



THE ROADS DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF REGIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN GEORGIA



INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND  
DEVELOPMENT



## Kakheti Regional Roads Improvement Project (KRRIP) (P117152)

### SLRP III

Preparation of Feasibility Study and Bidding Documents for  
Design- and-Build Contract for Rehabilitation of Bypass of  
Bakurtsikhe-Gurjaani Road Section under Kakheti Regional  
Roads Improvement Project KRRIP/CS/QCBS-03

Addendum to the Resettlement Action Plan

The Roads Department of the Ministry of Regional Development and  
Infrastructure of Georgia

Preparation of Feasibility Study and Bidding Documentation for Design-  
and-Build Contract for Rehabilitation of Bypass Bakurtsikhe-Gurjaani  
Road Section under Kakheti Regional Roads Improvement Project  
KRRIP/CS/QCBS-03

## **Resettlement Action Plan Addendum**

Kakheti Regional Roads Improvement Project  
KRRIP / P117152

**SLRP III**

January 2020

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 20 December 2019)

Currency Unit	–	Lari (GEL)
\$1.00	=	GEL 2.90

## ABBREVIATIONS

ACS	–	Acquisition and Compensation Scheme
CSC	–	Construction Supervision Consultant
AH	–	Affected Household
AP	–	Affected Person
CBO	–	Community Based Organization
DGPS		Differential Global Positioning System
DMS	–	Detailed Measurement Survey
RDRD	–	Road Development and Resettlement Division
GoG	–	Government of Georgia
GRCE	–	Grievance Redress Committee
GRCN	–	Grievance Redress Commission
IA	–	Implementing Agency
IFI	–	International Financial Institution
IP	–	Indigenous Peoples
EMA	–	External Monitoring Agency
km	–	Kilometre
LAR	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARC	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Commission
LARF	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
RAP	–	Resettlement Action Plan
M&E	–	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFF	–	Multitranches Financing Facility
MOF	–	Ministry of Finance
MPR	–	Monthly Progress Report
MRDI	–	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure
NAPR	–	National Agency of Public Registry
NGO	–	Non-Governmental Organization
OP 4.12		World Bank Involuntary Resettlement policy document
PEMI	–	Persons Experiencing Major Impact
PFR	–	Periodic Financing Request

PPR	–	Project Progress Report
PPTA	–	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PRRC	–	Property Rights Recognition Commission
RAP		Resettlement Action Plan
R&R	–	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RD	–	Roads Department
RDMRDI	–	Roads Department of the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure of Georgia
RoW	–	Right of Way
RU	–	Resettlement Unit
SES	–	Socioeconomic survey
ETCIC	–	Eurasian Transport Corridor and Investment Center
WB	-	World Bank

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## GLOSSARY

**Beneficiary Community:** All persons and households situated within the state owned or acquired property who voluntarily seek to avail and be part of the Project and represented by a community association duly recognized by the community residents, accredited by the local government, and legally registered with the appropriate institutions.

**Compensation:** Payment in cash or in-kind of the replacement cost of the acquired assets.

**Entitlement:** Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.

**Improvements:** Structures constructed (dwelling, fence, waiting sheds, animal pens, utilities, community facilities, stores, warehouses, etc.) and crops/plants planted by the person, household, institution, or organization.

**Land Acquisition:** The process whereby a person is compelled by a government agency to alienate all or part of the land a person owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of the government agency for public purpose in return for a consideration.

**Affected People (AP):** Individuals affected by Project-related impacts.

**Affected Household (AH):** All members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the Project. It may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.

**Rehabilitation:** Compensatory measures provided under the Policy Framework on involuntary resettlement other than payment of the replacement cost of acquired assets.

**Relocation:** The physical relocation of a AP/AH from her/his pre-Project place of residence.

**Replacement Cost:** The value determined to be fair compensation for land based on its productive potential and location. The replacement cost of houses and structures (current fair market price of building materials and labor without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building material), and the market value of residential land, crops, trees, and other commodities. This includes all transaction costs such as taxes and land registration fees.

**Resettlement:** All measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of the Project on AP's property and/or livelihood, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation of the damaged/removed infrastructure and installations.

**Sakrebulo:** Representative body of local self-government. The middle level of local government consists of 67 rayons (districts) and six cities in Georgia: Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Rustavi, Poti, Batumi and Sokhumi. The representative branch of rayon level is the rayon level Local Councils (Rayon Sakrebulo) and the executive branch is represented by Rayon Gamgeoba (Gamgebeli). The self-government level consists of settlements (self-governed cities) or groups of settlements (municipalities). Settlements could be villages, small towns (minimum 3,000 inhabitants) and cities (minimum 5,000 inhabitants). The representative and executive branches of self-government are represented accordingly by Local Council (Sakrebulo) and the Gamgebeli of municipal level. The exclusive responsibilities of self-government include land-use and territorial planning, zoning, construction permits and supervision, housing, and communal infrastructure development.

**Vulnerable groups** – People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Bakurtsikhe-Gurjaani bypass road represents the component of Kakheti Regional Roads Improvement Project (KRRIP) funded by the Government of Georgia and the World Bank. The bypass road starts from Tbilisi-Bakurtsikhe-Lagodekhi and Bakurtsikhe-Telavi-Akhmeta crossroad and ends at the Bakurtsikhe-Telavi-Akhmeta road. The road mainly uses original road corridor built in the 1980s, but also envisages a new bypass around the areas, which have been developed and used since the 1980s.
2. The road covers approximately 15 km in Kakheti region from Bakurtsikhe till Chumlaki villages in Gurjaani region. It forms part of one of the main roads in Kakheti region. The road passes through densely populated areas with intense transit traffic and a high number of road accidents. For this reason, the arrangement of a bypass road is being planned.
3. The original RAP for this road section was approved and disclosed in October 2015<sup>1</sup>. This RAP Addendum is prepared due to changes in design and impacts identified during project implementation. Specifically, three types of new impacts can be identified:
  - 1) **Additional land acquisition along the road corridor:** During the construction process of the Bakurtsikhe-Gurjaani bypass road, the impact on 203 land plots, already included in original RAP, has increased. The increase in impact is due to slight changes in design, as well as to the construction of additional underpasses and an interchange as per the request of local communities. The majority of these additional impacts were compensated on an ongoing basis based on the valuation conducted as part of the original RAP. In March 2019 the valuation was updated and any additional impacts thereafter were compensated according to the new valuation. Twenty-five new land plots (1,218 sq. m) were also identified as falling under impact. These will be compensated according to the updated valuation under this RAP Addendum.
  - 2) **Resettlement of households from three stand-alone houses:** the construction process 3 AH, whose residential land plots were originally affected by the project, claimed that the project ROW will block the entrance of the houses and will take most part of their residential land. During the original RAP survey, the RAP Consultant measured, calculated and valued only impacted part of residential land plots. Thus, the affected 3 households were already included in original RAP, but only for land loss. Based on the grievances submitted by the 3 households, the RD Grievance Redress Commission concluded that these households will be in a worse situation as they were before the project started. Therefore, RD's decision was to compensate these houses for full resettlement. The survey and valuation of impacts on these three households were conducted in November 2018. Full resettlement compensation - for residential land, houses and perennials, relocation assistance, and severe impact allowances - were provided to the 3 HHs in December 2018<sup>2</sup>.
  - 3) **Resettlement of households in three apartment buildings:** The RD has concluded that three block houses - 34 flats (33 HH) located between km 0.0 -km 1.0 will also fall under the impact and have to be resettled. As per original project design, the physical resettlement of these households was not envisioned. Instead, the design envisioned building of a sound protection wall to separate the buildings from the road. The residents of the apartment buildings were consulted on the original design and requested to be resettled due to a range of concerns: noise, dust, vibration, safety and continued safe access to their buildings once the new bypass is operational. The RD sought the opinion of an independent evaluator whether resettlement would be justified. According the decision issued by Levan Samkharauli National Forensics Bureau in April 4, 2019, the population living in these block houses, due to the civil works, will be in worse condition (may suffer flat damages, vibration, dust) than they were before project started. Therefore, RD's decision was to relocate these HHs. The compensation valuation approach considered in this RAP is to offer full replacement value as per World Bank

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<sup>1</sup> Original RAP: [http://www.georoad.ge/uploads/files/RAP\\_EN\\_3.pdf](http://www.georoad.ge/uploads/files/RAP_EN_3.pdf) and Resettlement Policy Framework: <http://www.georoad.ge/uploads/files/SLRP%20III%20RPF51.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> The three households were resettled in December 2019.

OP 4.12 policy. The compensation amount includes compensation for land sufficient to purchase land plot of at least 400 sq m (average size of land plot in the area), compensation for purchasing house or apartment - or building of a new house - with similar living area (40 sq. m) locally or purchase dwelling in another part of Georgia depending on the preference of the affected household. As per the RAP Entitlements Matrix the resettlement compensation also includes relocation assistance and severe impact allowance. In addition, the household will receive compensation for the 34 small land plots adjacent to the apartment buildings that are owned and cultivated by them. The valuation for the resettlement of these households was conducted in November 2019.

4. This RAP Addendum covers the additional impacts described above. The Addendum includes description of impacts and inventory of losses and entitlements in accordance with eligibility and entitlement matrix approved with the original RAP (dated October 2015). The methodology and criteria of valuation are the same as for the original RAP. The valuation for the present Addendum has been conducted in different stages depending on the time when impacts were identified: in November 2018 for resettlement of 3 stand-alone houses, in March 2019 for additional impacts on agricultural land parcels; and in November 2019 for 3 block houses/34 flats.
5. This Addendum is in line with the requirements of the relevant laws of Georgia, the WB Policy OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and the Resettlement Policy Framework of the SLRP III project<sup>1</sup>. The RAP Addendum has been developed based on the results of:
  - (a) detailed measurement works;
  - (b) property evaluation / field and documentary study and inventory of affected areas;
  - (c) individual and public consultations with affected persons (APs).
6. Total land area to be acquired is 53,865 sq. m from 266 plots. In terms of tenure the affected land plots belong to the following categories:
  - Category 1.** 266 private land plots with full registration (53,865 sq. m);
  - Category 2.** 0 private rightfully owned unregistered plots (0 sq. m);
  - Category 3.** 0 state owned plots illegally occupied by private users (0 sq. m);
  - Category 4.** 0 state owned unused land plots of 0 sq. m.
7. A summary of the project impact is represented in the following table:

**Table E-1. Summary of the project impact**

#	Impact	Unit	Q-ty
1.	<b>Total land parcels affected</b>		266
2.	<b>Total land area of land plots under impact</b>	Sq. m	524,569
3.	<b>Total land area to be acquired</b>	Sq. m	53,865
3.	<b>Category 1.</b> Private registered plots		266
		Sq. m	53,865
4.	<b>Category 2.</b> Private rightfully owned, unregistered plots (legalizable)		0
		Sq. m	0
5.	<b>Category 3.</b> State Owned Plots Illegally Occupied by Private Users (Non legalizable)		0
		Sq. m	0
6.	<b>Category 4.</b> State Owned Plots Not Used by Private Users		0



		Sq. m	0
7.	<b>Type 1a.</b> Private agricultural land (compensated at 3.5 GEL before March 2019 as per original RAP valuation)		163
		Sq. m	22,625
8.	<b>Type 1b.</b> Private agricultural land (5.25 GEL, compensated or to be compensated as per updated valuation conducted in March 2019)		28
		Sq. m	2,111
9.	<b>Type 2a.</b> Private non-agricultural residential land (compensated at 5.61 GEL before March 2019, as per the original RAP valuation)		4
		Sq. m	3,301
10.	<b>Type 2b.</b> Private non-agricultural residential land (compensated at 6 GEL according the valuation conducted in November 2018 for three stand-alone houses)		4
		Sq. m	120
11.	<b>Type 2c.</b> Private non-agricultural residential land (14.25 Gel, according to the valuation conducted in November 2019 for 34 households in apartment buildings <sup>3</sup> )		34
		Sq. m	13,600
12.	<b>Type 3a.</b> Private non-agricultural commercial land <sup>4</sup> (10.5 Gel, according the valuation prepared for original RAP)		25
		Sq. m	11,164
13.	<b>Type 3b.</b> Private non-agricultural commercial land (15 Gel, according the valuation conducted in March 2019)		8
		Sq. m	944
14.	<b>Type 4.</b> State owned land illegally used by users		0
		Sq. m	0
15	<b>Type 5.</b> State owned land not used by private users		0
		Sq. m	0
16.	Arable land for expected crop		1,888.5
17.	Affected fruit trees	No	2,868
18.	Residential buildings (stand-alone houses)		3
19.	Flats in 3 block houses		34

<sup>3</sup> Considering the fact that flats in apartments have a much smaller area than stand-alone houses with yards, the general unavailability of other apartment buildings offering flats for sale in Bakurtsikhe village, and the fact that resettlement of 34 households in the same small period may have an effect on the offerings – both in price and availability – in a small area such as Bakurtsikhe, the valuation methodology was adjusted in order to be able to provide replacement value to the affected households. The valuation has taken into account a larger geographic sample, and considers the possibility that households may choose to purchase land plot and build a house, purchase a house, or purchase a new apartment in another town. Hence, the difference in unit rates per square meter between the residential plot compensation offered under previous valuations in 2015 and 2018.

<sup>4</sup> While Georgian state Cadaster recognizes only two types of land (agricultural and non-agricultural) the valuation uses more nuanced typology depending on the location of land plot. Plots close to the main road that could be used for commercial purposes have been valued at a higher rate due to their commercial potential.

20.	Commercial buildings	No	0
21.	Fences	m	345.80
22.	Severely Affected Households (e.g. losing more than 10% of land)	No	36
23.	Vulnerable Households	No	0
24.	Resettled households	No	36
25.	AH with registered plots	No	212
26.	AH with legalizable plots	No	0
27.	AH illegally using State owned land	No	0
28.	AH with agricultural land plots	No	156
29.	AH with residential land plots (out of which 3 HH were physically displaced)	No	7
30.	AH with commercial land plots	No	22
31.	Total AH	No	212
32.	Total Affected Persons	No	869
33.	Total Affected persons by physical displacement	No	147
34.	Total Affected business (only loss of material assets)	No	0

8. The RAP Addendum impact extends to 869 affected persons (427 male and 442 female). No affected HH were found to be vulnerable under the criteria set in RAP, i.e., recipients of social assistance, headed by women, elderly or disabled person with no other breadwinner.
9. The RAP envisions a resettlement assistance to support affected households with relocation, as well as assistance in the search of new land and housing in collaboration between RD and local government. Resettlement and land acquisition will be pursued in consultation with PAPs and by mutual agreement as described in the RAP implementation process. Expropriation of land through eminent domain will not be applied unless consultations and agreement with PAP fails. Compensation eligibility for RAP Addendum is limited by a cut-off date as set for this project on the day of the AP Census finalization which is 30 November 2019.
10. APs entitled for compensation or at least rehabilitation assistance under the Project are:
  - (i) all persons with registered or rightfully owned unregistered plots/flats
  - (ii) tenants and sharecroppers irrespective of formal registration,
  - (iii) owners of buildings, crops, plants or other objects attached to the land;
  - (iv) persons losing business, income, and salaries.

However, the census and socioeconomic survey did not identify any impacts on tenants, sharecroppers, businesses income or salaries.

A summary entitlements matrix is included in table below:

**Table E-2. Compensation Entitlement Matrix**

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of APs	Compensation Entitlements
<b>Land</b>			
Permanent loss of agricultural land	AH losing agricultural land regardless of impact severity	Owner with full land registration	Cash compensation at full replacement cost or replacement land of the same value of land lost and at location acceptable to APs where feasible. The preferred option is cash compensation as the land-for-land option is not used since there are no state reserves of public agricultural land which was privatized during the land reform. If residual plots become unusable the project will acquire it in full if so the AP desires.
		Owner/user of legalizable land	These lands will be legalized and provided with cash compensation at full replacement cost.
		Non-legalizable agricultural lands (squatters/encroachers)	<p>AH losing non-legalizable land, will not be compensated for the value of the land. However, they will be compensated at replacement value for any loss of assets on the land built before the cut-off date.</p> <p>In cases where the affected land plot is the only one used by AH and provides main source of income, the AH will be compensated with a single self-relocation allowances in cash equal to 1 year of minimum subsistence income. The Roads Department will follow up the monitoring during one-year period.</p>
Non-Agricultural Land	AH losing their commercial/residential land	Owner with full registration	Cash compensation at full replacement cost or replacement land of the same value of land lost and at location acceptable to APs where feasible.
		Legalizable land	APs ownership right to project-affected parcel they possess will be legalized and provided with cash compensation at full replacement cost.
		Renter/Leaseholder	Rental allowances in cash for 3 months.
		Non-legalizable non-Agricultural land (squatters/encroachers)	AH losing non-legalizable non-agricultural land, will not be compensated for the value of the land. However, they will be compensated at replacement value for any loss of assets on the land built before the cut-off date.

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of APs	Compensation Entitlements
			only land used for residence or providing main source of income, the AH will be compensated with a single self-relocation allowances in cash equal to 1 year of minimum subsistence income.
<b>Buildings and Structures</b>			
Residential and non-residential structures/assets		All AHs regardless of legal ownership/ registration status (including legalizable, non-legalizable lands (squatters/encroachers)	All impacts will be considered as full impacts disregarding the actual impact percentage. Impacts on residential and non-residential structures/assets built before the cut-off date will be compensated in cash at full replacement costs free of depreciation and transaction costs. Additionally, all such AHs will receive allowance covering transport expenses and a livelihood expenses for the transitional period for 3 months (see below)
<b>Loss of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources</b>			
Loss of common property resources	Community/Public Assets	Community/Government	Reconstruction of the lost structure in consultation with community and restoration of their functions
<b>Loss of Income and Livelihood</b>			
Crops	Standing crops affected or loss of planned crop incomes*	All AHs regardless of legal status (including legalizable and Informal Settlers)	Crop compensation in cash at gross market value of actual or expected harvest. Compensation for this item will be provided even in case if the crops were harvested
Trees	Trees affected	All AHs regardless of legal status (including legalizable and Informal Settlers)	Cash compensation at market rate on the basis of type, age, market price of product and productive life of the trees.  The project affected person is given the possibility to cut himself the trees in his ownership and use the wood. In case he is unable or denies to do so, the construction contractor will clean the area from the plants and store at the place allocated by the Municipality and later will transfer to the Municipality.
Business/Employment	Business/employment loss	All AHs regardless of legal status (including legalizable and Informal Settlers)	Owner: (i). (permanent impact) cash indemnity of 1 year net income; (ii) (temporary impact) cash indemnity of net income for months of business stoppage. Assessment to be based on tax declaration or, in its absence, minimum subsistence

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of APs	Compensation Entitlements
			Income as only acceptable evidence. Permanent worker/employees: indemnity for lost wages equal to 3 months of minimum subsistence income and trainings on computer literacy or other to be implemented by the RD.
<b>Allowances</b>			
Severe Impacts	>10% income loss	All severely affected AHs losing more than 10% of affected agricultural land plot (including informal settlers)	Agricultural income: Two-year yield from affected land Non-agriculture income: 1 additional compensation for 3 months of minimum subsistence income.
Relocation/Shifting	Transport/transition costs	All AHs to be relocated	Provision of allowance covering transport expenses and a livelihood expenses for the transitional period for 3 months equal to 3 months of minimum subsistence income.
Vulnerable People Allowances		AHs below poverty line, headed by women, disabled or elderly	Allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum subsistence income** and employment priority in project-related work (persons with such ability) Follow up monitoring will be conducted by the RD.
<b>Temporary Loss</b>			
Temporary impact during construction		All AHs	Due compensation will be assessed and paid based on this RAP during construction. All land required for temporary use is to be obtained by the civil works Contractor on voluntary basis (e.g., willing buyer-willing seller basis through an informed consent and power of choice on the part of land owner to agree or disagree with the temporary land acquisition). The maximum period for temporary use is defined as 2 years. Compensation rates to be paid should not be less than compensation at current market rates for the gross value of 4 year's harvest of crops on the affected lands. It is also required that lands (or other assets) be fully cleared and restored following use

Unforeseen resettlement impacts, if any			<p>Road Department and the construction contractor will address and mitigate/compensate unforeseen resettlement impact during the project in compliance with the stipulations of this RAP.</p> <p>Accidental damage to properties during construction will be assessed and mitigated by the RD and the contractor as per the Environmental Management Plan and the construction contract.</p>
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\*Income expected from crops on affected agricultural land permanently used for crop cultivation during the recent years. In case the land was permanently used for crop cultivation, but no crops have been planted (due to need of rest to this land or illness of the farmer or any justifiable reason) for the year, when the inventory of losses was conducted, the land parcel will be still considered as designed for crop cultivation and relevant compensations will be paid

\*\* Minimum subsistence income to be calculated based on a 5-member family and the monthly-updated benchmarks indicated by the National Statistics Office of Georgia at time of RAP approval

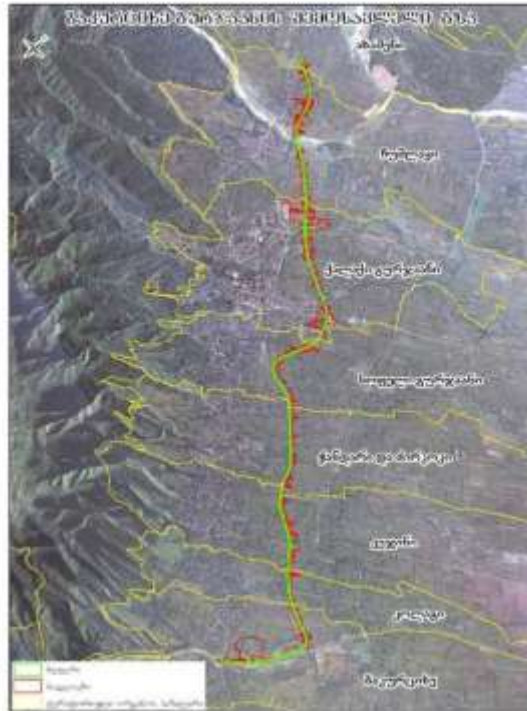
11. The Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure (MRDI) is the executing agency (EA) of the Project on behalf of the Government of Georgia and the Roads Department of the MRDI (RDMRDI) is the implementing agency (IA). The World Bank (WB) is financing the Project for civil works construction and construction supervision. RDMRDI is responsible for road construction as well as for implementing any land acquisition and resettlement related to the project. RDMRDI is assisted by a number of other government departments and private agencies in the design, construction and operation of the Project. The National Agency of Public Registry recognizes and further registers the right on property of the legal land owners under the effective legislation. The local government at municipal and village levels are involved in the legalization of land parcels and subsequently in the land acquisition and resettlement of APs.
12. During the implementation of the original RAP and RAP Addendum a grievance mechanism managed by MRDI is available to allow APs to appeal any disagreeable decision, practice or activity related to the project. APs were fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints.
13. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement have been scheduled to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and prior to the start of civil works. Consultations with PAPs, internal monitoring and grievance redress are undertaken on ongoing basis throughout the project duration.
14. Land acquisition and resettlement tasks under the project will be subject to monitoring. Monitoring will be the responsibility of RDMRDI. Monitoring will be carried out routinely by RDMRDI resettlement team and Social Safeguards Consultant. The results will be communicated to the WB through the quarterly project implementation reports. A RAP Completion report will be prepared and submitted once the present RAP Addendum is fully implemented. Authorization of civil works on the Bakurtsikhe -Gurjaani section (impacted areas) is conditional on the satisfactory completion of RAP implementation and World Bank approval of the RAP Completion Report.
15. Bakurtsikhe-Gurjaani bypass road project RAP Addendum cumulative budget amounts to **5,085,392.26 GEL (1,753,583.54 USD)**.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Project Background

16. Bakurtsikhe-Gurjaani bypass road is the component of the Kakheti Regional Roads Improvement Project (KRRIP) funded by the Government of Georgia and the World Bank. The bypass road starts from the crossing of Tbilisi-Bakurtsikhe-Lagodekhi and Bakurtsikhe-Telavi-Akhmeta roads and ends at the Bakurtsikhe-Telavi-Akhmeta road. The bypass road mainly uses the initial road route of the 1980s though it takes into account new realities as well. The main difference is that the new road bypasses the areas, which have been developed and used since the 1980s.
17. The road includes a section of about 15 km in the Kakheti Region from the village Bakurtsikhe to the village Chumlaki in Gurjaani District. This section is a part of the domestic Akhmeta-Telavi- Bakurtsikhe road that is one of the main roads of the Kakheti Region. The road passes through densely populated areas with high intensity of transit traffic and big number of road accidents on the above section. Therefore, it is planned to arrange a bypass road that will connect the international highway Tbilisi-Bakurtsikhe-Lagodekhi-Azerbaijan border with the existing domestic Akhmeta-Telavi-Bakurtsikhe road bypassing the villages Bakurtsikhe, Kolagi, Dzirkoki, Chandari, Vejini and Chumlaki and the town of Gurjaani (see Fig. 1).

*Fig. 1. Location of the project*



18. Need of this Addendum: During the implementation process some additional impact cases, not identified under the original RAP, emerged requiring resettlement.

1) During the construction process of the Bakurtsikhe-Gurjaani bypass road<sup>5</sup> 3 AH, whose residential land plots were originally affected by the project, claimed that the project ROW will block the entrance of the houses or will take most part of their residential land. During the original RAP preparation process the consulting company measured, calculated and valued only impacted part of residential land plots. Thus, the affected 3 households were already included in original RAP but only for land loss. Taking into consideration the fact, that, AHs will be in worse situation than before the project started, RD's decision was to compensate these houses. The

<sup>5</sup> Original RAP: [http://www.georoad.ge/uploads/files/RAP\\_EN\\_3.pdf](http://www.georoad.ge/uploads/files/RAP_EN_3.pdf) and Resettlement Policy Framework: <http://www.georoad.ge/uploads/files/SLRP%20III%20RPF51.pdf>

compensation for residential land, houses and perennials, as well as relocation, severe impact costs already provided to these 3 HHs in December 2018.

2) During the contracting process of the Bakurtsikhe-Gurjaani bypass road impact on 203 land plots (already included in original RAP and accordingly compensated) was changed (increased) and 25 new land plots (25 HH, 1,218 sq.m under impact), due to the changes of original design (contraction of additional underpasses and interchange), are now under impact of ROW.

3) Three block houses - 34 flats (33 HH) located between km 0.0 -km 1.0 are also under the impact. According to the decision issued by Levan Samkharauli National Forensics Bureau in April 4, 2019, the population living in these block houses, due to the civil works, will be in worse condition as they were before project started, so RD's decision is to relocate these HHs, the following compensation approach was evaluated: to compensate the full replacement value, namely- the minimum living space of apartments is 40 sq.m, Each HH will be provided with amount of money sufficient to build new private house with a similar living space, or if it is HH decision, to purchase new house or apartment. In addition, 34 land plots will be also included in compensation list.

19. This RAP Addendum covers the additional impacts described above. The Addendum includes description of impacts and inventory of losses and entitlements in accordance with eligibility and entitlement matrix approved with the original RAP (dated October 2015). The methodology and criteria of valuation are the same as for the original RAP. The valuation for the present Addendum has been conducted for land parcels in March 2019, for block houses/34 flats in November 2019, and for 3 HH in November 2018. With this Addendum the Bakurtsikhe-Gurjaani bypass road will involve the physical displacement of a combined total of 36 households.

20. This RAP Addendum meets the requirements of the relevant laws of Georgia, the WB Policy OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and the requirements of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework document SLRP III<sup>1</sup>. The Addendum to resettlement plan has been developed based on the results of:

- (a) detailed measurement works;
- (b) the property evaluation / field and documentary study and inventory of affected areas;
- (c) Individual and Public consultations with APs.

21. Total land area to be acquired is 53 865 sq. m of land from 266 plots. In terms of tenure the affected land plots are distributed in accordance with the following categories:

**Category 1.** 266 private land plots with full registration (53,865 sq. m);

**Category 2.** 0 private rightfully owned unregistered plots (0 sq. m);

~~**Category 3.** 0 state owned plots illegally occupied by private users (0 sq. m);~~

**Category 4.** 0 state owned unused land plots of 0 sq. m.

22. 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.

23. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date as set for this project on the day of the finalization of the AP Census for RAP Addendum which is 30 November 2019.

24. During the Public Consultation held on **18 December 2019**, each affected person was given the contact information of Project Manager for inquiry within 10 days corrections/amendments of the data obtained during the survey, measurement and valuation process.



## The Impact Corridor

25. The route starts at the junction of the Tbilisi – Bakurtsikhe – Lagodekhi road and the Bakurtsikhe – Telavi – Akhmeta road and runs north-eastward from there for two kilometers. The route underpasses the existing disused railway line near Km 2 before turning ninety degrees to run north-westward parallel to the route of the existing road and disused railway line. In the vicinity of this curve the alignment is currently not traversable. Thereafter, the route runs parallel to the railway line for approximately 6 km before turning away from the railway alignment to run approximately 1 km northwards, loops around and through a built-up area, and continues north-westward to a major river crossing point at Km 13.7. There are three sections of obstruction in this built-up area (Km 0.0-2.0, 9.5 to 10), two caused by buildings and the other by different miscellaneous structures. There is further obstruction by buildings at Km 13.2 before the river crossing. The route continues for a kilometer after the river crossing, then converges with the existing Akhmeta-Telavi-Bakurtsikhe road and disused railway line, at Km 14.6.
26. The route traverses agricultural land except for the built-up areas noted. There is intensive vineyard cultivation on much of the agricultural land. The route is crossed by numerous minor roads running along a south-west to north-east axis, as well as several watercourses on the same axis (discharging to the north-east).
27. The general road cross section that shall be adopted is as follows:
- Number of lanes: 2
  - Lane width: 3.50 m
  - Carriageway width: 7.00 m
  - Width of paved shoulder: 0.50 m
  - Width of unpaved shoulder: 2.00 m
  - Total road width: 12.00 m
28. Also, the project envisages arrangement of 7 bridge crossings, including 1 railway bridge, 14 underpasses, pipes, abutments, shore protection and regulatory structures.
29. The designed horizontal alignment shall be a smooth flowing alignment that matches the existing right of way as closely as possible. Horizontal and vertical curves shall be designed to comply with the Georgian geometric standards, for a design speed of 80 km/h.
30. Along the project road there are intersections with certain minor roads. These side road connections are dealt with by intersections, both grade separated and at grade.

### 1.2 RAP Preparation

31. The original Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared by Consultant, Roughton International Ltd, for RDMRDI. The present RAP Addendum is prepared by Roads Department Social Safeguard Consultant. It meets the requirements of the relevant laws of Georgia, the World Bank and OP 4.12 Regulations and Resettlement Policy Framework of SLRPIII provided by RDMRDI: (<http://www.georoad.ge/uploads/files/SLRP%20III%20RPF51.pdf>)
32. This Resettlement Plan has been developed based on the results of:

(a) detailed measurement works;

- (b) the property evaluation / field and documentary study and inventory of impacted areas;
- (c) Individual and Public Consultation Meetings.

33. The process of development of this RAP Addendum included intensive consultations with all stakeholders conducted on **December 14, 2018 and December 18, 2019** in the Gurjaani/Bakurtsikhe districts, and individual consultations conducted in period September -December 2019.
34. Before disbursement of the compensation funds to the APs as per the RAP Addendum, it is necessary to recognize the legalized property rights and to complete the registration process as well as to ensure that all APs have signed the sale and purchase agreements, thus giving evidence that they agree with the amount of the compensation. If the AP does not sign a contract, the case will be referred to the competent court for expropriation proceedings, which will be implemented after the deposit of the compensation funds in special accounts. Escrow accounts will be opened also for those APs who are not in place and cannot be found. If RD could not find those AP's a special announcement will be published in local newspaper and posted in the Gamgeoba (local municipality) office, or special letter will be sent to those Aps to their official address in Georgia. By this announcement the AP's will be given 3 month period for response (assuming that they can be outside of Georgia).
35. After being approved by the World Bank and the Government of Georgia the sole responsibility for its implementation shall be borne by the Roads Department. This RAP can be updated/amended from time to time, as needed, only in agreement between the WB and the Roads Department.

## 2. CENSUS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 2.1 Introduction

36. The impact assessment reflects the land, buildings, plants and other property losses for Bakurtsikhe-Gurjaani bypass road project. All losses and damages were recorded and assessed in the alienation strip specified by the project engineering design consultant.

Digital cadastral maps were collected through the National Agency of Public Registry. The road outline design was applied on the digital cadastral maps and the detailed land surveys have been made using DGPS on the site, aimed at identifying the affected land, specifying their cadastral data.

### General classification of affected land

37. The land costs and compensation categories within the project area are determined by the land use factor. Figures on Land impacts are provided in accordance with the land classification and legal categories that are relevant to determine compensation rates and amounts due to their use modalities.
38. The aggregated figures for the land parcels of different categories are given below in Table 2.1. and Table 2.2.

Table 2.1: Type of Land Ownership

Compensable Land			
1	Category 1. Private registered plots (Legalized)	No	266
		Sq. m	53 865
2	Category 2. Private rightfully owned unregistered plots (Legalizable)	No	0
		Sq. m	-
		No	0

	<b>Sub-total compensable land</b>	Sq. m	-
<b>Non- Compensable Land</b>			
3	<b>Category 3.</b> State Owned Illegally Occupied by Private Users (Non Legalizable)	No	0
		Sq. m	-
4	<b>Category 4.</b> State Owned Not Used by Private Users	No	0
		Sq. m	-
	<b>Sub-total non compensable land</b>	No	0
		Sq. m	-
	<b>Total</b>	No	266
		Sq. m	53 865

**Table 2.2: Type of Land Use**

#	Impact		Unit	
<b>Compensable Land</b>				
1	<b>Type 1a.</b> Private agricultural land	Private agricultural land (legalized) (3.5 Gel under original RAP valuation)	No	163
			Sq. m	22625
2	<b>Type 1b.</b> Private agricultural Land	Private agricultural land (legalized) (5.25 Gel under updated valuation in March 2019)	No	28
			Sq. m	2 111
3	<b>Type 2a.</b> Private non-agricultural residential land	Private land (legalized) used for residential purposes (5.61 Gel under original RAP valuation)	No	4
			Sq. m	3 301
3	<b>Type 2c.</b> Private non-agricultural residential land	Private land (legalized) used for residential purposes (14.25 Gel under updated valuation in November 2019 for 34 households in apartment buildings)	No	34
			Sq. m	13 600
4	<b>Type 2b.</b> Private non- agricultural residential land	Private land (legalized) used for residential purposes (6.0 Gel under updated valuation in November 2018 for hh in 3 stand-alone houses)	No	4
			Sq. m	120
5	<b>Type 3a.</b> Private non-agricultural commercial land	Private land (legalized) used for commercial purposes (10.5 Gel under original RAP valuation)	No	25
			Sq. m	11 164
6	<b>Type 3b.</b> Private non-agricultural commercial land	Private land (legalized) used for commercial purposes (15.0 Gel under updated valuation in March 2019)	No	8
			Sq. m	944
	<b>Sub-Total Compensable</b>		No	266
			Sq. m	53 865
7	<b>Type 4.</b> State owned agricultural land illegally used by private users	State owned illegally occupied by private users for agricultural purposes	No	0
			Sq. m	-
8	<b>Type 5.</b> State owned land illegally used by private users as residential	State owned illegally occupied by private users for residential purposes	No	0
			Sq. m	-
			No	0

9	Type 6. State owned land	State owned not occupied by private users	Sq. m	-
	Sub-total non-compensable land		No	0
			Sq. m	-
	Total		No	266
			Sq. m	53 865

### 2.1.1. Impact on Crops

Crop compensation will be paid to all APs in cash at full market rate. The major crops found in the project route are potato, beans, and corn. The detail on crop compensation is described in Table 2.3.

**Table 2.3 Impact on Affected Crops**

Crop	Number of Land Plots	Area sq.m	Compensation for crops harvested on 1 sq.m GEL/sq.m	Total Crop Compensation
Potato	2	163	1.56	254.28
Beans	11	1 503.5	0.4	601.4
Corn	3	222	0.7	155.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1 888.5</b>		<b>1011.08</b>

### 2.1.2 Impact on Trees

39. This RAP Addendum affects **2,868** fruitful perennials (fruit trees and vineyards). The main impact falls on grapes (2477 root) and peach (190 trees). The project impact on perennial species by age groups is shown in the table below. Only fruit trees are considered having economic value. Wood from timber trees is provided to the owners for internal use, not for sale

**Table 2.4: Affected fruitful perennials**

Species of fruits	Age groups						Total
	5-	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25+	
Apple	3	1	4	2	0	0	10
Peach	26	56	0	108	0	0	190
Plum/prune/cherry plum	11	21	0	1	1	0	34
Cherry/sweet cherry/dogberry	8	10	18	0	3	1	40
Almonds	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Quince	0	0	0	0	0	0	0













Fig. 2 Project affected houses and 34 Flats from 3 apartment buildings

41. In the process of preparation of this RAP Addendum all affected buildings were thoroughly surveyed. The following table shows the quantities of buildings/structures of different type:

**Table 2.5: Impact on Buildings/Structures**

Type of building/structure	Q-ty
Residential houses	3
Auxiliary civil structures	8
Flats	34
Production/commercial facilities	0
Fence	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>

#### **2.1.4 Relocation Needs and Strategy**

42. Gurjaani-Bakurtsikhe bypass road project requires relocation additionally of 3 stand-alone houses (Fig 2 above) and 34 flats in 3 apartment buildings (Cadastral information is presented in figure 2) owned by 36 households. Impacts will be compensated in cash at full replacement costs free of depreciation and transaction costs.

Additionally, affected families will receive allowance covering transport expenses for relocation.

### 2.1.5 Business Impacts

43. No impact on individual Businesses (land, fence, non-operating/operating facilities, etc.) is observed in this RAP Addendum. Therefore, in frames of the project no impact on the profit of businesses and their employees' wages is expected.

### 2.1.6 Impact on Employment and Agricultural Tenants

44. According the RAP Addendum road construction will not affect any employees or agricultural tenants.

### 2.1.7 Impact on Common Property Resources

45. According the RAP Addendum road construction will not affect any community or public property.

### 2.1.8 Severely Affected and Vulnerable Households

46. Based on the inventory study carried out for the RAP Addendum there are 36 severely impacts households – the 36 households that are subject to physical resettlement.

47. Affected households were screened against the vulnerability criteria in RAP: female headed household, the elderly (pension aged) person headed household, household with disabled person and household below the poverty line (registered by the social service agency). In the frames of the project a vulnerable household is the one which meets at least one of the above criteria. Based on these criteria it was observed that there are no vulnerable households among the AHs included in the RAP Addendum section.

### 2.1.9 Summary of Impacts

A summary of the project impact is represented in the following table:

**Table E-1. Summary of the project impact**

#	Impact	Unit	Q-ty
1.	<b>Total Land parcels affected</b>		266
2.	<b>Total land Area under impact</b>	Sq. m	524 569
3.	<b>Total land area to be acquired</b>	Sq. m	53 865
3.	<b>Category 1.</b> Private registered plots (Legalized)		266
		Sq. m	53 865
4.	<b>Category 2.</b> Private rightfully owned unregistered plots (legalizable)		0
		Sq. m	0
5.	<b>Category 3.</b> State Owned Plots Illegally Occupied by Private Users (Non legalizable)		
		Sq. m	0
6.	<b>Category 4.</b> State Owned Plots Not Used by Private Users		0
		Sq. m	0
7.	<b>Type 1a.</b> Private agricultural land (3.5 Gel, according the valuation prepared for original RAP)		163
		Sq. m	22 625

8.	<b>Type 1b.</b> Private agricultural land (5.25 Gel, according the valuation conducted in 2019)		28
		Sq. m	2 111
9.	<b>Type 2a.</b> Private non-agricultural residential land (5.61 Gel, according the valuation prepared for original RAP)		4
		Sq. m	3 301
10.	<b>Type 2b.</b> Private non-agricultural residential land (6.0 Gel according the valuation conducted in Mar 2019)		4
		Sq. m	120
11.	<b>Type 2c.</b> Private non-agricultural residential land (14.25 Gel, according the valuation for 34 households in apartment buildings conducted in Nov 2019)		34
		Sq. m	13 600
12.	<b>Type 3a.</b> Private non-agricultural commercial land (10.5 Gel, according the valuation prepared for original RAP )		25
		Sq. m	11 164
13.	<b>Type 3b.</b> Private non-agricultural commercial land (15.0 Gel, according the valuation conducted in Mar 2019)		8
		Sq. m	944
14.	<b>Type 4.</b> State owned land illegally used by users		0
		Sq. m	0
15	<b>Type 5.</b> State owned land not used by private users		0
		Sq. m	0
16.	Arable land for expected crop		1 888.5
17.	Affected fruit Trees	No	2868
18.	Residential buildings (stand-alone houses)		3
19.	Flats in 3 block houses		34
20.	Commercial buildings	No	0
21.	Fences	m	345.80
22.	Severely Affected Households (e.g. losing more than 10% of land)	No	36
23.	Vulnerable Households	No	0
24.	Resettled households	No	36
25.	AH with registered plots	No	212
26.	AH with legalizable plots	No	0
27.	AH illegally using State owned land	No	0
28.	AH with agricultural land plots	No	156
29.	AH with residential land plots (out of which 3 HH were physically displaced)	No	7
30.	AH with commercial land plots	No	22
31.	Total AH	No	212
32.	Total Affected Persons	No	869
33.	Total Affected persons by physical displacement	No	147
34.	Total Affected business (only loss of material assets)	No	0

### **3. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION**

In the process of preparation of Addendum to the RAP the census of affected households was not carried out. Socio-economic situation of 95% HH impacted by this Addendum to the RAP already described in original RAP.

### **4. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK**

This Chapter is described in the original RAP, prepared and approved for Bakurtsikhe-Gurjaani road section.

### **5. COMPENSATION ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS**

This Chapter is described in the original RAP, prepared and approved for Bakurtsikhe-Gurjaani road section. The eligibility and entitlement matrix (see Table E-2) identical to the matrix of the original RAP, applies to this RAP Addendum.

### **6. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

This Chapter is described in the original RAP, prepared and approved for Bakurtsikhe-Gurjaani road section.

### **7. PUBLIC CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DOCUMENTS DISCLOSURE**

48. Concerned officials of center, district/Sakrebulo, municipalities and villages/Sakrebulo have been informed about the Project, and their assistance was solicited to conduct the inventory of affected assets and the Census of APs and the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS). Also, prior to the finalization of the RAP Addendum and its submission to Project authorities, the APs were thoroughly informed on the results of the Census and DMS, as well as about entitlements, compensation units and packages, GRM procedures their preferences on compensation or other resettlement assistance were taken into account during the valuation approach developing process. The processes and mechanisms ensuring the active involvement of APs was detailed (see appendix 1 with date, list of participants, and minutes of consultation meetings).
49. This RAP Addendum will be disclosed in Georgian and English on the RDMRDI website and at RDMRDI head office. It will also be disclosed in Georgian at the Gurjaani municipality office. The English version will be disclosed on the WB website prior to the RAP implementation. A pamphlet in Georgian, summarizing compensation eligibility and entitlement provisions, has been sent to all AP/AHs before the initiation of the compensation/rehabilitation process and before starting of a new stage of construction works. The consultation process will be continued throughout the civil works and the road operational period.
50. In the process of preparation of RAP Addendum, public consultations with the AH were held, on 14 December 2018 and 18 December 2019 at which issues related to the Gurjaani bypass road project were addressed.
51. A total of 40 persons took part in the public consultations meetings. Individual consultations were provided additionally to AHs with agricultural impact. These HHs also have been covered by the original RAP consultations.
52. At the meetings the public representatives were informed about the main features of the engineering design of the project, the basic principles of land acquisition and valuation approach, they also received answers to

their questions.

53. Consultations with APs have been also conducted individually during the field survey works on their land plots.

## 8. COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCES

A grievance mechanism procedure and resolution process is described in original RAP and will apply to the present RAP Addendum as well.

54. During the civil works 36 AH, whose residential houses/flats are not directly affected by the project, claimed, that, project RoW will block the house entrances for 2 houses, vibration will also damage one private and three block houses. Take into consideration the fact, that according grievances, AH will be in worse situation as they were before project started, the project team came to the decision to undertake resettlement for these households, hence the present RAP Addendum. The information about grievance redress mechanism is available for all impacted HHs: the newly affected HHs were informed during the public consultation meeting and individual meeting with project manager, also this information is available for already impacted HHs -in addition to public consultations GRM contact information is posted at the information desk in construction camp site and in municipality building.

## 9. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

55. The time schedule for the implementation of this RAP Addendum has been prepared by the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure Ministry in consultation with the Roads Department. All activities related to the RAP implementation have been planned so as to ensure payment of compensation before the relocation and beginning of construction operations.

56. The legal status of the project affected land was determined as a result of the activity related to the acquisition and resettlement study and through searching the ownership certificates. In frames of this research the land owners having the documents certifying the title of the land to be purchased, and those without such documents, but subject to legalization were identified.

57. This RAP Addendum is final Draft. The tasks of land acquisition and resettlement plan are divided as follows:

- Final preparation, that includes the approval of the RAP Addendum by World Bank, completion of public consultations and disclosure in English and Georgian languages;
- The RAP Addendum implementation, that includes the finalization of the agreements, claiming corresponding compensation, payment of allowances and compensations, and completion of resettlement;
- Implementation assessment. Assessment of the resettlement and compensation process in accordance with RAP and principles of World Bank OP 4.12. Preparation and approval by World Bank of RAP Completion Report.

Public consultations, internal monitoring and grievance will be conducted periodically during the project.

58. At the same time, the main stages of the RAP implementation are:

- approval of land acquisition and resettlement plan;
- signing agreements;
- completion of resettlement activities and approval of RAP Completion Report;
- notification on the consent of the beginning of construction operations;

59. Further evaluation of the RAP implementation will be carried out upon completion of the activity provided by this plan and RAP Completion Report will be prepared.

60. The Resettlement Administration of the RDMRD will establish appropriate institutions, the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Commission, the working group/LAR team, the grievance commission, other necessary

units.

61. The implementation timetable is given in the following table.

**Table 9.1: Implementation Timetable**

Events	Months																			
	1				2				3				4				5			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Completion of RAP preparation																				
Public consultations/ongoing engagement's																				
RAP review and approval																				
RAP disclosure																				
Construction contract																				
RAP budget allocation																				
Assets acquisition																				
Transfer to the accounts of PAPs																				
Depositing in special cases																				
Grievance																				
Relocation of PAPs																				
Internal monitoring																				
External monitoring																				
Start of construction operations																				

Construction works will start after completion of RAP implementation, including successful compensation and resettlement of PAPs, preparation and World Bank approval of RAP Completion Report. The construction company, as per its contract and ESMP, has the obligation to compensate any unforeseen, accidental, or temporary damage/loss to PAPs that may occur in the course of construction works.

62. Further evaluation of implementation will be made a year after the RAP Addendum implementation.

## 10 COSTS AND BUDGET

63. The tentative costs of the RAP implementation is the total of the due compensation and benefits costs, the administrative costs and contingencies. The implementation administrative expenses include the administrative expenses related to the implementation of the Resettlement Plan. The contingencies (10% of total value) are also included in the budget to take account of changes in the costs in the negotiation phase.

64. In case of the actual costs required to implement this RAP Addendum exceed the estimated budget, the Roads Department shall timely ensure the attraction of extra funds. The Roads Department in coordination with the Ministry of Finance will be responsible for taking into account of the resettlement plan costs when drawing up the annual budget in advance.

65. Below are given the estimates related to the expenses of the different types of resettlement plan by both the entitlement and compensation rates.

### 10.1. Land Compensation

66. The amount of compensation for the land was established in consideration of location of the affected areas (Gurjaani, Bakurtsikhe Municipality, the designed road route). The land is divided into three types: agricultural, residential plots and industrial/commercial land. The following table shows the amount of land compensation.

**Table 10.1: Land compensation**

	Types of land under compensation	Compensated area (sq. m)	Compensation rate (GEL/sq. m)	Compensation (GEL)
1	Type 1a. Private agricultural land	22625	3.5	79,187.5
2	Type 1b. Private agricultural land	2 111	5.25	1,1082.75
3	Type 2a. Private non-agricultural residential land	3 301	5.61	18,519
4	Type 2b. Private non-agricultural residential land	120	6.0	720
5	Type 2c. Private non-agricultural residential land	13 600	14.25	193,800
6	Type 3a. Private non-agricultural commercial land	11 164	10.5	117,222
7	Type 3b. Private non-agricultural commercial land	944	15.0	14,160
	<b>Total land compensation</b>			434,691.25

### 10.2 Buildings and Structures Compensation

67. The compensation for buildings and structures is calculated on the basis of current value of the materials, construction operations and other costs required for construction of similar buildings less the depreciation. The buildings are evaluated individually and the amount of their compensation rate is given in the technical appendix. The following table shows the aggregate amount of compensation for buildings and structures.

**Table 10.2: Compensation for buildings/structures**

Type	Quantity	Compensation (GEL)
Residential houses	3	471,910



Auxiliary household facilities	10	23,780
Vineyard Poles with wire	-	267,814.6
Block houses Flats	34	3,102,398.70
Fences	20	4,486.84
<b>Total buildings and structures compensation</b>		<b>3,870,390.14</b>

### 10.3 Perennial plants compensation

68. The compensation amount for fruit-bearing perennials was calculated according to the compensation rates and quantity of affected trees established on the basis of the inventory performed in the frames of preparation of the RAP Addendum, the total number of affected trees including grapes are 2868, the total cost is

Table 10.3: Compensation for Fruit-bearing perennials

Species of fruits	Age groups						Total
	5-	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25+	
Apple	3	1	4	2	0	0	10
Peach	26	56	0	108	0	0	190
Plum/prune/cherry plum	11	21	0	1	1	0	34
Cherry/sweet cherry/dogberry	8	10	18	0	3	1	40
Almonds	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Quince	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pear	3	0	0	0	1	0	4
Fig	0	8	0	3	5	0	16
Persimmon	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Walnuts	6	11	13	0	0	7	37
Hazelnuts	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
Grapes (white)	90	59	23	847	50	434	1503
Grapes (black)	93	38	421	348	20	55	974
Peach/apricots	1	0	0	5	0	5	11
Pomegranate	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Bladder-nut (Johnjoli)	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Mulberry	0	1	5	0	0	1	7
Water Dewberry	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
Other*	3	5	5	0	1	0	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>1314</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>2868</b>

<b>Total Compensation (Gel)</b>	<b>23 656</b>	<b>25195</b>	<b>27,670</b>	<b>52,048</b>	<b>13,888</b>	<b>27 190</b>	<b>169,647</b>
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\* Acacia, Capers, Bay leaves, Olives, Medlar, Mushmala, Kiwi, Feijoa

Species	Age group						Total (GEL)
	5-	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25+	
Apple	1470	3100	5000	800	320	80	<b>10770</b>
Pear	225	1530	3600	1800	520	1560	<b>9235</b>
Plum/prune/cherry plum	5778	18760	18850	4025	1210	550	<b>49173</b>
Sweet cherry/cherry/dogberry	7486	9040	4960	420	248	310	<b>22464</b>
Apple-quince	273	735	480	240	360	120	<b>2208</b>
Figs	1440	3430	5460	2240	490	980	<b>14040</b>
Persimmons	0	1750	560	700	280	420	<b>3710</b>
Walnuts	6125	11500	35100	38000	12000	33200	<b>135925</b>
Hazelnuts	560	832	2520	208	0	0	<b>4120</b>
Grapes (white)	66486	34080	135450	115080	43050	284625	<b>678771</b>

#### 10.4 Business interruption compensation

69. No business interruption takes place in frames of this project. Consequently, no compensation for the lost profit of businesses and loss of salaries of persons employed thereof is not provided by this resettlement plan.

#### 10.5 Crops compensation

	Crop	Number of Land Plots	Area sq.m	Compensation for crops harvested on 1 sq.m GEL/sq.m	Total Crop Compensation
10.6	Potato	2	163	1.56	254.28
	Beans	11	1 503.5	0.4	601.4
	Corn	3	222	0.7	155.4

<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1 888.5</b>		<b>1 011.08</b>
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### Allowances

70. The Addendum to the resettlement action plan stipulates issuance of the following allowances:

#### 10.7 Severe impact (3-month minimum subsistence income for a family of 5 members)

#### 10.8 Relocation/replacement (3-month minimum subsistence income for a family of 5 members)

#### 10.9 Vulnerability (3-month minimum subsistence income for a family of 5 members)

According to official data, the living wage for a family of 5 members for this resettlement plan was considered at 389.80 GEL.

(November, 2019 <https://www.geostat.ge/ka/modules/categories/49/saarsebo-minimumi>); therefore, 389.8 X 3 months equals GEL. The allowance for the severe impact and relocation is - 310.1 X 3 months equals 1 169.4 GEL

71. The following tables present the allowance amounts:

**Table 10.5: Amounts of allowances**

	Severely affected area (sq. m)	Compensation rate (GEL/sq. m)	Compensation (GEL)
Severe impact	36	1 169.4	73 672.2
	Number of families	Compensation rate (GEL/sq. m)	Compensation (GEL)
Relocation/replacement	36	1 169.4	73 672.2
Vulnerability	0		0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>72</b>		<b>147 344.4</b>
<b>Total allowances</b>			<b>147 344.4</b>

#### 10.10 Administrative costs

72. The original RAP budget already provided a certain amount for external monitoring and minor administrative expenses.

#### 10.11 Aggregated budget

73. The aggregate budget of this resettlement plan amounts to **5,085,392.26 GEL** and is presented in the following table:

N	Budgetary item	Amount (GEL)	Amount(USD)
	Compensations		
1	Land compensation	<b>434,691.25</b>	

2	Buildings and structures compensation	3,870,390.14	
3	Fruit-trees compensation	169,647	
4	Crops compensation	1 011.08	
	<b>Total compensations</b>	<b>4 475 739.47</b>	
	<b>Allowances</b>		
5	Severe impact allowance	73 672.2	
6	Replacement/relocation allowance	73 672.2	
7	Vulnerable allowance	0	
	<b>Total allowances</b>	<b>147 344.4</b>	
	<b>Total resettlement plan costs</b>		
	<b>Administrative costs</b>		
8	External monitoring agency	0	
9	Minor administrative costs	0	
10	Legalization and Registration fees	0	
	<b>Total administrative costs</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
	<b>Total costs</b>	<b>4,623,083.87</b>	
	<b>Contingency (10%)</b>	<b>462,308.39</b>	
	<b>Gross total</b>	<b>5,085,392.26</b>	<b>1,753,583.54</b>

All funds provided for by the Resettlement Plan, which are needed for compensation and allowances, will be allocated by the Government of Georgia. The Roads Department of the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure of Georgia provides the distribution of funds allocated for the implementation of the resettlement plan.

## 11. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

This Chapter is described in the original RAP, prepared and approved for Bakurtsikhe-Gurjaani road

# Appendixes

## Appendix 1

### Public Consultations MINUTES Of public consultation meeting on Resettlement Action Plan Conducted in village Bakurtsikhe

18, December 2019

Bakurtsikhe Municipal Building

**Chairman of meeting** – Mariam Begiashvili Social Safeguards Consultant at the Roads Department of Georgia

**Secretary of meeting** – Dimitri Lomidze , resettlement specialist RD.

**Speakers:** Mariam Begiashvili, Akaki Mshvidobadze, Mikheil Ujmajuridze.

The information about public consultation meeting was provided to each AP by phone calls and also special information note was placed on information desk in Municipal Building, in Bakurtsikhe. More than 30 HHs attended this meeting, also 3 HHs informed by project manager Dimitro Lomidze about the physical resettlement need and approach in Tbilisi RD office individually, 25 owners of newly affected land parcels also consulted individually by project manager. The goal of the public discussion was to inform the local community in Bakurtsikhe village about the purpose of the Physical Resettlement of three block houses, namely, how the approach of full replacement and budget was elaborated and the expected timeline for resettlement. Local stakeholders had possibility to ask questions and express their opinion during the public discussion, so that their comments could have been considered in the final version of LRP. More then 200 owners of already impacted land parcels also were informed about the additional impacts individually.

Concluding the presentation, the panel was opened to the question-answer session. The table below describes the results of Question-Answer Session.

The discussion topics	The participants' opinions, remarks and proposals
Please describe the new valuation approach, is this approach elaborated according our previous concerns?	RD's decision is to relocate 34 flats (33 HHs), the following compensation approach was evaluated: to compensate the full replacement value for each flat, namely, each HH will be provided with amount of money to build new private house with a similar living space (the minimum living space of apartments is 40 sq.m.) In addition, 34 land plots will be also included in compensation list and 5700 Gel will be paid additionally to each flat owner. Each flat owner also has a choice to purchase a private flat or house in any part of the region.
Do we receive an amount for relocation of our property/belongings?	Yes, relocation severe impact amount will be provided for 33 HHs and 3 houses.

<p>How much time do we have to find new houses/flats?</p>	<p>The certain term is not selected, approximately 2 month or other reasonable term to find the appropriate house.</p>
<p>In case of any disagreement of claim during the resettlement implementation process from our side to whom we can call and raise the issue?</p>	<p>The information about grievance redress mechanism and any relevant information you can ask to project manager Dimitri Lomidze, almost all APs already consulted by him individually, during this process APs were informed about his contact number.</p>

Public consultation attendance log

ბაკურიძე გურჯაანის შემოღობვის განახლების სამუშაო გეგმის

საჯარო განხილვა

ჩატარების ადგილი: სოფ. მუხრანის

თარიღი: 18.12.2019

№	სახელი, გვარი	საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია (მისამართი, ტელეფონი და სხვა)	ხელმოწერა (არაქვენი წარმოდგენილი ინფორმაციის)
1	ვინა ზაქარაძე	551-53-60-57	მ. ვინა
2	ივანე ხუციშვილი	595-29-55-75	ი. ხუციშვილი
3	დავით ზანაძე	577-67-85-37	დ. ზანაძე
4	ვ. ჯანაძე	557-23-13-14	ვ. ჯანაძე
5	სევერინი ნანი	571-96-20-14	ს. სევერინი



ბავშვები გურჯაანის მუნიციპალიტეტის განსახლების სამსახურის ადგილის

საჯარო განხილვა

ჩაბარების ადგილი: სოფ. ზაფხულის

თარიღი: 18.12.2019

№	სახელი, გარი	საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია (მისამართი, ტელეფონი და სხვა)	ხელმოწერა (დაცვაში წარმოდგენილ ინფორმაციას)
6	სურგულაძე ივანე	599 39-09-28	
7	შაბაძე ნინო	59561-38-27	
8	ხაჩიძე ნინო	551-696595	
9	სამუხარიაძე ნინო	555-423230	
10	<del>სამუხარიაძე ნინო</del>	<del>599-39-94 52</del>	<del></del>
11	ნა. ჯიბუაძე	551 906644	

ბავშვები გურჯაანის მუნიციპალიტეტის განსახლების სამსახურის ადგილის

საჯარო განხილვა

ჩაბარების ადგილი: სოფ. ზაფხულის

თარიღი: 18.12.2019

№	სახელი, გარი	საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია (მისამართი, ტელეფონი და სხვა)	ხელმოწერა (დაცვაში წარმოდგენილ ინფორმაციას)
12	ხაჩიძე ნინო	599-566-379.	
13	სამუხარიაძე ნინო	599 99 68 40	
14	ხაჩიძე ნინო	555-96-44-12	
15	ხაჩიძე ნინო	598-97-49-20	
16	სამუხარიაძე ნინო	551 15 05 22	
17	ხაჩიძე ნინო	598-95-26-60	
18	ხაჩიძე ნინო	599-34-42-73	

ბაკურციხე-გურჯაანის მუნიციპალიტეტის განსახლების სამსახურის ვეგების

საჯარო განხილვა

ნატარების ადგილი: *სოფ. ბეჭეთის*

თარიღი: *18.12.2019*

№	სახელი, გვარი	საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია (მისამართი, ტელეფონი და სხვა)	ხელმოწერა (სადაცაა წამოადგენი ინფორმაცია)
19	<i>ვახუშტაძე იმედი</i>	<i>ქ. რიკია</i>	<i>595.01-43-18</i>
20	<i>ვახუშტაძე იმედი</i>	<i>ს. ხეივანი</i>	<i>571 96 20 11</i>
21	<i>ვახუშტაძე იმედი</i>	<i>ს. ხეივანი</i>	<i>551-97-01-02</i>
22	<i>თაბაძე დავით</i>	<i>თ. ბეჭეთის</i>	<i>579-06-26-30</i>
23	<i>სამაგალიძე ნიკოლოზ</i>	<i>ს. ხეივანი</i>	<i>551-13-87-37</i>

ბაკურციხე-გურჯაანის მუნიციპალიტეტის განსახლების სამსახურის ვეგების

საჯარო განხილვა

ნატარების ადგილი: *სოფ. ბეჭეთის*

თარიღი: *18.12.2019*

№	სახელი, გვარი	საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია (მისამართი, ტელეფონი და სხვა)	ხელმოწერა (სადაცაა წამოადგენი ინფორმაცია)
24	<i>სოსელიანი თამაზ</i>	<i>17903 599 29-62-27</i>	<i>[ხელმოწერა]</i>
25	<i>მამუკაძე დავით</i>	<i>599 278057</i>	<i>[ხელმოწერა]</i>
26	<i>სახელიანი სოსელიანი</i>	<i>591 34-27-74</i>	<i>[ხელმოწერა]</i>
27	<i>ვახუშტაძე დავით</i>	<i>598 4109 96</i>	<i>[ხელმოწერა]</i>
28	<i>სოსელიანი დავით</i>	<i>555-33-90-35</i>	<i>[ხელმოწერა]</i>
29	<i>სოსელიანი დავით</i>	<i>551-16-56-71</i>	<i>[ხელმოწერა]</i>
30	<i>სოსელიანი დავით</i>	<i>598 99 98 26</i>	

## Appendix 2

### MINUTES Of Individual consultation meeting on Resettlement Action Plan Conducted in RD's office

14, December 2018

Tbilisi, Kazbegi Ave 12.

**Chairman of meeting** – Mariam Begiashvili Social Safeguards Consultant at the Roads Department of Georgia

**Speakers:** Mariam Begiashvili, Nino Mtsuravishvili, Mikheil Ujmajuridze.

The goal of these individual discussions was to inform the owners of 3 houses living in Bakurtsikhe village about the valuation methodology and costs for Houses, land and Perennials. For 3 house owners and their family members the offered amount was sufficient and they signed sales and compensation agreements.

The minutes of individual meetings with 3 house owners are attached below:

Ֆինանսական տվյալներ

14.12.2018 ①

Հանձնարարական քաղաքացիական (այնպիսիքով 1/17 Թուրքիա)

Տրամադրված ֆինանսական օգնություն

Ֆինանսական օգնություն:

Երկրորդ	Մարտ	Մարտի 2018 թվականի օգնություն
Տրամադրված	Տրամադրված	7525710000
Տրամադրված	Տրամադրված	3330000000

Տրամադրված : Երկրորդ օգնություն

Տրամադրված : Երկրորդ օգնություն

Տրամադրված 7525710000 շահույթ ամբողջական օգնություն

Տրամադրված 3330000000 շահույթ ամբողջական օգնություն

Ընդամենը 10855710000 շահույթ ամբողջական օգնություն

Տրամադրված 7525710000 շահույթ ամբողջական օգնություն

Տրամադրված 3330000000 շահույթ ամբողջական օգնություն

Տրամադրված 7525710000 շահույթ ամբողջական օգնություն

Տրամադրված 3330000000 շահույթ ամբողջական օգնություն

Տրամադրված 7525710000 շահույթ ամբողջական օգնություն

Տրամադրված 3330000000 շահույթ ամբողջական օգնություն

Տրամադրված : 7525710000  
14.12.18

Գործընթացի միջին

14.12.2018

Ներդրումները մեծապես կախված են  
մեզից: Գործընթացը:

Գործընթացի շարունակումը: Երբեք չպետք է  
մոռնալ ծրագրերի մասին

Մեզից էլ մեծապես կախված է:

Գործընթացը: Երբեք չպետք է մոռնալ:

Գործընթացը: Երբեք չպետք է մոռնալ:

Երբեք չպետք է մոռնալ ծրագրերի մասին

Երբեք չպետք է մոռնալ ծրագրերի մասին

Երբեք չպետք է մոռնալ ծրագրերի մասին

Երբեք չպետք է մոռնալ ծրագրերի մասին

Երբեք չպետք է մոռնալ ծրագրերի մասին

Երբեք չպետք է մոռնալ ծրագրերի մասին

Երբեք չպետք է մոռնալ ծրագրերի մասին

Երբեք չպետք է մոռնալ ծրագրերի մասին

Երբեք չպետք է մոռնալ ծրագրերի մասին

Երբեք չպետք է մոռնալ ծրագրերի մասին  
14.12.18.



The Photos of the Meetings conducted in December 14, 2018.



