

Draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

Project Number - 43405-028
April 2024

3441-GEO: Urban Services Improvement Investment Program – Tranche 6

Construction of Water Supply and Wastewater Systems in Marneuli and Construction of
Collector in Bolnisi (MAR-01)

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Abbreviation

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
AU	Administrative Unit
CBO	Community Based Organization
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EMC	External Monitoring Consultant
GOG	Government of Georgia
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HQ	Head Quarters
IA	Implementing Agency
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IFI	International Financial Institution
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
IMPO	Investment Program Management Office
IP	Indigenous People
IVS	International Valuation Standards
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LLC	Limited Liability Company
MLARO	Municipality Land Acquisition and Resettlement Office
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MRDI	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure
NAPR	National Agency of Public Register
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PIU	Project Implementing Unit
PPTA	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
ROW	Right of Way
SES	Socio-economic survey
SPS	Safeguards Policy Statement
USIIP	Urban Services Improvement Investment Program
UWSCG	United Water Supply Company of Georgia
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation

Definition of Terms

Affected Person (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 are adversely affected by the project. It may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.
APs with no formal rights	Physical persons who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or state land without permission, permit or grant
Compensations	Payment in cash or in kind of the replacement cost of the acquired assets.
Cut-off-date	The start date of DMS, census of project affected persons
Detailed Measurement Survey	The detailed survey of projects affected land parcels and inventory of affected assets.
Encroachers	People who move into the Project area after the cut-off date and therefore are not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the Project.
Entitlement	A 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.
Inventory of losses	Pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of assets to be affected or lost as a result of the Project.
Replacement cost	Method of valuing assets to replace the loss at fair market value, or its nearest equivalent, plus any transitional and restoration costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration, title costs and any other applicable payments. Where national law does not meet this standard the replacement cost will be supplemented as necessary. 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, and transaction costs to be able to replace these assets, including taxes for land purchase and moving costs.
Resettlement	All measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts (full or partial, permanent or temporary, physical and/or economic) of the Project on AP's property and/or livelihood (resulting from involuntary acquisition of land, or involuntary

restrictions on land use or an access to parks and protected areas), including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation of the damaged/removed infrastructure and installations.

Resettlement Plan

All measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts (full or partial, permanent or temporary, physical and/or economic) of the Project on AP's property and/or livelihood (resulting from involuntary acquisition of land, or involuntary restrictions on land use or an access to parks and protected areas), including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation of the damaged/removed infrastructure and installations.

Servitude

Servitude - A legal right that permits the use of land or other immovable property owned by another, or imposes certain conditions on the use of this property, thereby limiting the owner's rights to some extent. Examples include the right to use a road, channel, or water on another's property.¹

Vulnerable Group

Particularly disadvantaged Households who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, Economic disadvantage, or social status may 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. These are; (i) female-headed households with and/or without dependents; (ii) disabled household heads; (iii) poor households as defined by the official poverty line; (iv) elderly households with no means of support; (v) households without security of tenure; (vi) cultural or ethnic minorities; and (vii) refugees or internally displaced people.

¹ Civil Code of Georgia, Article 247

Currency Equivalents

According to the exchange rate of April 01, 2024

Currency	–	Georgian LAR {ლ}
ლ 1.00	=	0. 0.3717 \$ {US Dollars}
\$1.00	=	{ 2.6897}

Source: National Bank of Georgia²

² <https://nbg.gov.ge/>

Executive Summary

1. The Urban Services Improvement Investment Program was developed as the Government's response to the lack of adequate and/or safe water supply, sewerage and sanitation in urban areas of Georgia. This is intended to optimize social and economic development in selected urban areas through improved urban water and sanitation services and is financed by the ADB through its Multitranches Financing Facility. The Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure is the Executing Agency and the United Water Supply Company of Georgia, LLC is the Implementing Agency of the Investment Program.
2. The Investment Program will improve infrastructure through the development, design and implementation of a series of subprojects, each providing improvements in a particular sector (water supply and/or sewerage) in one town. Subprojects will rehabilitate existing infrastructure and/or create new and expanded infrastructure to meet the present and future demand. Water supply improvements will include source augmentation and head works, pumping systems, treatment facilities, transmission and distribution network; and, sewerage improvement works will include sewer network, pumping stations, main collectors and wastewater treatment plants.
3. "The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan" is developed to meet the safeguard policy requirements of Asian Development Bank (ADB SPS 2009) and comply with the active legislation of Georgia. The LARP sets out project goals and project implementation schedule, census and socio-economic survey, inventory of project affected asset, cut-off date and eligibility criteria for project affected persons (APs), legal framework and institutional involvement, mitigating measures meant for the project affected persons in order to preserve the livelihoods and living standards of APs. This LARP is based on the detailed design and finalized pipeline routes.
4. The facilities that are to be constructed under MAR 01 project include:³
 - a. Pumping station in Kolagiri with 4 pump sets each of 1036 cum/hour at 120 m head and other associated electromechanical equipment;
 - b. City Reservoir (2*3000 cum) with supply and installation of electrical and mechanical items;
 - c. Jandhary reservoir (2*2000 cum) with supply and installation of electrical and mechanical items;
 - d. Jandhaty Booster pumping station with 2 pumping sets, each of 32 cum/hour at 35 m head and other associated M&E equipment;
 - e. Chlorination unit at City reservoir and at Jandhary reservoir;
 - f. Sewer line supply, laying, testing and commissioning;
 - g. Water supply lines supply, laying, testing and commissioning;
 - h. Three new bore wells with supply of E&M equipment, commissioning and testing;
 - i. Rehabilitation of existing 16 bore wells with new E&M equipment and pumping mains;
 - j. Automation of system through SCADA;
 - k. Transmission main DCI pipe 18513 m, supply, laying, testing and commissioning
 - l. Water supply PE pipeline 89573 m laying, testing and commissioning;

- m. HDPE sewer pipeline 84251 m laying, testing and commissioning, with 2205 Manhole, 2433 inspection shafts and cleaning of 99369 m sewer pipes laid previously;
 - n. HDPE sewer pipeline 39853 m laying, testing and commissioning, with 824 Manhole, 850 inspection
 - o. Three sewage pumping stations with supply, installation, testing and commissioning of M&E
5. All facilities, with the exception of wastewater and water pipes, will be constructed on land parcels owned by UWSCG and will not require additional land acquisition. The United Water Supply Company of Georgia”, as the implementing agency of the project, will engage in servitude agreements with owners of privately-owned land parcels affected by the project. These agreements are designed to compensate for the restricted land use, with the company ensuring appropriate cash compensation. The amount of cash compensation is determined by an independent licensed valuator, who has prepared a Valuation Report for the project under discussion.
6. In order to evaluate the project’s impact, the LARP Consultant conducted several preliminary studies. These included a Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) from January to April 2024, identification of the private land parcels directly affected by the project, and documentation of the names of their owners and users. Concurrently, the ownership and usage data of the specified land parcels were verified, along with conducting a census and socio-economic survey (SES) of the affected households.
7. The data and information gathered from the aforementioned surveys form the basis for the preparation of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan. The main objective of the LARP is to provide thorough information for the “United Water Supply company of Georgia”, regarding the scale of potential social and economic impacts, and to provide adequate measures addressing these impacts to ensure that all APs are:
- a. Informed about their rights and options pertaining to resettlement;
 - b. Involved in a meaningful consultation process with the representatives of UWSCG and were presented with the selection of technically and economically feasible alternatives, and
 - c. Provided with prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of land, assets, or access to assets and livelihoods because of sub-project works.
8. The final LARP in English and local languages will be uploaded to the websites of UWSCG and ADB and will be made available in electronic and printed format to project stakeholders.

Primary Data Collection

9. At the initial stage, the addresses of the individuals affected by the project were retrieved from the records held by the National Agency of Public Records based on detailed design of collector and pipeline routs. In addition, the consultants retrieved the addresses of the individuals with the help of Marneuli and Bolnisi City Halls as well as conducted visual observations of the project’s Right of Way (RoW). Based on the NAPR records, information received from City Halls and desk review, the LARP

consultant has identified all the privately and/or state-owned project affected land parcels.

10. NAPR data analyses allowed the LARP Consultant to determine the respective owners of the registered land parcels that fall within the buffer zone. Subsequently, the field survey commenced, encompassing the demarcation of project-affected land parcels, as well as conducting a census and SES of the affected persons. The DMS of project affected land parcels was conducted in the presence of property owners/users, and the necessary inventory documentation was completed.
11. The LARP Consultants organized three public consultations for the owners of the project affected land parcels as well as for the members of the local community to disseminate the information regarding the project and the preparation of LARP. The first public consultation was carried out on February 8, 2024 in City of Marneuli, attended by 15 people, followed by second public consultation in Marneuli Municipality of village Kiziladjlo, on February 12, 2024, attended by 16 people and third public consultation in Bolnisi Municipality of village Tsurtavi, on April 04, attended by 9 people. The public consultations were also attended by the members of local community, the representatives of local government and the representatives of “United Water Supply Company of Georgia”.
12. The detailed information on conducted public consultations and photographic evidence of the events are described in Annex 1, 2 and 3.
13. During the field surveys, personalized consultations were conducted that addressed essential project specifics, including the precise locations and depths of pipe installations and whether the pipes were for wastewater or fresh water supply. Moreover, the Consultants explained the restrictions imposed by the servitude agreement and outlined the criteria for compensation entitlement.

Impact Summary

14. The project involves a diverse spectrum of stakeholders, with direct impacts resulting in servitude agreements⁴ extending across 199 privately owned and 111 state-owned land parcels. Among these, 8 parcels are owned by legal entities, while the remaining 191 are owned by physical persons. Additionally, 16 land parcels are unregistered. Total Sq.m of ROW on private land parcels amounts to 20,465 sq.m, where 126 perennials and 6 sq.m of annual crops will be affected. No physical relocation is expected under the project, nor renters or businesses are affected.. All servitude agreements under this LARP will be imposed permanently. In total, 82 AHs with 385 APs (without double counting) will be affected due to land use restriction imposed by servitude.
15. “UWSCG” will engage in servitude agreements with the owners of the privately owned land parcels in return for cash compensation. At the same time, akin to stakeholders, they will share in and collectively enjoy the benefits generated by the project.

⁴ Servitude agreements will remain in place for the duration of the pipes' service. The pipes have a maximum lifespan of 49 years.

Gender Impact and Mitigation Measures

16. Women hold important economic roles in project area and engage in household and agricultural activities. The project will pay particular attention ensuring that women who are household heads are clearly listed as beneficiaries of the project. In order to ensure the gender informed assessment and consultation processes the following actions were observed:
- During the census stage of the affected households, the information regarding the gender and age group of the project affected persons was collected. The collected information allowed consultants to establish the number and the socio-economic baseline of the project affected women.
 - Women were participants in the consultation processes for the duration of LARP preparation process. During the public consultations and DMS women were present and actively involved.

Project Categorization

17. Scope of impact and nature of the project not requiring any permanent land acquisition and physical displacement of APs. not causing any temporary and/or permanent impact to business stoppage or loss of wages or salary of any APs according to the ADB SPS 2009 and OM/F1 in terms of Involuntary Resettlement is assigned to Category B project.
18. There are 51 severely affected households, whose privately owned land parcels are impacted by project ROW for more than 10% of their total land area by servitude agreements.

Table ES1. Severely Impacted Households

Number of AHs	Impact percentage range
128	Less than 10%
40	10-30%
8	30-60%
3	60-100%

19. No impact on Indigenous People is expected from the Project. The investment program area does not include communities that may be defined as indigenous peoples under ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

Table ES2. LAR Impact and Budget Summary

#	Description	Land Parcel	AH	Quantity	Unit Measure	Amount (GEL)
1	Land Compensation	199	179	20,465.0	Sq.m	508,672.60
2	Structures	30	28	784.40	Sq.m/L.n m	60,999.00
3	Vulnerability	6	6	6	AH	8,954.46
4	Severe Impact	51	51	51	AH	76,112.91
5	Crops	1	1	6.0	Sq.m	8.40
6	Fruit-bearing perennials	18	16	126	No. of Trees	16,686.00
7	Decorative perennials	2		12	No. of Trees	2,960.00
8	Total Compensation					674,393.37
9	Income Tax for Land Compensation covered by UWSCG (20%)					127,168.15
10	Contingency (10%)					80,156.15
11	LARP Budget					881,717.67

Project Implementation

UWSCG will supervise the entire project including LARP preparation and will implement LARP procedures, processing servitude agreements, issuance of compensations and provision of relevant rehabilitation measures, including technical assistance as needed. The UWSCG Department of permits, environmental protection and social issues (DPES) is responsible for overall management of environment and social safeguards aspects of projects. DPES have divisions of “construction Permits” and “Environmental Protection and Social Affairs” (EPSA). EPSA’s head and Senior Social Specialist will be in charge of LARP implementation, internal monitoring and reporting.

Project Description

Overview of Current Situation

21. As per the present situation, the water is supplied to 60% of the city of Marneuli and 40% of the adjacent villages. Water is supplied to the population in a scheduled manner, two or three days a week, for 4 hours a day. MAR-01 project envisages the rehabilitation and construction of reservoirs with the total capacity of 10,000M³=(2X3000+2X2000); construction of Ductile cast iron transmission pipeline with the diameter of 700 mm - 10 km and 600 mm ñ 4km; construction of network with Polyethylene pipes of OD 50 to OD 500. The project measures for the sewer network comprise the laying of about 150 km new gravity pipes (DN 150 to DN 800) and 2.7 km new pressure pipes (OD 110 and OD 225). There will be 3 new wastewater pumping stations; 600mm to 1000 mm diameter inspection wells (concrete or polyethylene) and 400 mm diameter house connections (polyethylene). Proposed project envisages construction of sewerage system in Bolnisi which will work entirely by gravity (DN 200 and DN 250 HDPE pipes) and will be connected at 3 different points to the future DN 500 HDPE interceptor that will convey the collected sewer from Bolnisi to Marneuli WWTP.

Project Territory Overview

22. Cities of Marneuli and Bolnisi are located in the south-eastern part of the country in the Kvemo Kartli region, approximately 39 km and 52 km south of Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia. The altitude of Marneuli lowland ranges between 350 to 600 meters above sea level. Based on the 2014 statistics, the population of Marneuli amounts to 22,506 and the population of Bolnisi amounts to 8,967. Both cities are located to the close proximity of Azerbaijan and Armenia border.

Brief description of Lots and scope of works

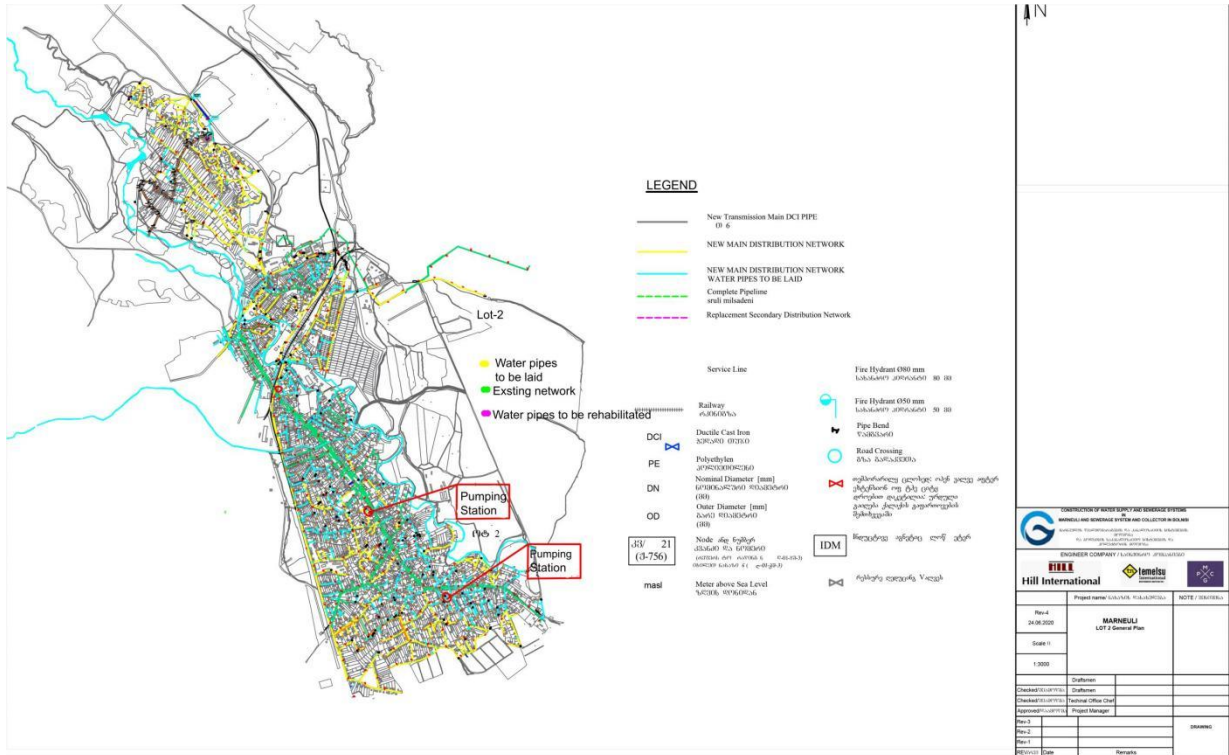
23. The aforementioned project consists of six (6) Lots. Two separate contractors are involved in construction of all the facilities. Lots 1, 2, 3 and 6 will be constructed by China-Geo Engineering Corporation (CGC), and Lots 4 and 5 will be constructed by Polat Yol. The following provides a concise overview of each Lot:
24. Lot 1 covers zone 1 area of Marneuli. Marneuli city is divided into 6 zones, refer to map No. 1. Zone 1 is in extreme South direction of the city. The area is known as Orjonikidze and Tsereteli. It has only water supply and no sewer works. Lot 1 scope of works consists of water supply pipes to be laid, tested & commissioned and water supply connection in houses to be done.

Figure 1. Situational Drawing of Lot 1



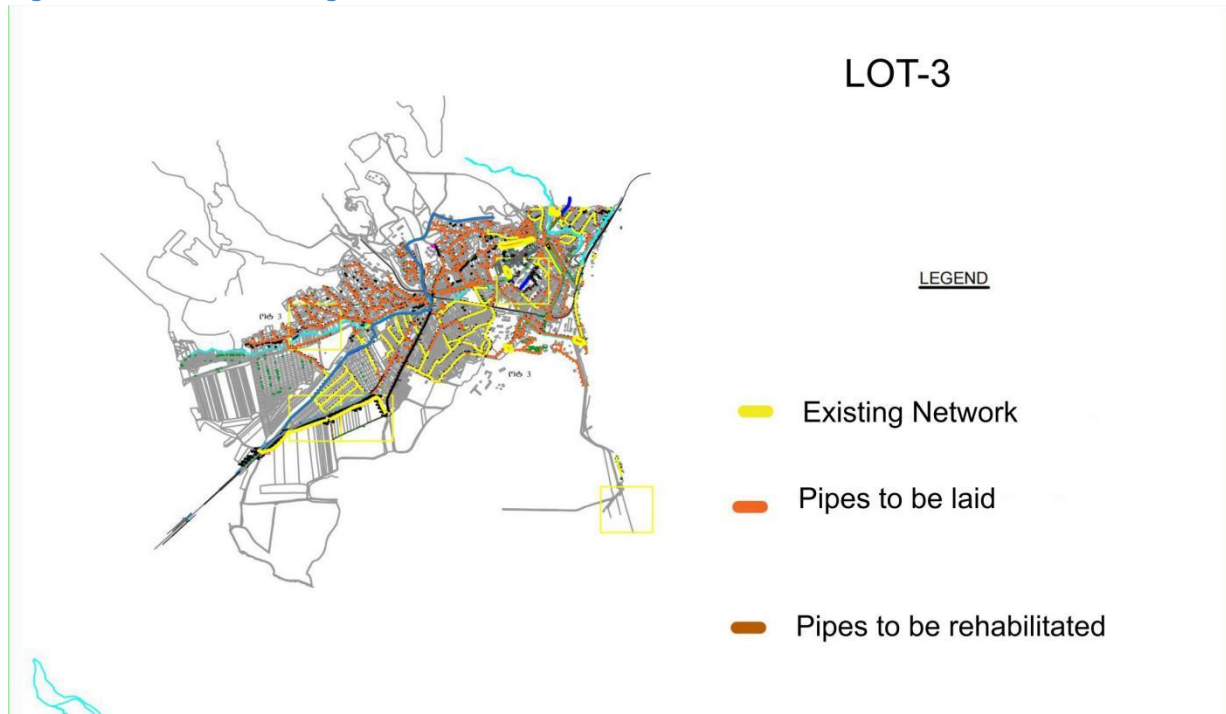
25. Lot 2: The geographical boundary for Lot 2 covers zone 2 and 3 or Marneuli. It provides both water supply & sewerage lines. It is in the Northeast direction.

Figure 2. Situational Drawing of Lot 2



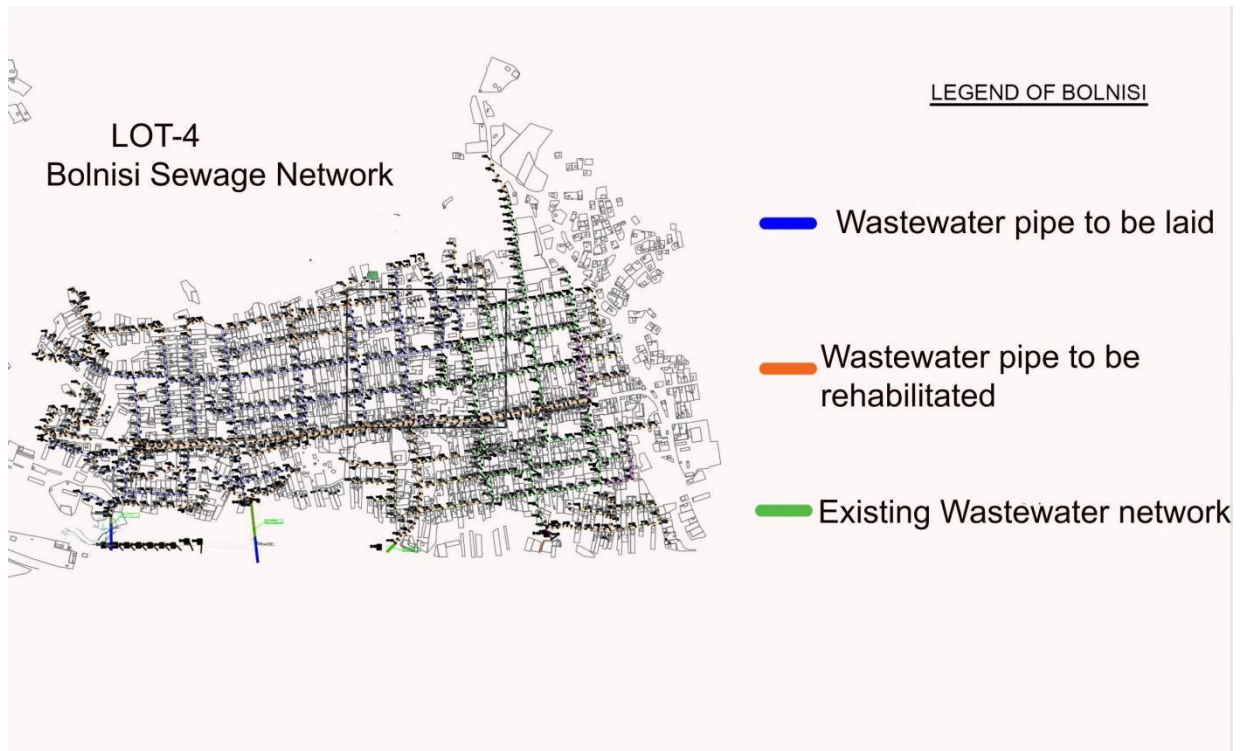
26. Lot 3: The geographical boundary for Lot 3 covers zones 4 & 5 of Marneuli. It covers both water supply & sewerage lines. It is in the West direction.

Figure 3. Situational Drawing of Lot 3



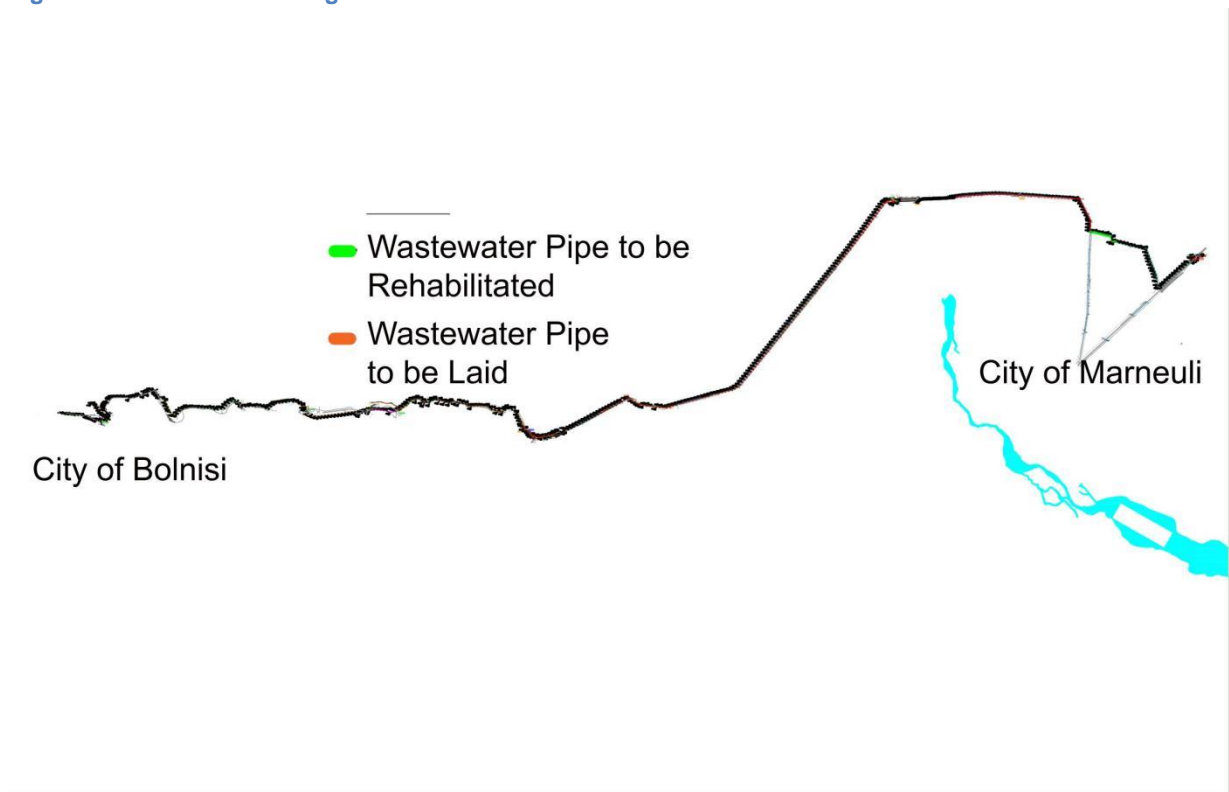
27. Lot 4: It covers sewer network in Bolnisi city. Bolnisi is a distinctly separate habitation and is about 22 km from Marneuli.

Figure 4. Situational Drawing of Lot 4



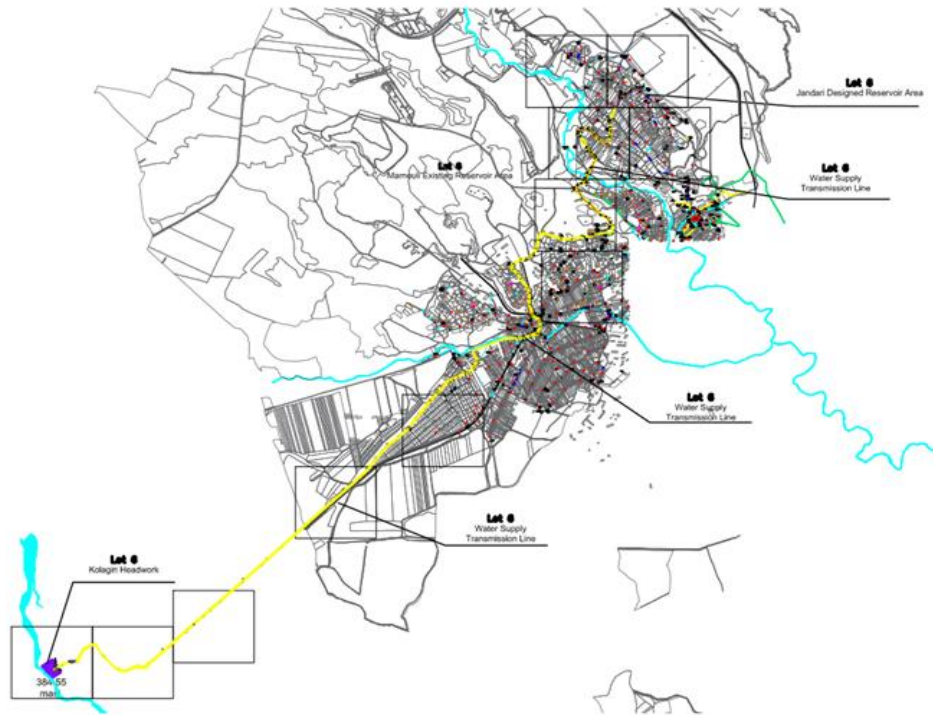
28. Lot 5: Sewerage Interceptor (Collector) from Bolnisi to Marneuli. It includes one sewage pumping station and interceptor to be laid.

Figure 5. Situational Drawing for Lot 5



29. Lot 6: It includes Construction of new pumping station at Kolagiri and one booster station at Jandhari with mechanical, electrical and SCADA works; Rehabilitation of bore wells at Kolagiri; Construction of new Reservoir at Jandhari and construction of city reservoir; Transmission line DCI pipes 700 mm, 600 mm & 400 mm pipes from Kolagiri to City reservoir and city reservoir to Jandhari. Also, a chlorination facility is to be installed near Jandhari reservoir and at City Reservoir.

Figure 6. Situational Drawing of Lot 6



The Scope of Project Impact

30. At the starting phase of LARP preparation, the Consultant conducted preliminary study of project area. The electronic version of the project design was superimposed on NAPR (cadaster) data, and the land parcels located within the servitude impact corridor were determined. The servitude buffer is determined according to the prevailing standards in the country and the established practices at the UWSCG, considering the pipeline's purpose, pipe diameter, pipe depth, and the configuration and area of the land plots. The pipes that were equal or less than 200mm were given a servitude buffer diameter of 2 metres, while the pipes that were larger than 200mm were given a servitude buffer diameter of 4 metres. In the Marneuli municipality, the diameters of water supply PE pipes will range from 50 mm to 500 mm. Sewer line HDPE pipes will vary from 150 mm to 800 mm, while DCI pipes will have diameters of 400 mm, 600 mm, and 700 mm. In the Bolnisi municipality, sewer pipes will range in diameter from 150 mm to 400 mm.
31. NAPR data analysis allowed the LARP Consultant to determine registered land parcels and their owners; further, the analyses allowed identification of the cases of registrations either suspended, rejected, and/or terminated by the NAPR.
32. A total of 310 land parcels falls within the project purview, comprising 111 state-owned parcels, and 199 parcels under private ownership.
33. The current registration status of the land parcels in the NAPR was determined through land surveys, title searches, and an inventory of project-affected assets. It has been confirmed that 175 land parcels are registered under physical persons, 8 parcels are registered under legal entities, and 16 parcels remain unregistered in NAPR, with 12 on-going registrations and 4 without cadastral drawing.
34. The initial registration of the land parcels must be completed before the servitude agreement can be implemented. Therefore, LARP Consultants have prepared 4 separate cadastral drawings for unregistered land parcels necessary for NAPR registration.

Table 1. The title registration status of private-owned land parcels affected by the project, as indicated in the official transcripts of NAPR

Location	Privately-owned land parcels with NAPR Registration	Privately-owned or possessed land parcels without NAPR Registration	Privately-owned land parcels with on-going NARP Registration	Total
Town Marneuli	119	1	7	127
Town Bolnisi	2	0	1	3
Tsereteli (AU of Marneuli)	6	0	0	6
Farizi (AU of Bolnisi)	3	0	0	3
Tsurtavi	9	0	0	9

(AU of Bolnisi)				
Bailari (AU of Marneuli)	1	0	0	1
Begliari (AU of Marneuli)	7	0	0	7
Kilizadjlo (AU of Marneuli)	33	3	4	40
Algeti (AU of Marneuli)	1	0	0	1
Tamarisi (AU of Bolnisi)	1	0	0	1
Ratevani (AU of Bolnisi)	1	0	0	1
Total	183	4	12	199

35. During the field surveys, the Consultant surveyed all parcels regardless of their registration status and completed inventory of all project affected assets.

36. This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) document is based on the findings of the field surveys conducted by the LARP Consultant. The following table presents a concise summary of the gathered data.

Table 2. The Scope of Project Impact

No	Description	Unit measure	Unit number
Land Tenure			
1	Total area of privately owned project affected land parcels	No	199
		Sq.m.	760,205.0
		Sq.m. (ROW)	20,465.0
Among them:			
2	Private land parcels registered at the NAPR	No.	183
		Sq.m.	733,596.0
		Sq.m. (ROW)	19,286.0
3	Land parcels not registered at the NAPR (No NAPR records available)	No	4
		Sq.m.	3,984.0
		Sq.m. (ROW)	244.0
4	Land parcels with on-going registration at the NAPR	No	12
		Sq.m.	22,625.0
		Sq.m. (ROW)	935.0
Land category as per NAPR records			
5	Private Agricultural	No.	27
		Sq.m	99,512.0
		Sq.m. (ROW)	3,840.0
6	Private Agricultural (Residential)	No.	99
		Sq.m	122,248.0
		Sq.m. (ROW)	7,118.0
7	Private Agricultural (Arable)	No.	22
		Sq.m	433,377.0
		Sq.m. (ROW)	4,796

No	Description	Unit measure	Unit number
8	Private Agrictulral (Perennial trees)	No.	2
		Sq.m	2,045.0
		Sq.m. (ROW)	302.0
9	Private Agrictulral (Hay-Meadow)	No.	1
		Sq.m	8,528.0
		Sq.m. (ROW)	50
10	Private Non-agricultural	No.	32
		Sq.m.	67,886.0
		Sq.m. (ROW)	3,180.0
11	Land parcels not registered at the NAPR (On-going or Unregistered land parcels)	No.	16
		Sq.m.	26,609.0
		Sq.m. (ROW)	1179.0
Land parcels attached with project affected structures			
12	Furbrished Territory	No of plot	2
13	Asphalt/Concrete	No of plot	5
14	Fence	No of plot	22
15	Solid Wall	No of plot	10
16	Other assets (various improvements)	No of plot	2
A1ffected Households			
17	Total of affected households (AH)	No	179
18	Total of affected persons (AP)	No	485
19	Male – Female AP	No	196/189
20	Vulnerable Household	No	6
21	Severely Impacted Households	No	51
22	Affected Businesses, employees and physical relocatees	No	0

Socio-economic Profile of Project Affected Community

Census

37. The census was conducted in January-April 2024 and covered 100% of all located AHs, owners and possessors of all project affected land parcels and assets. The information on vulnerable APs and their families have been collected as a result of census.
38. The census covered 179 AHs (485 APs, 267 men and 218 women) and identified all vulnerable AHs. In total there are 6 vulnerable AHs; among them 2 are women headed household, 2 heads of AH suffer from disability, 1 household is below poverty line and 1 household has the status of IDP.

Breakdown of APs according to Age Groups and Gender

39. SES results were collected from 82 AHs (46% of total AHs) that comprise of 385 persons (196 men, 189 women). Among them 98 are under-aged (46 boys and 52 girls). The project-affected households consist of an average of 4.7 people per household.
40. Table 3 below describes the affected persons by age and gender.

Table 3. Breakdown of APs according to Age Groups and gender

Age Group	Man		Women		Total	
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
Adult	150	76.53	137	72.49	287	74.55
Underage (below 18 yrs.)	46	23.46	52	27.51	98	25.45
Total	196	100	189	100	385	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey conducted by the Consultant

Economy, Occupation and Main Source of Income

41. The main source of income for the majority of the local population is fulltime permanent work and state pension. Approximately 15.1% of the AP is employed in private sector. About 10.7% are pensioners, and 9.1% of APs are unemployed. Most of the project affected land parcels (52.6%) are residential.
42. Table 4 describes the occupation and main source of income for project affected persons.

Table 4. Breakdown of household activities per gender

Occupation	Men		Women		Total	
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
Private Sector	48	24.49	10	5.29	58	15.06
Public Sector	0	0	5	2.65	5	1.30
Business/Self-Employed	19	9.69	0	0.00	19	4.94
Agriculture	22	11.22	13	6.88	35	9.09
Housewife	0	0.00	77	40.74	77	20.00
Pupil	46	23.47	52	27.51	98	25.45
Student	7	3.57	2	1.06	9	2.34
Pensioner	19	9.69	22	11.64	41	10.65
Unemployed	31	15.82	4	2.12	35	9.09
Refrained from answering	4	2.04	4	2.12	8	2.08
Total	196	100	189	100	385	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey conducted by the Consultant

Expenditures

43. The majority of the yearly expenditures for Affected Households are allocated to food, healthcare, vehicle maintenance and repairs, clothing and household goods, and general household expenses.

Table 5. Breakdown of Percentage Ratio of Average Annual Expenditures of the Ahs

Annual Expenditure (by expenditure category)	%
Food	26.5
Personal transport vehicles	15.6
Bank loan	13.9
Healthcare	13.3
Clothes	11.4
Communal Costs/Utilities	9.4
Hiring Agricultural Machinery	3.0
Education	3.0
Agricultural Materials	2.5
Public Transportation	0.9
Irrigation costs	0.6
Total	100 %

Source: Socio-economic Survey conducted by the Consultant

Possessions of AHs

44. A detailed description of household items is given in Table 6.

Table 6. Breakdown of the possessions of Durable Assets of Ahs

Household Item	Frequency	%
Refrigerator	70	85.37
Washing Machine	69	84.15
TV	67	81.71
Apartment Heater (Gas)	60	73.17
Automobile	60	73.17
Vacuum Cleaner	56	68.29
Gas Stove	53	64.63
Water Heater	41	50.00
Satellite Dish	32	39.02
Personal Computer	32	39.02
Motorcycle/bicycle	15	18.29
Electric Stove	12	14.63
Lorry	6	7.32
Apartment Heater (Electric)	5	6.10
Wood Stove	3	3.66
Mini-Tractor	3	3.66
Tractor	0	0.00
Refrained from answering	12	14.63

Source: Socio-economic Survey conducted by the Consultant

Education and Literacy

45. 100% of the households surveyed are literate. 106 men and 109 women have received secondary education; 9 men and 2 women have higher education; And 35 men and 24 women have graduated from technical school.

Table 7. Literacy & Education by Gender of Adult Members of Ahs

Education	Men		Women		Total	
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
Elementary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary	106	70.67	111	81.02	217	75.61
Technical	9	6	2	1.46	11	3.83
High (university)	35	23.33	24	17.52	59	20.56
Total	150	100	137	100	287	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey conducted by the Consultant

Vulnerability

46. A socio-economic survey revealed 6 project affected vulnerable households. Among them, 1 household is below the poverty line, 1 household has a head of family that has been involuntarily displaced, two households are headed by a widow woman and two households have person with a disability as the head of household.

Women in the Local Context

47. Local Women are involved in decision-making processes in families and in organizing family matters. During the census and socio-economic survey, women respondents were active and motivated.
48. Most of the affected households were male-headed, however, in many cases, women were present during the inventory of the land parcels and affected assets and confirmed the accuracy of the conducted research.

Impact on Minorities

49. The spectrum of permanent residents of Marneuli Municipality is multi-national. According to 2014 census 83.1% of local residents are ethnically Azeri.⁵ In the case of AHs, (9.2%) of them are ethnically Georgian, whereas (88.5%) are ethnically Azeri and the rest (2.3%) are Turkish. In Bolnisi Municipality, 63.4% are ethnically Azerbaijani, 30.9% are Georgian, and the remaining 5% are Armenian. 56.3% of the project affected households in Bolnisi municipality are ethnically Azerbaijani, and 43.7% are Georgian.

Table 8. Ethnic composition of population within the area of project influence

Nationality	Population (Marneuli Municipality)	%	Population (Bolnisi Municipality)	%
Azerbaijani	86,673	83.1 %	33,976	63.4 %
Georgian	8,970	8.6 %	16,559	30.9 %
Armenian	7,301	7 %	2,787	5.2 %
Other	1,356	1.3%	268	0.5%
Total	104,300	100 %	53,590	100%

50. During DMS, efforts were made to ensure public awareness of project's benefits, expected impacts and to encourage high level of participatory involvement of APs in field surveys and LARP preparation process.
51. Inventory Forms requiring signature of APs attending inventory of project affected assets were developed in two languages – Georgian and Azeri (Annex 6). Therefore, it was ensured that APs were capable to read and fully understand the contents of the Inventory Act and recorded data prior to applying their personal signature.

⁵Source: www.geostat.ge

Legal Regulatory Framework

Country Laws and Regulations on Land Tenure Rights

52. In Georgia, the legislative acts given below regulate ownership rights and the issues of obtaining State ownership to privately owned land parcels for necessary public needs:
- The Constitution of Georgia, August 24, 1995
 - The Civil Code of Georgia, June 26, 1997
 - The Civil Procedural Code of Georgia, November 14, 1997
 - The Law of Georgia on the Rules for Expropriation of Ownership for Necessary Public Need, July 23, 1999
 - The Civil Code of Georgia, Article 180 about The Necessary Right of Way, July 24, 1997
 - Tax Code, January 2005
 - Labor Code, May 25, 2006
 - The Law of Georgia on Protection of Cultural Heritage, May 8, 2007
 - The Georgian Law on Public Health, 27 June, 2007
 - The Law of Georgia on Recognition of the Property Ownership Rights Regarding the Land parcels Owned (Used by Physical Persons or Legal Entities, 11 June, 2007
 - The Law of Georgia on Public Register, December 19, 2008
 - The Law of Georgia on Notary Actions, December 4, 2009
 - The Law of Georgia on State Property, July 21, 2010
 - The Law of Georgia on Entrepreneurship, October 28, 1994
 - Georgian Government Regulations on technical requirements for construction works, 15 January, 2014
53. The above laws/regulations provide the principle of compensation at full replacement cost as reasonable and legally supported. The laws also identify the types of damages eligible for compensation and indicate that compensation is to be given both for loss of physical assets and for the loss of income. Finally, these laws/regulations place strong emphasis on consultation and notification to ensure that the APs participate in the process.
54. In accordance with current legislation, compensation will be provided for land parcels and inventory located within the servitude corridor, following consultation with the owners. Construction works will begin thereafter.

Expropriation

55. Obtaining of the servitude agreements through expropriation will be pursued according to the legislature and shall be carried out based on the order of the Minister of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia and a court decision.
56. The order of the Minister of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia will determine the case of public needs and grant the expropriation entity rights to obtain land through servitude agreements. Only the court shall determine a state body or local authorities and/or legal entity under the Public Law/Private Law to which the expropriation rights can be granted. The court decision should also include a detailed

inventory of the assets to be expropriated and the provisions on the compensation payable to relevant land owners.

57. The application of land restriction of project affected land parcels through servitude agreements will not take place until:
 - a. The official judicial process as defined by the law is initiated;
 - b. A court injunction has been obtained and properly communicated to the APs, and
 - c. The compensation/rehabilitation amounts are deposited in appropriate accounts.

58. The construction company will gain access to the land parcels only upon receiving explicit written approval from the UWSCG. This approval confirms that the compensation/rehabilitation amounts outlined in the approved LARP have been deposited and that the project area has been prepared for the commencement of construction works.

Necessary Right of Way

59. The Necessary Right of Way may be considered as an alternative to expropriation in case the AP refuses the servitude agreement. In such case, Department of Permits, Environmental Protection and Social Affairs of UWSCG will inform the AP about their decision to apply to the court to obtain the necessary right of way over the property/part of the property. According to Article 180 of the Civil Code, The Necessary Right of Way can be used: “if a land parcel lacks a connection to public roads, electricity, oil, gas and water supply lines that are necessary for its proper use, the owner may require that a neighbor tolerate the use of his/her plot to create the necessary connection. The neighbors on whose land parcels the Necessary Right of Way passes shall be given monetary compensation which, by agreement of the parties, may be made as a lump-sum payment. The obligation to tolerate the Necessary Right of Way shall not arise if an already existing connection to the plot of land was discontinued by the voluntary action of the owner.”

Sporadic and Systematic Registration of Ownership Right to Land Parcels (an ongoing reform)

60. In Georgia within the framework of land systematic registration program the timeframe for commencement of cadastral surveys works have been defined per each Municipality. The survey works are to be completed within the years of 2022-2024.

61. According to NAPR data, the systematic land registration process in Bolnisi commenced on April, 2023. Marneuli was scheduled to commence in January 2024. However, there is currently no information available regarding the expected completion date of the land systematic registration process.⁶

62. According to NAPR data, the systematic land registration process is currently ongoing both in Bolnisi and Marneuli. Under the systematic registration program, landowners will be offered the following services free of charge:

⁶ Source: <https://slr.napr.gov.ge/uploads/gegmagrafiki.pdf>

- Cadastral survey of a land parcel;
- Obtainment and systematization of title originating documents;
- Notary mediation services;
- Recognition of ownership right to a land parcel;
- Verification of factual details;
- Establishment of the authenticity of land parcel location in relation to the documents verifying the ownership title, and registration of updated data at the NAPR.

ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (ADB SPS 2009)

63. The ADB safeguard Policy Statement (ADB SPS 2009) for infrastructure project related to Involuntary Resettlement defines the following:

64. **Objectives:** To avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least maintain, the livelihoods of all project affected persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

65. **Scope and Triggers:** The involuntary resettlement safeguards covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent, or temporary

ADB Policy Principles

66. Resettlement planning is an integral part of project design for any ADB operation requiring involuntary resettlement, to be dealt with from the earliest stages of the project cycle, considering the following policy principles:

- i. Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- ii. Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should

be preceded by a social preparation phase.

- iii. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- iv. Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- v. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- vi. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- vii. Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- viii. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- ix. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- x. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.

- xi. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- xii. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

Comparison of Relevant Georgian Laws and ADB SPS 2009

67. Overall, the legislation of Georgia adequately reflects the major provisions of the ADB SPS 2009, but a few differences are to be noted. The Legal Matrix given in table below describes the differences between the legislation of Georgia and ADB SPS 2009 and describes the mitigation measures suggested to bridge these gaps.

Table 9. Legal Matrix

Georgia Laws and Regulations	ADB SPS 2009	Corrective Action
Land compensation only for titled landowners.	Non-titled landowners receive rehabilitation and compensation for any structures and assets they may have on the land.	<p>In practice legitimate possessors of land parcel eligible to legalization may be and shall be legalized and owners of legalized land parcels are also compensated after such APs present NAPR extract. UWSCG will support those legitimate possessors without legal titles so they can be titled and compensated before displacement occurs.</p> <p>In those cases where for some reason land users cannot be titled, the EA will seek the Government's approval for rehabilitation/compensation of such non-titled land users for affected non-land assets before displacement occurs.</p>

Georgia Laws and Regulations	ADB SPS 2009	Corrective Action
Only registered houses/buildings are compensated for damages/demolition caused by project-related land acquisition	All affected houses/buildings, regardless of legal status, are compensated for damages/demolition caused by project-related land acquisition	It is assumed that majority of properties will be registered to actual user, with support of the project (legal and registration support). Accordingly, the compensation will be paid to all affected households. In case of damages during construction period, the construction contractor will be responsible for compensation and UWSCG LARP team will supervise the processes. For cases where they can't be registered see the Entitlement Matrix
Crop and trees losses compensation provided only to registered landowners	Crop losses compensation provided to landowners, sharecroppers/lease tenants or other users such as squatters whether registered or not	Crop compensation will be issued to every APs recorded during DMS and inventory of project affected assets and listed in the LARP
There is no informal grievance redress mechanism through community participation at the local level.	Complaints & grievances can also be resolved informally through a project-level grievance redress mechanism which in some cases can have community participation through a Grievance Redress Committees (GRC), Local governments, and NGO and/or local-level community-based organizations (CBOs)	UWSCG has a Grievance Redress Mechanism to receive, register and process grievances from APs. Representatives of municipalities, local authorities and villages will be involved in the process from early stages. This will ensure solution of disputes and claims (if it is possible) at GRC level. However, if solution could not be found, the case will be processed in accordance to the rules established under active legislation.

Georgia Laws and Regulations	ADB SPS 2009	Corrective Action
<p>No specific plan for public consultation is provided under the Georgian laws</p>	<p>Public consultation and participation are the integral part of ADB's policy, which is a continuous process at conception, preparation, implementation and finally at post implementation period</p>	<p>The public consultation process will be accomplished in accordance to ADB requirements and guidelines prior to LARP implementation.</p> <p>In order to encourage participatory involvement of APs and keep them informed on their rights, project goals and objectives, procedures of land acquisition and compensation a range of public consultation meetings were carried out at the early and later phases of the project and individual consultations were maintained through the entire project cycle.</p>
<p>No requirement on preparation of Resettlement Plans</p>	<p>Prior to issuance of compensations a resettlement action plan must be prepared and approved by ADB and the Government of Georgia</p>	<p>Prior to commencement of land acquisition, LARP will be prepared by UWSCG and approved by ADB.</p>
<p>No provision for income/livelihood rehabilitation, allowances for severely affected or vulnerable APs, or resettlement expenses</p>	<p>ADB policy requires rehabilitation for income/livelihood, severe losses, and for expenses incurred by the APs during the relocation process.</p>	<p>UWSCG will have in place clear legal procedures to allow for additional assistance for severely affected and vulnerable households in accordance to the LARP, and for relocation compensation for all households qualified as vulnerable and/or severely affected</p>

Compensation eligibility and entitlements

68. The current Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan has been developed in order to effectively mitigate project related economic and social impacts.

Objectives of Compensation Policy

69. Servitude agreements will be established with the owners of parcels situated within the water and sewage network placement area. Following this, they will receive suitable cash compensation to offset the land limitations and mitigate the impact on perennial plants caused by the project.
70. The compensation amount is determined by a Valuation Report specifically prepared for this project following the provisions of Project LARF.
71. Construction works will commence only after the compensations are distributed and the servitude agreements with the owners are registered in NAPR to be confirmed by LARP Implementation Completion Report.

Establishment of the Cut-off Date

72. Compensation eligibility is limited to APs by a **cut-off date, April 03, 2024** date of completion of field surveys, including inventory and valuation of all project affected assets.
73. The APs have been informed about the essence and meaning of the cut-off date and are aware that any person, who will attempt to settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date, will be classified as an encroacher and will not be eligible for any compensation. This information was disseminated during individual consultations and public consultations conducted from January to April 2024.
74. If such a case is made apparent in the scope of the servitude corridor, they will be given sufficient advance notice by a request to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures will not be confiscated, nor will they pay any fine or sanction. Forced eviction will only be considered following exhaustion of all other supporting efforts assisting re-location having been provided.

Eligibility Criteria for Compensation of APs

75. The criteria for eligibility of compensation are based on APs belonging to one of three groups:
- a. Those who have certified and/or have formal rights to use the occupied land;
 - b. Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of completion of DMS or census, but have legitimate right to claim such land or assets – provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of Georgia, and
 - c. Those who have no legitimate possession or are not eligible to claim recognizable legal right to the land they occupy (i.e., land users without registered certificate and informal settlers) will receive cash compensation for all non-land

assets/improvement and other assistance to restore the livelihood at the pre-project phase.

Compensation Entitlements for the subproject

76. Compensation Entitlements for the MAR-01 subproject followed the original LARF prepared on November 2010⁷, while new project specific entitlements that were absent in the original document are added.
77. **Land use restriction - Servitude for project Right of way** : Cash compensation for all types of affected land plots due to land use restrictions imposed by servitude establishment according to the area of land within servitude corridor. Restrictions in the ROW include any construction activity, planting perennials, and using fertilizers. Moreover, landowners must not interfere with UWSCG or contractor company representatives when they are conducting necessary construction or maintenance activities within the servitude buffer. Amount of compensation is calculated by the independent licensed valuator engaged in the valuation process.
78. **Supplementary structure for agricultural purposes**: The valuation of construction costs (replacement cost) is determined based on the current market value. This allows for the construction of a supplementary structure, with conditions and size equivalent to or better than the project-affected structure and other fixed assets, not excluding salvageable materials, depreciation, and registration fees
79. **Structures (Furbished yards, solid walls/fences)**: The contractor shall reinstall or repair any structures that are destroyed or damaged during the construction process outside the project ROW that are not included in this LARP. This includes iron net and barbed wire fences, solid fences, and areas surfaced with concrete or asphalt. In such cases, a licensed independent valuator will be engaged to determine the compensation amount to be paid to the Ahs following the provision of this LARP.
80. **Fruit-bearing perennials**: Cash compensation will reflect income replacement. Cash compensation will be calculated at current market value and according to the type, age and productive value of project affected fruit tree. Annual yield capacity of a mature fruit bearing tree multiplied by the market price of the fruit (Kg/GEL) and multiplied to the number of years required to grow a new tree to the same productivity age. In addition, each fruit bearing tree will be compensated for purchase of saplings.
81. Based on the above-mentioned formula, the compensation amount for perennials was calculated with the income losses principle (the period of growing of a new tree before the age of the existing tree, the cost of the total crop values of the tree).
82. **Decorative trees**: Cash Compensation will be calculated for timber value of decorative trees and non-fruit bearing perennials. APs will receive additional cash for purchase of seedlings per each project affected tree. Cash compensation will be paid for project affected decorative trees. The Construction Company will log down project affected trees and ensure free delivery to APs for personal use.

⁷ The link to original LARF: [43405-01-geo-rf.pdf \(adb.org\)](https://www.adb.org/documents/43405-01-geo-rf.pdf)

83. **Annual Crops:** Crop compensation in cash at net income calculated at market value of actual or expected harvest (1 year). Compensation for annual crops will be provided even in case the crops are harvested. Crop compensation will be paid to land-user or tenant based on specific sharecropping agreements made between the parties. In case of delay in construction for several harvest seasons (more than one crop season) - then payments should be made for additional crops losses.
84. **Assistance for Vulnerable People:** In addition to the compensation servitude agreement and assets, vulnerable APs will be provided with additional rehabilitation measures; in particular, a one-time allowance calculated based on monthly subsistence unit rate multiplied to 3 months. Calculation of minimum subsistence is provided in Annex 8.⁸
85. **Communal/Public Establishments:** Should it become necessary, the construction company will establish a temporary access road to ensure commercial entities remain operational during construction, preventing any interruption in their activities
86. **Temporary Impacts:** Temporary access will be set up by the Construction Company. However, in case of any temporary impact caused by the use of land for camp or as a temporary disposal area, these will be regulated by private agreements between the Contractor and the land owners.
87. Severe impacts (>10% loss of income):
- a. Agricultural income: 1 additional crop compensation covering 1 year yield from affected land or 3 months of minimum subsistence income.
 - b. Other income: One additional compensation for 3 months of minimum subsistence income will be fully replaced or rehabilitated so as to satisfy their pre-project functions.

Validity Period of Valuation Report

88. The unit rates determined based on the Valuation Report prepared by the licensed valuator for the specific project is valid for one (1) year. If more than a year has passed between the valuation and the time of compensation the unit rates will be revised and if required, a new valuation report will be prepared.

Taxation and Official Fees

89. The APs will not be liable for NAPR transaction and cash withdrawal fees, also primary and servitude agreement registration fees and taxes incurred as a result of the compensation payment (income tax and/or VAT). These costs will be fully covered by the "UWSCG".

⁸ Source: [Subsistence Minimum – National Statistics Office of Georgia \(Geostat.ge\)](http://Geostat.ge)

Limitations on Land Use within the Scope of Servitude Agreements

90. Right of Servitude must be registered in NAPR. "UWSCG" will register the right, providing that the non-fulfillment of this condition by the company will not result in the release of the landowner from the obligations specified in the contract.
91. During the effective period of the servitude agreement, every current or interim landowner or user holding any form of ownership documentation for a land parcel under servitude is obligated to adhere to the stipulated duties and restrictions of the agreement.
92. If the ownership of the land parcel covered by the servitude agreement is transferred to a new owner, that individual will assume the role of the agreement's signatory. As a result, all obligations and limitations outlined in the servitude agreement will apply to them.
93. The terms of the servitude agreement will remain intact regardless of any transfer of rights to the land parcel under servitude to another party. Such a transfer should neither restrict nor adversely affect the "UWSCG" servitude rights, encompassing both its execution and legal enforcement.
94. Should the land parcel subject to servitude be divided into two distinct sections, any portion that falls outside the servitude area due to this division is released from the obligations of the servitude agreement. Conversely, any section that remains within the servitude boundary, even after the split, continues to be bound by the terms of the servitude agreement.
95. Should the maintenance activities on the collector necessitate further repairs or technical services, the United Water Supply Company of Georgia commits to compensating the owner for the expenses incurred for these services.
96. To exercise the rights conferred by the servitude agreement effectively, the owner of the land parcels impacted by the project must acknowledge and adhere to the limitations mandated by existing legislation, which include:
 - a) The AP shall not undertake any construction activities on the land parcel affected by the servitude without first consulting "UWSCG".
 - b) The AP must refrain from planting perennials, however they will be eligible to plant annual agricultural crops, or to applying manure on the land parcel impacted by the servitude.
 - c) The AP must not obstruct "UWSCG" access to the site for maintenance work on the piping, at any time during the year.
 - d) The AP must not obstruct "UWSCG" access to the site for maintenance work on the piping, at any time during the year.

The Compensation Entitlements Matrix

97. The matrix below details the anticipated effects of the project and maps out the associated compensation entitlements for impacted individuals.

Table 10. Compensation Entitlements Matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of AH/APs	Compensation Entitlements
Limitations of Land Use within the Scope of Servitude Agreements			
Agricultural/Non-Agricultural Land	Land owned by private, physical and legal persons	Registered land parcels owned by project affected persons, land tenants, leaseholders, land users.	<p>One-time cash compensation to offset the decreased value of all types of affected land plots due to land use restrictions imposed by servitude establishment.</p> <p>Cash compensation for land due to imposition of servitude shall be based on difference of the market value of the land at present (before the project) and after the project impact (land use restrictions imposed by servitude), based on valuation of the independent certified valuation specialist for the affected land value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All other assets and improvements (crops, trees, structures etc.) on affected land will be compensated as per provisions defined in this EM. <p>The transaction and cash withdrawal fees will be fully covered by the project implementing company.</p>
	State owned land	State	Not subject to compensation. Registration of the servitude agreement will be free of charge.

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of AH/APs	Compensation Entitlements
Limitations of Land Use within the Scope of Servitude Agreements			
	Legalizable owner	Project affected persons who are legalizable according to active legislation.	Assisting project-affected persons in the process of registering the project-affected land parcels in their possession in the NAPR. The consultants prepare the cadastral drawings free of charge and submit them to IA, who afterwards admits the drawings in the NAPR for the registration process. After the registration is complete, servitude agreement will be signed and the project affected person will receive cash compensation calculated according to the rate determined by the evaluation report.
Buildings and Structures			
Buildings and Structures. ⁹	Project affected solid buildings/structures.	All AFs regardless of their legal ownership/registration status (including legalizable and Informal Settlers)	Cash compensation for building/structures losses at full replacement costs free of depreciation and transaction costs.
	Structures (supplementary structures, solid walls)	All AFs regardless of their legal ownership/registration status (including legalizable and Informal Settlers)	Wire mesh and Solid fences, as well as areas covered with concrete and/or asphalt on private land plots, which may be damaged during the implementation of construction works that is outside the project ROW and therefore not included in this LARP, will be fully compensated by implementing agency UWSCG as outlined within this LARP.

⁹ The current project does not affect residential houses.

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of AH/APs	Compensation Entitlements
Limitations of Land Use within the Scope of Servitude Agreements			
Perennials and crops			
Perennial plants on land parcels in private ownership/possession or use.	Perennial plants Fruit-bearing perennial plants	All persons regardless of land title registration status.	Cash compensation calculated according to the market price of timber of the same species, age and productive value. The compensation rate includes the amount for the purchase of a seedling. In addition, the construction company will cut the affected trees free of charge. Affected persons will have the right to dispose of the felled trees at their own discretion.
	Non-fruit-bearing perennial plants	All persons regardless of land title registration status.	Cash compensation for decorative trees will be determined by licensed valuator Wood trees will be valued based on species, age category, wood value and volume. In addition, the construction company will cut the affected trees and deliver to APs free of charge. Affected persons will have the right to dispose of the felled trees within their registered land parcel at their own discretion.
	Crops	All persons regardless of land title registration status.	Crop compensation in cash at net income calculated at market value of actual or expected harvest (1 year).
Vulnerable People	Particularly	All vulnerable households	A one-time cash allowance, equivalent to three times of

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of AH/APs	Compensation Entitlements
Limitations of Land Use within the Scope of Servitude Agreements			
	<p>disadvantaged Households who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of land acquisition and resettlement. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) female-headed households with and/or without dependents; (ii) disabled household heads; (iii) poor households as defined by the official poverty line; (iv) elderly households with no means of support; (v) households without security of tenure; (vi) cultural or ethnic minorities; and refugees or internally displaced people. 	<p>identified under the direct impact of project ROW.</p>	<p>the amount of the subsistence minimum (calculations provided in Annex 8).¹⁰</p>
Severe Impacts	>10% productive land loss	All severely affected AHs, including	Agricultural income: 1 additional crop compensation covering 1 year yield from

¹⁰ Source [Subsistence Minimum - National Statistics Office of Georgia \(geostat.ge\)](http://geostat.ge)

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of AH/APs	Compensation Entitlements
Limitations of Land Use within the Scope of Servitude Agreements			
		informal settlers	affected land or 3 months of minimum subsistence income, whichever is higher. Other income: 1 additional compensation for 3 months of minimum subsistence income in case of permanent impacts.
Relocation/Shifting	Transport/transitional costs	All AHs to be relocated or requiring relocation of their possessions	An allowance covering transport and livelihood expenses for the transitional period (200 GEL as vehicle hire charge + six-month subsistence wage for an average consumer).
Temporary impact	Any impact to land or assets	Any APs, AHs or local populace	The construction company provides the arrangement of temporary access roads. In the event that temporary impacts extend to privately owned land, such as a construction camp or waste disposal site, the construction contractor will regulate the issue within the framework of the contract signed with the owner.
Loss Of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resource, including Access Roads	Community/Public Assets Com	Local populace	Reconstruction of the lost structure in consultation with community and restoration of their functions (if any). During the construction process, the contractor company will arrange temporary access roads for smooth operation of public institutions and/or any other commercial facilities.
Permanent Impact	Any damage to land or assets	Land owner/user	Any permanent and/or involuntary resettlement impact on land caused by the use of land for disposal of unsuitable material and debris remaining after construction works will be adequately compensated as per the provisions set up in the LARP.

Unforeseen impacts, (if any)	Impacts during construction to properties, assets or livelihoods not otherwise assessed	Any project affected person	Any such impacts to be assessed and compensated/mitigated in accordance with the provisions of this LARP.

Institutional Arrangements

98. The Chapter describes the role, authority, and responsibility of state agencies involved in the process of LARP preparation and implementation. These agencies are: Executing Agency is the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure of Georgia (MRDI), Implementing Agency is United Water Supply Company of Georgia (UWSCG), National Agency of Public Register (NAPR), Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Finance, ADB, NGOs, and consultants.

99. Below are described their roles and responsibilities with regard to the proposed project:

Ministries

100. **Ministry of Finance:** Allocates compensation and rehabilitation funds based on the submitted land acquisition and resettlement plan and relevant budget.

101. **Ministry of Justice/National Agency of Public Register (NAPR):** The Ministry of Justice is responsible for legal matters regarding land ownership, and National Agency of Public Registry within the Ministry of Justice is in charge of land registration and transfer of title; in case of given project registration of Servitude Agreements entered between the landowners and the UWSCG.

102. **Local Courts:** In case of expropriation issues, UWSCG will have to rely on the city court, which based on due legal process will have to review the expropriation cases, carry out a hearing and decide whether the land can be expropriated and at what price.

103. **Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development:** Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development (MOESD) issues a decree confirming necessity for expropriation and assigning the UWASCG as the expropriator authorized to execute expropriation. Decision on the expropriation will be resolved in about 1 month.

Implementing Agency: UWSCG

104. UWSCG will supervise the entire project including LARP preparation and will implement LARP procedures, processing servitude agreements, issuance of compensations and provision of relevant rehabilitation measures, including technical assistance as needed. UWSCG will monitor construction and reinstatement process with support from the supervision consultant. Department of Permits, Environmental Protection and Social Affairs of UWSCG will work together with local service center representatives - Mr. Zurab Gobejishili and Mr. Rovshan Babackishievi, who will support ES team in translating process. The Head of Department is Ms. Maka Goderdzishvili. DPES have divisions of "construction Permits" and "Environmental Protection and Social Affairs". Ms. Salome Mosidze is the head of Environmental Protection and Social Affairs Division. Also, Mr. Mikheil Vadachkoria Senior Social Specialist of Environmental Protection and Social Affairs Division.

105. In addition, UWSCG carries responsibility for all LARP related issues (including implementation, which will be carried out by UWSCG's in house capacity) on local and National levels. In particular to:

- a. Hire and supervise consultant involved in preparation LARP based on the detailed design;
- b. Coordination all LARP related activities;
- c. Presenting all necessary documents to ensure rapid allocation of resettlement budget and undertaking further payment of defined compensation amounts to project affected persons;
- d. Provision of internal monitoring and reporting through supervision consultant;
- e. Operating efficient GMR to timely address lodged grievances
- f. To ensure implementation of corrective measure for SPS compliance, as needed.

106. **International Financial Institution (ADB):** Where applicable, besides regular supervision of the project activities, the ADB will also review LARF, LARPs, Compliance Reports, and clear contract awards signing and initiation of civil works to all projects requiring LARP preparation and implementation.

Local Governments

107. Local government especially at the Municipality level has direct jurisdiction for land administration, in addition provides continuous support during project planning and implementation phases and acts as the liaison between the IA and local population and other state agencies at municipal level.

108. Mayor of the Municipality, the executive agency at the local level is involved in the project planning and implementation activities and ensures effective inter-agency coordination to enhance the pace of project required official decisions, as requested.

109. NGOs practicing in concerned field will be encouraged to participate in public consultations throughout the project implementation, as well as and to provide feedback and suggestions at draft LARP public disclosure process. Representative of local NGO will be invited on board of 1st level GRC.

Consultants

110. Different types of consultants will be involved in project preparation and implementation tasks:

- a. **LARP development consultants:** SPMG LLC TEAM composed by highly qualified Internal Social Safeguards and Monitoring and Evaluation Consultants engaged in LARP preparation of short-term consultancy basis, full-time National Social Safeguards Specialist engaged in field surveys, data collection and analyses, conducting public consultations and LARPs preparation.
- b. **Independent Asset Valuator:** This is the independent accredited private firm hired by the LARP Consultant to carry out the evaluation of project affected land and assets.
- c. **Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC):** Supervision Consultant is Responsible for overseeing the performance of the construction contractor throughout the project cycle. The consultant is responsible for regular supervision and reporting of the quality control, work schedule, HSE safety standards, as well as overall safeguards compliance of the construction

contractor and preparation and submission of relevant progress reports on monthly, semi-annual and annual basis. Construction supervision consultant Hill International N.V. (Netherlands) as Leading Partner, Temelsu International Engineering Services Inc. (Türkiye) as partner, and Policy Management Consulting Group (PMCG) as sub-consultant are already engaged and working on the project.

Public Consultation, Participation and Disclosure

111. All government agencies involved in the LARP preparation and implementation process will be kept well-informed about the project and encouraged to remain actively engaged in the LARP development process

Objectives of Public Information and Consultation

112. Consultation with APs ensuring their active participation will reduce the potential for conflicts and minimize the risk of project delays. To ensure that local authorities, as well as representatives of APs, have been included in the planning and decision-making processes, “UWSCG” will ensure information dissemination to all APs regarding the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan.

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan Public Consultations

113. The public consultations were conducted on February 8, 2024 in Marneuli (attended by 15 people, 13 males, 2 females), February 12, 2024 in village Kiziladjlo, Marneuli Municipality (attended by 16 people, 14 males, 2 females) and April 03, 2024 in village Tsurtavi of Bolnisi Municipality (attended by 9 people, 9 males, 0 female). The public consultations were attended by members of local communities, the owners of project affected land parcels and the representatives of “UWSCG”. Due to the majority of attendees being ethnically Azeri, the LARP Consultant team engaged the translator to provide real time translations. During the public consultations, the information was disseminated through power-point presentations. The presentations included the aims and technical description of this project. Moreover, the presentation included thorough dissemination of information about involuntary resettlement, including compensation entitlements, inventory/demarcation procedures, socio-economic survey, valuation methodology and overview of ADB involuntary resettlement guidelines. Additionally, during the public consultations and individual consultations attendees were given public information booklets containing detailed necessary information about the project. Attendees mainly enquired regarding restrictions that accompany servitude agreement, in order to envisage the future plans for their land parcels under project impact. The documentation regarding the Public Consultations, such as photographic material and list of attendees and minutes of public consultations are available in the annex 1,2,3 and 7 Regular consultations and communication with the local population continued throughout the entire project cycle.

114. Regular consultations and communication with the local population will continue throughout the entire project cycle.

LARP Disclosure

115. The implementation-ready LARP in English, Georgian and Azerbaijani will be disclosed on the “UWSCG” website. The copies of LARP will be provided to relevant city councils and Municipality offices. Its English version will be disclosed on the ADB website after being approved by ADB and GoG.

Public Information Booklet

116. An information booklet, which briefly describes the terms of compensation and the responsibilities of the parties involved in the project, is available in both Georgian and Azerbaijani languages. Public Information Booklets were distributed to all project-affected households during personal consultations. See Annex 5.

LARP Budget

117. During the field works the Consultant deployed an independent licensed valuator, who prepared relevant valuation methodology and determined compensation unit rates per each type of affected asset and income loss (Valuation methodology is provided in Annex 1.
118. The Valuation Report establishes the unit rates for compensating land and fruit-bearing perennials impacted by the project, adhering to the replacement cost principle based on current market values. This report is submitted to the United Water Supply Company of Georgia (UWSCG). The table below details the execution of the compensation budget as prescribed by the project.
119. The Valuation Report developed specifically for the given project by the independent licensed valuator has defined land compensation unit rates based on the current sales prices of land parcels in similar location and designation. Therefore, the unit rates differ as shown in table below.
120. In total all project affected land parcels have been distinguished according to ten (10) categories. With consideration that in given project no land will be acquired permanently but only some land use limitations will apply to the landowner granting the servitude right to the UWSCG, the market sales price was deduced by relevant percentage ratio also defined by the Valuator based on the scope and nature of impact caused by the trajectory of servitude ROW against the entire land parcel.
121. In some cases, the servitude ROW extends as a narrow strip, primarily impacting the front part of the land plot, adjacent to the street. While in other cases the trajectory of servitude ROW is crossing land parcel further from the land parcel edge, thus to some extent limiting the future potential use of a given land parcel¹¹. Considering these aspects the Valuator defined the range¹² of compensation unit rates for land.
122. The project affected land parcels are segregated into following categories:
- Category I:** Land parcels located in the village of Kiziladjlo, in and around the residential area, used or usable for household purposes.
- Category II:** Roadside land parcels located in the village of Kiziladjlo used or usable for commercial purposes.
- Category III:** Land parcels located in the village of Kiziladjlo, for agricultural purposes.
- Category IV:** Land parcels located in the city of Marneuli, in and around the residential area, used or usable for household purposes.
- Category V:** Land parcels located in the city of Marneuli, alongside the road, in residential area or in close proximity, used or usable for commercial purposes.
- Category VI:** Land parcels located in the surrounding villages of Marneuli, usable or used for agricultural activities, as well as for household purposes.
- Category VII:** Land parcels located in the surrounding villages of Marneuli, usable or used for agricultural purposes.

¹¹ The issues/concerns on unviability of using the remaining land after servitude establishment will be discussed on case by case basis though GRM.

¹² Starting at 30%-34% and increasing up to 50% - 80% of sales market values.

Category VIII: Land parcels located near the business-economic zone of the city of Marneuli.

Category IX: Land parcels located in the city of Bolnisi, in and around the residential area, used or usable for household purposes.

Category X: Land parcels located in the city of Bolnisi, usable or used for agricultural purposes.

123. The table below provides detailed description of assets affected by the Servitude Agreements and relevant compensation unit rates as defined in the relevant Valuation Report attached in Annex 1.

Table 11. LARP Budget

#	Description	Quantity	Area (sq.m)	Unit rate for Servitude Agreement, NET (₹/sq.m)	Amount (GEL)
1	Land Compensation				
1.1	Category I	36	2,412.0	35.00	25,326.00
1.2	Category II	2	258.0	42.00	3,250.80
1.3	Category III	3	311.0	22.00	2,052.60
1.4	Category IV	2	1203.0	84.00	90946.80
		2	258.0		10,836.00
		94	7,597.0		191,444.40
1.5	Category V	3	62.0	110.00	5,456.00
		2	324.0		17,820.00
		9	604.0		19,932.00
1.6	Category VI	13	932.0	35.00	9,786.00
1.7	Category VI	1	98.0	23.00	676.20
1.8	Category VII	3	877.0	90.00	63,144.00
		1	126.0	90.00	5,670.00
		11	1,099.0	90.00	29,673.00
1.9	Category VIII	2	162.0	50.00	2,430.00
1.10	Category X	2	340.0	23.00	3,995.00
		13	3,802.0		26,233.80
	Sub-Total	199	20,465.0		508,672.60
2	Compensation for Buildings/Structures				
2.1	Supplementary Structure	0	0.0		0.00
2.2	Fence (Ln.m)	22	370.4		12,520.00
2.3	Solid Fence (Sq.m)	10	108.0		18,014.00
2.4	Furbished territory	2	20.0		1,800.00
2.5	Concrete and Asphalt	5	283.0		27,190.00
2.6	Equipment & Other	3	3		1,475.00

	Sub-Total		784.40		60,999.00
3	One time Allowance				
3.1	Vulnerability	6	AH	1,492.41	8,954.46
3.2	Severe Impact	51	AH	1,492.41	76,112.91
	Sub-Total	6			85,067.37
4	Compensation for Perennials and Crops				
4.1	Crops	1	Sq.m	6.0	8.40
4.2	Fruit-bearing perennials	16	No. of Trees	126	16,686.00
4.3	Decorative perennials	2	No. of Trees	12	2,960.00
	Sub-Total	19			19,654.40
5	Total Compensation				674,393.37
8	Income Tax for Land Compensation covered by UWSCG (20%)				127,168.15
6	Contingency (10%)				80,156.15
7	LARP Budget (Including Contingency)				881,717.67

Note: A detailed budget is prepared in Excel format, where the compensation package is itemized for each parcel of land and distinct type of impact. Comprehensive budget is provided as a distinct, standalone document. The information contained within this document is authorized solely for official use and must not be disclosed, in order to safeguard the privacy of personal data.

Table 12: Implementation Costs

#	Implementation Costs	Quantity	Unit Rate	Amount (GEL)
1.2	Registration Fees	4	300	1,200.00
1.3	NAPR cost for servitude registration	195	150	29,250.00
1.4	Total	199		30,450.00

124. The compensation sum allocated for those affected by the project totals **674,393.37** GEL. The executing agency's total expenses for project implementation amount to **30,450.00** GEL.

125. The overall budget allocated for the servitude compensation plan covering land parcels (including the 10% contingencies, Income Tax covered by UWSCG for land compensation and implementation cost) is **912,167.67** GEL (equivalent to 339,133.61 USD as of 15 April, 2024).

Sources of Financing

126. All funds for compensation provided by the current LARP will be provided from the Government of Georgia's public fund, while the "UWSCG" will ensure the allocation of funds.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

127. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a process through which the affected people may voice and seek resolution of concerns throughout the entire project cycle. UWSCG for years has been successfully maintaining rather advanced, effective and efficient Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). This GRM will also cover this project as well. UWSCG ensures that affected people are fully informed of their rights and procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, DMS, and at the time of receiving compensation and resettlement assistance.
128. The UWSCG has functioning Grievance Redress Commission (GRC) and mechanism for grievance redress established under the UWSCG Order No 196, dated October 30, 2018 developed in compliance with the Article 8, paragraph 7 of the UWSCG Charter.
129. GRC is established, fully functioning and provided with required administrative support by PIU through the entire project circle including the LARP implementation, construction and operations period.
130. The role and responsibility of the GRC is to accept claims and complaints, assess its validity, determine the scope of eventual impacts, and timely resolve the issue, including the claims regarding the compensation and maintain grievance redress mechanism as flexible and efficient mechanism to address and resolve the claims as raised during project planning and implementation period.

Mechanism exercised to address grievances within ADB funded projects

131. The “UWSCG” has established three-tiered Grievance Redress Mechanism to be applied during processing the grievances submitted by project affected persons (hereinafter as named in the “interested parties”) during the implementation for ADB funded projects.
132. **First Phase:** At the first phase of grievance redress, an authorized representative of Customers Relations Division/Customers Service Office of Regional Branch/Service Center of United Water Supply Company of Georgia, LLC, is to familiarize him/herself with the content of the complaint, register the complaint by Form adopted by Annex 4 to Order N196 and submit it to GRC, which will review the submitted complaint within two weeks’ time.

Composition of Grievance Redress Committee:

133. **Below is provided the composition of Grievance Redress Committee:**
- a. Head of respective territorial unit of UWSCG (Regional Branch Manager/Service Center Director) – Chairman of Committee;
 - b. Representative of Projects Management Department of United Water Supply Company of Georgia, LLC – Committee Member;
 - c. Representative of UWSCG Department of Permits, Environment Protection and Social Affairs;
 - d. Representative of project/subproject construction company;
 - e. Representative of project/subproject supervision company;

- f. Representative/Commissioner of respective Municipality'
- g. Environmental Specialist of the ADB Urban Sector Improvement Investment Program;
- h. Representative of local NGO (as per grievance content);
- i. Representative of respective territorial unit of UWSCG – Committee Secretary.

134. Second Phase: in case the complaint is not resolved at the 1st Phase in two weeks' time, an interested party can address Commission established under Clause 5 of Order N196

Composition of Grievance Redress Commission:

- a. UWSCG Director;
- b. UWSCG Deputy Director on Technical Issues;
- c. UWSCG Deputy Director on Financial Issues;
- d. UWSCG Deputy Director on Commercial Issues;
- e. Head of UWSCG Legal Department;
- f. Head of UWSCG Department of Permits, Environment Protection and Social Affairs;
- g. Head of UWSCG Communications Office of Director's Apparatus;
- h. Head of UWSCG Projects Management Department;
- i. Head of UWSCG Construction Supervision Department;
- j. Representative of UWSCG Department of Permits, Environment Protection and Social Affairs – Commission Secretary

135. Phase 3: An interested person is eligible to apply to ADB Resident Mission to the address provided below, in case the Grievance Redress Committee fails to resolve problem raised in the complaint and grievance remains unresolved after two-week period since its official submission.

Asian Development Bank Georgia Mission

No 1, G. Tabidze Street; Tbilisi, Georgia

Tel: +995 322 250 619

136. Contact Details (telephone numbers and full names of persons in charge) and the daily hours for receiving phone calls of APs and any interested person is included in the Information Leaflet and also displayed on Public Information Boards in the Local Service Centers and Municipalities within project affected area. Information Leaflet was disseminated during public consultations, as well as during individual consultations with the APs.

137. IMPO (Investment Program Management Office) will ensure provision of relevant trainings to designated staff of Local Service Centers of UWSCG on how to proceed and address grievances. Representative of the local service center responsible for GRM has to be acquainted with Environmental Management Plan and Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan and mitigation measures to familiarize themselves with GRM procedures. In addition, Grievance Log and enough supply of blank Grievance Forms will also be provided.

138. Responsible person assigned at the local service center will register grievances in the Grievance Log. Temporary offices located at the construction sites also keep the Grievance Log to allow aggrieved person file the claim right on spot.

ADB Accountability Mechanism

139. When the project GRM and ADB Operations Team have already been engaged and the AP is not satisfied with the outcome, the complainant can appeal the decision and bring the case to the ADB Accountability Mechanism.¹³
140. The GRM established under UWSCG does not in any way impede APs access to the judicial or administrative remedies of the Country of Georgia.
141. LARP Public Information Booklet and Grievance Redress Form attached will carry the contact information for the ADB AM to be readily available once any AP may wish to register a complaint with the ADB AM.

Grievance Resolution Process Cycle

142. The complaints and grievances from the APs will be addressed through the process described below:

Table 13; Grievance Redress Process

Phase	Action Level	Process	Timeline
1 st Phase	UWSCG Local Service Center	An authorized representative of Customers Relations Division/Customers Service Office of Regional Branch/Service Center of United Water Supply Company of Georgia, LLC, is to familiarize him/herself with the content of the complaint, to register the complaint (both written or verbal) by Form adopted by Appendix 1 to Order N196 and to submit it to GRC, which will review the submitted complaint in two weeks' time	2 weeks
2 nd Phase	GRC	In case the complaint is not resolved at the 1 st Phase in two weeks' time, an interested party can address Commission established under Clause 5 of Order N196. The decisions from majority of the members will be considered final from the GRC and will be issued to AP after signed by GRC members. The case record will be updated and the decision will be communicated to the complainant within 14 days of submission.	2 weeks
3 rd Phase	ADB Georgia Resident Mission	In case the GRC fails to resolve problem raised in the complaint and grievance still remains unresolved after two-week time period since its official submission, the interested person is eligible to apply to Asian Development Bank Georgia Mission.	

¹³ <https://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main>

143. Any physical and legal person can communicate his/her concern to the Court at any stage of grievance redress. The GRM will not influence or restrict the AP from applying to court for legal remedies.
144. If the complaint is found ineligible the GRC formulates a response and sends a written letter to the complainant, explaining the reasons of rejection. The complainant can appeal the decision and bring the case to the local Court.

Processing Grievance Log

145. Responsible person assigned at the local service center will register grievances in the Grievance Log. Temporary offices located at the construction sites also keep the Grievance Log to allow aggrieved person to file the claim right on spot.
146. All grievance responsible persons assigned in each local service centre regularly will provide the information to the HQ office in Tbilisi. Afterwards, each grievance will be provided to UWSCG Department of International Procurement and Donors Relationship, Department of Environment Protection, resettlement and Permits. The information on Grievances is cumulated in HQ office where assigned person is handling the electronic Grievance Log.
147. Regular monitoring is carried out from the UWSCG HQ to follow up with the grievance redress progress on each Phase to ensure that each grievance is reviewed and response is provided to complainant within established time-frame.

ADB's Accountability Mechanism

Affected households and people in the project areas shall also be informed about the ADB's Accountability Mechanism, and that they should at first put good faith efforts for resolving the complaints on the project level-GRM and the project implementing agencies in the country. Two or more affected households (can be from the same family) can submit their complaint to the ADB's Accountability Mechanism (AM). The AM is a last resort mechanism. The project-affected households shall first address the issue with the project-level GRM, and then they shall make good faith efforts to address the issue with the relevant ADB operations department. Certain complaints will not be eligible, such as:

- about actions not related to something ADB did or not do in formulating, processing, or implementing an ADB-assisted project;
- about an ADB-assisted project for which two or more years have passed since the loan or grant closing date;
- about matters those complainants have not made good faith efforts to address with the operations department concerned; and
- about decisions made by ADB, the borrower/executing agency, or the private sector client on the procurement of goods and services, including consulting services; and allegations of fraud or corruption in ADB-assisted projects (these will be managed by other facilities).

The complaint may be submitted by mail, fax, email, or in-person:

Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO), Accountability Mechanism

Asian Development Bank Headquarter, 6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro Manila, Philippines (+632) 632-4444 loc. 70309 (+632) 636 2086 amcro@adb.org

Monitoring and Reporting

Internal Monitoring

148. Internal monitoring will be carried out routinely by “UWSCG” either directly or through the services of a consultant. Indicators for the internal monitoring will be those related to process and immediate outputs and results. This information will be collected directly from regional “UWSCG” service centers and reported monthly to “UWSCG” main office to assess the progress and results of LARP implementation, and to adjust the work program, if necessary. The monthly reports will be quarterly consolidated in the standard supervision reports to ADB, as well as will be reflected in the semi-annual social safeguards monitoring reports (SSMR).
149. Specific monitoring benchmarks will include:
- (i) Timeliness, information campaign, quality of information and consultation with APs;
 - (ii) Status of processing Servitude Agreements, and issuance of full compensation payments, as per the approved LARP;
 - (iii) Compensation for affected structures and other assets;
 - (iv) Monitoring of Grievance Redress procedures
 - (v) Ongoing public consultations during the LARP implementation, construction and operation phases;
 - (vi) Provision of additional rehabilitation measures to vulnerable APs, as needed;
 - (vii) Identifying gaps, where affected livelihoods were not satisfactory restored, and provision of relevant corrective measures, as needed.
150. The above information will be collected by “UWSCG” which is responsible for monitoring the day-to-day resettlement activities of the project through the following instruments:
- a) Review of census information for all APs;
 - b) Consultation and informal interviews with APs;
 - c) In-depth case studies;
 - d) Sample survey of APs;
 - e) Key informant interviews, and
 - f) Community public meetings.

Preparation of LARP Completion Report

151. The LARP Completion Report will be prepared by the Social Safeguards Consultant assigned by the UWSCG upon the completion of land acquisition through servitude agreements and issuance of cash compensation to APs. During LARP implementation period the “UWSCG” will make a decision on preparation the LARP Completion Report per lots or for the entire project network to avoid the delays in commencement of civil work¹⁴ and at the same time ensure that no civil works are authorized until the completion of LARP implementation procedures, land acquisition through servitude agreements and issuance of cash compensations.

¹⁴ Two contractors for 6 lots are mobilized for this subproject since October, 2022.

LARP Implementation Schedule

152. The time bound LARP preparation and implementation schedule is provided in the table below.

Table 14. Indicative Schedule for Project Implementation

N	Activity / Month	Responsible Party	Status	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
1	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan preparation	LARP Consultants	Completed												
2	Public Consultations	LARP Consultants	Completed												
3	Recording, demarcation and field surveys of the project affected land parcels	LARP Consultants	Completed												
4	Census, socio-economic survey and inventory of project affected assets	LARP Consultants	Completed												
5	Title (ownership) research	LARP Consultants	Completed												
6	Engaging a licensed valuator/inventory and valuation	LARP Consultants	Completed												
7	Data analysis	LARP Consultants	Completed												
8	Preparation and submission of the compensation plan provided in the LARP	LARP Consultants	Completed												

9	Updating the LARP based on provided comments; submission for final review	LARP Consultants	Completed															
10	ADB No Objection to the final LARP	ADB	Pending															
11	LARP Disclosure on ADB/UWSCG websites	ADB/UWSCG	Pending															
12	LARP Implementation	UWSCG	Pending															
13	Providing necessary technical assistance to AP, as needed (e.g., opening bank accounts, legal advices, etc.)	UWSCG	Pending															
14	Negotiation process	UWSCG	Pending															
15	Signing servitude agreements and issuing compensations	UWSCG	Pending															
16	Internal monitoring, resolution of outstanding matters and complaints management	UWSCG	Pending															
17	Internal monitoring and preparation of Completion report (s)	UWSCG	Pending															
18	Issuance of a Construction Contract	UWSCG	Pending															X

Capacity Building and Training in LARP Implementation

153. In the initial stage, before commencement of fieldworks local government representatives were informed about the procedures and requirements of SPS 2009 to successfully implement LARP procedures. Local government

representatives attended public consultation meetings and inventory of affected land parcels. Moreover, the designated team at the Municipality level will be provided with the capacity enhancement related to the LARP planning and implementation to get more familiar with ADB SPS Involuntary Resettlement Policy. This will be done through on the job training and by participation in the LARP implementation activities. A continuous consultation process and informal training through discussion with the Municipality level LAR team will be facilitated by consultants' team members assigned by Construction Supervision Consultant, UWSCG and ADB.

Annex 1. Public Consultation conducted on February 8, 2024 in t. Marneuli

Minutes of Public Consultation Meeting

On

Pending activities for preparation of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)

Construction of Water Supply and Wastewater Systems in Marneuli and Construction of Wastewater System and Collector in Bolnisi

Address: Mayor's Office of Marneuli, Rustaveli Street, Mayor's Office of Marneuli, Floor 2

Date: February 8, 2024

Time: 11:00

Speakers: Luka Keshelava, Social Safeguard and Resettlement Consultant, SPMG LLC
Goga Kholuashvili, Social Safeguard and Resettlement Consultant, SPMG LLC

Mr. Keshelava discussed the objectives of the pending field surveys with the attendees, such as census, SES, land demarcation, and inventory of project affected assets; then briefly described ADB SPS 2009 policy and principles to be applied in the process of LARP preparation and implementation in line with the active legislation of Georgia.

Describing the activities to be undertaken during LARP preparation, Mr. Keshelava explained the importance of the cut-off date, rights and responsibilities of project affected persons, and objectives of project implementing agency, raised issues relating to foreseen types of impact to APs, and touched on the methods of compensation at full replacement value and at current market rates. Compensation rates will be ascertained by the independent licensed valuator who will be deployed to prepare the Valuation Methodology and to determine compensation unit rates for project affected land, structures, annual and perennial crops, business stoppage, and the loss of wages and salaries. In addition, attendees were informed that LARP regulations would include consideration of onetime allowances for severely affected and vulnerable groups, as well as relocation subsidies, and technical assistance with the provision of cadaster survey maps to assist APs with processing title registration at the NAPR.

Then, Mr. Goga Kholuashvili informed attendees that during the entire project period, an effective and efficient Grievance Redress Mechanism would be established to deliver timely addressing of all grievances and complaints lodged in relation to environmental, social,

and compensation issues. The attendees were especially appreciative of the Grievance Redress Mechanism that operated throughout every stage of project implementation. Concluding the presentation, the panel invited attendees to a question-answer session. Table 1 below describes the results of the Question-Answer Session. The official Public Meeting was then closed.

Table below describes the questions raised by the attendees and the answers provided by the Public Meeting organizers.

Table 15. Q&A for Public Consultation #1

#	Name of AP	Question raised	Answer provided by the Consultant
1	Mr. Faig Tanryguliev	My land parcel has power communication lines running through it. What happens if these power cables get damaged during construction?	The construction firm possesses detailed blueprints of the current communication lines, ensuring that all work is conducted with precision to avoid any damage to these existing infrastructures. However, in the unlikely event of damage, the construction company will immediately undertake all necessary repairs to restore the affected lines to their original condition.
2	Mrs. Rasmya Khalilova	Will I be able to build something on my land, after it is subjected to servitude?	The immediate area of the land that is covered by the servitude agreement has a restriction on construction. However, the remainder of your property remains unaffected by these constraints and is fully available for your construction endeavors.
3	Mr. Sarvar Noruzov	When will the field surveys begin?	The LARP team plans to start field works from today. Field works will be conducted from February 8 to April 1, giving our team an opportunity to speak and provide individual consultation to all landowners.

List of Attendees

პროექტის დასახელება: მარნეულ მუნიციპალიტეტისა და მარნეულ სოფლისა და მარნეულ კარაილის
მუნიციპალიტეტის

მოსახლეობასთან შეხვედრა

შეხვედრის თარიღი და საათი: 08/02/2024

შეხვედრის ადგილი: მარნეულ ქ.სა

N	გვარი, სახელი	დასახელება	სამუშაო ადგილი	საკონტაქტო ტელეფონი	ხელმოწერა
1	ჩაგანიძე	არაობ		599-71-73-25	ჩაგანიძე
2	საბაძაძე	მთავროვნული		555-73-66-55	საბაძაძე
3	ფაშვი	მუნიციპალიტეტი		599-54-61-71	ფაშვი
4	ქიქოძე	მუნიციპალიტეტი		599 33 71-53	ქიქოძე
5	ქადაგიანი	ქადაგიანი (Eura)		557 77 10 27	ქადაგიანი
6	გიორგი	გვინაშვილი	GB-I (CAG)	599-489-484	გიორგი
7	გომიზი	გომიზი	CAG	551 39-13-15	გომიზი
8	გაბაძე	სპორტული		593 349774	გაბაძე
9	ხახიაძე	ხახიაძე		55714 0514	ხახიაძე
10	მუხომბერი	მუხომბერი		577 549292	მუხომბერი
11	მთელი	მთელი		599 36 85 11	მთელი
12	მთელი	მთელი	UWSC	599 319597	მთელი
13	მთელი	მთელი	ADB Consultant	572-78-22-15	მთელი
14	მთელი	მთელი	მთელი	599 85 55 72	მთელი

15 Project Title: Construction of water supply and wastewater systems in Marneuli
 Public Meeting Attendees
 Date and time of the meeting: 08/02/2024
 Meeting location: Marneuli City Hall
 Project title: Construction of water supply and wastewater systems in Marneuli and construction of wastewater system and collector in Belsi (Mar-01)

Annex 3. Public Consultation conducted on February 12, 2024 in village Kiziladjlo

Minutes of Public Consultation Meeting

On

Pending activities for preparation of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)

Construction of Water Supply and Wastewater Systems in Marneuli and Construction of Wastewater System and Collector in Bolnisi

Address: Administrative building of Kiziladjlo, Kiziladjlo, Marneuli Municipality

Date: February 12, 2024

Time: 12:00

Speakers: Luka Keshelava, Social Safeguard and Resettlement Consultant, SPMG LLC
Goga Kholuashvili, Social Safeguard and Resettlement Consultant, SPMG LLC

Mr. Keshelava discussed the objectives of the pending field surveys with the attendees, such as census, SES, land demarcation, and inventory of project affected assets; then briefly described ADB SPS 2009 policy and principles to be applied in the process of LARP preparation and implementation in line with the active legislation of Georgia.

Describing the activities to be undertaken during LARP preparation, Mr. Keshelava explained the importance of the cut-off date, rights and responsibilities of project affected persons, and objectives of project implementing agency, raised issues relating to foreseen types of impact to APs, and touched on the methods of compensation at full replacement value and at current market rates. Compensation rates will be ascertained by the independent licensed valuator who will be deployed to prepare the Valuation Methodology and to determine compensation unit rates for project affected land, structures, annual and perennial crops, business stoppage, and the loss of wages and salaries. In addition, attendees were informed that LARP regulations would include consideration of onetime allowances for severely affected and vulnerable groups, as well as relocation subsidies, and technical assistance with the provision of cadaster survey maps to assist APs with processing title registration at the NAPR.

Then, Mr. Goga Kholuashvili informed attendees that during the entire project period, an effective and efficient Grievance Redress Mechanism would be established to deliver timely addressing of all grievances and complaints lodged in relation to environmental, social, and compensation issues. The attendees were especially appreciative of the Grievance Redress Mechanism that operated throughout every stage of project implementation. Concluding the presentation, the panel invited attendees to a question-answer session.

Table below describes the results of the Question-Answer Session. The official Public Meeting was then closed.

Table 16. Q&A for Public Consultation #2

#	Name of AP	Question raised	Answer provided by the Consultant
1	Mr. Nur Mamedov Kniaz	Will water supply or wastewater pipelines be routed through my property?	During one-on-one meetings, our team will share detailed specifics with you, like the kind of pipeline planned for your plot, the size of the servitude on your land, and how wide the pipe will be.
2	Mrs. Natela Tanrygulieva	Will I be able to sell the land after the servitude has been applied to it?	Yes. The restriction of the servitude applies only to construction on it and planting of perennials. The restriction does not apply to the purchase/sale of land.
3	Mr. Eltun Akhundov	Will we have the right to build in the servitude area?	The area directly affected by the servitude is subject to a building restriction, so you won't be able to construct anything on that specific section. However, the remainder of your property is free from such limitations, so you can utilize it for building purposes.

#	Name of AP	Question raised	Answer provided by the Consultant
4	Mr. Eldar Zeynalov	Will we be able to build in the servitude are in the future?	The restriction imposed by servitude will continue as long as the current communication line is active.

List of Attendees

პროექტის დასახელება: მსხვერპლ რეკონსტრუქციას და ნაწილობრივ სანადგობ და მოწყობის სამუშაოებს
მსხვერპლის ვილა-ში
 მოსახლეობასთან შეხვედრა

შეხვედრის თარიღი და საათი: 12 თებერვალი 2024 შეხვედრის ადგილი: ვილა-ში

1	ბენიამინი	ნოსი	593	15	92	22	
2	ბახიანი	სიხი	593	56	96	06	
3	ვანდუნი	თინა	593	11	39	45	
4	ნინო	ვახუშტი	555	46	30	34	
5	მამია	საბო	555	35	14	17	
6	ნინო	ნინო	555	52	59	15	
7	მამია	ვახუშტი	557	34	85	25	
8	ნინო	ნინო	593	91	72	19	
9	მამია	ნინო	555	34	40	43	

Project Title: Construction of water supply and wastewater systems in Marreuli
and Construction of Wastewater System and Collector in Dolis (MRA)
 Public Meeting Attendees
 Date and time of the meeting: February 12, 2024 Meeting location: Village Kizilajlo

12	ნინო	ნინო	593	40	24	54	
13	ნინო	ნინო	557	33	37	97	
14	ნინო	ნინო	558	49	56	00	
15	ნინო	ნინო	551	09	51	47	
16	ნინო	ნინო	599	16	48	61	

Project Title:

Public Meeting Attendees

Date and time of the meeting: February 12, 2024

Meeting location: Village Kizilajlo

: shared outside ADB with appropriate permission.

Annex 4. Public Consultation conducted on April 3, 2024 in village Tsurtavi

Minutes of Public Consultation Meeting

On

Pending activities for preparation of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)

Construction of Water Supply and Wastewater Systems in Marneuli and Construction of Wastewater System and Collector in Bolnisi

Address: Administrative building of Bolnisi Municipality, Tsurtavi

Date: April 03, 2024

Time: 11:00

Speakers: Luka Keshelava, Social Safeguard and Resettlement Consultant, SPMG LLC
Goga Kholuashvili, Social Safeguard and Resettlement Consultant, SPMG LLC

Mr. Keshelava discussed the objectives of the pending field surveys with the attendees, such as census, SES, land demarcation, and inventory of project affected assets; then briefly described ADB SPS 2009 policy and principles to be applied in the process of LARP preparation and implementation in line with the active legislation of Georgia.

Describing the activities to be undertaken during LARP preparation, Mr. Keshelava explained the importance of the cut-off date, rights and responsibilities of project affected persons, and objectives of project implementing agency, raised issues relating to foreseen types of impact to APs, and touched on the methods of compensation at full replacement value and at current market rates. Compensation rates will be ascertained by the independent licensed valuator who will be deployed to prepare the Valuation Methodology and to determine compensation unit rates for project affected land, structures, annual and

perennial crops, business stoppage, and the loss of wages and salaries. In addition, attendees were informed that LARP regulations would include consideration of onetime allowances for severely affected and vulnerable groups, as well as relocation subsidies, and technical assistance with the provision of cadaster survey maps to assist APs with processing title registration at the NAPR.

Then, Mr. Goga Kholuashvili informed attendees that during the entire project period, an effective and efficient Grievance Redress Mechanism would be established to deliver timely addressing of all grievances and complaints lodged in relation to environmental, social, and compensation issues. The attendees were especially appreciative of the Grievance Redress Mechanism that operated throughout every stage of project implementation. Concluding the presentation, the panel invited attendees to a question-answer session.

Table below describes the results of the Question-Answer Session. The official Public Meeting was then closed.

Table below describes the questions raised by the attendees and the answers provided by the Public Meeting organizers

Table 17. Q&A for Public Consultation #3

#	Name	Question	Answer by Consultant
1	Mr. Rasim Mutuev	Will I be able to build a farm on my land?	The area directly affected by the servitude is subject to a building restriction, so you won't be able to construct anything on that specific section. However, the remainder of your property is free from such limitations, so you can utilize it for building purposes.
2	Mr. Afis Abdulaev	In the event of dissatisfaction with the proposed compensation amount, what are the available recourse options?	In such a case, you will be able to consult with an independent licensed valuator and subsequently appeal the proposed compensation based on his opinion.
3	Mr. Vusal Isaev	When will the compensations be paid?	Reimbursement will begin after the LARP has been approved by the Government of Georgia and ADB. Later, the representatives of "UWSCG" will

#	Name	Question	Answer by Consultant
			contact you and inform you about the compensation amount.

List of Attendees

პროექტის დასახელება: ქსენოცენტრის მუდმივად მოქმედების და მუდმივად მოქმედების სისტემის და მოდერნიზაციის პროექტი
 მოსახლეობასთან შეხვედრა
 შეხვედრის თარიღი და საათი: 03/04/2024 - 11:30 შეხვედრის ადგილი: სოფელი ცურთავი (ბოლის მუნიციპალიტეტი)

1	ქსენოცენტრი	ქსენოცენტრი	599.85.99.33	
2	ქსენოცენტრი	სოფელი	599.379.326	
3	ქსენოცენტრი	ქსენოცენტრი	599.229.352	
4	ქსენოცენტრი	ქსენოცენტრი	555.585.519	
5	ქსენოცენტრი	ქსენოცენტრი	555.284.68	
6	ქსენოცენტრი	ქსენოცენტრი	574.883.672	
7	ქსენოცენტრი	ქსენოცენტრი	599.768.168	
8	ქსენოცენტრი	ქსენოცენტრი	599.696.36	
9	ქსენოცენტრი	ქსენოცენტრი	555.656.300	

Construction of water supply and wastewater Systems in Marneuli
 and construction of waste water system and collector in Bolnisi

Project Title:

Public Meeting Attendees

Date and time of the meeting: 03/04/2024 - 11:30

Meeting location: Village Tsurtavi, (Bolnisi Municipality)

Annex 5. Grievance Form

Grievance Form	
Section of Complainant:	
Full Name : _____ _____	Mailing/Permanent Residence Address Village: ----- Municipality ----- City, Street: ----- _____
Preferred option of communication: Mark with X (X) Response mailed to : _____ Face-to-face meeting in GR Focal Point	Contacts: Mobile: ----- Landline: ----- E-mail : -----
Preferred Language for Communication	Georgian Other _____
Complain submission date:	Date of hearing:
Please, describe the reason of your discontent or claim in detail. Use extra pages if needed. Present copies of the relevant documents, if available	
Complainant Full Name : _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____	Received by: Full Name: _____ Signature : _____ Date: _____

Annex 6. Project Information Booklet in Georgian and Azerbaijani languages

საინფორმაციო ბუკლეტი

მარნეულის წყალმომარაგებისა და წყალარინების სისტემისა და ბოლნისის კოლექტორის მშენებლობის პროექტი



აზიის განვითარების ბანკი



საქართველოს გაერთიანებული წყალმომარაგების კომპანია
UNITED WATER SUPPLY COMPANY OF GEORGIA



სოციალური პროექტების მართვის ჯგუფი

საქართველოს გაერთიანებული წყალმომარაგების კომპანია
2024 წელი

MƏLUMAT KITABÇASI

Marneuli su təchizatı və kanalizasiya sistemi və Bolnisi kallektorunun tikintisi layihəsi



Asiya İnkişaf Bankının Sosial Layihələri



საქართველოს გაერთიანებული წყალმომარაგების კომპანია
UNITED WATER SUPPLY COMPANY OF GEORGIA
Gürcüstan Birləşmiş Su Təchizatı Şirkəti



Sosial layihələr idarəetmə qrupu

Gürcüstan Birləşmiş Su Təchizatı Şirkəti
2024 il

ქვირფასო მკითხველი

წინამდებარე ბეჭდები მომზადებულია თქვენთვის, რათა გაგიზიაროთ ინფორმაცია მარნეულის წყალმომარაგებისა და წყალარინების სისტემისა და ბოლნისის კოლექტორის მშენებლობის პროექტის შესახებ.

• პროექტის შესახებ

საქართველოს გაერთიანებული წყალმომარაგების კომპანია ამის განვითარების ბაზის დაფინანსებით ქალაქ მარნეულში წყალმომარაგების და წყალარინების სისტემების მშენებლობის პროექტს (MAR-01) ახორციელებს. პროექტი ურბანული მომსახურების გაუმჯობესების პროგრამის ნაწილს წარმოადგენს, რომლის მიზანია სოციალური და ეკონომიკური განვითარების ოპტიმიზაცია საქართველოს შერჩეულ ქალაქებში წყალმომარაგებისა და წყალარინების სისტემების გაუმჯობესების გზით.

პროექტი MAR-01 - მარნეულის წყალმომარაგებისა და წყალარინების სისტემის, ბოლნისის კოლექტორისა და წყალარინების სისტემის მშენებლობა დაყოფილია 6 ლოტად.

ლოტი 1: მარნეულის მუნიციპალიტეტის წერეთლის, საიმერლოს, მილხოვეკას და ბაილარის თემებში 41,1 კილომეტრი წყალმომარაგების გამანაწილებელი მილსადენის მოწყობა. წყლის სატემბი სადგურის აღჭურვა ორი ახალი ტუმბოთი. გამრიცხველიანების სამუშაოები.

ლოტი 2: მარნეულში, ქალაქის ჩრდილო-აღმოსავლეთი ნაწილში, 34,5 კმ წყალარინების და 40,16 კმ წყალმომარაგების ქსელის მოწყობა.

ლოტი 3: მარნეულში, 49 კმ წყალარინების და 44,3 კმ წყალმომარაგების ქსელის მოწყობა.

ლოტი 4: ბოლნისის წყალარინების ქსელის მოწყობა. (28,6 კმ)

ლოტი 5: მარნეულსა და ბოლნისის წყალარინების დამაკავშირებელი მაგისტრალის (15,8 კმ) და წყალარინების სატემბი სადგურის მოწყობა.

ლოტი 6: ახალი სატემბი სადგურის მშენებლობა კოლაგირში და მექანიკური, ელექტრო და SCADA სისტემებით აღჭურვილი გამაძლიერებელი სადგურის მშენებლობა ჯანდარში; კოლაგირის ქაბურღილების რეაბილიტაცია; ჯანდარისა და ქალაქის ახალი რეზერვუარების მშენებლობა; თუჯის მაგისტრალური მილსადენის მოწყობა კოლაგირიდან ქალაქის რეზერვუარამდე და ქალაქის რეზერვუარიდან ჯანდარამდე. ჯანდარის რეზერვუარის საქლორატორის მოწყობა.

**1, 2, 3, 6 ლოტებისათვის სამშენებლო სამუშაოებს ახორციელებს China Geo - Engineering Corporation (CGC).
4, 5 - ლოტებისათვის სამშენებლო სამუშაოებს ახორციელებს POLAT Yol Yapı Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şrki (Turkey).**

პროექტის მიმდინარეობას შედამხედველობას უწევს საერთაშორისო საკონსულტაციო კომპანია Hill International, PMCG-სთან ერთად.

შეიხვით

Bu kitabça Marneuli haqqında məlumat paylaşmağınız üçün hazırlanmışdır. Su təchizatı və kanalizasiya sistemi və Bolnisi kollektorunun tikintisi layihəsi haqqında

• Layihə haqqında

Asiya İnkişaf Bankının Gürcüstan Birləşmiş Su Təchizatı Şirkəti Marneuli şəhərinin su təchizatı və drenaj sistemlərinin tikintisinin maliyyələşdirilməsi layihəsini həyata keçirir (MAR-01). Şəhər xidmətlərinin təkmilləşdirilməsi proqramı layihəsi Məqsədi sosial və iqtisadi inkişafın optimallaşdırılması olan bir hissədir. Gürcüstanın seçilmiş şəhərlərində su təchizatı və drenaj sistemlərinin təkmilləşdirilməsi yolu ilə Layihə

MAR-01 - Marneuli su təchizatı və drenaj sistemi, Bolnisi kollektor və drenaj sisteminin tikintisi 6 lota bölünür.

LOT 1: Marneuli Bələdiyyəsinin Tsereteli, Saimerlo, Milzoevka və Baylar icmalarında 41,1 kilometr paylayıcı su kəmərinin çəkilməsi. su nasos stansiyasının iki yeni nasosla təchiz edilməsi. Ölçmə işləri.

LOT 2: Marneulidə, şəhərin şimal-şərq hissəsində, 34,5 km su və 40,16 km, su təchizatı şəbəkəsinin təşkil

LOT 3: Marneulidə 49 km su kəmərinin və 44,3 km su təchizatı şəbəkəsinin təşkil.

LOT 4: Bolnisinin su təchizatı şəbəkəsinin təşkil. (28,6 km)

LOT 5: Marneuli və Bolnisi su kəmərlərini birləşdirən avtomobil yolu (15,8 km) və su nasos stansiyasının təşkil.

LOT 6: Kalagiridə Yeni Nasos Stansiyasının və Mexaniki, Elektrik və SCADA-nın sistemlərlə təchiz edilmiş gücləndirici stansiyasının tikintisi tikintisi Candarda i; Kalagiri quyuların bərpası; Candar və şəhərin yeni su anbarlarının tikintisi; Çuqun trubayla Kalagiridən şəhər su anbarına və şəhərə magistral kəmərin çəkilməsi. Su anbarından Candara qədər. Candari su anbarının xloratorunun təşkil.

1,2,3,6 lot tikinti işləri üzrə Çina Geo Engineer Corporaciya tərəfinən həyata keçirilir

4,5 lotda tikinti işi üzrə Polat yol Yapı Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şkrey Turkiye tərəfinən həyata keçirilir proekti nəzarət edir bəyənəxiş kompaniya Hill internacional ,PMCG ilə bərabər

Layihə üçün yerləşdirmə fəaliyyət planı

Köçürmə fəaliyyət planının bir hissəsi olaraq layihənin təsir sahəsi öyrənilir. Dövlət reyestrinin məlumatları əsasında özgeninkləşdirmə dahlizində yerləşən torpaq sahələri Layihənin təsirinə məruz qalan torpaq sahələrinin müəyyən edilməsi, nömrələnməsi, ölçülməsi, Servitut zonasının müəyyən edilməsi və mülkiyyətçinin/nümayəndəsinin torpaq sahəsinin təsviri Hökumət nümayəndələrinin iştirakı ilə layihənin təsirinə məruz qalanların hamısı Ev təsərrüfatlarının təsviri və onların sosial-iqtisadi məlumatlarının toplanması.

Köçürmə tədbirləri planı çərçivəsində torpaq sahələri də ölçüləcək və torpaq sahəsinin sahibi və ya qanuni sahibi tərəfindən aparıla bilməyən inventar layihənin təsirinə məruz qalan şəxslərlə koordinasiya da identifikasiya, mülkiyyət Layihənin təsirinə məruz qalan torpaq sahələrinin hüququnun (statusunun) əlavə tədqiqi qeydiyyat prosesi zamanı ev sahibinə texniki yardım göstərmək məqsədi ilə;

Lisensiyalı qiymətləndirici layihənin təsirinə məruz qalan aktivlərin qiymətləndirilməsini aparacaq Əlavə inventar, daşınmaz əmlak bazarı/bazar qiymət araşdırması hazırlayacaq qiymətləndirmə hesabatı və layihənin təsirinə məruz qalan ərazinin servitutunu müəyyən edəcək vəaktivlərə görə kompensasiya dərəcələri;

Layihənin təsirinə məruz qalan hər bir torpaq sahəsi üçün təsir növlərinə miqyasına uyğun olaraq ətraflı kompensasiya paketləri hazırlanacaq. Layihənin köçürülməsi üçün fəaliyyət planının hazırlanması üzərində is, Birləşmiş Gürcüstan su təchizatı müəssisəsinin sifarişli ilə "Sosial layihələrin idarə edilməsi" MMCqrup". aparır

<p>საჩივრების განხილვის მექანიზმი</p> <p>სამშენებლო სამუშაოების შედეგად წარმოქმნილ გარემოს დაცვით, განსახლების და უსაფრთხოების საკითხების შემთხვევაში მოსახლეობისთვის პრობლემურ საკითხებზე სათანადო რეაგირების მოხდენის მიზნით შექმნილია სამ ეტაპიანი საჩივრების განხილვის მექანიზმის სისტემა.</p>
<p>პირველი ეტაპი</p> <p>პროექტის შემოქმედების ქვეშ მყოფი მოსახლეობა მიმართავს საქართველოს გაერთიანებული წყალმომარაგების კომპანიის ადგილობრივ სერვის-ცენტრს და საჩივრების განხილვის პროცესში ერთვება საჩივრების განხილვის კომიტეტს;</p> <p>მოცემულ ეტაპზე საჩივრების დაფიქსირება შესაძლებელია, როგორც მშენებელი კომპანიების საქმიანობის ტერიტორიაზე - ასევე შპს „საქართველოს გაერთიანებული წყალმომარაგების კომპანიის“ მარნეულის სერვის ცენტრში.</p>
<p>მეორე ეტაპი</p> <p>საჩივრის განხილვის პირველ ეტაპზე საჩივარში წარმოდგენილი პრობლემის ორი კვირის ვადაში გადაუჭრელი შემთხვევაში, დაინტერესებული პირის საჩივარი ეგზავნება საჩივრების განხილვის კომისიას, რომელიც გადაწყვეტილებას იღებს განცხადების რეგისტრაციიდან ორი კვირის ვადაში;</p>
<p>მესამე ეტაპი</p> <p>შემოქმედების ქვეშ მყოფი მოსახლეობა მიმართავს აზიის განვითარების ბანკის მუდმივ წარმომადგენლობას საქართველოში, თბილისში, იმ შემთხვევაში თუ პირველ და მეორე ეტაპს არ მოჰყვა შედეგი;</p>
<p>საქართველოს გაერთიანებული წყალმომარაგების კომპანიის საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია:</p> <p>☎ ცხელი ხაზი : 995 32 293 00 00 ✉ ელ. ფოსტა: info@water.gov.ge 🌐 ვებ-გვერდი: water.gov.ge 📍 თბილისი, ანა პოლიტკოვსკაია #5</p> <p>პროექტთან დაკავშირებული სოციალური საკითხების შესახებ დაუკავშირდით:</p> <p>☎ ლუკა კეშელავა - (+995) 598 007 003 ☎ გოგა ხოლუაშვილი - (+995) 599 977 326 ☎ მიხეილ ვადაჭკორია - (+995) 599 319 597 ☎ გვანცა ლუკავა - (+995) 577 570 520</p>

<p>შikაყატლარა ბაჟილმასი მექანიზმი</p> <p>ტიკინტი იშლარი ნატიცინდა ეტრაფ მიუჟიტინ მიუჟაფიზასი, ჟაჟაჟი ვა თაჟლიკასილიკი პრობლემარა ჟარანიკიდა, აჟალი უკინ პრობლემილ მასალარა ჟაზიმი ცაჟაბ ვერაკ ბუ მაჟსადლა უკ მარჟალელი შიკაყატლარინ ბაჟილმასი მექანიზმი სისტემი ჟარადილმადირ.</p>
<p>ბირინჯი მარჟალე</p> <p>ლაჟიჟანინ თასირა მარუჯ ჟალან აჟალი გირკუსტანა მიურაციატ ედირ ბირლაშიშ სუ ტეჟიჯატი შირკატინინ ჟერი ჟიდიმარ კარკეზი ვა შიკაყატლარა ბაჟილმასი შიკაყატლარა ბაჟან კომისიჟა პროსედა იშტირაკ ედირ; ბუ მარჟალედა ტიკინტი შირკატლარინინ ბიზნესი ჟაჟატი არაჯისინდა კიმი შიკაყატლარ ვერაკ ოლარ - ელაცე და "Georgian United Water Supply Company" MMC. Marneuli servis markazinda.</p>
<p>იკინჯი მარჟალე</p> <p>შიკაყატედა თაჟდიმ ოლანან პრობლემელა ბაჟილი შიკაყატე ბაჟილმასინინ ბირინჯი მარჟალესი იკი ჟაფტა არჯინდა ჟალი ედილმედიკიდა, მარაჟილი შაჟსინ შიკაყატი გინდირილ არიჯანინ ჟედიჟატი ილა ბაჟილი ჟერარ ჟაბულ ედან შიკაყატლარა ნაჯარატ კომისიჟასინა კომისიჟა ჟერარ გებულ ედირ იკი ჟაფტა არჯინდა;</p>
<p>უკინჯი მარჟალე</p> <p>თასირა მარუჯ ჟალან აჟალი ასიჟა ინკიშაფ ბანკინა მიურაციატ ედირ ოჯამან კი ბირინჯი ვა იკინჯი მარჟალედა ჟეკ ბირ ნატიცა ალმადიდი</p>
<p>გირკუსტან ბირლაშიშ სუ ტეჟიჯატი შირკატინინ ელაჟ მალუმატლარ:</p> <p>☎ Gaynar xətt: 995 32 293 00 00 ✉ e-poçt Poçt: info@water.gov.ge 🌐 Veb sayt: water.gov.ge 📍 Tbilisi, Anna Politkovskaya #5</p> <p>ლაჟიჟა ილა ბაჟილი სოჯალ მასალარა ჟაჟკინდა მელუმატ იკინ მიურაციატ ედინილ</p> <p>☎ Luka Keşelava - (+995) 598 007 003 ☎ Goga Xoluashvili - (+995) 599 977 326 ☎ Mixeil Vadačkoriya - (+995) 599 319 597 ☎ Gvance Lukava - (+995) 577 570 520</p>

საინფორმაციო გაცხადი

მარნეულის წყალმომარაგებისა და წყალარჩენის სისტემისა და ბოლნისის კოლექტორის მშენებლობის პროექტი



საქართველოს გერმანიის წყალმომარაგების კომპანია 2004 წელი

ძვირფასო მკითხველი

წინამდებარე გაცხადი მომზადებულია თქვენთვის, ჩვენი გაცხადითი ინფორმაცია მარნეულის წყალმომარაგებისა და წყალარჩენის სისტემისა და ბოლნისის კოლექტორის მშენებლობის პროექტის შესახებ.

• პროექტის შესახებ

საქართველოს გერმანიის წყალმომარაგების კომპანია ახრის განყოფილების ხასიათი დაფინანსებით ქალაქ მარნეულში წყალმომარაგებისა და წყალარჩენის სისტემის მშენებლობის პროექტს (MAR-01) ახორციელებს. პროექტი უზრუნველყოფს მოსახლეობის გადუმუშავების პროგრამის წარსულ პროექტებს, რომელთა შორის სოფლებში და ქარაიზების განყოფილების რაიონში მდებარე სასოფლო-სამეურნეო სექტორის წყალმომარაგებისა და წყალარჩენის სისტემების გაუმჯობესების პროექტი.

პროექტი MAR-01 - მარნეულის წყალმომარაგებისა და წყალარჩენის სისტემის, ბოლნისის კოლექტორისა და წყალარჩენის სისტემის მშენებლობის დაყოფილება 6 ლოტად.

ლოტი 1: მარნეულის მუნიციპალიტეტის წარელოის, სახმურლოს, მილოდვას და ბაღდაშის თემების 4.1 კომუნალური წყალმომარაგების განმარტებული მიწისფენის მოწყობა. ფული სადგომი სადგურის ადგილზე იქონი ახალი დახმობის გამოყენებისთვის საშუალებები.

ლოტი 2: მარნეულში, ქალაქის ჩრდილო-აღმოსავლეთი ნაწილში, 34.5 კმ წყალარჩენის და 40.16 კმ წყალმომარაგების ქვითი მოწყობა.

ლოტი 3: მარნეულში, 49 კმ წყალარჩენის და 44.3 კმ წყალმომარაგების ქვითი მოწყობა.

ლოტი 4: ბოლნისის წყალარჩენის ქვითი მოწყობა (28.6 კმ) და მარნეულისა და ბოლნისის წყალარჩენის დასაცემურებელი წყაროსთვის (15.8 კმ) და წყალარჩენის სადგურის სადგურის მოწყობა.

ლოტი 6: ახალი სადგურის სადგურის მშენებლობის კონსტრუქციისა და მუშაკონსტრუქციის დასრულების შემდეგ, სადგურის კონსტრუქციის განმარტებული სადგურის მშენებლობის ადგილზე, ახალი განყოფილების რეაბილიტაცია, ადგილობრივი წყაროს ახალი რეაბილიტაცია მშენებლობისთვის, ადგილობრივი წყაროს კონსტრუქციის რეაბილიტაცია და ახალი რეაბილიტაციის რეაბილიტაცია ადგილობრივი წყაროს რეაბილიტაციის სადგურისთვის მოწყობა.

1, 2, 3, 6 ლოტებისათვის სამშენებლო სამუშაოს ასორცილენს **Chon Ena - Engineering Corporation (CCGC)**,
4, 5 - ლოტებისათვის სამშენებლო სამუშაოს ასორცილენს **POLAT Yoi Yapı Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi (Turkey)**.
პროექტის მშენებლობის შესაბამისად, პროექტის მშენებლობის სავაჭრო-სამეურნეო კომპანია Hill International, PMCC-სთან ერთად.

საჩვენებლის განხილვის შედეგები

სამშენებლო სამუშაოს შედეგად წარმოქმნილი ტარების დაყოფი, განახლების და დასრულების საკითხების შემოხვევაში მოსახლეობისათვის პროექტის საკითხებზე საინფორმაციო მონაცემების მართლმართლ შექმნისა და განახლების პროექტის განხილვის შედეგების სისტემა.

პირველი ეტაპი

პროექტის განხილვისთვის ქვეშ მყოფი მოსახლეობის მომართვის დასრულების შემდეგ, პროექტის განხილვის კომპანია ადგილობრივ სერვის-ცენტრში და საჩვენებლის განხილვის პროექტის განხილვის კომიტეტში.

მეორე ეტაპი

საჩვენებლის განხილვის პროექტის განხილვის შემდეგ, პროექტის განხილვის კომპანია დასრულების შემდეგ, პროექტის განხილვის კომპანია, რომელიც განმარტებულია ღირს განხილვის რეგისტრაციისთვის იქონი ცენტრის ვებგვერდზე.

შესაბუთები

შესაბუთების ქვეშ მყოფი მოსახლეობის მომართვის ახალი განყოფილების ახალი მდებარეობის დასრულების შემდეგ, პროექტის განხილვის კომპანია, რომელიც განმარტებულია ღირს განხილვის რეგისტრაციისთვის იქონი ცენტრის ვებგვერდზე.

საქართველოს გერმანიის წყალმომარაგების კომპანია საინფორმაციო ინფორმაცია:

- ☎ ცხელი ხაზი - 995 32 293 00 00
 - ☎ ელ. ფოსტა: info@wscg.com.ge
 - ☎ ვებ-გვერდი: water.com.ge
 - ☎ ინტერნეტ: ანა პოლიტექნიკა #5
- პროექტის დასრულებული სოციალური საკითხების შესახებ დასაქმობის:
- ☎ ლია კალაია - (+995) 598 007 003
 - ☎ ჟილა ბილაშვილი - (+995) 599 977 526
 - ☎ მიხეილ ჯაფარიძე - (+995) 599 319 597
 - ☎ ვანერა ლუბანი - (+995) 577 570 520

Annex 7: Inventory act used during the DMS

1

აღწერის თარიღი: /2024
Siyahıyaalma tarixi

ჩვენ, ქვემოთ ხელმოწერებმა შევადგინეთ წინამდებარე ინვენტარიზაციის აქტი, რომელშიც აღწერილია მარნეულის წყალმომარაგებისა და წყალარინების სისტემისა და ზოლნისის კოლექტორის მშენებლობის პროექტის სერვისტუტის დერეფანში არსებული მიწის ნაკვეთის პროექტის შემოქმედებაში მოქმედი აქტივები.

Biz, aşağıda imza edənələr, Marneuli su təchizatı və drenaj sisteminin təsirinə məruz qalmış əmlakı və Bolnisi kollektorunun tikintisi layihəsinin servitut dəhlizindəki torpaq sahəsini təsvir edən hazırkı inventar aktını tərtib etdik.

რიგითი ნომერი - Ardıcıl nömrə			
ლოტის ნომერი - lot nömrəsi			
ნაკვეთის (SPMG) კოდი - torpaq (SPMG) kodu			
დასახლებული პუნქტი - məskunlaşan ərazi			
ნაკვეთის მისამართი - Torpaq sahəsinin ünvanı			
ნაკვეთის საკადასტრო კოდი (საჯარო რეესტრი) - Torpaq kadastr kodu (ictimai reyestr)			
რეგისტრაციის სტატუსი (საჯარო რეესტრი) - Qeydiyyat statusu (ictimai reyestr)			
მესაკუთრის/მოსარგებლის სახელი და გვარი - Sahibinin/benefisiarın adı və soyadı			
მესაკუთრის/მოსარგებლის საიდენტიფიკაციო ნომერი - Sahibinin/benefisiarın identifikasiya nömrəsi			
საკონტაქტო პირის სახელი და გვარი - Əlaqədar şəxsin adı və soyadı			
საკონტაქტო პირის ტელეფონის ნომერი - Əlaqədar şəxsin telefon nömrəsi			
ნაკვეთის კატეგორია (საჯარო რეესტრი) - Torpaq kateqoriyası (ictimai reyestr)			
ნაკვეთის დანიშნულება (SPMG) - Sūjetin məqsədi (SPMG)			
მიწის ნაკვეთის აღწერა - Torpaq sahəsinin təsviri			
კატეგორია - kateqoriya	ერთეული vahid	რაოდენობა - kəmiyyət	კომენტარი - miqdarı
სულ - hamısı	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
პირდაპირი ზეგავლენის ქვეშ - birbaşa təsiri altında	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
ზეგავლენის დონე - təsir səviyyəsi	%		

შენიშვნა-ნაგებობის აღწერა - Binanın təsviri			
დასახელება - ad	ერთეული - vahid	რაოდენობა - kəmiyyət	დანიშნულება - təyinat
საცხოვრისი - yaşayış evi	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
დამხმარე ნაგებობა #1 - Köməkçi bina #1	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
დამხმარე ნაგებობა #2 - Köməkçi bina #2	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
დამხმარე ნაგებობა #3 - Köməkçi bina #3	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
დამხმარე ნაგებობა #4 - Köməkçi bina #4	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
დამხმარე ნაგებობა #5 - Köməkçi bina #5	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
ღობე - hasar	გრ.მ. - Uz. metr		
კეთილმოწყობილი ტერიტორია - Yaxşı təchiz olunmuş ərazi	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
აღჭურვილობა და სხვა - avadanlıq və saire	ცალი - dənə		
დამატებითი ასათაღობის მინიმალური პარამეტრები - Əlavə bir fikir			
გადაზიდვის ხარჯები - Göndərmə xərcləri	კი/არა		
	Hə/Yox		
მრავალწლოვანი ნარგავების აღწერა - Çoxillik bitkilərin təsviri			
დასახელება - ad	მსხმოიარობა - Səit	ძირი - alt	კომენტარი - Şərh
ალოუბალი - gilas	ნერგი - pöhrəm		
	მცირე - kiçik		
	საშუალო - orta		
	სრული - Tam		
ალოუჩა - Alucha	ნერგი - pöhrəm		
	მცირე - kiçik		
	საშუალო - orta		
	სრული - Tam		
აჭამი - Şaftalı	ნერგი - pöhrəm		
	მცირე - kiçik		
	საშუალო - orta		
	სრული - Tam		
ბალი - alubalı	ნერგი - pöhrəm		
	მცირე - kiçik		
	საშუალო - orta		
	სრული - Tam		

ბროწეული - nar	ნერგი - pñhøm		
	მცირე - kiçik		
	საშუალო - orta		
	სრული - Tam		
ბუშმალა - moşmula	ნერგი - pñhøm		
	მცირე - kiçik		
	საშუალო - orta		
	სრული - Tam		
გარგარი - ørik	ნერგი - pñhøm		
	მცირე - kiçik		
	საშუალო - orta		
	სრული - Tam		
ვაზი (თეთრი) - üzüm (ağ)	ნერგი - pñhøm		
	საშუალო - orta		
	სრული - Tam		
ვაზი (შავი) - üzüm (qara)	ნერგი - pñhøm		
	საშუალო - orta		
	სრული - Tam		
ვამლი - alma	ნერგი - pñhøm		
	მცირე - kiçik		
	საშუალო - orta		
	სრული - Tam		
თუთა - tut	ნერგი - pñhøm		
	მცირე - kiçik		
	საშუალო - orta		
	სრული - Tam		
თხილი - findiq	ნერგი - pñhøm		
	მცირე - kiçik		
	საშუალო - orta		
	სრული - Tam		
კაკალი - qoz	ნერგი - pñhøm		
	მცირე - kiçik		
	საშუალო - orta		
	სრული - Tam		
კარალიოკი - Karaliok	ნერგი - pñhøm		
	მცირე - kiçik		
	საშუალო - orta		
	სრული - Tam		
კომში - heyva	ნერგი - pñhøm		
	მცირე - kiçik		
	საშუალო - orta		
	სრული - Tam		
ლუღვი - øncil	ნერგი - pñhøm		
	მცირე - kiçik		
	საშუალო - orta		
	სრული - Tam		
მსხალი - Armud	ნერგი - pñhøm		
	მცირე - kiçik		
	საშუალო - orta		

	სრული - Tam		
ტყემალი - Dğemali	ნერგი - pöhrəm		
	მცირე - kiçik		
	საშუალო - orta		
	სრული - Tam		
ქლიავი - gavalı	ნერგი - pöhrəm		
	მცირე - kiçik		
	საშუალო - orta		
	სრული - Tam		
შინდი - zoğal	ნერგი - pöhrəm		
	მცირე - kiçik		
	საშუალო - orta		
	სრული - Tam		
ქერამი - ərik	ნერგი - pöhrəm		
	მცირე - kiçik		
	საშუალო - orta		
	სრული - Tam		
ხურმა - Xurma	ნერგი - pöhrəm		
	მცირე - kiçik		
	საშუალო - orta		
	სრული - Tam		
	ნერგი - pöhrəm		
	მცირე - kiçik		
	საშუალო - orta		
	სრული - Tam		
	ნერგი - pöhrəm		
	მცირე - kiçik		
	საშუალო - orta		
	სრული - Tam		
	ნერგი - pöhrəm		
	მცირე - kiçik		
	საშუალო - orta		
	სრული - Tam		
	ნერგი - pöhrəm		
	მცირე - kiçik		
	საშუალო - orta		
	სრული - Tam		
ჯამი - cəmi			
ერთწლიანი კულტურების აღწერა - İllik bitkilərin təsviri			
კულტურა - bitki	ერთეული - vahid	რაოდენობა - miqdər	კომენტარი - Şərh
ბადრიჯანი - badımcan	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
თივა - saman	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		

კიტრი - xiyar	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
მარწყვი - çiyələk	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
ნიორი - sarımsaq	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
პომიდორი - pomidor	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
სატაცური - gulancar	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
სიმინდი - qarğıdalı	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
ქერი - arpa	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
შერეული ბოსტნეული - qarıxıq tərəvəzlər	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
შვრია - yulaf	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
წითელი ლობიო - qırmızı lobya	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
წიწაკა - bibər	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
ხახვი - soğan	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
ხორბალი - buğda	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
ქარხალი - Çuğundur	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
	კვ.მ. - kv.m.		
ჯამი - məbləğ			

აქტის სიზუსტეს ვადასტურებთ ხელმოწერით: - Aktın düzgünlüyünü imzalamaqla təsdiq edirik:

მესაკუთრე/წარმომადგენელი - Sahib/Nümayəndə:	
სახელი, გვარი. Ad Soyad _____	ხელმოწერა - imza _____
ადგილობრივი ხელისუფლების წარმომადგენელი - məzünü idarə etmə təmsilçisi	
სახელი, გვარი. Ad Soyad _____	ხელმოწერა - imza _____
SPMG-ის წარმომადგენელი - SPMG nümayəndəsi:	
სახელი, გვარი - ლუკა კემელავა Ad Soyad - Luka Keşelava	ხელმოწერა - imza _____

Annex 8. Photo Gallery

Image 1. Schedule for public consultations in Marneuli and Kiziladjlo (in Georgian language)



ბერძნული მკვირვებელი,

საქართველოს გაერთიანებული წყალმომარაგების კომპანია, აზიის განვითარების ბანკის დაფინანსებით, ქალაქ მარნეულში წყალმომარაგების და წყალარინების სისტემების მშენებლობის პროექტს (MAR-01) ახორციელებს.

მარნეულის მუნიციპალიტეტში იგეგმება ორი საჯარო განხილვის ჩატარება მოსახლეობისთვის აუცილებელი ინფორმაციის გაზიარების მიზნით.

საჯარო განხილვის გრაფიკი მოწოდებულია ქვემოთ ცხრილში:

შეხვედრის თარიღი	შეხვედრის დრო	შეხვედრის ადგილი
ხუთშაბათი, 8 თებერვალი 2024 წ.	11:00	მარნეულის მერიის შენობა
ორშაბათი, 12 თებერვალი 2024 წ.	12:00	სოფელი ციხილაჯლოს გამგეობის შენობა

Image 2. Schedule for public consultations in Marneuli and Kiziladjlo (in Azeri language)



szis ozucu,

Asiya Inkişaf Bankı tərəfindən maliyyələşdirilən Gürcüstanın Birləşmiş Su Təchizatı Şirkəti Marneuli şəhərində su təchizatı və drenaj sisteminin tikintisi layihəsini (MAR-01) həyata keçirir.

Marneuli bələdiyyəsində əhaliyə lazımi məlumatların çatdırılması məqsədilə iki ictimai yığıncaq keçirilməsi nəzərdə tutulub.

Görüş Vaxtı	Görüş Günü	Görüş yeri -
Cümə axşamı, 8 fevral, 2024	11:00	Marneuli meriyasının .
Bazar ertəsi, 12 fevral, 2024	12:00	Qızıldağlı kənd inzibati binası

Image 3. Schedule for public consultations in vil. Tsurtavi (in Georgian)



ბეირფასო მკითხველო,

საქართველოს გაერთიანებული წყალმომარაგების კომპანია, აზიის განვითარების ბანკის დაფინანსებით, მარნეულისა და ზოლისის მუნიციპალიტეტებში წყალმომარაგების და წყალარინების სისტემების მშენებლობის პროექტს (MAR-01) ახორციელებს.

სოფელ ცურტავის ზიბლიოთეკის ეზოში იგეგმება საჯარო განხილვის ჩატარება მოსახლეობისთვის აუცილებელი ინფორმაციის გაზიარების მიზნით.

შეხვედრის თარიღი	შეხვედრის დრო
ოთხშაბათი, 3 აპრილი 2024 წ.	11:00

Image 4. Schedule for public consultations in Tsurtavi (in Azeri)



Əziz oxucu,

Asiya İnkişaf Bankı tərəfindən maliyyələşdirilən Gürcüstanın Birləşmiş Su Təchizatı Şirkəti Marneuli və Bolnisi bələdiyyələri su təchizatı və drenaj sisteminin tikintisi layihəsini (MAR-01) həyata keçirir.

Curtavi kəndində əhaliyə lazımi məlumatların çatdırılması məqsədilə yığıncaq keçirilməsi nəzərdə tutulub

Görüş Vaxtı	Görüş Günü	Görüş yeri -
çərşənbə günü 3 aprel 2024	11:00	Görüş yeri Curtavi kəndinin kitabxanasının həyəti.

Photo 1. Bilingual (Georgian and Azeri languages) announcements displayed on the informaiton board in the lobby of Marneuli City Hall notifying on scheduled public consultations

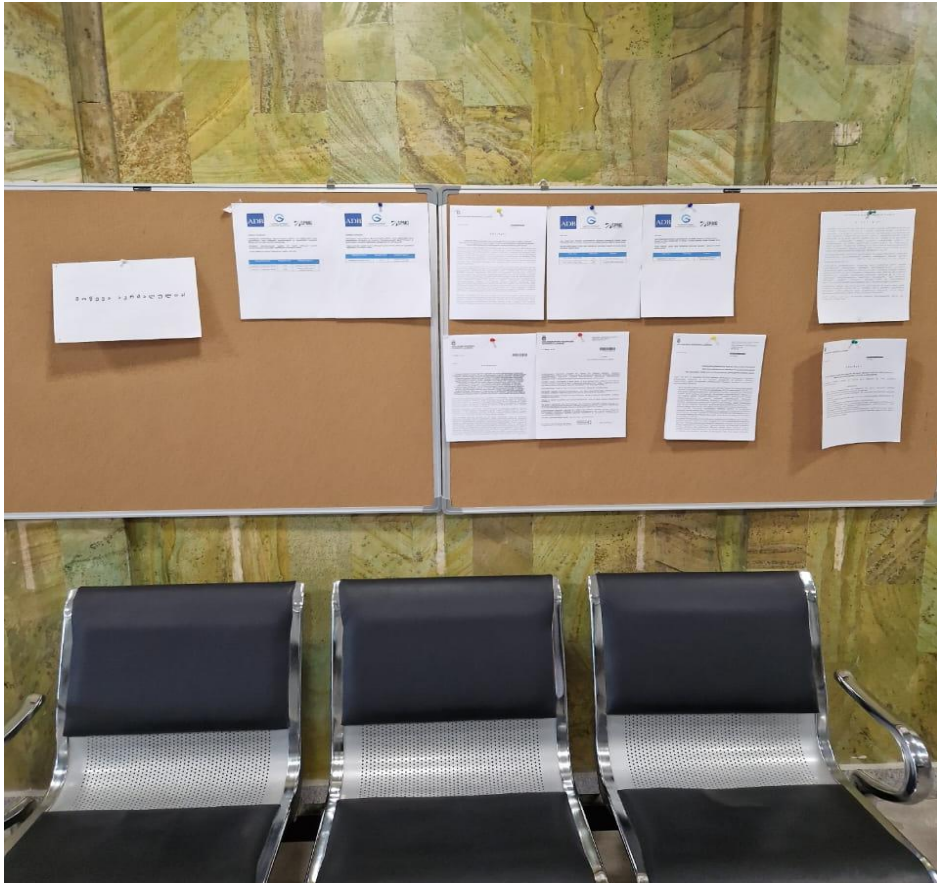


Photo 2. Public consultation conducted on February 8, 2024 in t. Marneuli



Photo 3. Public consultation conducted on February 12, 2024 in village Kiziladjlo



shared outside ADB with appropriate permission.

Photo 4. Public Consultation conducted on February 12, 2024 in village Kiziladjlo



Photo 5. Public Consultation conducted on February 12, 2024 in village Kiziladjlo



shared outside ADB with appropriate permission.

Photo 6. Public Consultation conducted on February 12, 2024 in village Kiziladjlo



Photo 7. Public Consultation conducted on April 03, 2024 in village Tsurtavi



Photo 8. Open-air public consultation conducted on April 3, 2024 in village Tsurtavi



Photo 09. Visual observation of project affected land parcel



Photo 10: Conducting the field surveys



Annex 9. Explanatory note on change of basis for calculation of allowances

For LARPs developed in last years (before December 2020) the criteria for allowance calculation was the subsistence minimum for five members family multiplied on three-month period calculated by Geostat on a monthly basis. Since December 2020 the subsistence minimum for five member's family has not been calculated by Geostat anymore, However Geostat continues to track subsistence minimum for working age male and subsistence wage for an average consumer. Based on available data, the subsistence minimum for a family of five has been consistently calculated at the 2.25 times the amount of a subsistence minimum for an average consumer. Given this, the updated allowance unit rate per month using updated Geostat data as of December 2023, is $221.1 \times 2.25 = 497.47$ GEL per month; 1,492.41 GEL for 3 months, 2,984.82 GEL for 6 month, and 5,969.64 for 12 months.

2020	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Coefficient in relation to 5-persons family amount
For working age male	197.0	199.0	206.1	199.6	189.6	186.6	183.5	182.3	184.0	187.7	189.5	192.5	1.99
For average consumer	174.4	176.2	182.6	176.8	167.9	165.3	162.6	161.5	162.9	166.3	167.9	170.5	2.25
For average household	330.4	333.8	345.7	334.8	318.0	313.0	307.9	305.8	308.6	314.9	317.9	...	
Type of Household													
For single member household	174.4	176.2	182.6	176.8	167.9	165.3	162.6	161.5	162.9	166.3	167.9	...	
For two member household	279.1	282.0	292.1	282.8	268.7	264.4	260.1	258.3	260.7	266.0	268.6	...	
For three member household	314.0	317.2	328.6	318.2	302.2	297.5	292.6	290.6	293.3	299.3	302.2	...	
For four member household	348.9	352.5	365.1	353.6	335.8	330.5	325.1	322.9	325.9	332.5	335.7	...	
For five member household	392.5	396.5	410.7	397.8	377.8	371.9	365.7	363.3	366.6	374.1	377.7	...	
For six and more member household	464.0	468.8	485.6	470.2	446.6	439.6	432.4	429.5	433.4	442.3	446.5	...	
For working age male	195.6	197.2	201.0	202.8	205.6	214.5	218.3	221.1	216.3	224.2	223.7	223.5	

For average consumer	173.2	174.7	178.1	179.6	182.1	190.0	193.4	195.8	191.6	198.5	198.1	198.0	
For working age male	226.2	231.3	238.2	241.0	245.1	255.3	245.3	246.8	247.3	253.9	255.1	253.5	
For average consumer	200.4	204.9	211.0	213.5	217.0	226.1	217.3	218.6	219.1	224.9	226.0	224.5	
For working age male	256.9	256.4	256.0	251.8	253.7	254.5	249.8	253.5	250.9	252.1	252.3	249.7	
For average consumer	227.5	227.1	226.7	223.1	224.7	225.4	221.3	224.5	222.2	223.3	223.4	221.1	