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Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia  
United Amelioration Systems Company of Georgia

**IRRIGATION AND LAND MARKET  
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

**Abbreviated  
Resettlement Action Plan**

for the Rehabilitation of Zeda Ru Irrigation Scheme  
Shida Kartli, Georgia

Prepared with support of  
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## Abbreviations

AF	Affected Family
AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
BP	Bank Procedure
CDD	Community-Driven Development
DP	Displaced Person
DPIMD	Projects Implementation and Monitoring Division
EA	Executing Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESSU	Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit
GA	Georgian Amelioration
GEC	Grievance Examination Commission
GILMDP	Georgia Irrigation and Land Market development Project
GEF	Global Environmental Fund
IFI	International Financial Institutions
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
IPSA	Initial Poverty and Social Assessment
IFAD	Agricultural Development International Found
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LU	Legal Unit (Georgian Amelioration)
LSG	Local Self Government
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MRA	Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia
MLARO	Municipal Land Acquisition and Resettlement Office
NAPR	National Agency for Public Registration
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OD	Operational Directive
OP	Operational Policy
OM	Operational Manual
PAP	Project Affected Person
PIC	Public Information Center
PPMD	Project Planning and Monitoring Division
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
ROW	Right of Way
SSC	Social Safeguard Consultant
RP	Resettlement Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
WB	World Bank

## GLOSSARY

**Beneficiary Community:** All persons and households situated within the government-owned or private property who voluntarily or not voluntarily are part of the Project.

**Compensation:** Construction of the new structures (toilets, hen houses, piggeries etc.) in the PAP's properties on the account of the contractor.

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

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

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

**Affected People (PAP):** Individuals affected by Project-related impacts – losing the usage capacity on land, water, natural resources or income.

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

**Rehabilitation:** Compensatory measures provided under the Policy Framework on involuntary resettlement other than payment of the reconstruction cost of polluting structures (within the framework of the current proposed project).

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

**Replacement Cost:** The value determined to be fair compensation for land based on the cost of buying a similar piece of land – one with similar productive potential and location. The replacement cost of houses and structures is current fair market price of building materials and labor without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building material.

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

**Sakrebulo:** This is the representative body of local self-government. Local government consists of 67 rayon's (districts) and 12 self-governing cities in Georgia: Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Rustavi, Poti, Batumi and Telavi, Ozurgeti, Zugdidi, Gori, Ambrolauri, Mtskheta and Akhaltsikhe. The representative branch of rayon level is the rayon level Local Councils (Rayon Sakrebulo) and the executive branch is represented by Rayon Gameboy (Gamgebeli). The self-government level consists of settlements (self-governed cities) or groups of settlements (municipalities). Settlements could be villages, small towns (minimum 3,000 inhabitants) and cities (minimum 5,000 inhabitants). The representative and executive branches of self-government are represented accordingly by Local Council (Sakrebulo) and the Gamgebeli of municipal level. The exclusive responsibilities of self-government include land-use and territorial planning, zoning, construction permits and supervision, housing, and communal infrastructure development.

# **1. INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 Project Background**

The World Bank finances the Irrigation and Land Market Development Project (ILMDP) (US\$50 million). The project development objective is to improve delivery of irrigation and drainage services in selected areas and to develop improved policies and procedures as a basis for national program of land registration.

The project consists of the three components: Component 1) Irrigation and Drainage Improvement (US\$45.65 million) Component 2) Land Market Development (US\$2.25 million) and 3) Project Management (US\$2.1 million). Component 1 is implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture through the Project Planning and Monitoring Division (PPMD). Component 2 is implemented by the Ministry of Justice through the National Agency for Public Registry.

Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation and Modernization Subcomponent will finance rehabilitation and modernization of existing irrigation and drainage schemes selected under the project. Namely, rehabilitation of primary, secondary (off-farm) canals and tertiary (on-farm) canals. Other major structures such as head-works, dams and other structures in project area are not envisaged, including provision of design, construction and supervision of such works. The project will only restore existing irrigation channels and does not envisage construction of new schemes. For the first stage of the project, three irrigation schemes have been selected for rehabilitation. Those are - Kvemo Samgori, Tbisi-Kumisi and Zeda Ru irrigation schemes.

The purpose of the current assignment is to develop a plan such that the rehabilitation of the 27.1 km long Zeda Ru irrigation channel is carried out in compliance with World Bank (WB) requirements, and in particular, the WB Operational Policy (OP 4.12) on involuntary resettlement.

According to the WB OP 4.12, Paragraph 25: "Where impacts on the entire displaced population are minor, or fewer than 200 people are displaced, an abbreviated resettlement plan may be agreed with the borrower". Thus the decision was made to prepare an Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARP) in regard with the current proposed project.

In spring 2015, at the initial stage of the project screening, approximately 40 properties (henhouses, piggeries, small storage facilities, etc.) were identified that would be affected by the rehabilitation of the Zeda Ru irrigation channel. Rehabilitation works will affect those properties, causing the demolition of these structures. In order to comply with WB O.P 4.12, the Abbreviated RAP for Zeda Ru irrigation system was developed in order to mitigate the impact on Project Affected Persons, provide them with adequate compensation, and when necessary, foresee due assistance to PAPs for restoring their livelihoods.

Thus, the present ARAP adheres to WB OP 4.12 and to the active legislation of Georgia, and covers the Zeda RU 27.1 km long Irrigation Channel. The route of the Channel goes through villages Shindisi and Pkhvenisi (Shindisi Municipality) and villages Variani and Sakasheti (Variani Municipality) of Gori rayon.

To develop the present Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan, the drawing provided by Project

Planning and Monitoring Division (PPMD) in coordination with Georgian Amelioration (GA) was used to develop a detailed inventory of infrastructure and a preliminary assessment of rehabilitation needs along the entire Zeda Ru 27.1 irrigation and drainage schemes.

According to the drawings provided by the PPMD and GA, no permanent or temporary impact is expected on the private land plots located along the irrigation drainage schemes. Therefore, during the process of task clarification with GA and PPMD, it was agreed that the rehabilitation works do not entail any impact on privately owned land plots thus ARAP identifies any structures<sup>1</sup> polluting the Zeda Ru irrigation channel.

As a result of field surveys, forty structures have been identified as sources of pollution. These structures are located on privately owned land and although they are not adjacent to the area being rehabilitated they still will have to be impacted<sup>2</sup> to prevent further pollution of the irrigation channel. These structures will have to be relocated to other places within the territory of the property owners. The owners' livelihoods also have to be restored, when these are affected.

The present Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan, prepared in line with OP 4.12 and the active legislation of Georgia, sets out the principles and procedures that will govern resettlement activities, identify categories of affected persons and their respective entitlements, and describe the actions that need to be undertaken, during and after implementation of the current Abbreviated RAP, which will be the responsibility of the project PPMD.

## 1.2 Scope of Project Impact

Currently Zeda Ru irrigation channel runs through soil route channels. The route of the channel is severely damaged and during its rehabilitation the usage of relevant equipment will be required. According to the design, it is envisaged to install water open run facilities and flume pipe crossings. The channel will be cleaned using equipment and/or manual labor. Manual labor will be utilized in the areas where equipment cannot be used for cleaning the channel.

It is notable that the project RoW is not clearly identified or protected. In fact, the 27.1 km long irrigation channel requiring rehabilitation is bordered on both sides by privately owned agricultural land parcels used for residential and/or agricultural (gardening) purposes. No access roads to the channel are clearly identified. During rehabilitation existence of access roads will most likely be required to undertake channel cleaning and rehabilitation activities.

Besides, simple (auxiliary) structures, such as: hen houses, piggeries, animal sheds, and toilets are causing channel pollution and are located on the private lands of the local population. Although these structures are located along the project ROW they are to be affected by the given project, since the project requires them to be relocated and restructured to prevent further pollution of the channel.

The legal structures of the Right of Way issues are regulated under the Decree No 19, 2003 "On the Norms of the RoW for the Amelioration Systems and Land Plots" of the Ministry of Construction and Urbanization Article 7, 8, 9, 23, 28, 30. Since the RoW is not clearly identified this may cause

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<sup>1</sup> A total of forty (40) structures (hen houses, piggeries, animal storage facilities, toilets etc.) were identified as sources of pollution of the given section of irrigation and drainage scheme.

<sup>2</sup> These structures will have to be connected to sewerage system to prevent further pollution of the irrigation channel after rehabilitation is undertaken.



difficulties during the rehabilitation activities. Based on the project affected (sanitary zone 6 meters determined under the same decree) zone there are structures on private lands that are polluting Zeda Ru irrigation Channel.

## **2. CENSUS SURVEY OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND DEMOGRAPHY**

### **2.1 Introduction**

The purpose of the Survey and Socio –Economic Study is to describe baseline conditions of the potential project affected persons (PAPs).

### **2.2 Zeda RU Baseline Census and Socio –Economic Survey**

During interviews, a questionnaire was used to establish the census and carry out a socio-economic survey. PAPs and the representatives of the relevant Municipalities were interviewed. The Census and Socio-economic Survey was conducted on September 29, 30 and October 6, 2015. 29 Project Affected Households (PAH) were also visited.

### **2.3 Project Affected Area/Population**

The project area is located in the west part of the Shida Kartli Valley in total length of the 120km. The proposed section of the irrigation channel runs through four villages in total 47.1km Pkhvenisi, Sakasheti, Variani and Shindisi populated areas.

The project area for Census and Socio–Economic Survey for Zeda Ru Irrigation System covered the population of these four villages<sup>3</sup>, in particular the PAPs residing right along the channel.

### **2.4 Demographical Survey**

According to the 2013 demographic Survey, there are 200000 people leaving in Shida Kartli. There are approximately 3000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the area from the Tskinali Region. These IDPs mainly moved to this territory after the 2008 Georgia Russia conflict. These IDPs do not live within the project area

Table 1 reflects demographic data of the population.

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<sup>3</sup> 1) Sakasheti, 2) Variani, 3) Pkhvenisi,4) Shindisi

**Table 1:** Demographic data according to the villages located within project area of influence

No	Name of the Village	HH per vilage	Population	Pensioner	Kindergarden children	School Children	Vulnerable	Disabled	IDP
Gori Municipality									
1	Sakasheti	375	1200	365	60	180	110	8	0 families
2	Variani	529	1700	412	70	175	130	15	4 families
3	Pkhvenisi	452	1529	271	15	109	120	17	0 families
4	Shindisi	1196	2143	560	14	168	297	43	0 families

## 2.5 Census

According to the census conducted within the project area there are 29 affected households owning polluting infrastructure, composing a total of 82 persons, among them 40 women and 42 men.

The demographic patterns of PAPs is as follows:

The average age of PAPs is 38 years, minimum 3 years and maximum 81 years;

Nineteen (19) are children of the age 17 or less;

Three (3) widows, twelve (12) disabled, seventeen (17) pensioners, eleven (11) vulnerable household. Overall, eight (8) households are identified as vulnerable.

## 2.6 Ethnicity

PAPs are all Georgian (100%). No Armenians, Azeri, Greeks, Jews, Ossetians or Ukrainians are affected in the project.

## 2.7 Community and Family Structures

The community within the project area is traditional and comprises of the family culture (relatives, neighbors etc.). This has informal influence on the community in total. The cultural attitudes also have influence on economic developments as well. Therefore, any economic development within the area has to be consulted within communities. The project territory is located next to the occupied area of Tskinali. The 2008 war has impacted the population and their livelihoods; they cannot exchange their products with the occupied territory. The financial conditions of the population are between poor and very poor.

## 2.8 Socio-Economic Condition of the Livelihoods Income and Employment

Based on the interviews conducted, the majority of the population is involved in agriculture. They are producing products for personal usage and selling some of these products at the markets. Almost all

families own cattle and poultry. There are families that have only one cattle while some have 10-12 cattle. The total monthly income per family is as follows:

**Table 2.** Monthly income of PAPs

<b>Number of total 29 Families:</b>	<b>Total income per month Gel</b>
2	190 and less
14	150-300
4	301-500
5	501-1000
4	1000 and more

According to the interviews conducted, the majority of males are employed in agriculture, and some of them have employment in administration as well.

Females are mainly involved in agriculture; however some have permanent jobs at local schools, administrative work, or work in other service jobs.

The average monthly income varies between 150-300 GEL.

## 2.9 Vulnerability

Out of 29 affected households interviewed, 2 single family households have monthly income less than 190 Gel. Their income is only pension and social assistance. 8 families out of 29 families are under the vulnerable category and receive assistance from the Government.

Overall, eight (8) project affected households qualify as vulnerable. (List of the PAP's Annex 2).

Based on the data provided by the Social Agency, the subsistence minimum (as of August 2015) by size of a family is as provided in the table below, while the social subsidy per person makes 30 GEL.

**Table 3:** Minimum Subsistence by Family Size

<b>Affected Household</b>	<b>Subsistence Minimum (GEL)</b>
<b>One person family</b>	<b>143.4</b>
<b>Two person family</b>	<b>229.5</b>
<b>Three person family</b>	<b>258.1</b>
<b>Four person family</b>	<b>286.8</b>
<b>Five person family</b>	<b>322.7</b>
<b>Six person family</b>	<b>381.5</b>

The above data is calculated by the Department of the Standardization since 2004 based on the regulation of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection decree #111/N dated May 8, 2003.

(Source: [http://www.geostat.ge/?action=page&p\\_id=178&lang=geo](http://www.geostat.ge/?action=page&p_id=178&lang=geo))

### **3.0 Education**

There are elementary and high schools within the Region. Secondary schools are in all villages. Therefore, education is easily accessible for local population. The approximate average number of schoolchildren does not exceed 100 to 150 per school. There are nurseries ((kindergartens) almost in all villages, with an average of 20-25 children per classroom.

#### **Employment Areas**

90% of the population in the region is self-employed and is occupied in agricultural activities.10% of the population is employed in the following fields:

- Sales (shops);
- Education (schools, kindergartens);
- Local Municipality (representative, secretary, etc.);

In addition, a certain percentage of the population has seasonal work or works outside the region and obtains income for the families. The scale of economic migration survey was not evaluated under this task.

In addition to the cultivation of its land, the population is involved in other agricultural activities such as:

- Orchards (apple, peach, pear etc.);
- Cattle farms;
- Poultry farms.

### **3.1 Agriculture and Cattle Breeding**

The local industry mainly relies on agricultural activities such as cattle breeding: 90-95% of the population is involved in cattle breeding activities. The agricultural products used in the area surveyed are:

Fruits – Apple, pears, plum, cherry, peach etc.

Vegetables and greens – cabbage, cucumber, tomato, pepper, eggplant, etc.

In the yards and gardens organized on residential land parcels close to the houses, not many people grow grapes. The population also has poultry, especially chicken and ducks. The poultry is mainly used for self-usage or selling. The population also has cattle cows and pigs. Due to pig disease, the amount of pig breeding has decreased in comparison to the other years. Very few households keep bees for local honey production.

### **3.2 Population Migration**

Based on the surveys conducted, a certain amount of the population is leaving the households and temporarily or permanently moving to other regions. The reasons for migrating are mainly unemployment, no future hope for the young generation, study, and migration for obtaining more income for households. The precise statistical data for migration to other regions does not exist; in addition there are seasonal migrants (mostly men) in the region which are moving to Turkey to be hired as labor for tobacco or citrus production. Women also work outside of the country as nannies and nurses. There are only few households which are wealthy and live in good conditions.

### **3.3 Infrastructure**

The infrastructure in project impacted villages is rather deteriorated and was built during the Soviet period. In the center of these villages there are a few buildings allocated for the village Gamgeoba and secondary schools that need significant rehabilitation. In villages Sakasheti and Variani there are new buildings which give a pleasant landscape view to the surroundings.

Medical Services are available in most of the villages where the local population can obtain First Aid Assistance. There are hospitals and pharmacies in all municipalities. There are shops (groceries) in all villages, trading bread, sugar, butter, etc.

### **3.4 Road Conditions**

The main highway E60 Georgia Turkey runs through the Shida Karti region. The road is an international highway and is in very good condition. The distance between the administrative centre and Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, is 75KM. The road to Gori and the roads between the villages are in good condition and newly rehabilitated. There are only a few roads that are not rehabilitated.

### **3.5 Communications**

The centres of the municipalities have acceptable communications infrastructure. The Georgian Broadcasting programs channel 1, Rustavi 2 and others are easily accessible for population. The other TV programs can be received through satellite dishes. These services, being not very expensive, are affordable to the local population.

### **3.6 Land Use and Tenure**

Since 1991, Georgia has started land reform. In 1992, the GoG approved a resolution on privatization. According to this resolution, every household has the right to obtain 1.25 ha of agricultural land. Later, in 1996, the land was transferred into private ownership. According to the legislation the local population received 1.25 ha of lands and civil servants 0.75 ha. In addition, a part of the population has purchased state lands, another rents from private owners or from the State for agricultural purposes.

### **3.7 Houses and Structures**

The majority of the houses were constructed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century in the period between 1960-1990. Currently, these houses are in good condition and require only minor rehabilitation. The houses are mostly 2 storied and approximately 100m<sup>2</sup> and are made of brick or concrete blocks. The windows and floors are wooden and roofs covered with asbestos or tin roofs. In addition, there are additional 1 storied structures attached to residential dwellings or separately located on the same private land parcels owned by the households.

### **3.8 Water Supply and Irrigation**

The water is not permanently supplied to the project affected villages. Mostly the population gets water from wells although not everybody has a well. Some of the villages had centralized water supply networks during the Soviet times. Currently all these systems are depreciated and out of order. Sewage systems do not exist.

The irrigation reservoir constructed on the River Liakhvi supplies water to three irrigation channels. The remaining water is discharged back to the river. The right side of the irrigation channel is supplied from the distribution channel. This is the water supply source of the Zeda Ru irrigation channel. The reservoir and distribution channel of the irrigation system was rehabilitated in 2012. Under the existing legislation for the irrigation services population is annually paying 75 GEL per hectare.

### **3.9 Electricity Supply and Gasification**

All the surveyed houses have 24-hour electricity supply. In spite of that, the population complains about problems with the Electricity Distribution Company. The main problem is the need for individual metering.

Currently, the natural gas pipe is also installed in the region, however only 10-15% of the population has gas in the houses via individual meters. Based on the information provided by the population, gasification is very expensive and costs approximately 900-1200 GEL to connect to their houses. Thus, they cannot afford to have gas in the houses.

## **4. Affected Population**

### **4.1 Impact on Land, Assets and Income**

#### **Potentially Affected Land**

Based on the filed surveys and interviews with population, the rehabilitation activities do not require any land take. Land plots were visually assessed and most likely have distinguished two legal categories:

**Category 1** Private land plots, registered or not;

**Category 2** State owned land plots, which may illegally be used by private persons;

According to the design documents, no land take is necessary for rehabilitation activities. However, the contractor may require temporary access roads or additional passes to the maintenance facilities (e.g. valves, water closing barriers etc.). In addition, during the operation phase, the United Water Amelioration Company will need a RoW to operate the channel. Currently all these facilities are located in registered or non-registered private land plots. If during rehabilitation activities, additional impacts are identified construction company will be halted until affected people are fairly compensated and livelihoods restoration plan is in place. Compensation and livelihood restoration will take place as per Annex 3 of this document.

Under the Current assignment and design documentation, no Land Plots will be taken and/or impacted by the rehabilitation activities.

### **4.2 Impact on Crops**

In the course of the land parcel survey and inventory conducted in September-October of 2015, there were no crops identified within the nearby location of the structures. During the replacement of the structures and allocating new spots to reconstruct them into the new locations, the areas

have to be selected where no crops are located. Based on the findings of the survey conducted in September-October of 2015, it was confirmed that property owners have suitable land to rebuild the structures that will be lost. Therefore, new structures will not require the areas that PAPs use for growing annual crops.

### **4.3 Impact on Trees**

In the course of the land parcel survey and data collected during the inventory of project affected assets conducted in September/October 2015, there were no trees identified within the nearby location of the structures. During the selection for new spots for constructing replacement structures, attention was paid to the existence of areas where no trees are located. Thus, during project implementation the areas have to be selected where no trees are located. Based on the findings of the survey, it was confirmed that property owners have suitable land to rebuild the structures that will be lost. Therefore, new structures will not require the areas with trees are affected.

### **4.4 Impact on Buildings/Structures (Pollutants)**

The task of the assignment is to identify the polluting structures along the Zeda Ru Irrigation Channel. The GA has provided the consultant with drawings reflecting the objects polluting the ROW, which in total equals to 40 units. Among the pollutants there are runoff water pipes running from the houses, henhouses, piggeries, storage facilities, toilets, and cattle shelters. In the course of the survey the consultant identified additional structures, which were not included in the initial drawings. These additional structures (56 unit objects) are identified in the present report and later the GA has to reflect in the updated drawings.

In the course of the survey, it was obvious that water runoff from houses mainly is water from the taps and running to the RU by pipes. Thus population is using the channel for illegal disposal of waste water into the RU. The population was afraid of acknowledging this fact due to the potential penalty issues from the GoG, which may in the future impose penalties in accordance of the waste legislation of Georgia. The majority of the houses do not have toilets and baths inside the premises; such structures are located outside of the houses. These structures are discharging water in to the Zeda Ru via pipes. The toilets are located on open pits from where the final discharge goes to the channel. The same applies to the piggeries, hen and cattle houses, storage facilities etc. The runoff mainly goes to the Zeda Ru through open pit and soil. There are no pipes installed from the auxiliary facilities (toilets, bathes, henhouses etc.). The problem described in this section is caused due to the general problem related to the lack of sewage system in the villages Sakasheti, Shindisi, Variani and Pkhvenisi. The villages also face a problem of constant water supply and disposal of wastes.

During the rehabilitation activities, the construction company will supervise works occurring near structures and will halt construction if any impacts on structures take place. Construction activities will stop in a minute that additional impacts are identified. Once these impacts are mitigated as per Annex 3 of this document, construction will restart.

The auxiliary structures (toilets, henhouses, and cattle storage areas) are mainly constructed with secondary (used) material. However, in some locations there are structures with concrete blocks with asbestos roofing. Some structures are bordered with mesh fences or iron partitions. The calculation for the construction of the structures was made based on collected information and

interviews conducted with PAP's.

In addition to the impacts described above, there is no impact on any business activities within the project affected area.

#### **4.5 Relocation/Replacement Needs and Strategy**

According to the current task and information described in the chapters above, there is no physical relocation of the PAPs and the current project does not require relocation of any residential building. The task covers replacement of auxiliary structures (toilets, piggeries, hen houses, cattle storages etc.) polluting the RU and located along the Channel.

All these auxiliary structures have to be replaced to other locations but within the boundaries of the same land parcels being under ownership/possession of the PAPs. According to the findings of the initial screening, it was confirmed that these structures can be moved to nearby locations (within the boundaries of the same land parcel), thus not imposing any additional impacts to the other assets of the PAPs. New auxiliary structures will be built prior to the demolition of existing structures. PPMD will be in charge of the monitoring of the structure construction process and will play the role of administrator (manager). PPMD will either hire a separate contractor for such purposes or will manage it via a contractor selected for the rehabilitation of the Zeda Ru Irrigation Channel. In the future, PAPs will have to agree to the condition not to pollute the RU with any runoffs from any structures. Residual construction materials after demolition of the structures will remain with PAPs if requested.

#### **4.6 PAPs and Communities**

Overall, the number of PAP's is 29 and the number of affected structures is 56. Construction Company in coordination with Affected Persons will relocate auxiliary structures to the alternative location within the boundaries of the same land parcel. None of the PAP's will have to release any land or any residential property located along the route for the project purposes.

#### **4.7 Impact on Employment and Agricultural Tenants**

Rehabilitation of the Zeda Ru Irrigation Channel will not affect employment and agricultural tenants, since it does not require land acquisition.



*Photo taken on September 29, 2015 and reflecting the wall of the fortress*



## **4.8 Impact on Common Property Resources**

The Zeda Ru Irrigation Rehabilitation Project runs close to the Church fortress located in the center of the village Sakasheti. The fortress of the church is located within the RU and the wall is on the water. The fortress is from the 17<sup>th</sup> century and is built constructed with old stones. During construction activities, the construction company will pay attention to the fortress wall and will have mitigation measures in order not to damage or destroy the wall. These measures include not excavating under the wall. All mitigation measures have to be reflected in the construction company's site specific cultural Heritage Management Plan.

## **4.9 Severely Affected and Vulnerable Households**

There are no severely affected PAP's since all PAP's will get new structures with sewage system that will not pollute Zeda Ru Irrigation Channel. Under the existing design, no impacts on land or residential building are expected and none of the PAPs will lose any income generating land or assets.

## **4.10 Vulnerable Households**

Poor (receiving government subsistence subsidies) and women headed households are considered as vulnerable. Households with members with disabilities or people in pension age will receive the allowance only if they are registered as poor. There are eight vulnerable households under the project; among these eight there are two women headed families.

In total, there are 29 Project Affected Households and 56 project affected structures under the Current Zeda Ru Rehabilitation project.

## **4.11 Impact on Indigenous People**

During the visit it was obvious that the project will affect only people of Georgian nationality and no Ethnic Minority or Indigenous Groups are affected by Zeda Ru Irrigation project.

## **4.12 Gender and Resettlement Impacts**

The project impact extends to 29 households people comprising 40 women and 42 men and their approximately 35-40 children. Two of the project affected households are headed by women. Special attention is given to the project impact on women and other vulnerable groups during monitoring and evaluation of the ARAP. Women headed households have been considered as vulnerable and special assistance is provided in the entitlements in the amount equivalent to 3 months of minimum subsistence income. The Georgian Amelioration will include women representatives in Grievance Redress Commission.

## 4.13 Summary of Impacts

Summary of the project impacts is included in the Table 4 below:

**Table 4:** Summary of project impact on structures subject to relocation

Impact Categories	Number of Impacted PAP's Structures
Piggeries	9
Bathrooms	18
Bread Bakery	1
Bathrooms	4
Auxiliary Structures /Storages	2
Kitchen	1
Hen Houses	7
Baptizing Structure	1
Cattle Storage	12
Hay Storage	1
	<b>56</b>

## 5. DESCRIPTION OF COMPENSATION AND OTHER REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE TO BE PROVIDED

### 5.1 Compensation Eligibility

The PAP's entitled to compensation or at least rehabilitation provisions under the Project are: Owners/users of buildings/structures (e.g. toilets, henhouses, piggeries, cattle allocation area, sewage pipes etc.), If during the rehabilitation activities any additional impacts identified. Constructing activities will be stopped until affected people are fairly compensated and a livelihood Restoration Plan is in place. Compensation and livelihood restoration will take place as annex 3 of this document.

Under the current ARAP all PAPs that have structures polluting Zeda Ru irrigation channel will be provided with relocation of such structures onto non-polluting areas of the same land plots.

Compensation eligibility has been limited by a cut-off date to be set for project on the day of the beginning of the PAP Census, on September 29, 2015. PAPs who settle in the affected areas or build structures, grow crops or otherwise change the use of land after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation. They, however will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Materials from dismantled structures will remain at their disposal and they will not pay any fine or suffer from any sanction.

### 5.2 Definition of Entitlements

PAPs losing structures (e.g. piggeries, hen houses, cattle settlement structures etc.) will be entitled to receiving compensation (in the form of new buildings) for the permanent or temporary loss for structures/buildings.

Entitlement provisions for PAPs structures and rehabilitation allowance will include provisions for permanent or temporary losses of auxiliary structures (e.g. piggeries, hen houses cattle structures etc.) Prior to demolishing of the structures, the new auxiliary buildings (toilets, henhouses etc.) will be constructed first and afterwards the old structures will be demolished.

The entitlements are detailed below:

Agricultural and none agricultural land – **No impact**. The project is the rehabilitation of the Zeda Ru Irrigation Channel. No private land is required for the rehabilitation activities. The lands surrounding the channel are mainly residential with gardens surrounding the residences.

- Auxiliary Structures- (henhouses, toilets piggeries, cattle storage facilities, sewage pipes etc.) There are auxiliary structures located within the premises of the AP's households. These structures are mainly polluters of the RU. No compensation will be paid to PAP's, since these structures will be relocated by Construction Company to the alternative locations within the same premises. All PAPs will select new spots within their territory where the new structures will be erected.

The new auxiliary structures (toilets, henhouses etc.) will be built of concrete blocks instead of wooden material. e.g the majority of the existing toilets made of timber will be replaced with new block toilets.

During the design of the Auxiliary structures, the PAP's will participate in design stage and selection of the locations. During the implementation, the designer and the construction company will have to work through these locations together with the owner and select the best option where the structures have to be located.

- Crops – **No Impact** – no crops are along the Zeda Ru Irrigation Channel;
- Trees-**No Impact** - no compensation on trees are determined under the current ARAP
- One-time allowance to Vulnerable People - Vulnerable PAPs (Each household - PAPs below poverty line and single women or pensioner headed households) will be given an allowance corresponding to 3 months of minimum subsistence income; besides, during rehabilitation process, members of such groups will be given priority in employment in project-related jobs. The National Statistics Office of Georgia calculates the allowance based on benchmarks issued at time of ARAP approval;
- One-time allowance for Severe Impact **No Impact** - Since there is no land acquisition required for project purposes and no PAPs losing 10% of agricultural and/or non-agricultural land there is no compensation envisaged under this project for severe impact.
- Temporary impact during construction: All land required for temporary use is to be obtained by the civil works contractor through voluntary negotiations (on willing buyer-willing seller basis). The maximum period for temporary use of land/assets is defined as construction duration.

## 5.3 Compensation Entitlement Matrix

Tasks under the project will be implemented according to compensation eligibility and entitlements framework developed in line with Georgia laws and regulations and WB OP 4.12.

The Compensation Entitlement Matrix presented in Table 4.1 provides the summary of compensation entitlements determined for this specific project.

**Table 4.1: Compensation Entitlement Matrix**

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements
<b>Land – No Impact</b>			
Permanent loss of agricultural land	PAP' losing agricultural land regardless of impact severity	Owner with full registration, Legalizable Owner, Non-legalizable owners (squatters/encroachers)	<p>Under the current ARAP No permanent loss or temporary loss of land is envisaged.</p> <p>If during reconstruction or operations, additional loss of property or displacement of livelihoods occur, operations and/or reconstruction will be halted until such a case where this ARAP is updated and re-approved by the Bank, and the new measures to support affected individuals are fully implemented. Efforts will be made to negotiate with owners such that transactions happen on a 'willing buyer – willing seller basis.' However, if involuntary displacement (including displacement of livelihoods) occurs, the ARAP will be modified to include measures to properly address these impacts in a way that is fully compliant with the World Bank's OP 4.12.</p>
<b>Non-Agricultural Land – No Impact</b>			
	AF losing their commercial/residential land	Owner with full registration Legalizable Owner Non-legalizable owners (squatters/encroachers)	<p>Under the current ARAP No permanent loss or temporary loss of non-agricultural land is envisaged.</p> <p>If during reconstruction or operations, additional loss of property or displacement of livelihoods occur, operations and/or reconstruction will be halted until such a case where this ARAP is updated and re-approved by the Bank, and the new measures to support affected individuals are fully implemented. Efforts will be made to negotiate with owners such that transactions happen on a 'willing buyer – willing seller basis.' However, if involuntary displacement (including displacement of livelihoods) occurs, the ARAP will be modified to include measures to properly address these impacts in a way that is fully compliant with the World Bank's OP 4.12.</p>
<b>Buildings and Structures</b>			
Residential and non residential structures/assets		All PAP's regardless of legal ownership/ registration status (including legalizable and Informal Settlers)	All impacts will be Considered as full impacts disregarding the actual impact percentage. New structures will be erected within the PAP's premises.
<b>Loss of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources</b>			

Loss of common property resources	Community/Public Assets	Community / Government	In the village Sakasheti there is a Church. Next to the Church close to the RU there is additional building were priests, monks gather and conduct religious meeting and baptize children. Construction Company should not conduct any construction activities if this interferes with baptizing issues.
<b>Loss of Income and Livelihood</b>			
Crops	Standing crops affected or loss of planned crop incomes	All PAPs regardless of legal status (including legalizable and Informal Settlers)	Under the current ARAP No loss of crops is expected. If during reconstruction or operations, additional loss of property or displacement of livelihoods occur, operations and/or reconstruction will be halted until such a case where this ARAP is updated and re-approved by the Bank, and the new measures to support affected individuals are fully implemented. Efforts will be made to negotiate with owners such that transactions happen on a 'willing buyer – willing seller basis.' However, if involuntary displacement (including displacement of livelihoods) occurs, the ARAP will be modified to include measures to properly address these impacts in a way that is fully compliant with the World Bank's OP 4.12.
Trees	Trees affected	All PAPs regardless of legal status (including legalizable and Informal Settlers)	Under the current ARAP No impact on trees is expected. If during reconstruction or operations, additional loss of property or displacement of livelihoods occur, operations and/or reconstruction will be halted until such a case where this ARAP is updated and re-approved by the Bank, and the new measures to support affected individuals are fully implemented. Efforts will be made to negotiate with owners such that transactions happen on a 'willing buyer – willing seller basis.' However, if involuntary displacement (including displacement of livelihoods) occurs, the ARAP will be modified to include measures to properly address these impacts in a way that is fully compliant with the World Bank's OP 4.12.

Business/Employment	Business/employment loss	All PAPs regardless of legal status (including legalizable and Informal Settlers)	Under the current ARAP No loss businesses is expected. If during reconstruction or operations, additional loss of property or displacement of livelihoods occur, operations and/or reconstruction will be halted until such a case where this ARAP is updated and re-approved by the Bank, and the new measures to support affected individuals are fully implemented. Efforts will be made to negotiate with owners such that transactions happen on a 'willing buyer – willing seller basis.' However, if involuntary displacement (including displacement of livelihoods) occurs, the ARAP will be modified to include measures to properly address these impacts in a way that is fully compliant with the World Bank's OP 4.12.
<b>Allowances</b>			
Severe Impacts	>10% income loss	All severely affected PAP's losing more than 10% of affected agricultural land plot (income generating land/assets) (including informal settlers)	Under the current ARAP No severe impact is determined. If during reconstruction or operations, additional loss of property or displacement of livelihoods occur, operations and/or reconstruction will be halted until such a case where this ARAP is updated and re-approved by the Bank, and the new measures to support affected individuals are fully implemented. Efforts will be made to negotiate with owners such that transactions happen on a 'willing buyer – willing seller basis.' However, if involuntary displacement (including displacement of livelihoods) occurs, the ARAP will be modified to include measures to properly address these impacts in a way that is fully compliant with the World Bank's OP 4.12.
Vulnerable Groups		PAPs below poverty line, headed by Women, disabled or pensioners	Vulnerable allowance equivalent to 3 Months payment * which for one month equals to 380 GEL.  For 3 month equals to 1,140 GEL per PAH)
<b>Temporary Loss</b>			
Temporary impact during construction		All PAPs	

			<p>All land required for temporary use is to be obtained by the civil works Contractor through voluntary negotiations (on willing buyer - willing seller basis).</p> <p>The maximum period for temporary use of land/assets has to be defined according to the duration of the contractor's works.</p> <p>Compensation rates to be paid should not be less than compensation at current market value.</p>
Unforeseen resettlement impacts, if any		All impacts related to temporary or permanent land take, the need of which is not envisaged in this ARAP and is related to activities of Contractor.	<p>If during reconstruction or operations, additional loss of property or displacement of livelihoods occur, operations and/or reconstruction will be halted until such a case where this ARAP is updated and re-approved by the Bank, and the new measures to support affected individuals are fully implemented. Efforts will be made to negotiate with owners such that transactions happen on a 'willing buyer – willing seller basis.' However, if involuntary displacement (including displacement of livelihoods) occurs, the ARAP will be modified to include measures to properly address these impacts in a way that is fully compliant with the World Bank's OP 4.12.</p>

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

## 6. CONSULTATIONS WITH AFFECTED PEOPLE

### Population Awareness, Consultations and Communication Strategy

The consultant conducted meetings with identified PAPs based on the census of the affected sites. Within the Zeda Ru project rehabilitation project, the GA and PPMD conducted a public consultation meeting in March 2015. These Public Consultation meetings were held while introducing of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to Community. The participants of the public meetings held in March 2015 were respectful community representatives, experts and local population, farmers residing within the project area (villages Shindisi, Pkhvenisi, Variani and Sakasheti). During that meeting the issue was on project and it's benefits, however during development of the Abbreviated Resettlement action plan during September 2015, Population was consulted in very detailed regarding social and resettlement issues. These meetings were in municipality with local representatives, it was with community representatives in groups and more extensive it was face to face with population. Consultant was explaining in detail what is the project

about, what are the right of population, what kind of impact there might be, how can they claim and most important the approach that their buildings/structures will be relocated with new sewage treatment facility in an alternative locations within their premises. The attitude was very positive towards this approach. The face to face discussions with population took more than an hour and consultant was answering their questions, detailing issues, repeating approach again and again.

The information regarding Public Consultation was disseminated through the Notification placed in the village administrative centers. The draft copy of the EMP was available at the local municipality centers.

During the survey conducted the population was asked the question “How would they prefer obtaining of the information regarding the project in future?” Getting information regarding the project (design, objective, future plans, results of the surveys etc.). The majority of the households considered the best option for the dissemination of the information through the representatives of the project implementation units through meeting with the households, representatives of the local municipalities and communities’ information was delivered to the representatives of the Amelioration Company. In addition, two household members admitted that they would prefer getting information from the Governmental representatives, one household member admitted from representatives of the communities.

During the second phase of the consultation conducted in September/October 2015, the consultant informed PAPs about the project goals and purpose of the survey conducted for the given project. Based on information obtained from the affected communities, it can be concluded that the population has positive attitude towards the GA and PPMD representatives and relies on the validity of the information provided by the Georgian Amelioration representatives. The positive attitude of the community towards the representatives of the GA will enhance the process of structure relocations during the project implementation process.

During the project implementation and operation phase it is necessary to inform public regarding the project developments and outcomes. It is recommended to develop Communication strategy for project implementation and operational stages in order to disseminate information timely and comprehensively.

## **7. INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND PROCEDURES FOR GRIEVANCE REDRESS**

### **7.1 Institutional Arrangements**

Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia (MoA) is the executing agency (EA) of the Project on behalf of the Government of Georgia and Georgian Amelioration (GA) is the implementing agency (IA). The GA is responsible for the rehabilitation of the Channel and implementation the ARAP.

GA is assisted by a number of other government departments and private agencies in the design, construction and management of the Project. Pursuant to the current legislations, National Agency of Public Registry (NAPR) within the Ministry of Justice is in charge of the recognition of ownership rights of the owners and thus registration of their land plots and ownership right. The local government in the region and villages are involved in legalization



procedures. The Ministry of Environmental Protection is responsible for environmental issues.

ARAP covers the villages, Shindisi, Variani Sakasheti and Phkvenisi of Gori region of Georgia. Sakrebulo, Gamgeoba, Local Sakrebulo and Rtsmunebuli of villages are involved for local level.

Government agencies responsible at various levels in the process of resettlement issues are described below in this document.

## **7.2 Rtsmunebuli and Gamgeoba at Village (Community) Level, Sakrebulo**

The community level Gamgeoba is the executive branch of self-government headed by Rtsmunebuli. Rtsmunebuli has the primary role in the process of resettlement activities. Rtsmunebuli confirms possession of affected structures and representatives of the villages will be involved in ARAP implementation process.

## **7.3 Institutional Structure of the Georgian Amelioration**

GA has the overall responsibility for project design, resettlement, construction planning construction monitoring and supervision of the Project. This also includes executing resettlement tasks and cross-agency coordination. GA will exercise its functions through its existing legal Department. Currently the company has no separate resettlement division within the GA; therefore, the representatives of the legal unit will implement the project. Current resettlement capacity of the GA needs strengthening with respect to the resettlement issues.

A Legal Unit (LU) under the Georgian Amelioration headed by a Head of the Unit and staffed with the personnel knowing resettlement issues and World Bank OP 4.12. This team has to implement current ARAP. These personnel will be responsible in coordination with design team, AP's, local governments. LU team will assist in selection of alternative locations with the owners and designers draft consents with AP's and coordinate implantation of the project which covers relocation of the structures.

The specific tasks of the Working Group and LU will be to:

- (i) Implement ARAP for Rehabilitation of the Zeda Ru Irrigation Channel.
- (ii) Establish ARAP capacity at the regional level offices of the GA;
- (iii) Ensure proper internal monitoring; and
- (iv) Hire, the external monitoring agency;

The LU will also provide all necessary documentation to ensure the prompt relocation of the structures.

## **7.4 Regional LAR Team**

Regional LAR team is an informal team composed by the representatives of the region and

affected villages. Its purpose is to technically assist GA in preparation and implementation of ARAP. Such assistance will comprise:

- i) Identification of affected owners;
  - ii) Identification of structures and size of the structures;
  - iii) Collection of information about the ownership documentation if required;
- Ensure that PAPs are present when the construction company and the designer will be selecting new locations for structures;
- iv) Decision making and solving the problems raised during the meetings;

Regional LAR Team is organized of several levels: management core on regional basis (LAR Regional Team) and the working team on the level of each affected village (LAR working team).

Management core is made of Rayon head (Garngebeli) and Head of municipality, Head of NAPR rayon office, head of social service agency rayon office, representative of affected village, and representative of LU of GA.

Working team comprises the following team members: village representative, his trustee in technical knowledge, representatives of LU of GA. Working team assists GA with technical aspects: such as, identification of Project Affected Persons, identification of project impacts, communication with population and other technical issues. Village representative will confirm and make justification of the PAPs identified.

Region offices of NAPR and Social Service Agency will assign technical personnel to assist LAR working group in research of archived documents, identification social status of project affected person, dealing with registration and demographic issues, and etc.

GA using the recommendations of ARAP will conduct negotiations with structure owners, to compensate the losses imposed by irrigation rehabilitation process. If a PAP agrees on the relocation, he/she will confirm such agreement in writing by signing a Relocation Agreement. In the process of the contract negotiation and registration the GA LAR team (also region level working teams, village representative, NAPR personnel) will assist LU of GA. This agreement will serve as the basis for structure relocation process.

## **7.5 Other Organizations and Agencies**

### ***Civil Works Contractor***

A Civil Works Contractor will be appointed by the PPMD to undertake the construction activities and be responsible for mitigating effects resulting from the construction activities. The construction activities shall be monitored closely by the GA and Supervisory Consultant to ensure compliance of the temporary mitigating measures.

### ***Consultants and Auditors***

The design consultant will be responsible for preparation and implementation of ARAP and supervision consultant will be in place to supervise civil works construction.

**Social Safeguards Consultant:** Social Safeguards Consultant (SSC) will oversee implementation of ARAP and prepare compliance reports before the civil works start.

**Auditor Consultant:** The project consultant has hired an independent audit agency for identifying market cost of the structures located within the territory. The auditor has made an inventory of losses, and valuation of the assets for replacement value. This evaluation was used for preparation of Abbreviated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan. This ARAP has been prepared in accordance to the drawing submitted by the GA and findings of the surveys and census conducted by the consultant.

### ***Court of Georgia***

The Court of Georgia shall be the last point for the issues and concerns regarding the implementation of the ARP. In case there is no agreement achieved between the GA and PAPs concerning the relocation of project affected structures PAP may apply to the court.

Furthermore, in cases where complaints and grievances regarding ARP implementation and compensation are not solved, the PAPs will have the right to appeal to the Court.

### ***Ministry of Finance***

The budgets for the implementation of ARP will be provided to GA after approval of the Ministry of Finance. The ARP budget will be allocated on the accounts of GA that is responsible for the financial management of the project.

### ***Donor WB***

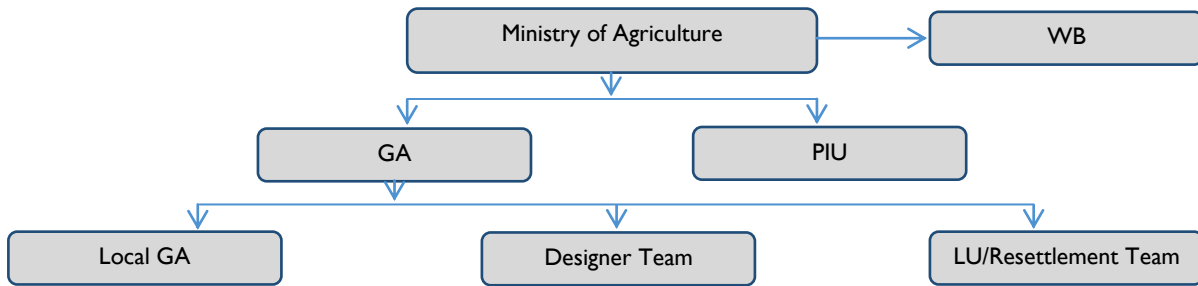
Besides supervising the Project periodically, the WB will review ARP and provide clearance to contract awards signing and initiation of civil works.

**Project Planning and Monitoring Division (PPMD)** responsible for management of the project and procurement of the services for the rehabilitation of the project.

## **7.6 Capacity Building on ARAP**

Initial level of capacity building exercise in the relevant agencies was carried out during the preparation of ARP at the feasibility study. Close consultations were held with all the concerned units. The GA has to establish Resettlement Unit under Georgian Amelioration to deal with land acquisition and resettlement issues. During the feasibility study, informal training was provided by the consultant's resettlement specialist to the officials on the requirements of WB OP 4.12 policy and methods for development of balanced compensation package fulfilling the requirements of PAPs. Capacity building training was also initiated through a series of consultations and informal training sessions in the local administration level.

**Chart 1: LAR Organization Chart**



### **7.7 Grievance Redress Mechanism**

A grievance mechanism will be established to allow a PAP appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land, income or other assets and its compensation.

### **7.8 Grievance Resolution Process**

PAPs will be fully informed about their rights and the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, surveys, and time of compensation. Care will always be taken to prevent grievances rather than going through a redress process. This can be obtained through careful LAR design and implementation, by ensuring full participation and consultation with the PAPs, and by establishing extensive communication and coordination between the affected communities and local governments in general. Complaint and Grievances will be addressed through the process described below in Table 7.1.

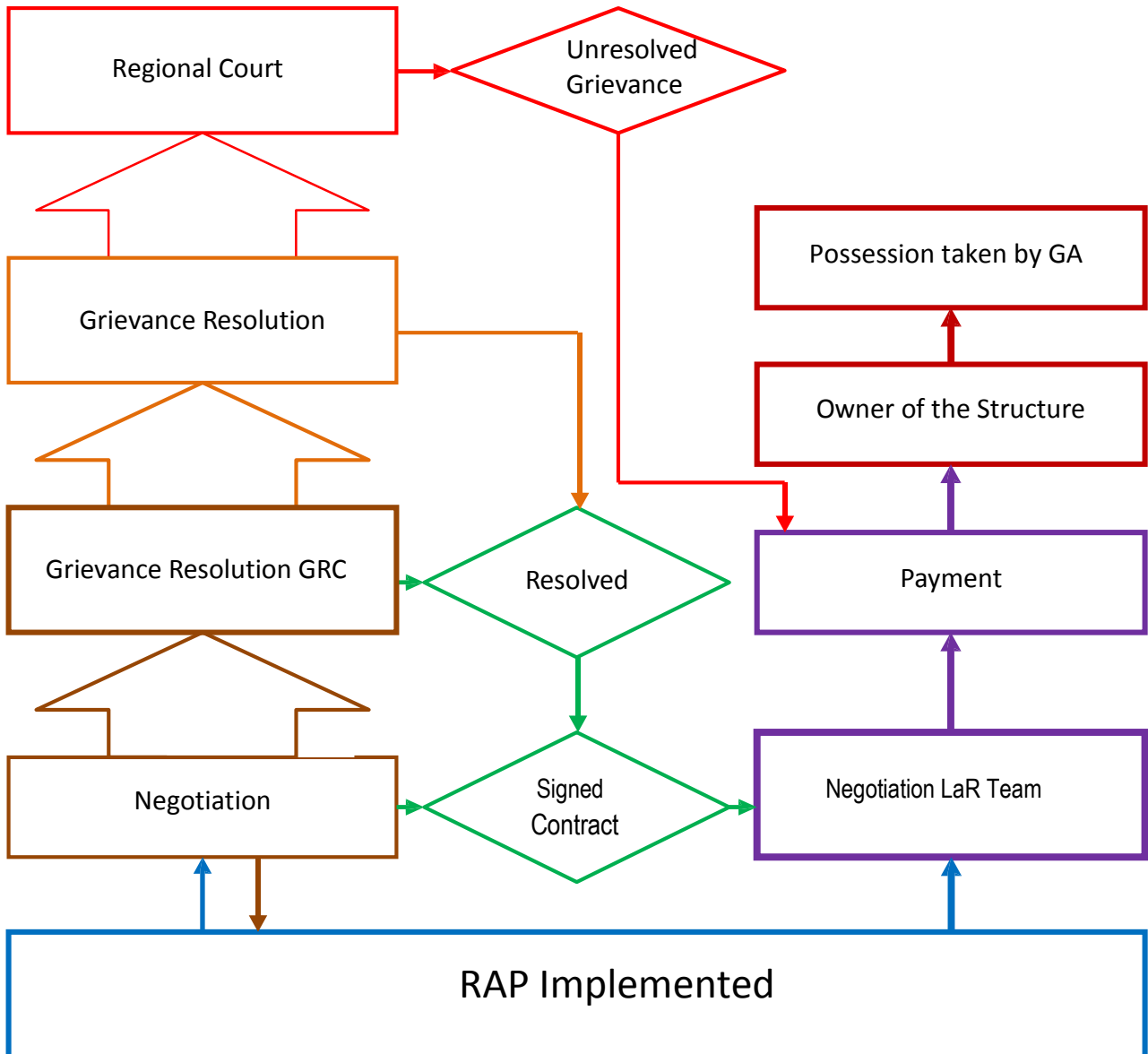
**Table 5: Grievance Resolution Process**

Step	Action Level	Process
Step 1	Negotiations with PAPs	<p>The complaints to contractors, staff, and municipality will be reviewed by the GRC, which takes all necessary measures to resolve the dispute amicably. The complaint and its resolution are registered in the official grievance redress record held at the GA. GA has to establish install boxes in to municipality buildings in order to make for AP's easy to submit claims. The boxes will be checked weekly.</p>
Step 2	GRC Resolution	<p>If the grievance is not solved during the negotiations, the GRC will assist the aggrieved PAPs to formally lodge the grievances to the GRC.</p> <p>The aggrieved PAPs shall submit their complaints to the GRC within one month after completion of the negotiations at the village level. The aggrieved PAP shall produce documents supporting his/her claim. The GRC member secretary will review the complaint and prepare a Case File for GRC hearing and resolution. A formal hearing will be held with the GRC at a date fixed by the GRC member secretary in consultation with Governor and the aggrieved PAPs.</p> <p>On the date of hearing, the aggrieved PAP will appear before the GRC at the Gamgeoba office for consideration of grievance. The member secretary will note down the statements of the complainant and document all details of the claim.</p> <p>The decisions from majority of the members will be considered final from the GRC at Stage 1 and will be issued by the Committee Head and signed by other members of the GRC. The case record will be updated and the decision will be communicated to the complainant PAP.</p>
Step 3	Decision from GA	<p>If any aggrieved PAP is unsatisfied with the GRC decision, the next option will be to lodge grievances to the GA. The GA shall review the complaint in compliance with the procedures specified in the Administrative Code of Georgia.</p> <p>GRC should assist the plaintiff in lodging an official complaint (the plaintiff should be informed of his/her rights and obligations, rules and procedures of making a complaint, format of complaint, terms of complaint submission, etc.)The plaintiff shall be informed of the decision.</p>

Step 4	Court Decision	<p>If the GA decision fails to satisfy the aggrieved PAPs, they can pursue further action by submitting their case to the appropriate court of law (Regional Court).</p> <p>The aggrieved PAP can take a legal action not only about the amount of compensation but also any other issues, e.g. occupation of their land by the contractor without their consent, damage or loss of their property, restrictions on the use of land/assets, etc.</p>
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### 7.9 GRC Records and Documentation

LU of GA headquarters will keep record of complaints received for its use as well as for IFI and WB use and review. GRC Chart



## **8. ARRANGEMENTS FOR MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION**

### **8.1 Monitoring**

The main objective of implementation of ARP is to improve or at least restore the social and livelihood resources of the PAPs at their pre-project level. The process of implementation should ensure that this objective is achieved over a reasonable time with allocated resources. Therefore, monitoring of the process of updating ARP, its implementation and delivery of institutional and financial assistance to the PAPs has been designed as an integral part of the overall functioning and management of the Project. LU of the GA will ensure the execution of timely monitoring of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) indicators (process, delivery and impact indicators such as how the information regarding the project was delivered? what did you get for compensation etc.) of LAR tasks. The purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is to provide feedback to all stakeholders on progress made in view of a timely and comprehensive implementation of the ARP and to identify problems as early as possible to facilitate well-timed adjustment of implementation arrangements. The objectives are to: (i) ensure that the standard of living of PAPs are restored or improved; (ii) ascertain whether activities are in progress as per schedule and the timelines are being met; (iii) assess whether the compensation, rehabilitation measures are sufficient; (iv) identify problems or potential issues; and (v) identify methods to rapidly mitigate problems.

### **8.2. Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators**

Compliance of the ARP policy in the implementation process will be monitored against requirements of the ABRAP. The requirements set in this document have to be checked and if AP has improved their likelihood by improving sewage systems and having better irrigation channel which they can benefit for agricultural purposes. The following main indicators should be used during the monitoring process:

Has the ABRAP been implemented in accordance of the World Bank operational guidelines and National Georgian legislation?

Are the AP's happy with relocation of the structures?

What are the complaints and additional requirements of the AP's?

The additional indicators can be determined by the monitor after ARAP is implanted.

### **8.3. Level of Monitoring**

Monitoring of LAR task in the Project will be carried out at two levels. The Head of LU will carry out regular internal monitoring for the GA with inputs from LAR teams at field operation. External monitoring will be implemented by the independent monitoring agency which will be invited by GA and PPMD.

External monitoring can be made by the Supervisor if such company is hired during the implementation phase).

## **8.4. Internal Monitoring**

Internal monitoring will be carried out routinely by LU during implementation of the ARP. The conclusion of monitoring will be informed to LAR commission and WB. Indicators for internal monitoring will be those related to process, immediate outputs and impacts. This information will be collected directly from the LU representatives in the regional level LAR Teams and Working Group and reported to LARC to assess the progress and results of ARP implementation, and to adjust the work program, if necessary. The monthly reports will be quarterly consolidated in the standard supervision reports to the WB.

The report of internal monitoring will contain: (i) accomplishment to-date, (ii) objectives attained and not attained during the period, (iii) problems encountered, and (iv) suggested options for corrective measures. The internal monitoring report will primarily be prepared by the LU resettlement specialists.

## **8.5. External Monitoring**

Derived from the tasks, external monitoring will be implemented by the Social Safeguards Consultant, hired by the GA and PPMD. The tasks assigned to the /her will be the external monitoring of ARP implementation and the preparation at its end of a compliance report which will be the basis for WB to provide “No Objection” to the start of civil works.

## **8.6. SSC tasks**

For projects involving land acquisition/resettlement, the SSC will closely monitor the implementation of the ARP and engage in the following tasks:

- (i) review of ARP and Information pamphlet disclosure;
- (ii) Review of action taken by the PPMD to compensate the PAPs with particular attention to the way this action fits the stipulation of the ARP;
- (iii) Review all compensation tallies;
- (iv) Verify whether the compensation is provided thoroughly to all PAPs and in the amounts defined in the ARP and in the PAP contracts;
- (v) Asses the satisfaction of the PAPs with the information campaign and with the compensation/rehabilitation package offered;
- (vi). Review the legalization process and assess its effectiveness;
- (vii) Review complaints & grievance cases;
- (vii) Carry out a PAP satisfaction survey with a 20% sample of the PAPs.

Immediately after the implementation of the ARP the agency will prepare the Compliance Report. The report will include well-argued sections on the following:

- Assessment of the way the compensation has been carried out in relation of the stipulations of the ARP;
- Assessment of the accuracy of survey and asset valuation;
- Review of complaint and grievance cases and their solution;
- Assessment of the rehabilitation program for severely affected and vulnerable PAPs;
- Assessment of the satisfaction of the PAPs;
- Lesson learned to be applied to the next projects, and;
- General assessment of ARP implementation and recommendations to WB regarding the provision of “No Objection” Letter to start the civil works.

The SSC will carry out its activities in close communication with the PPMD and will be engaged



in desk and field activities. The monitoring activities assigned to the SSC will start immediately after Government approval of the ARPs and will last until ARP implementation is concluded SSC will be in charge of monitoring of these activities.

## **8.7. Post-Implementation Evaluation**

The supervision consultants' resettlement specialists will carry out a post-implementation evaluation of the ARP about a year after completion of its implementation. The compelling reason for this study is to find out if the objectives of the ARP have been attained or not. The benchmark data of socioeconomic survey of severely affected PAPs conducted during the preparation of the ARP will be used to compare the pre and post project conditions. The post-implementation evaluation will recommend appropriate supplemental assistance for the PAPs and quality of the baseline of the socio-economic data conducted during the survey. The outcome of the study show that the objectives of the ARP have not been attained. For this task the Supervision consultants will:

(i) Assess the livelihood impact of the land acquisition/resettlement on the PAPs through formal and informal surveys with the population in project affected and non-affected areas. SSC will do formal survey of a representative sample of men and women PAPs to determine changes that have occurred on the PAPs. Compare the situation of the PAPs with non-affected neighbors similar in terms of livelihood level to the PAPs. Focus group discussions and other unstructured data gathering methods and consultation with PAPs, officials and community leaders will also be used in carrying out the evaluation to supplement the findings from the formal survey. Finally the assessment will look into potential differential impact or benefit that men and women PAPs have experienced from the resettlement activities. The result of the surveys will serve as the end term review report of the SSC for the Project.

(ii) Assess against satisfaction on the valuation of assets and entitlements, timing of payments, fund availability and disbursements. In the same post-ARP survey, the agency shall ascertain the satisfaction of PAPs on the valuation of assets, as well as, the scope and timing of assistance provided under the ARP.

(iii) Assess the long-term efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the land acquisition/resettlement program, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning and future ARP planning and implementation. Should the outcome of the study show that the ARP objectives have not been attained, the agency will recommend appropriate supplemental assistance for the PAPs.

(iv) Prior to submission of the post-ARP report, the SSC shall ensure that informal and formal meetings are held with the men and women representatives selected from the PAPs, community leaders and other key officials and seek feedback on the contents/analysis in the review report. Highlights of these consultations will also be attached as annex to the report.

## **9. TIMETABLE AND BUDGET**

### **9.1 ARP Implementation Time Schedule**

The time timeline for ARP implementation is presented below. Replacement agreements and relocation will go simultaneously and a sequence of one week time from offer.

No	Required Actions	May 2016		
		I (10 days)	II (10 days)	III (10 days)
1.	ARP preparation/finalization			
	ARAP final version recheck and presentation	X		
	ARAP approval		X	
	ARAP implementation mechanism preparation		X	
2.	ARAP implementation			
	Establishment of Grievance Process	X	X	X
	Final negotiations about the replacement and preparation of agreements for relocation of the structures		X	
	PAP opening the bank accounts		X	
	Signing the relocation agreements		X	
	Conducting of the Relocation			X
	Grievance resolution and monitoring	X →	X →	X
3	Construction phase			
	Demolition and relocation of the structures			X
	Starting construction works			

## 9.2 Budget

The cost for construction of the structures estimated under the ARP includes eligible compensation, reconstruction cost for project affected structures, one-time allowances, contingency provisions (10% of the total cost). The GA through the approval of Ministry of Finance will be responsible for allocating the LAR Budget in advance as part of their overall annual budget planning. Items of LAR cost estimate under ARP are as follows:

- (i) Reconstruction cost for structures and buildings at their construction cost;
- (ii) Assistance for vulnerable groups for their livelihood restoration;
- (iii) Contingency 10% of the total cost.

## 9.3. Itemized Budgets

The following section deals with calculations for various types of compensation and allowances as per the entitlements and as per the rates determined at current market values. Compensation will be provided at least at the rates detailed in this ARP although some modification will be possible during the discussions preceding the signing of the contract.

## 9.4. Compensation for Structures

Compensation for structures is based on the current market price of materials, transportation and construction works needed for construction of similar buildings. Structures are made from wood, iron, concrete block. The structures will be built by the construction company.

## 9.5. Compensation Allowances

There is one type of allowances being provided to the PAH:

(ii) Allowance for vulnerable;

Vulnerable affected PAHs will receive allowances equal to 3 months of minimum subsistence for household consisting of 5 persons (1.140 GEL).

## 9.6. Summary LAR Cost

The total LAR cost for replacement of the structures is 78,012 Gel.

The summary LAR cost estimate is given in Table below and attachment 3. All LAR related costs will be spent in one full year before the start of civil works construction. Georgian Amelioration (GA) is responsible for financial management of the project.

**Table 6:** Summary Estimate of LAR Costs

No.	Item	Cost in GEL
1	Compensation for construction of structures	61,800
2	Vulnerable Households	9,120
3	Total (1+2)	70,920
<b>D. 10% Contingency</b>		7092
<b>Total Cost</b>		<b>78,012</b>

## 9.7. Justification of Cost Estimates and Updating ARP Budget

A detail measurement survey was conducted to assess the affected buildings and Auxiliary structures and subsequently a detailed market survey for valuation of construction costs for each type of affected structure.

Detailed methodology followed for determining replace value of affected assets is given in Annex

## 9.8 Source of Financing

All funds for relocation of the structures and allocation will be provided from the Government of Georgia's public fund. The GA ensures the allocation of funds for relocation of the structures and provision of other compensation entitlements as stipulated in the Entitlement Matrix of this ARAP. The GA will get the budget approved from the Ministry of Finance and allocate in advance the funds for the implementation of ARAP.

# Annex 1

## CONSULTATION WITH PUBLIC About the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan in village Sakasheti, Shindisi, Variani and Pkhvenisi

Consultation meetings during ARP preparation process hold on September 29, 30 and October 6, 2015.

The aim of the consultations was to deliver to interested stakeholders and project affected persons' information about the resettlement policy and principles, compensation eligibility and entitlements, methodology of valuation, complaints and grievance redress mechanism.

Affected communities were represented mostly by the members of households directly affected by the project.

The consultation discussion and meetings were attended by 4 to 7 PAPs representing the community of the villages Sakasheti, Shindisi, Variani and Pkhvenisi. The photos of the meetings are reflected below:



*Photo 1 and 2: September 29, 2015 discussing with PAPs regarding the project*



## **Annex 2**

### **List of vulnerable PAP's**

Out of 29 interviewed 2 single family households have monthly income less than 190 Gel. Their income is only pension and social assistance. 8 families out of 29 families are under the social category and receive assistance from the government. These families are as follows:

- 1) Giorgi Arabashvili
- 2) Ketevan Eshmakurashvili
- 3) Dali Margvelashvili
- 4) Tsiala Eshmakurashvili
- 5) Marine Khaulashvili
- 6) Giori Jankanidze
- 7) Zurab Arabashvili
- 8) Ivane Asanidze

### Annex 3: Budget (revised)

	Name		Structure	Project Decision	Location	Telephone	Toilet		Piggery	hen house	Pit	Cost	pk	Vulnerability	
1	Mito Bedianashvili	1	Piggery 3 units	Sewage pit	Pkhvenisi	571553579					1	1000	27+70		
		2	Toilets	New toilet on pit			1				3300				
2	Church Yard	3	Toilets	New toilet on pit	Pkhvenisi	Joseph -592212320	1					3300	32+20		
3	Mikhail Sidamonidze	4	Toilets	New toilet on pit	Pkhvenisi	Misha-577669040	1					3300	34+36		
		5	Piggery	Piggery is cancelled											
		6	Bath	New toilet on pit						1	1000				
4	Ketevan Eshmakurashvili	7	Auxiliary Structure	Does not create obstacle	Pkhvenisi								34+57	1140	
		8	Kitchen	Does not create obstacle											
		9	Hen house	Does not create obstacle											
		10	Toilets	New toilet on a pit			1			3300					
5	Dali Margvelashvili	11	Toilets	The upper part of the toilet	Pkhvenisi	Dali-599392799	1					3300	34+91		
		12	Hen house	New hen house to be installed						1	1000				
		13	Piggery	Toilet is cancelled											
6	Tsiala eshmakurashvili	14	Toilets	New toilet on pit	Pkhvenisi		1					3300	35+38	1140	
		15	Auxiliary Structure	Reinforcement required						5000					
		16	House	Reinforcement required						8000					
7	Gaioz Eshmakurashvili	17	Toilets	New toilet on pit	Pkhvenisi		1					3300	35+67		
		18	Piggery	Cancelled											
		19	Toilet	Demolishing of the wooden toilet											
8	Robinson Eshmakurashvili	20	Piggery	Sewage pit	Pkhvenisi						1	1000	35+78		
		21	Toilet	New toilet on a pit			1			3300					
9	Tengiz Bochorishvili	22	Cattle House	The sewage shall be cancelled	Pkhvenisi	Lela-599186580 Lela-577093265							37+51		
		23	Toilet	New toilet on a pit			1			3300					
		24	Toilet	cancelled											
10	Marine	25	Toilet	New toilet on a pit	Pkhvenisi		1					3300	38+49	1140	
11	Mzia Eshmakurashvili	26	Cattle House	Sewage pit	Pkhvenisi	Goga-599425277					1	1000	38+04		
12	Irina Davitishvili	27	Toilet	New toilet on a pit	Pkhvenisi		1					3300	38+08		
13	Vasil Gongadze	28	Piggery - 3 units	Sewage pit	Pkhvenisi	Goga-598602677					1		1000	39+54	
		29	Cattle house												
		30	Hen house				The sewage pipe be cancelled								
		31	Toilet				New toilet on a pit	1			3300				
14	Giorgi Arabashvili	32	Channel damages is the house	Reinforcement required of the house	Shindisi							5000	65+72	1140	
		33	Piggery	No activity required											
		34	Toilet	New toilet on a pit			1			3300					
15	Giorgi Jankanidze	35	Cattle House	The letter has been forwarded to local municipality	Shindisi	Lali-591909559 ლალი-592075392							66+18	1140	
16	Zurab Arabashvili	36	Piggery	New Piggery and pit				1		1	3500	66+54	1140		
17	Zurab Saxuadze	37	Cattle House	Sewage pit	Shindisi						1	1000	67+41		
		38	Piggery												
18	Roland Simonishvili	39	Toilet	new toilet on pit	Shindisi	599111160	1					3300	68+80		
		40	Piggery	New Piggery and pit					1	3500					
19	Zeinab Goginashvili	41	Hay storage	No pollution of the channel	Variani	591214242							117+23		
		42	Hen house												
20	Nodar Bregvadze	43	Bath	The sewage shall be discharged on to the cattle storage sewage pit	Variani	598939217					1	1000	118+27		
		44	toilet	New toilet on a pit			1			3300					
		45	Cattle House	Sewage pit						1	1000				
		46	Piggery	New Piggery and pit			1		1	3500					
21	Spartak Bregvadze	47	Cattle House	No pollution of the channel	Variani	599360195							118+67		
		48	hen house												
22	Roland Petriashvili	49	Bath	New bath and toilet on a pit	Sakasheti	Klara-557320215 790371945							118+86		
		50	Toilet				1			4500					
		51	Hen House				Sewage pit								
23	Murman Arbolishvili	52	Cattle House	No connection to the sewage	Sakasheti								119+46		
		53	Toilet	New toilet on a pit											
		54	Bath	Sewage pit											
		55	Hen house												
		56	Piggery												
57		New Fence					700								
24	Tamaz Mogelishvili	58	Cattle House	No pollution of the channel	Sakasheti								120+21		
25	Ivane Asanidze	59	Hen House	Sewage pit	Sakasheti	599472358	1					3300	120+46	1140	
		60	Cattle House												
		61	Toilet				New toilet on a pit								
		62	Auxiliary Structure				The wall shall be moved into the yard								
26	Church Yard	63	Baptizing Structure	No pollution of the channel	Sakasheti								120+79		
27	Paata Noniashvili	64	Cattle House	No pollution of the channel	Sakasheti								121+56		

		65	Toilet											
28	Ilia Sabashvili	66	Cattle House	No pollution of the channel	Sakasheti								122+50	
29	tristan Mgaloblishvili	67	Cattle House	Sewage pit	Sakasheti	551501360				1	1000	125+77		
							16	1	3	1	12	96500		7980

Total: **104480**