RDMRDI/PIU, CSC, EMA contractor etc. should conduct meaningful consultation with APs, their host communities, and civil society/other stakeholders during project implementation of the project with relevant aspects of social safeguard issues in general and involuntary resettlement impacts in particular. Meaningful consultation is a process that: (i) begins early

in the project preparation stage and to be carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making process, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues. Consultation should be carried out in a manner commensurate with the impacts on affected communities. The RDMRDI and other implementation agencies involved in the project should pay attention to the need of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, female headed households, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land.

61. Up to this reporting period, series of consultations were conducted since LARP preparation through implementation of the project to date. The project found affected a significant number of households/persons or entities due to land acquisition and resettlement for project. As a result, LARPs were prepared conducting necessary public consultation & ensuring public participation as from initial stage of the project preparation to till implementation of LARP. All these consultation and participation carried out as framed in the approved LARPs of the Project.

62. Public Consultations were obstructed due to spread of COVID19. By the Ordinance of Georgian Government all public meetings involving more than three people were prohibited. Furthermore, from 14 April till 11 May it was forbidden to travel from/to Tbilisi. Curfew ended on 21 May 2020, but several restrictions have remained valid through mid-June 2020. List of consultations conducted throughout the LARP preparation and implementation period is presented in the table below.

Table 4-8 - List of Conducted Consultation meetings

	Date	Location	Type of consultations
1.	04.04.2018	Tetri Aragvi and Khadistskali gorge settlements	Face to face meetings with local residents in the project area (aquatic environment)
2.	11.04.2018	Natvani, Baidara and Tergi section in the Kvesheti-Kobi corridor	Face to face meetings with local residents in the project area (aquatic environment)
3.	19.04.2018	Tskere, Kobi	Face to face meetings with local residents in the project area (biodiversity issues)
4.	08.05.2018	Zakatkari	Face to face meetings with local residents in the project area (biodiversity issues)
5.	12.05.2018	Settlements along Kvesheti-Kobi alignment	Face to face meetings with local residents in the project area (cultural heritage)
6.	14.05.2018	Kvesheti	Public Consultation (LARP Lot 1)
7.	01.06.2018	Zakatkari	Face to face meetings with local residents

8.	04.07.2018	Dusheti	Meeting with Deputy Mayor of Dusheti and other official
9.	04.07.2018	Kobi	Meeting with Mayor of Kazbegi and other official
10.	06.07.2018	Kvesheti	Focus Group Discussion
11.	10.07.2018	Kvesheti	Scoping meeting
12.	10.07.2018	Kobi	Scoping meeting
13.	16.08.2018	Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture	Meeting with Stakeholders
14.	30.08.2018	Beniani-Begoni	Focus Group Discussion
15.	30.08.2018	Kvesheti	Focus Group Discussion with Arakhveti and Zakatkairi residents
16.	31.08.2018	Kobi	Focus Group Discussion
17.	05.09.2018	Roads Department	Meeting with Stakeholders
18.	07.09.2018	Mleta	Meeting with Stakeholders
19.	10.09.2018	Georgian Centre for the Conservation of Wildlife/BMZ-KfW Support Program for Protected Areas in the Caucasus	Discussion of issues related to community support programs, wild life info and available data.
20.	10.09.2018	Nacres	Discussion regarding status of their conservation programmes, biodiversity in the area of interest. Grounds for delimitation of Emerald network sites
21.	11.09.2018	MoEPA – Biodiversity department	Discussion about biodiversity
22.	11.09.2018	Caucasus Nature Fund – Programme Office Georgia.	Discussion regarding CNF activities in Georgia, main issues, plans, ways for cooperation during wildlife monitoring
23.	14.09.2018	Tskere	Consultations with Aps
24.	14.09.2018	Benini-Begoni	Consultations with APs
25.	15.09.2018	Zakatkari	Face to face discussion with APs
26.	15.09.2018	Kvesheti	Consultations with APs

27.	16.10.2018	Kvesheti	FGD with Women
28.	16.10.2018	Tskere	Face to face discussion with women
29.	16.10.2018	Beniani-Begoni	Face to face discussion with women
30.	17.10.2018	Kobi	FGD with Women
31.	09.01.2019	Mleta	Public Consultation

4.6 Public consultation and participation during construction period

63. The Construction Contractors are also required to engage in active consultations with local residents to get their permission on location of the Campsites, Batching Plants, Spoil Disposal Areas and various facilities required for construction activities. Despite the Engineer's numerous requests none of the Contractors have provided schedule of planned Public Consultations.

64. The Contractor for Lot 1 have conducted two public consultation meetings under the supervision of the Engineer's Resettlement Specialist during the reporting period. One meeting was concerning introduction of the Project team, Project work and location of temporary facilities. Another one concerning nature of blasting works and possible impacts. In order to reach vulnerable and disadvantaged groups the Contractor conducted one-on-one meetings and visited the local residents who could not attend the meetings in the houses.

65. The Contractor for Lot 2 was conducting one-on-one meetings with local residents to get broad community support for the location of the Campsites and other temporary facilities. Despite the Engineer's numerous instructions and reminders no public consultation meeting has been conducted by the Contractor during the Reporting period.

Table 4-9: Summary of the conducted consultations during the construction stage

ID	Engagement Activity	Participants	Stakeholder Category	Date and Location	Initiated by	Number of participants	Purpose of Engagement	Topics discussed ad issues raised
Lot 1								
1	One-on-one meetings (X4)	Residents of vil. Kobi	Project Affected Community	27.04.20 Vil. Kobi	Contractor	4 (all male)	To disclose plan of temporary facilities (Construction Camp, batching plant, crushing plant and spoil disposal area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of temporary facilities: Construction Camp, batching plant, crushing plant and spoil disposal area. • Possible impact of Construction Camp on the everyday lives of the village residents. • Operation of batching plant and crushing plant and their impact. • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.
2	One-on-one meetings (X6)	Residents of vil. Almasiani	Project Affected Community	28.04.20 Vil. Almasiani	Contractor	6 (3 females)	To disclose plan of temporary facilities (Construction Camp, batching plant, crushing plant and spoil disposal area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of temporary facilities: Construction Camp, batching plant, crushing plant and spoil disposal area. • Possible impact of Construction Camp on the everyday lives of the village residents. • Operation of batching plant and crushing plant and their impact.

								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.
3	Public Consultation Meeting	Residents of vil. Almasiani and vil. Kobi	Project Affected Community	01.09.20 Campsite of the Contractor in vil. Kobi	Contractor under supervision of the Engineer	10 (4 females)	To disclose plan of temporary facilities (Construction Camp, batching plant, crushing plant and spoil disposal area).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of temporary facilities: Construction Camp, batching plant, crushing plant and spoil disposal area. • Possible impact of Construction Camp on the everyday lives of the village residents. • Operation of batching plant and crushing plant and their impact. • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.
4	One-on-one meetings (X3)	Residents of vil. Almasiani and vil. Kobi	Project Affected Community	19.10.202 Vil. Almasiani and Kobi	Engineer	3 (all females)	To disclose plan of temporary facilities (Construction Camp, batching plant, crushing plant and spoil disposal area) and Public information leaflets to those who could not attend Public consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of temporary facilities: Construction Camp, batching plant, crushing plant and spoil disposal area. • Possible impact of Construction Camp on the everyday lives of the village residents. • Operation of batching plant and crushing plant and their impact.

							meetings organized by the Contractor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.
5	Public Consultation Meeting	Residents of vil. Almasiani and vil. Kobi	Project Affected Community	19.10.2020 Campsite of the Contractor in vil. Kobi	Contractor under the supervision of the Engineer	5 (1 female)	Blasting works of emergency tunnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of the PPT concerning blasting activities. • Management of impacts caused by blasting works. • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.
6	One-on-one meetings (X3)	Residents of vil. Almasiani	Project Affected Community	19.10.2020 Vil. Almasiani	Contractor under the supervision of the Engineer	3 (all females)	<p>To disclose brochure on blasting works to the local residents who could not attend Public Consultation meeting conducted on the same date.</p> <p>The team also visited Nunnery located close to vil. Almasiani.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPT presentation was printed and delivered on hand. • Management of impacts caused by blasting works. • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.
7	One-on-one meetings (X3)	Residents of vil. Ukhati	Project Affected Community	10.12.2020 Vil. Ukhati	Contractor	3 (2 females)	To disclose plan of temporary facilities (Construction Camp, batching plant, crushing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of temporary facilities: Construction Camp, batching plant, crushing plant and spoil disposal area.

							plant and spoil disposal area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible impact of Construction Camp on the everyday lives of the village residents. • Operation of batching plant and crushing plant and their impact. • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.
Lot 2								
1	Focus group discussion (FGD)	Residents of vil. Zaqtakari	Project Affected Community	20.05.20 Temporary office of the Contractor in Kvesheti	Contractor	9 (all males)	To disclose plan of temporary facilities (Construction Camp No. 2 and Batching Plant No. 2) and access road.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of temporary facilities: Construction Camp No. 2 and Batching Plant No. 2. • Possible impact of Construction Camp on the everyday lives of the village residents. • Operation of Batching Plant No. 2. • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.
2	Focus group discussion (FGD)	Residents of vil. Arakhveti	Project Affected Community	Vil. Arakhveti 30.06.20	Contractor	15 (8 females and 7 males)	Concerning location of Camp No. 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of temporary facilities: Construction Camp No. 1. • Possible impact of Construction Camp on the

								<p>everyday lives of the village residents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.
3	Focus group discussion (FGD)	Residents of vil. Zaqtakari	Project Affected Community	16.07.20	Engineer	4 (all male)	Concerning location of temporary facilities (Construction Camp No. 2 and Batching Plant No. 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of temporary facilities: Construction Camp No. 2 and Batching Plant No. 2. • Possible impact of Construction Camp on the everyday lives of the village residents. • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Additional improvement of access road to the village (placing more gravel)
4	One-on-one meetings (X6)	Residents of vil. Arakhveti	Project Affected Community	Vil. Arakhveti 06.07.20	Contractor	6 (4 female)	Concerning location of temporary facilities (Campsite No. 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of temporary facilities: Campsite No. 1. • Possible impact of Batching Plant on the everyday lives of the village residents. • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.
5	One-on-one meetings (X5)	Residents of vil. Arakhveti	Project Affected Community	Vil. Arakhveti 07.07.20	Contractor	5 (3 female)	Concerning location of temporary facilities (Campsite No. 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of temporary facilities: Campsite No. 1. • Possible impact of Batching Plant on the everyday lives of the village residents.

								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.
6	One-on-one meetings (X3)	Residents of vil. Arakhveti	Project Affected Community	Vil. Arakhveti 09.07.20	Contractor	3 (1 female)	Concerning location of temporary facilities (Campsite No. 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of temporary facilities: Campsite No. 1. • Possible impact of Batching Plant on the everyday lives of the village residents. • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.
7	One-on-one meetings (X5)	Residents of vil. Arakhveti	Project Affected Community	Vil. Arakhveti 15.07.20	Contractor	5 (1 female)	Concerning location of temporary facilities (Campsite No. 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of temporary facilities: Campsite No. 1. • Possible impact of Batching Plant on the everyday lives of the village residents. • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.
8	One-on-one meetings (X5)	Residents of vil. Arakhveti	Project Affected Community	Vil. Arakhveti 15.07.20	Contractor	5 (1 female)	Concerning location of temporary facilities (Campsite No. 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of temporary facilities: Campsite No. 1. • Possible impact of Batching Plant on the everyday lives of the village residents. • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.

9	One-on-one meetings (X9)	Residents of vil. Arakhveti	Project Affected Community	Vil. Arakhveti 16.07.20	Contractor	9 (4 female)	Concerning location of temporary facilities (Campsite No. 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of temporary facilities: Campsite No. 1. • Possible impact of Batching Plant on the everyday lives of the village residents. • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.
10	One-on-one meetings (X4)	Residents of vil. Mleta	Project Affected Community	Vil. Mleta 17.07.20	Contractor	4 (4 female)	Concerning location of temporary facilities (Campsite No. 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of temporary facilities: Campsite No. 1. • Possible impact of Batching Plant on the everyday lives of the village residents. • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.
11	One-on-one meetings (X5)	Residents of vil. Arakhveti	Project Affected Community	Vil. Arakhveti 20.07.20	Contractor	5 (3 female)	Concerning location of temporary facilities (Campsite No. 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of temporary facilities: Campsite No. 1. • Possible impact of Batching Plant on the everyday lives of the village residents. • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.
12	One-on-one meetings (X5)	Residents of vil. Arakhveti	Project Affected Community	Vil. Arakhveti 20.07.20	Contractor	5 (3 female)	Concerning location of temporary facilities (Campsite No. 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of temporary facilities: Campsite No. 1. • Possible impact of Batching Plant on the everyday lives of the village residents.

								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.
13	One-on-one meetings (X3)	Residents of vil. Arakhveti	Project Affected Community	Vil. Arakhveti 21.07.20	Contractor	3 (1 female)	Concerning location of temporary facilities (Campsite No. 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of temporary facilities: Campsite No. 1. • Possible impact of Batching Plant on the everyday lives of the village residents. • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.
14	One-on-one meetings (X3)	Residents of vil. Arakhveti	Project Affected Community	Vil. Arakhveti 21.07.20	Contractor	3 (1 female)	Concerning location of temporary facilities (Campsite No. 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of temporary facilities: Campsite No. 1. • Possible impact of Batching Plant on the everyday lives of the village residents. • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.
15	One-on-one meetings (X5)	Residents of vil. Arakhveti	Project Affected Community	Vil. Arakhveti 22.07.20	Contractor	5 (1 female)	Concerning location of temporary facilities (Campsite No. 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of temporary facilities: Campsite No. 1. • Possible impact of Batching Plant on the everyday lives of the village residents. • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.

16	One-on-one meetings (X4)	Residents of vil. Arakhveti	Project Affected Community	Vil. Arakhveti 23.07.20	Contractor	4 (2 female)	Concerning location of temporary facilities (Campsite No. 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Layout of temporary facilities: Campsite No. 1. Possible impact of Batching Plant on the everyday lives of the village residents. Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. Employment opportunities.
16	One-on-one meetings (X4)	Residents of vil. Arakhveti	Project Affected Community	Vil. Arakhveti 23.07.20	Contractor	4 (2 female)	Concerning location of temporary facilities (Campsite No. 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Layout of temporary facilities: Campsite No. 1. Possible impact of Batching Plant on the everyday lives of the village residents. Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. Employment opportunities.
17	One-on-one meetings (X3)	Residents of vil. Kvesheti	Project Affected Community	Vil. Kvesheti 24.07.20	Contractor	3 (2 female)	Concerning location of temporary facilities (Campsite No. 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Layout of temporary facilities: Campsite No. 1. Possible impact of Batching Plant on the everyday lives of the village residents. Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. Employment opportunities.
18	One-on-one meetings (X5)	Residents of vil. Arakhveti	Project Affected Community	Vil. Arakhveti 27.07.20	Contractor	5 (all male)	Concerning location of temporary facilities (Campsite No. 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Layout of temporary facilities: Campsite No. 1. Possible impact of Batching Plant on the everyday lives of the village residents.

								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.
19	One-on-one meetings (X3)	Residents of vil. Arakhveti	Project Affected Community	Vil. Arakhveti 28.07.20	Contractor	3 (1 female)	Concerning location of temporary facilities (Campsite No. 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of temporary facilities: Campsite No. 1. • Possible impact of Batching Plant on the everyday lives of the village residents. • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.
20	One-on-one meetings (X7)	Residents of vil. Mleta	Project Affected Community	Vil. Mleta 28.07.20	Contractor	7 (4 female)	Concerning location of temporary facilities (Campsite No. 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of temporary facilities: Campsite No. 1. • Possible impact of Batching Plant on the everyday lives of the village residents. • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.
21	One-on-one meetings (X5)	Residents of vil. Kvesheti	Project Affected Community	Vil. Kvesheti 05.09.20	Contractor	5 (1 female)	Concerning location of temporary facilities (Batching Plant No. 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of temporary facilities: Batching Plant No. 1. • Possible impact of Batching Plant on the everyday lives of the village residents. • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.

22	One-on-one meetings (X4)	Residents of vil. Kvesheti	Project Affected Community	Vil. Kvesheti 08.09.20	Contractor	4 (1 female)	Concerning location of temporary facilities (Batching Plant No. 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Layout of temporary facilities: Batching Plant No. 1. Possible impact of Batching Plant on the everyday lives of the village residents. Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. Employment opportunities.
23	One-on-one meetings (X3)	Residents of vil. Kvesheti	Project Affected Community	Vil. Kvesheti 14.09.20	Contractor	3 (1 female)	Concerning location of temporary facilities (Batching Plant No. 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Layout of temporary facilities: Batching Plant No. 1. Possible impact of Batching Plant on the everyday lives of the village residents. Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. Employment opportunities.
24	One-on-one meetings (X4)	Residents of vil. Kvesheti	Project Affected Community	Vil. Kvesheti 17.09.20	Contractor	4 (2 females)	Concerning location of temporary facilities (Batching Plant No. 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Layout of temporary facilities: Batching Plant No. 1. Possible impact of Batching Plant on the everyday lives of the village residents. Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. Employment opportunities.
25	One-on-one meetings (X3)	Residents of vil. Nagvarevi	Project Affected Community	Vil. Nagvarevi 22.09.20	Contractor	3 (2 females)	Concerning location of temporary facilities (Batching Plant No. 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Layout of temporary facilities: Batching Plant No. 1. Possible impact of Batching Plant on the everyday lives of the village residents.

								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.
26	One-on-one meetings (X4)	Residents of vil. Sefe	Project Affected Community	Vil. Sefe 23.09.20	Contractor	All male	Concerning location of temporary facilities (Batching Plant No. 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of temporary facilities: Batching Plant No. 1. • Possible impact of Batching Plant on the everyday lives of the village residents. • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.
27	One-on-one meetings (X1)	Resident of vil. Rostiani	Project Affected Community	Kvesheti Temporary Campsite 17.10.20	Engineer	Male	Concerning leasing land plot for access road No. 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of access road No. 4. • Possible impact of movement of the Contractor's equipment. • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.
28	One-on-one meetings (X1)	Head of administrative unit of Dusheti Municipality in vil. Kvesheti	Project Affected Community	Benian – Begoni 17.10.20	Engineer	Male	Discussion on the progress of the Project works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify community needs. • Discuss progress of construction works and it's possible impacts.
29	Focus group discussion (X4)	Residents of vil. Rostiani	Project Affected Community	Vil. Rostiani 03.11.20	Engineer	4 (1 female)	Concerning leasing land plot for access road No. 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of access road No. 4. • Possible impact of movement of the Contractor's equipment. • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals.

								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities.
30	Focus group discussion (X4)	Residents of vil. Rostiani	Project Affected Community	Vil. Rostiani 04.11.20	Employer	4 (1 female)	Concerning leasing land plot for access road No. 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of access road No. 4. • Possible impact of movement of the Contractor's equipment. • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals. • Employment opportunities.
31	One-on-one meetings (X1)	Resident of vil. Kvesheti	Project Affected Community	Vil. Kvesheti 13.11.20	Engineer	Female	Concerning access road to the land plot.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of the Project road. • Possible impact of movement of the Contractor's equipment. • Introduction of Project's GRM as an instrument to address issues raised by the locals.

4.7 Other issues related to Public consultation and participation

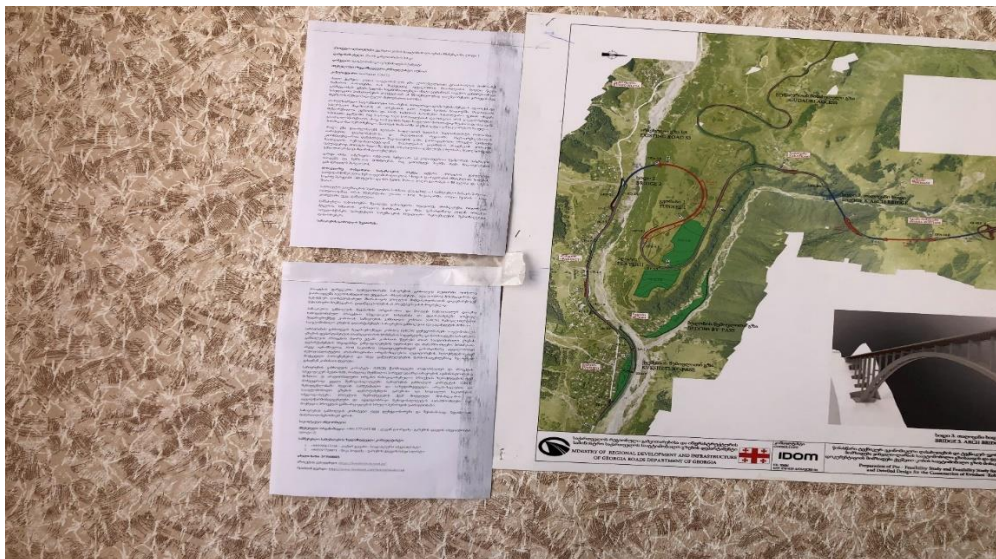
66. On 25 December the Engineer's Social Specialist together with the Contractor's Environmental Specialist visited local Gamgeoba in vil. Arakhveti covering all Project impacted villages under Lot 2 and put information about the Project's GRM on Notice Board. The information leaflet included contact information of the grievance receiving persons from the Engineer's and the Contractor's sides.

67. The Engineer's Subcontractor is operation Project's webpage (www.kveshetikobi.ge), facebook and Instagram pages. Information on the Project's GRM has been posted on the Project's webpage as well. Most frequently people inquire about the employment opportunities. Totally 13 requests were received via Project's webpage to get employed by the Project.

68. On 26 December 2020 the Engineer's Social Specialist put information concerning the Project's GRM together with the contact information of grievance receiving persons from the Engineer's and the Contractor's side on the Notice Boards of Kazbegi Municipality and administrative building of Kazbegi Municipality in vil. Kobi.



Notice Boards in Kazbegi Municipality and Administrative unit of Kazbegi Municipality in vil. Kobi



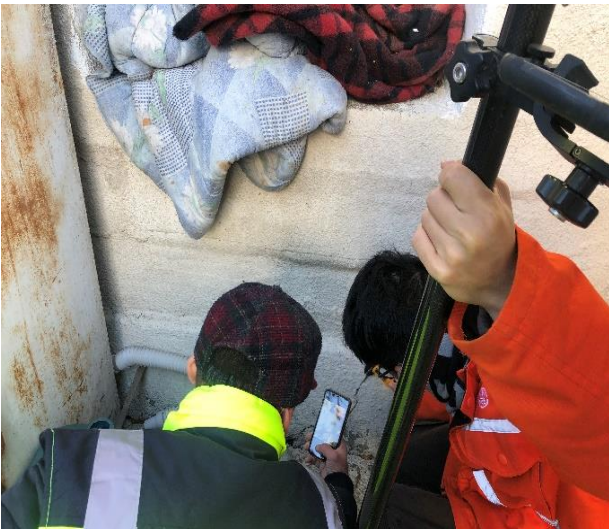
Notice board in Arakhveti Municipality

69. On 30 September 2020 the Engineer's and the Contractor's teams conducted joint condition survey of the houses located within 25m from the road alignment as required by clause 1255 of Environmental Impact Assessment. These houses as per EIA are potential receptors of the vibration caused by the operation of the Contractor's equipment. The Contractor is planning to proceed the survey at other distances as well.



Condition survey of the houses located within 25m from the road alignment

70. On 11 November the Contractor conducted preconstruction survey of the houses located in village Almasiani under the supervision of the Engineer's Social Specialist. Preconstruction survey was requested by the local residents and it was decided to conduct it as the residents of village Almasiani may raise their claims concerning damages caused by vibration due to blasting works or movement of equipment.



Preconstruction survey of the houses

5. THE COMPLIANCE ISSUES

5.1 Maintaining core labor Standard

71. As per provided information Lot 1 (CRTG) Contractor has employed a total 190 employees in the Project activities out of which 83 are of foreign nationalities and 107 are local. There are 5 females (1 Chinese and 4 local) involved in the Project activities.

72. As reported by Lot 2 (CRCC) Contractor he has engaged 25 foreign employees in Project activities. All of them are working remotely as the Contractor has demobilized all staff from the Project site due to spread of COVID19 among the Contractor's personnel.

5.2 Child labor in the project activities

73. No child labor (below the age of 18 years) were found engaged in the project works.

5.3 Forced or compulsory labor

74. 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

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

5.5 HIV/AIDS Awareness Program

76. The Contractor has not yet arranged Campsite and commenced construction activities. There have been no activities in this regard. Hence, this issue will be monitored during the next monitoring period.

6. SAFEGUARDS COMPLIANCE STATUS

6.1 Status of Recruitment/Mobilization of Safeguard Team

77. The CSC has the position of International and National Resettlement Specialist with their intermittent input of 24 months and 8 months, respectively. These Experts have been mobilized since October 2019. They are assisting/supporting RDMRDI in the monitoring of LARP implementation and other social safeguards issues that arise about construction activities, especially in the context with the establishing of the campsite and batching plant, dumping area, and other required facilities to be set up before the construction work. Keeping in view the available and required the input of the expert, the National Resettlement Specialist works typically for five days each month while the International Resettlement Expert gives his inputs as and when needed. IRS was in Georgia during the reporting period; in fact, he was stuck up owing to the suspension of international flights and went back to home country in July, now expecting his return to Georgia once the flight operation is restored, possibly next year.

78. Additionally, the RDMRDI has taken up on board the Resettlement Division & Resettlement Unit at the PIU level, and all the requisite positions are filled. The concerned officials are working since the beginning of the project to facilitate the APs in addressing their grievances related to the project activities. It is also to notify here; the commencement of the civil work is not made yet.

79. Lot 1 Contractor has mobilized Social Specialist. Despite the Engineer's numerous requests and written notifications, the Lot 2 Contractor has not yet mobilized Social Specialist. The progress of the solution of the mentioned issue will be reported during the next monitoring period.

6.2 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. CSC's Resettlement Specialists are constantly monitoring resettlement & social safeguards issues.

81. This is the third Semi-Annual Social Monitoring report issued in connection to LARPs implementation & related social safeguards issues of the project.

6.3 Compliance with Safeguard Covenants of Loan Agreement

82. Covenants of the loan agreement between ADB and MRDI that related to resettlement & social safeguards presented in Annex No. 2 in a tabular Matrix form with the status of compliances up to the reporting period.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

83. The Project implementation is ongoing, where resettlement & safeguards compliance is an important and highly valued aspect. A total of two LARPs and one LARF were prepared for the project, harmonizing ADB's SPS 2009, EBRD Environmental and Social Policy 2014 (PR5) and GOG policy standards for the land acquisition and resettlement of the APs. The LARPs in due course, was approved. The LARPs implementation program started by RDMRDI in September 2019. Totally 186 AHs (66 %) have signed agreements as on the reporting period.

84. No CRs have been issued during the reporting period. Two CRs were issued during the previous reporting period.

85. Lot 2 Contractor should recruit Social Specialist and conduct Public Consultation Meetings.

86. 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

grievance. Despite COVID19 pandemic LARP implantation is progressing and it is expected that implementation of LARPs will be completed for the next monitoring period. Once implementation complete, EMC will conduct their compliance monitoring activities and is expected to submit their report after which the Contractor receives notification to proceed. Hopefully, the next (fourth) Semi-annual Report, which will be due in next June 2021 will cover total picture of the LARP implementation status.

Annex No. 1 – Photos from Consultation meetings conducted during the reporting period



Photos from Public Consultation Meeting held at village Kobi on 1 Set. 2020 (Lot 1)



Public consultation regarding Blasting Works on 5 Nov. 2020 (Lot 1)



One-on-one meetings with residents who could not attend public consultation regarding Blasting works on 5th November (Lot 1)



One-on-one meetings with local residents in vil. Zaqatkari (On 16.07.20) – Lot 2



Discussions with residents of vil. Rostiani on
03.11.20 – Lot 2



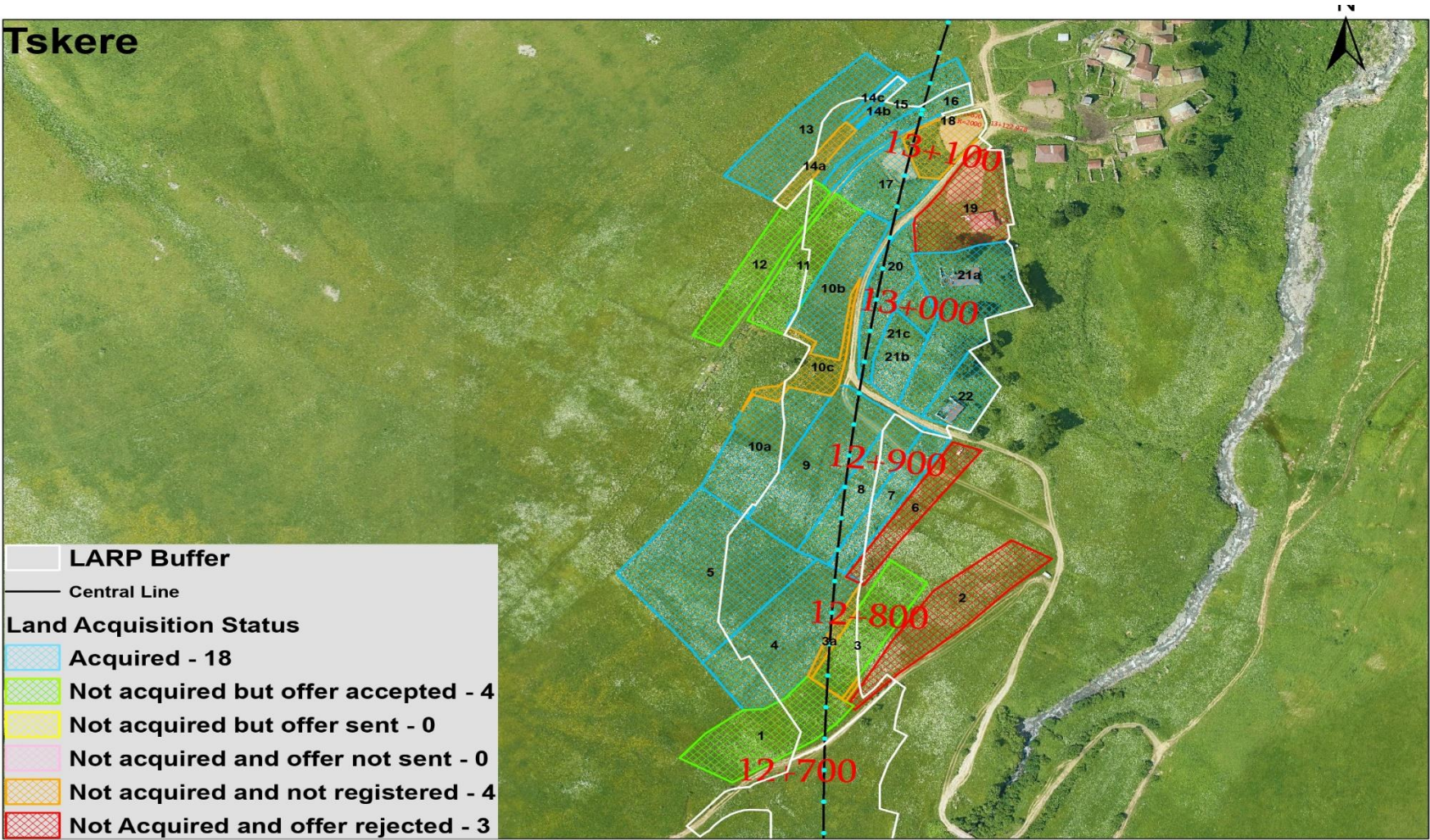
Discussion with resident of Kvesheti concerning
restriction of access road on 13.11.2020 – Lot 2

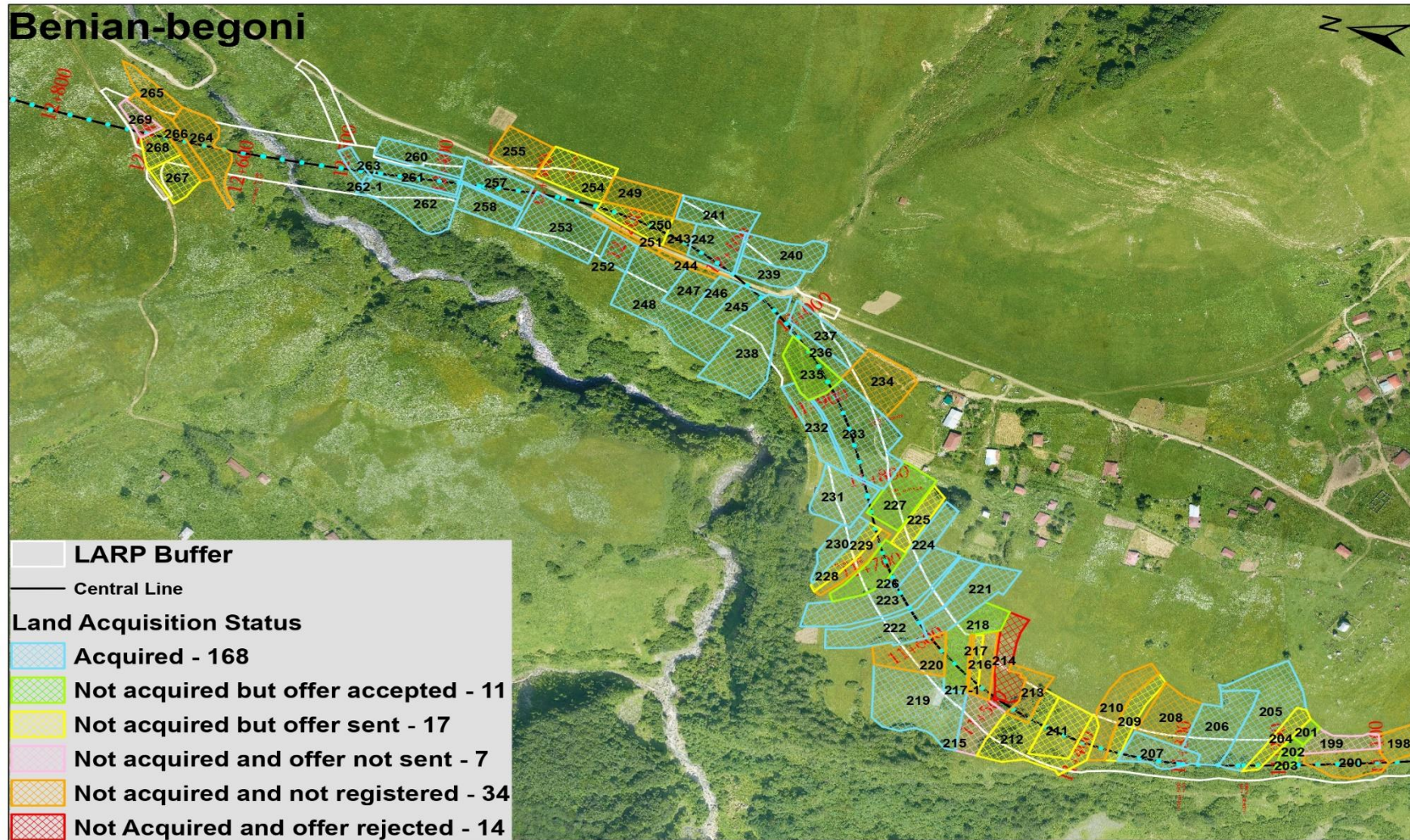
Annex No.2 - Status of Resettlement and Social Safeguard Issues Related to Loan Covenants as of 31 December 2020

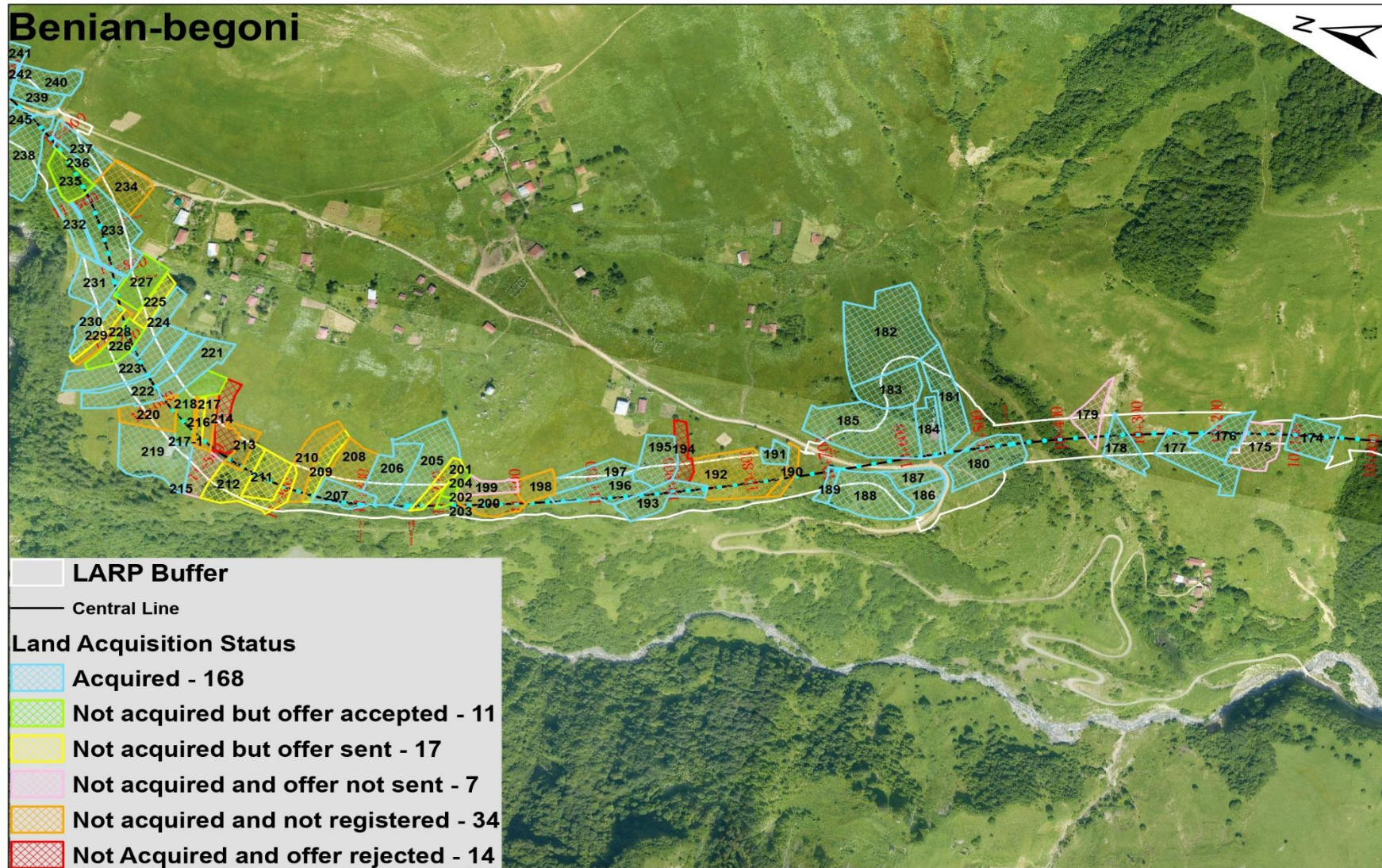
Covenant	Safeguard Applicability	Status of Compliance
<p>Implementation Arrangements: The Borrower, RDMRDI, the IA shall ensure that the Project is implemented in accordance with the detailed arrangements set forth in the PAM & agreement between the parties. Any changes to the PAM shall become effective 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>Grievance Redress Mechanism:</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 GRCE also formed under the GRM. The GRM & GRCE are in place and functioning at the Project & Local levels to resolve complaints/grievance of the stakeholders & APs, as required.</p>
<p>Resettlement:</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 have been prepared by RDMRDI abide by the ADB & GOG policy following detailed design and were approved by ADB.</p>

Covenant	Safeguard Applicability	Status of Compliance
b. The LARP 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;	ADB Loan Agreement	LARPs prepared & updated and get approved by ADB prior to civil works contract.
c. Conduct Compliance Monitoring of Implemented LARPs.	As per ADB Loan Agreement	No Compliance Reports have been issued during the reporting period. Two CRs were issued during the previous reporting period.
d. All affected persons are given adequate opportunity to participate in the resettlement planning and implementation;	ADB Loan Agreement	Complied with
e. The LARPs are disclosed to the affected persons.	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 LARPs is monitored internally by the PIUs with assistance from CSC and will report 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.

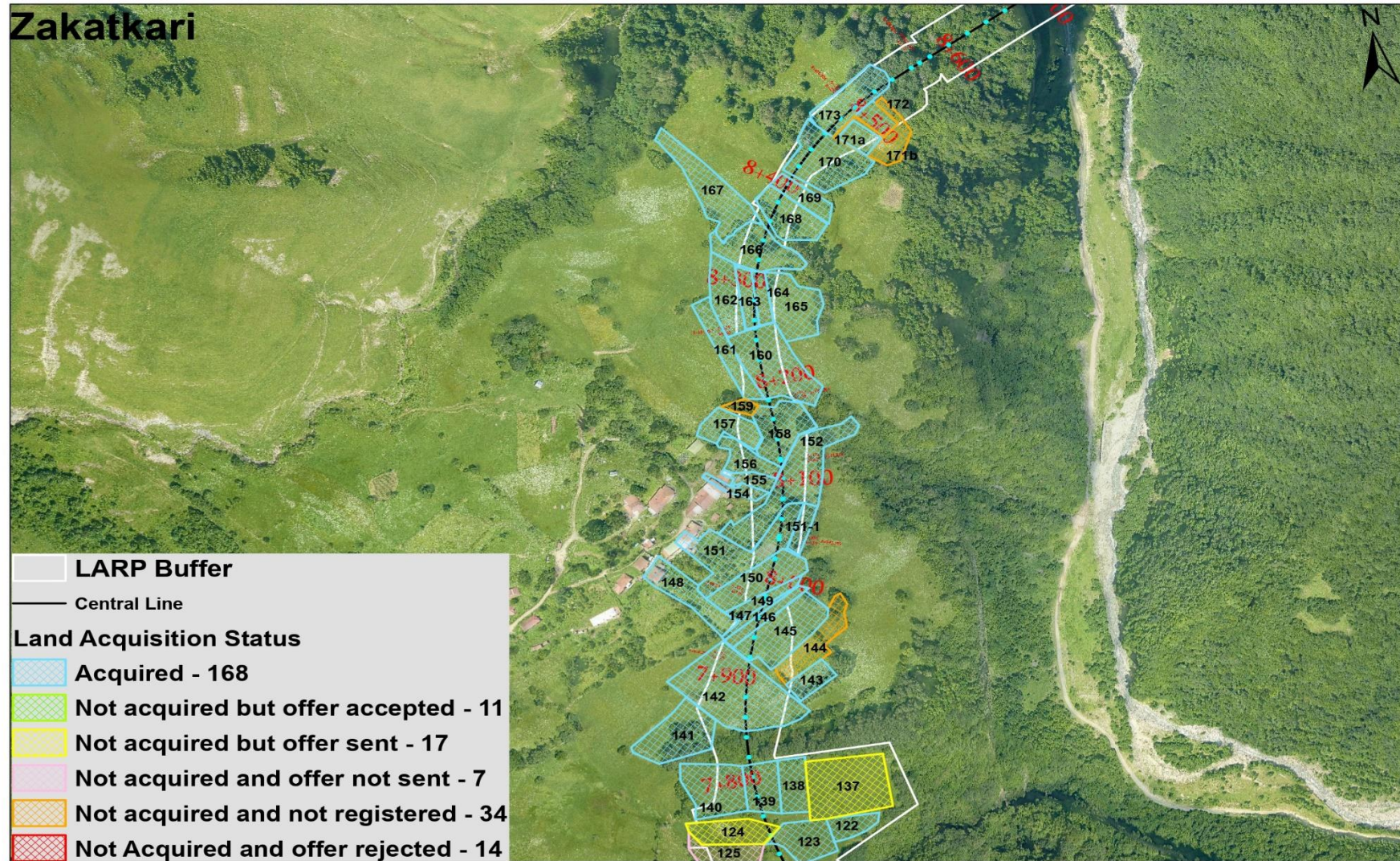
Annex No. 3 – Maps for monitoring LARP implementation







Zakatkari



Zakatkari

