

Municipal Development Fund of Georgia



Reconstruction of Monks cells and service building at Katskhi Pillar

Sub-project Environmental and Social Screening and Environmental Review

**WORLD BANK FINANCED
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT 2**

July, 2017

Sub-project Description

The Sub-Project (SP) for Reconstruction of Monks cells and service building at Katskhi Pillar includes reconstruction of the pilgrims' house of the Katskhi monastery and of the monks' residence on the Katskhi Pillar in the village of Katskhi, Chiatura District. Furthermore, Arrangement of water supply and wastewater systems for the monks' residence is also included in the SP.

The Katskhi Column monastery is located in Imereti Region, Chiatura Municipality, at approximately 3 km distance northeastward of Chiatura-Zestaponi connecting highway. It is located at 11km distance from village Katskhi. Distance from Tbilisi is 192 km and access to the SP site is possible through Tbilisi-Gomi-Sachkhere-Chiatura-Zestaponi motor-road.

The SP envisages implementation of the following works:

Reconstruction of the monks' residence and pilgrim house: Under the SP, the existing two buildings of the monastery residence will be demolished and replaced with the new ones. Currently, the existing buildings, which are to be subjected to demolition, are roofed with tiles, walling is composed of stone, white brick and wood. The viable materials generated as a result of demolition will be stored at monastery area for subsequent reuse. Construction waste will be disposed at the nearest municipal landfill (Sachkhere Landfill). In the two-story monks' residence existing in the monastery area, the room with the fireplace on the first floor, which is present in the measurements of the year 1944, will be maintained. This historical section of the building will be included in the new structure. Instead of the currently existing two – one story and two-story buildings, one building with the area of 300 m² will be constructed on ground (a space between the currently existing buildings will be used). In the new structure, the existing building height will be maintained, i.e. part of the front facade will be two-story, and the other part – one-story. The new building will be faced with natural quarry stone, and wood material will be used for facing of the second floor of the building (the yard side), as well as the balcony columns and balustrade. The building will be roofed with ceramic tiles.

On the first floor of the building, from the yard side, there will be a common open space for tourists, with the church shop and ancillary storage area. The monks' residence will be located at the same level; it will have an independent entrance with a balcony facing the backyard. The monks' residence will be located at two levels and will be connected with interior stairs. Waiting room will be located on the second floor and will be isolated from the living area. The following facilities will be located in the basement of the building: refectory, kitchen and utility rooms.

In the monastery yard, pathways will be finished with quarry stone; in the southern section of the yard, the existing ashlar stone fencing will be rehabilitated. A small size pedestrian gate will be installed in the enclosure to the direction of the historical pilgrims' footpath. Power network, computer network, water supply and wastewater systems will be installed in the new building. Water will be supplied to the building from the source existing on the bank of river Katskhura (see the detailed information below). The wastewater system of the building will be connected to the wastewater treatment plant, which will be placed between the monk's residence and the River

Katskhura. A mixed heating and air conditioning system through split system air conditioning will be installed in the building. Electric heaters will be additionally applied for heating purposes.

The Katskhi Column monastery area is in the ownership of the Georgian Apostolic Autocephaly Orthodox Church (in accordance with the Constitutional Treaty (2002) made between the State of Georgia and the Georgian Apostolic Autocephaly Orthodox Church).

Water Supply and Wastewater Systems: Katskhi Column Monastery will be supplied with water by means of the source existing on the bank of river Katskhura. From this source, water will be supplied to the monastery and village Katskhi Kharatishvilebi Settlement, though currently it is unserviceable. Under the SP, a pump station with chlorination plant will be arranged by the source existing on the bank of river Katskhura. Water will be sanitized by using lime-containing chlorine which, in comparison with liquid chlorine, is relatively safe and easy to operate. The territory will be fenced with wire mesh. Water supply to the Katskhi Column Monastery, and Kharatishvilebi Settlement will be performed through a pressure pipeline. Four pressure-storage rustproof steel reservoirs will be installed in the following places: Monastery yard ($V=3 \text{ m}^3$), monastery yard adjoining area ($V=50 \text{ m}^3$), Kharatishvilebi Settlement ($V=10 \text{ m}^3$) and Katskhi Column connecting road adjacent area ($V=25 \text{ m}^3$).

For monastery wastewater treatment, a biological wastewater treatment plant will be installed in (one unit, with the capacity of $4 \text{ m}^3/24\text{hr}$, located between the monks' residence and the River Katskhura), effluent will be discharged through the collector (143 m) into the River Katskhura.

Land plots, where the pump station with chlorination plant, pipelines and reservoirs will be located, are registered as the property of Chiatura Municipality. While the land plot, which will accommodate wastewater treatment unit is in the State Forest Fund of Georgia. Procedure for excluded-listing of the land plot from the State Forest Fund and registering it as the property of Chiatura Municipality is ongoing. The total length of the gravity pipe ($D=150\text{mm}$) is 258 meters. Pipelines with the length of 107 meters will be placed in the land plot, which is in the State Forest Fund. 135 meters of the pipeline will be placed on the land plot, which used be registered as forest fund, but currently is excluded and registered as the municipal property. Small section (10 m) of the water supply and sewerage pipes will be installed at the private land plot to which the owner has agreed. As shown at the attached photographs (attachment 7), the land plot is an empty meadow and there are no trees, bushes, fences or buildings. MDF conducted meeting with this person and received written and notarized letter of consent on construction works (See attachment 6). The livelihood of the person will not be affected by the civil works. Consequently, he will not be compensated.

Environmental Screening and Classification

(A) IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

Has the subproject a tangible impact on the environment?	The SP will have a modest short-term negative environmental impact and is expected to have tangible long-term positive impact on the natural and social environment.
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<p>What are the significant beneficial and adverse environmental effects of the subproject?</p>	<p>SP is expected to have positive long-term social impact.</p> <p>As the SP is to be implemented on a CH site, there is higher than average likelihood of encountering chance-finds during excavation works.</p> <p>Reconstruction of the monks' residence buildings was designed in a way as to maximum extent preserve historical-cultural values. Measurements of the year 1944 were also taken into consideration.</p> <p>The expected negative environmental and social impacts are likely to be short term and typical to medium scale rehabilitation works in modified landscape: noise, dust, vibration, and emissions from the operation of construction machinery; generation of construction waste; disruption of traffic and pedestrian access.</p> <p>In operation phase, proper management of generated solid waste and wastewater should be ensured to reduce impact on the environment.</p> <p>Increased tourist flows may have indirect negative environmental impacts: waste generation, vandalism, etc.</p> <p>As shown at the attached photographs (attachment 7), the land plot is an empty meadow and there are no trees, bushes, fences or buildings, so there will be no negative impacts to the natural environment. Furthermore, because of the mountainous environment, there will be no machinery working at the SP site and all the works will be done by hand.</p>
<p>May the subproject have any significant impact on the local communities and other affected people?</p>	<p>No new land take and resettlement are expected. During the construction works, the monks who permanently live there will relocate to another residential building owned by the monastery, situated behind the SP area. There is enough space for the monks to stay there during the works. Furthermore, there is even enough space for the visitors (pilgrims) who usually stay at the residence for a while. A letter from the Patriarchy of Georgia, Eparchy of Chiatura and Sachkhere, regarding the relocation of the monks to another residential building owned by the monastery situated behind the SP area is attached to this EMP (Attachment 9).</p> <p>Land plots, where the pump station with chlorination plant, pipelines and reservoirs will be located, are registered as</p>

	<p>the property of Chiatura Municipality. While the land plot, which will accommodate wastewater treatment unit is in the State Forest Fund of Georgia. Procedure for de-listing of the land plot from the State Forest Fund and registering it as the property of Chiatura Municipality is ongoing. The total length of the gravity pipe (D=150mm) is 258 meters. Pipelines with the length of 107 meters will be placed in the land plot, which is in the State Forest Fund. 135 meters of the pipeline is placed on the land plot, which used be registered under the State Forest Fund, but currently is excluded and registered as the municipal property.</p> <p>Small section (10 m) of the water supply and sewerage pipes will be installed at the private land plot. MDF conducted meeting with this person and received written and notarized letter of consent on construction works (See attachment 6). As shown at the attached photographs (attachment 7), the land plot is an empty meadow and there are no trees, bushes, fences or buildings. The livelihood of the person will not be affected by the civil works. Consequently, he will not be compensated. As the pipe which has to be placed at the land plot is 10 meters long the construction works at the private area will take place no longer than one month.</p> <p>The long-term social impact will be beneficial (growth of tourist flow, attraction of private sector investment in tourism infrastructure (hotels, restaurants, shopping, entertainment, etc.).</p> <p>Negative impacts are short term and limited to the construction site. They are related to the possible disturbance described above.</p>
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(B) MITIGATION MEASURES

<p>Were there any alternatives to the sub-project design considered?</p>	<p>Full dismantling of monks' residence buildings was envisaged by the initial design of the SP. However, after additional studies it was decided to maintain authentic part of the building – the room with the fireplace on the first floor, which is present in the measurements of the year 1944. This historical section of the old building will be included in the new structure.</p>
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<p>What types of mitigation measures are proposed?</p>	<p>The expected negative impacts of the construction phase can be mitigated by demarcation of the construction site, traffic management, good maintenance of the construction machinery, observance of the established working hours, and well organized disposal of waste to the formally agreed sites.</p> <p>The viable materials generated as a result of demolition will be stored at monastery area for subsequent reuse. Construction waste will be disposed at the nearest municipal landfill (Sachkhere landfill).</p> <p>In case of chance finds, works will be taken on hold and notification be sent to the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia. Works will resume only upon written consent of the Ministry.</p> <p>Water extracted for the supply to the Monastery complex will be chlorinated for disinfection. Biological waste water treatment unit will be installed and maintained properly by Chiatura Local Authority to avoid water pollution.</p> <p>Large trees and especially box shrubs (as species included in the Red List of Georgia) on and in the vicinity of the construction activities shall be marked and cordoned off with fencing, their root system protected, and any damage to the trees avoided.</p>
<p>What lessons from the previous similar subprojects have been incorporated into the project design?</p>	<p>Based on the lessons learned from previous similar projects, design envisages not only construction of the new building but also arrangement of individual wastewater treatment unit for sewerage.</p>
<p>Have concerned communities been involved and have their interests and knowledge been adequately taken into consideration in subproject preparation?</p>	<p>MDF and local municipality will organize consultation meeting to discuss about EMP with local population and representatives of the monastery before starting of rehabilitation works.</p>

Social Screening

Social safeguards screening information		Yes	No
1	Is the information related to the affiliation, ownership and land use status of the sub-project site available and verifiable? (The screening cannot be completed until this is available)	√*	
2	Will the sub-project reduce people's access to their economic resources, such as land, pasture, water, public services, sites of common public use or other resources that they depend on?		√
3	Will the sub-project result in resettlement of individuals or families or require the acquisition of land (public or private, temporarily or permanently) for its development?		√
4	Will the project result in the temporary or permanent loss of crops, fruit trees and household infrastructure (such as ancillary facilities, fence, canal, granaries, outside toilets and kitchens, etc.)?		√
If answer to any above question (except question 1) is "Yes", then OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement is applicable and mitigation measures should follow this OP/BP 4.12 and the Resettlement Policy Framework			
Cultural resources safeguard screening information		Yes	No
5	Will the project require excavation near any historical, archaeological or cultural heritage site?	√	
If answer to question 5 is "Yes", then OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources is applicable and possible chance finds must be handled in accordance with OP/BP and relevant procedures provided in the Environmental Management Framework .			

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Land plots, where the pump station with chlorination plant, pipelines and reservoirs will be located, are registered as the property of Chiatura Municipality. While the land plot, which will accommodate wastewater treatment unit is in the State Forest Fund of Georgia Procedure for de-listing this land plot from the State Forest Fund and registering it as the property of Chiatura Municipality is ongoing. The total length of the gravity pipe (D=150mm) is 258 meters. Pipelines with the length of 107 meters will be placed in the land plot, which is in the State Forest Fund.

135 meters of the pipeline will be placed on the land plot formerly registered under the State Forest Fund and later transferred to the municipal property.

Small section (10 m) of the water supply and sewerage pipes will be installed at the private land plot on which the owner is agreed. MDF conducted meeting with this person and received written and notarized letter of consent on construction works (See attachment 6). The livelihood of the person will not be affected by the civil works. Consequently, he will not be compensated.

Environmental Review and Environmental Management Plan

Introduction

1. Background Information

The Government of Georgia approved in June 25, 2010 (Government resolution no. 172), the State Strategy on Regional Development of Georgia for 2010-2017, prepared by the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure (MRDI). The main objective of the strategy is to create a favorable environment for regional socio-economic development and improve living standards. These objectives will be attained through a balanced socio-economic development, increased competitiveness and increased socio-economic equalization among the regions.

In order to better utilize the tourism and agriculture potentials that exist in Imereti and reduce internal socio-economic disparities, the Government of Georgia approached the World Bank with the request to provide financial support to the regional development in Imereti. A Regional Development Project II (RDP II) was prepared jointly by the Government of Georgia and the World Bank, and World Bank provided a loan funding for the implementation of RDP II.

SP for Integrated Revitalization of Cultural Heritage Site in Katskhi Monastery is a part of the RDP II and shall be prepared, reviewed, approved, and implemented in agreement with the requirements of the Georgian legislation and the World Bank policies applicable to the RDP II.

2. Institutional Framework

The Municipal Development Fund of Georgia (hereinafter: the MDF) is a legal entity of public law, the objective of which is to support strengthening institutional and financial capacity of local government units, investing financial resources in local infrastructure and services and improving on sustainable basis the primary economic and social services for the local population (communities). MDF is designated as an implementing entity for the RDP and is responsible for its day-to-day management, including application of the environmental and social safeguard policies.

MDF prepares and submits to the World Bank for approval the Subproject Appraisal Reports (SARs), with safeguards documents attached. These may include, as case may be, an Environmental Review (ER) along with an Environmental Management Plan (EMP), an EMP prepared using the Environmental Management Checklist for Small Construction and Rehabilitation Activities, and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

The Chiatura municipality will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of water supply and wastewater systems.

Key Stakeholders

Grant Recipient/ Borrower: Government of Georgia represented by the Ministry of Finance

Local Representation: Chiatura Municipality

Sources of Funding/Financing: World Bank (WB)

Implementing Agency: Municipal Development Fund of Georgia (MDF)

Contractor:

1.3 Legislation and Regulations

According to the law of Georgia on Permit on Environmental Impact (2008) the SP does not require preparation of EIA and obtaining of Permit on Environmental Impact.

As the land plot where the wastewater treatment unit will be placed, is in the State Forest Fund, should be excluded from the Forest Fund with the Decision of the Government of Georgia.

The SP triggers to the OP/BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment and OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources safeguard policies.

According to the above mentioned safeguard policies and the Environmental Management Framework adopted for the current program, the SP has been classified as B (+) category and requires preparation of Environmental Review (ER) and environmental Management Plan (EMP), in compliance with recommendations of Environmental Management Framework (EMF).

Subproject description

The Sub-Project (SP) on Integrated Revitalization of Cultural Heritage Site of Katskhi Column envisages:

- Reconstruction of the monks' residence and pilgrim house;
- Arrangement of water supply and wastewater systems for the monks' residence.

The Katskhi Column monastery is located in Imereti Region, Chiatura Municipality, at approximately 3 km distance northeastward of Chiatura-Zestaponi connecting highway. It is located at 11km distance from village Katskhi.

The SP envisages implementation of the following works:

Reconstruction of the monks' residence and pilgrim house: Under the SP, the existing two buildings of the monastery residence will be demolished and replaced with the new ones. During the construction works, **the monks who permanently live there will relocate to another residential building owned by the monastery**, situated behind the SP area. There is enough space for the monks to stay there during the works. Furthermore, there is even enough space for the visitors (pilgrims) who usually stay at the residence for a while. A letter from the Patriarchy of Georgia, Eparchy of Chiatura and Sachkhere, regarding the relocation of the monks to another residential building owned by the monastery situated behind the SP area is attached to this EMP (Attachment 9).

Currently, the existing buildings, which are to be subjected to demolition, are roofed with tiles, walling is composed of stone, white brick and wood. The viable materials generated as a result of demolition will be stored at monastery area for subsequent reuse. Construction waste will be disposed at the nearest municipal landfill (Sachkhere Landfill). In the two-story monks' residence existing in the monastery area, the room with the fireplace on the first floor, which is present in the measurements of the year 1944, will be maintained. This historical section of the building will be included in the new structure. Instead of the currently existing two – one story and two-story buildings, one building with the area of 300 m² will be constructed on ground (a space between the currently existing buildings will be used). In the new structure, the existing building height will be maintained, i.e. part of the front facade will be two-story, and the other part – one-story. The new building will be faced with natural quarry stone, and wood material will be used for facing of the second floor of the building (the yard side), as well as the balcony columns and balustrade. The building will be roofed with ceramic tiles.

On the first floor of the building, from the yard side, there will be a common open space for tourists, with the church shop and ancillary storage area. The monks' residence will be located at the same level; it will have an independent entrance with a balcony facing the backyard. The monks' residence will be located at two levels and will be connected with interior stairs. Waiting room will be located on the second floor and will be isolated from the living area. The following facilities will be located in the basement of the building: refectory, kitchen and utility rooms.

In the monastery yard, pathways will be finished with quarry stone; in the southern section of the yard, the existing ashlar stone fencing will be rehabilitated. A small size pedestrian gate will be installed in the enclosure to the direction of the historical pilgrims' footpath. Power network, computer network, water supply and wastewater systems will be installed in the new building. Water will be supplied to the building from the source existing on the bank of river Katskhura (see the detailed information below). The wastewater system of the building will be connected to the

wastewater treatment plant, which will be placed between the monk's residence and the River Katskhura. A mixed heating and air conditioning system through split system air conditioning will be installed in the building. Electric heaters will be additionally applied for heating purposes.

The Katskhi Column monastery area is in the ownership of the Georgian Apostolic Autocephaly Orthodox Church (in accordance with the Constitutional Treaty (2002) made between the State of Georgia and the Georgian Apostolic Autocephaly Orthodox Church).

Water Supply and Wastewater Systems: Katskhi Column Monastery will be supplied with water by means of the source existing on the bank of river Katskhura. From this source, water will be supplied to the monastery and village Katskhi Kharatishvilebi Settlement, though currently it is unserviceable. Under the SP, a pump station with chlorination plant will be arranged by the source existing on the bank of river Katskhura. Water will be sanitized by using lime-containing chlorine, which in comparison with liquid chlorine is relatively safe and easy to operate. The territory will be fenced with wire mesh. Water supply to the Katskhi Column Monastery, and Kharatishvilebi Settlement will be performed through a pressure pipeline. Four pressure-storage rustproof steel reservoirs will be installed in the following places: Monastery yard ($V=3 \text{ m}^3$), monastery yard adjoining area ($V=50 \text{ m}^3$), Kharatishvilebi Settlement ($V=10 \text{ m}^3$) and Katskhi Column connecting road adjacent area ($V=25 \text{ m}^3$).

For monastery wastewater treatment, a biological wastewater treatment plant will be installed in (one unit, with the capacity of $4 \text{ m}^3/24\text{hr}$, located between the monks' residence and the River Katskhura), effluent will be discharged through the collector (143 m) into the River Katskhura.

Land plots, where the pump station with chlorination plant, pipelines and reservoirs will be located, are registered as the property of Chiatura Municipality. While the land plot, which will accommodate wastewater treatment unit is in the State Forest Fund of Georgia. Procedure for de-listing of this land plot from the State Forest Fund and registering it as the property of Chiatura Municipality is ongoing. The total length of the gravity pipe ($D=150\text{mm}$) is 258 meters. Pipelines with the length of 107 meters will be placed in the land plot, which is in the State Forest Fund. 135 meters of the pipeline will be placed on the land plot, which used be registered as forest fund, but currently is excluded and registered as the municipal property. Small section (10 m) of the water supply and sewerage pipes will be installed at the private land plot on which the owner is agreed. MDF conducted meeting with this person and received written and notarized letter of consent on construction works (See attachment 6). The livelihood of the person will not be affected by the civil works. Consequently, he will not be compensated.

Baseline Environmental Conditions

The Katskhi Column monastery is located in Georgia, Chiatura Municipality of Imereti Region. It is located at 11km distance from village Katskhi and at approximately 3 km distance northeastward of Chiatura-Zestaponi connecting highway.

The SP area is characterized by rather humid climate, winter there is moderately cold, summer – hot and relatively dry. Average annual temperature is 11.50 C, temperature in January - 0.40C, in July – 22.0C. The observed absolute minimum temperature is -31.0C, absolute maximum +41.0C. The total annual average volume of precipitations is within the range of 910 mm (the maximum is observed in autumn and winter).

According to the annex No.1 of “Seismically Stable Construction” (01. 01-09) of Construction Norms and Rules, the territory (city of Chiatura) is located in magnitude 8 (MSK 64 sc.) 30 seismic zone. The non-dimensional coefficient A of seismology of this makes 0,21. Geo hazards are not observed in the zone of sub-project.

Katskhi Column Monastery constituent buildings are as follows: the column, ruins of church on top of the column, crypt, hermit cells, wine cellar, enclosure, Simeon the Stylite Church existing at the foot of column with ruins of enclosure, and old belfry.

Katskhi Column is a natural denudated limestone monolith with a small church on the top surface of the column. Studies determined the ruins were of an early medieval hermitage. The small monastery of Katskhi column, which is supposed to have accommodated two-three hermits, is a seclusion separated from the big monastery and much resembles Meteora Monasteries existing in Thessaly (Greece), which are constructed on top of similar unassailable rocks. Symbolically, they are places connecting heaven with earth.

It is still unknown, when the monastic life has ceased on Katskhi Column, but it is obvious that in XVIII century, the Georgian scholar Prince Vakhushhti reported that it seemed to have been abandoned for a long period of time. Scientific research of Katskhi Column commenced in 40-ies of XX century. In July 1944, a group led by the mountaineer Alexander Japaridze and the writers Levan Gotua and A. Beliashvili made the first documented ascent of the Katskhi Column. They conducted minor archeological excavations and discovered a considerable volume of archeological finds. Vakhtang Tsintsadze, an architecture specialist with the group, reported that the small church at the foot of the Column dating back to the X century had been probably constructed following interruption of stylite practice on top of the column.

Religious activity started to revive in 1997. Monastic life required creation of proper conditions, restoration of both churches (the one at the foot and the other on top of the column). Starting from

2007, rehabilitation works for restoration of buildings existing on the top of the column commenced with the support of the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia.

Except for the monastery constituent buildings, there are monk residence and utility rooms in this area, which will also undergo reconstruction under the SP.

The territory of the spring intake is located nearby the river Katskhura. The river, on the left bank of which is located the Katskhi Monastery, has its head located at 1160 m altitude above sea level, on the southern slope of Racha mountain range and is the right affluent of the river Kvirila. The river length is 13 km, river basin area - 31 km². It feeds with the snow, rain and ground waters. Flood period is spring, shallow water is observed in winter. Summer-fall is characterized with torrents. Average annual discharge rate by the outfall – 0.9 m³/sec. There are two small old buildings on the spring intake area. No works related to these buildings are scheduled within the SP.

The species prevailing in the adjacent forested areas are as follows: hornbeam (*Carpinus orientalis*), alder (*Alnus barbata*), hawthorn (*Crataegus pentagyna*), nut tree (*Corylus aveliana*), plums (*Prunus*), and linden (*Tilia caucasica*), Box (*Buxus*)-bushes are represented on the monastery territory and at the adjacent area to the water intake area.

Potential Impacts

4.1 Construction Phase

4.1.1. Social Impacts

- **General set of social issues.** No significant social issues are associated with implementation and operation of this SP.
- **Resettlement Issues.** SP does not imply private land acquisition and no permanent impacts are envisaged on private or leased agricultural lands and private assets or businesses.
- **Positive impact related to Job opportunities for construction workers.** Limited and temporary during construction and limited during operation.
- **Health issues related to noise, emissions, and vibration.** Limited and temporary.
- **Traffic Disruption.** Local traffic can be impacted limited and temporary by transport activities related to the SP.
- **Safety and Access.** There will be reduced access to areas adjacent to rehabilitation and potential hazards to vehicles and pedestrians during rehabilitation downtime.

4.1.2. Impacts on the physical Cultural Property

The SP will be implemented around the territory of Katskhi Column cultural heritage site. No interventions are planned on the structural elements of the Monastery historical buildings.

Reconstruction of the residence buildings was designed in a way as to maximum extent preserve historical-cultural values. Measurements of the year 1944 were also taken into consideration. Historical section of the building (the room with the fireplace on the first floor) will be preserved and included in the new structure.

Therefore, the risk of negative impacts on the structural integrity and historical value of the Monastery complex is minimal.

In course of rehabilitation and construction activities, especially during soil excavation works, chance finds may be encountered. In such cases, works will be immediately taken on hold and the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection will be informed. Works may resume only upon formal permission from the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation.

Operational phase risks are related to management of visitation, preventing vandalism on site, maintenance of water supply and sanitation systems, and household waste management.

4.1.3. Environmental Impacts

Soil Pollution

Potential pollutants from a SP of this nature include the following (this list is not exhaustive):

1. Diesel fuel, lubrication oils and hydraulic fluids, antifreeze, etc. from construction vehicles and machinery;
2. Miscellaneous pollutants (e.g. cement and concrete);
3. Construction wastes (packaging, stones and gravel, cement and concrete residue, wood, etc.).

Water Pollution

Water pollution may result from a variety of sources, including the following:

- Spillages of fuel, oil or other hazardous substance, especially during refuelling;
- Releasing silt water from excavations;
- Silt suspended in runoff waters (“construction water”);
- Washing of vehicles or equipment;
- Exposure of contaminated land and groundwater;
- Impact on surface and/or underground water with chlorine-containing waste water that are expected to be formed in washing and disinfection process before launching operation of newly installed water pipes.

Spillages may travel quickly downhill to a watercourse or water body. Once in a watercourse, it can be difficult to contain the pollution, which can then affect over a wide area downstream. It is therefore vital that prompt action is taken in the event of any potential water pollution incident.

Once the working width has been stripped of topsoil, the subsoil becomes exposed. During earthworks in a wet weather this may result in uncontrolled release of suspended solids from the work area.

Air Pollution and Noise

Potential impact of air pollution is minimal and related to operation of vehicles and heavy machinery at the construction site and during transportation of materials.

1. Noise and vibration arising from heavy machinery and vehicles;
2. Air emissions (from vehicles, bulldozers, excavators etc.);
3. Dust (from vehicles);
4. Fumes may be a concern linked to supply and transportation of materials.

Construction Related Wastes

Construction Wastes

The following types of inert waste are anticipated to be produced from these activities:

- Natural materials (soil and rock);
- Contaminated soil with non-hazardous substance or objects;
- Inert materials generated due to the demolition works within the Monastery are (tiles, stones, white brick, wood);
- Packaging materials;
- Metals (including scrap metal and wire) – negligible amount of metal waste is expected;

Hazardous Construction Wastes

Small quantities of the hazardous wastes will arise mainly from the vehicle maintenance activities. A number of hazardous wastes, which could be generated, include:

- liquid fuels;
- lubricants, hydraulic oils;
- chemicals, such as anti-freeze;
- contaminated soil;
- spillage control materials used to absorb oil and chemical spillages;
- machine/engine filter cartridges;
- Oily rags, spent filters, contaminated soil, etc.).

Transport related impacts

- Noise & Vibration Impacts;
- Traffic congestion (nuisance);
- Air pollution;
- Mud on roads;
- Refuelling, maintenance and vehicle cleaning and related risks of soil and water contamination.

Topsoil losses due to topsoil stripping

- Topsoil washout due to improper storage and reinstatement;
- Silt runoff to watercourses and water bodies;
- Exposure of contaminated land.

Landscape and vegetation

Several components of the water supply and sewage systems will be arranged on the forested areas, for instance – wastewater treatment unit. Although there is no need to cut the trees or shrubs nearby. There are some box-shrubs on the area where pump station with chlorination unit will be arranged, as well as on monastery area. Measures must be implemented to avoid any damage of the trees (especially box trees and shrubs). Large trees and especially box shrubs (as species included in the Red List of Georgia) on and in the vicinity of the construction activities shall be marked and cordoned off with fencing, their root system protected, and any damage to the trees avoided.

The SP design does not envisage any substantial changes of landscape. The preexisting relief will be reinstated.

4.2 Operation Phase

Potential impact related to the operation of the provided light infrastructure would be the following:

- Increase of the number of tourists will result in the increased volume of waste and noise;
- The traffic will increase in adjacent area of CH sites, which will result in the increased level of local emissions and noise as well as traffic safety issues;
- Tours of sites of worshipping may conflict with local traditions and/or religious beliefs.

The potential risks of chlorination of the supplied water are related to disruption of chlorination process when:

- Inappropriate transportation, storage and application of chlorination lime, it may cause damage to personnel health and chlorine content overdose in potable water;
- Interruption of chlorination process.

The potential risk of pollution is related to disruption of wastewater treatment process due to not proper operation and maintenance of the wastewater treatment units.

Chiatura municipality will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the water supply and wastewater systems based on the "Investment Financing Agreement between Municipal Development Fund of Georgia and Self-governing Body of Chiatura Municipality".

To ensure safe functioning of the water supply disinfection system via chlorination, as well as to maintain in good technical condition sewage system and biological wastewater treatment facility, following mitigation measures shall be implemented:

- Health & Safety Plan for protection of operations staff & environment will be prepared, regarding transport, storage, use, application, disposal, emergency first-aid facilities/ procedures for chlorine disinfection system;
- Operations & Maintenance Training (upon facility start-up and 4x seasonally during guarantee period) will be executed by works contractor, including supply of Operations Manual and preparation of Training Program (Summary Report).

Positive social impact will be related to increased tourists and employment possibilities of the local population.

5. Environmental Management Plan

This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been prepared to ensure that negative environmental impacts associated with this SP are minimized.

The contractor is required:

- To obtain construction materials only from licensed providers;
- If contractor wishes to open quarries or extract material from river bed (rather than purchasing these materials from other providers), then the contractor must obtain licenses for inert material extraction;
- If contractor wishes to operate own asphalt (rather than purchasing these materials from other providers), then the contractor must obtain an environmental permit with an established ceiling of pollutant concentrations in emissions;
- If contractor wishes to operate own concrete plant (rather than purchasing these materials from other providers), then the contractor must prepare technical report on inventory of atmospheric air pollution stationary source and agree with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection (MoENRP);
- Construction waste must be disposed on the nearest municipal landfill (Sachkhere Municipal Landfill) in accordance with written agreement between works contractor and landfill operator. The records of waste disposal will be maintained as proof for proper management as designed.
- If over 200 tons of non-hazardous waste or over 1000 tons of inert materials or any volume of hazardous waste is generated annually as a result of contractor's activities, they shall prepare and cause the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Georgia to approve the inventory of Waste and Waste Management Plan for the Company, appoint an environmental manager, and submit an information on his/her identity to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia in accordance with requirements of the Waste Code of Georgia.
- Waste water treatment unit, which will be arranged within the SP, shall ensure treatment of wastewater in compliance with the requirements of the ``Technical regulation for discharging effluent from industrial and non-industrial facilities into surface water bodies`` adopted by the Resolution #17 of the Government of Georgia of January, 2014.

Copies of extraction licenses (if applicable), agreed technical report on inventory of atmospheric air pollution for operating concrete plants (if applicable), and waste disposal agreement must be submitted to the MDF prior to the commencement of works.

GOST and SNIP norms must be adhered.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Activity	Expected Negative Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible for implementation
Pre-Construction Phase			
General Conditions	Incompliance to Georgian Law and World Bank requirements	<p>The following permits/licenses and agreements should be obtained by the works contractor and submitted to the MDF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement for disposal (stockpiling) of excessive soil licenses for inert material extraction; Permits for production of such construction materials that belongs to the activity subject to ecological examination Technical report on inventory of atmospheric air pollution stationary source and agree with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection (MoENRP) Agreement on household and construction waste disposal on the nearest landfills. 	Construction contractor
Notification of the local community on upcoming activities	Incompliance to Georgian Law and World Bank requirements	<p>The contractor shall place informational banner on the construction site. Information about the contact persons in the MDF, works supervisor company and local municipality administration to whom people can apply with the complaints on environmental and social issues shall be placed on the banner. The banner must be made by weather resistant material. Inscriptions on the Informational banner should be in Georgian and English languages.</p>	Construction contractor
Arrangements for implementation of environmental measures	Incompliance to Georgian Law and World Bank requirements Significant environmental and social impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointing a person responsible for protection of social and natural environment and EMP implementation Training of workers regarding social and environmental protection measures to be implemented Delivery of supplies required for implementation of planned mitigation measures 	Construction contractor

Activity	Expected Negative Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible for implementation
Construction Phase			
<p>Construction works, including:</p> <p>Preparation of construction sites</p> <p>Earth works</p> <p>Installation of facilities</p> <p>Machinery operations</p> <p>Transportation operations</p>	<p>Deterioration of ambient air</p>	<p>All vehicles shall be maintained so that their emissions do not cause nuisance to workers or local people. All vehicles shall be checked and repaired in case of need to eliminate increased level of noise due to damaged parts;</p> <p>Regular maintenance of diesel engines shall be undertaken to ensure that emissions are minimized, for example by cleaning fuel injectors. All plant used on site shall be regularly maintained so as to be in good working order at all times to minimise potentially polluting exhaust emissions;</p> <p>Vehicle refuelling shall be undertaken so as to avoid fugitive emissions of volatile organic compounds through the use of fuel nozzles and pumps and enclosed tanks (no open containers will be used to stored fuel);</p> <p>Materials transported to site shall be covered/ wetted down to reduce dust. The construction site shall be watered as appropriate. Protective equipment shall be provided to workers as necessary;</p> <p>During demolition works destruction dust shall be suppressed by ongoing water spraying and/or installing dust screen enclosures at site;</p> <p>The surrounding environment (sidewalks, roads) shall be kept free of debris to minimize dust;</p> <p>earth works shall be suspended during strong winds;</p> <p>Construction materials and storage piles shall be covered;</p> <p>Stripped soil/ excavated ground shall be stockpiled properly;</p>	<p>Construction contractor</p>

Activity	Expected Negative Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible for implementation
		<p>There shall be no open burning of construction / waste material at the site;</p> <p>There shall be no excessive idling of construction vehicles at sites;</p> <p>The SP territory shall be reinstatement immediately after finalizing of construction works.</p>	
	<p>Propagation of noise and vibration</p>	<p>The maximum speed shall be restricted in residential areas to the safety level during the pass of the trucks;</p> <p>Proper technical control and maintenance practices of the machinery shall be applied;</p> <p>Activities shall be limited to daylight working hours;</p> <p>No-load operations of the vehicles and heavy machinery are not allowed. Proper mufflers will be used on machinery;</p> <p>Ensure that machinery is in good technical condition.</p>	<p>Construction contractor</p>
	<p>Damage of soil</p>	<p>Demarcation of construction sites' boundaries and access roads before construction works are launched;</p> <p>Adherence to demarcated work site boundaries during operations;</p> <p>Stripping of topsoil from work sites (whenever possible) before starting of earthworks and stockpiling for subsequent reinstatement, in compliance with the Technical Regulations on Stripping, Stockpiling, Use and Reinstatement of Topsoil (2014);</p> <p>Topsoil shall be stored in stockpiles, no more than 2m high with side slopes at a maximum angle of 45°. The following shall also be taken into consideration:</p>	<p>Construction contractor</p>

Activity	Expected Negative Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible for implementation
		<p>a) Dedicated storage locations shall be used that prevents the stockpiles being compacted by vehicle movements or contaminated by other materials;</p> <p>b) Topsoil shall be segregated from subsoil stockpiles;</p> <p>c) No material shall be stored where there is a potential for flooding;</p> <p>d) No storage at less than 25m from river/streams, subject to the site specific topography;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Topsoil stripping during heavy rains will not be allowed; - Stored topsoil shall be used for reinstatement and landscaping of the SP area immediately after completion of construction works. As appropriate, this may include leveling of ground surface, reinstatement of topsoil and measures to facilitate natural recovery of vegetation; Topsoil from the sites, which will not be reinstated to the initial conditions shall be distributed carefully on the surrounding area; - In the event that the stockpiles experience significant erosion the contractor will be required to implement corrective action, such as installing erosion matting over the stockpiles if further surface compaction and/or topsoil seeding fails. The Contractor shall protect the stockpiles from flooding and run-off by placing berms or equivalent around the outside where necessary; - subsoil shall be stored in stockpiles, no more than 3m high with side slopes at a maximum angle of 60°; dedicated storage locations shall be used that prevents the stockpiles being compacted by vehicle movements or contaminated by other materials; subsoil shall be segregated from topsoil stockpiles. 	

Activity	Expected Negative Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible for implementation
	Water and soil pollution	<p>Provision of staff with toilets and bathrooms, and centralized discharge of generated wastewater in the sewer systems if possible or install temporary structures;</p> <p>Ensuring that machinery are well maintained;</p> <p>Refueling of machinery using respectively equipped refueling trucks, and using of drip trays during refueling operations;</p> <p>Refueling and maintenance of machinery only at a specially devoted site, where topsoil is tripped and gravel layer is arranged; lubricants, fuel and solvents shall be stored exclusively in the designated sites; No fuel, lubricants and solvents storage or re-fuelling of vehicles or equipment will be allowed near the cultural heritage site;</p> <p>Ensuring that construction materials are appropriately stockpiled and stored in the specially designated and temporarily constructed storage facilities;</p> <p>Temporarily storage on site of all hazardous or toxic substances shall be in safe containers labeled with details of composition, properties and handling information; Spill containment materials (sorbents, sand, sawing, chips etc.) should be available on construction site;</p> <p>Ensure that all spills are cleaned up immediately, and contaminated soil is respectively disposed off;</p> <p>Wet cement and/or concrete will not be allowed to enter any watercourse, pond or ditch.</p> <p>Cleaning up of the entire SP territory from construction waste as soon as the construction works are finalized.</p>	Construction contractor

Activity	Expected Negative Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible for implementation
	<p>Pollution of environment by solid and liquid wastes</p>	<p>Burning of waste is prohibited;</p> <p>Paints with toxic ingredients or solvents or lead-based paints shall not be used.</p> <p>Different types of waste (construction, hazardous, household) shall be collected separately; special sites shall be designated for waste accumulation and pollution prevention measures shall be applied there;</p> <p>Construction inert waste and excess soil should be disposed on territory allocated by the Chiatura Municipality;</p> <p>Temporarily storage of all hazardous or toxic substances shall be in safe containers labelled with details of composition, properties and handling information; Uncontrolled storage of hazardous wastes on the construction area is prohibited; the containers of hazardous substances shall be placed in an leak-proof container to prevent spillage and leaching; shall be handed over to a permitted waste management company, on a contractual basis;</p> <p>Any construction or municipal wastes produced during construction stage should remove from the site area frequently;</p> <p>Agreements on the disposal of waste shall be obtained prior disposal is undertaken;</p> <p>Upon completion of washing and disinfection of pipes and reservoirs the disinfection solution will be neutralized by the contractor prior to release to the environment – to avoid damage to terrestrial or aquatic organisms. In the case of disinfection via chlorination this is achieved by application of a reducing agent, such as sodium bisulfate to achieve de-chlorination. The reducing agent, in turn, must be applied by the</p>	<p>Construction contractor</p>

Activity	Expected Negative Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible for implementation
		contractor at the precise dosage to neutralize the disinfectant – but no more, since reducing agent residuals are also detrimental to aquatic ecosystems.	
	Impact on adjacent landscapes and vegetation	Trees, especially box trees and shrubs, (species included in the Red List of Georgia) must be protected from cutting or unintentional damage; All large trees shall be marked and cordoned off with fencing, their root system protected, and any damage to the trees avoided.	
	Impact on traffic flow	Impose speed limitation to the SP machinery; Ensure that SP machinery move using only pre-determined routes; The frequency of machinery movement shall be restricted.	Construction contractor
	Health and safety risks for local community	Construction site shall be properly secured and construction related traffic regulated. This includes but is not limited to: Installation of the signposting, warning signs, barriers and traffic diversions: signs shall be clearly visible and the public warned of all potential hazards; Construction site and all trenches shall be fenced and properly secured to prevent unauthorized access (especially of children); Appropriate lighting should be provided; Adjustment of working hours to local traffic patterns, e.g. avoiding major transport activities during rush hours or times of livestock movement; Imposing of speed limitation to SP machinery Ensuring that SP machinery move using only pre-determined routes	Construction contractor

Activity	Expected Negative Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible for implementation
	Damage to private property	<p>Ensuring that sub-project machinery move using only pre-determined routes;</p> <p>Imposing of speed limitation to the sub-project machinery;</p> <p>Incurring losses shall be fully compensated by the contractor.</p>	Construction contractor
	Conflicts with local population or other affects people	<p>Meeting with local population (if required)</p> <p>Reception and addressing of complaints/grievances</p>	Construction contractor
	Occupational health and safety risks	<p>Informing of the SP labor about potential health and safety risks, and instructing them regarding safety measures to be adhered (before launching construction works and during civil works)</p> <p>Ensuring that required personal protection equipment (e.g. helmets, gloves, etc.) is supplied and used by workers as appropriate</p> <p>Ensure safety of machinery operations</p> <p>Provision of safety signs for high risk zones</p> <p>Implementation of measures recommended for air protection and noise abatement</p>	Construction contractor
	Impact on cultural heritage	<p>Suspension of construction operations if archeological objects or artefacts are discovered during earth works, informing the MDF and Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection about the chance finding and resume works only after respective permission is issued;</p> <p>Cleaning up and reinstatement of the SP area immediately after the construction works are completed.</p>	MDF, Construction contractor
Operation Phase			

Activity	Expected Negative Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible for implementation
Operation of water supply and sewage systems	Pollution of environment with solid waste and waste water	<p>Regularly deliver solid waste from the site to the municipal landfill; Burning of waste should not be practiced.</p> <p>To ensure safe functioning of the water supply disinfection system via chlorination, following mitigation measures shall be implemented:</p> <p>Health & Safety Plan for protection of operations staff & environment will be prepared, regarding transport, storage, use, application, disposal, emergency first-aid facilities/ procedures for chlorine disinfection system;</p> <p>Operations & Maintenance Training (upon facility start-up and 4x seasonally during guarantee period) will be executed by works contractor, including supply of Operations Manual and preparation of Training Program (Summary Report).</p> <p>Sewage collector systems and biological wastewater treatment facility should be maintained in good technical condition;</p> <p>Operations & Maintenance Training (upon facility start-up and 4x seasonally during guarantee period) will be executed by works contractor, including supply of Operations Manual and preparation of Training Program (Summary Report).</p>	<p>Chiatura municipality</p> <p>Construction contractor</p>

6. Monitoring

MDF carries overall responsibility for monitoring of the implementation of the environmental mitigation measures. A consulting company hired for supervision of works will supplement MDF's in-house capacity for tracking environmental and social compliance of works undertaken under this SP. Field monitoring checklist will be filled out and photo material attached on monthly basis. Environmental monitoring of the SP shall be implemented according to the plan given below.

Narrative reporting on the implementation of EMP will be provided on monthly and quarterly basis as part of the general progress reporting of MDF. MDF will also be expected to obtain from contractors and keep on file all permits, licenses, and agreement letters which contractors are required have according to the Georgian law for extracting material, operating asphalt/concrete plants, disposing various types of waste, etc.

7. Remedies for EMP Violation

MDF, as a client of construction works, will be responsible for enforcing compliance of contractor with the terms of the contract, including adherence to the EMP.

The contractor is obliged to carry out any of its activities pursuant to the Georgian Environmental Legislation in force, and in case if any noncompliance is revealed, the contractor shall be liable to cover at its own expense all damage liquidation costs.

8. Costs of Implementation

Costs of implementing the proposed mitigation measures are small and difficult to single out from the costs of construction operations. Nonetheless, it is recommended that Bill of Quantities presented in the tender documentation carries a line item for the disposal of waste and excess materials. Other costs of adherence to good environmental practice and compliance with this EMP are expected to be integrated into the pricing of various construction activities.

MONITORING MANAGEMENT PLAN

Activity	What (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	Where (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	How (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	When (Define the frequency / or continuous?)	Why (Is the parameter being monitored?)	Who (Is responsible for monitoring?)
CONSTRUCTION PHASE						
Supply with construction materials	Purchase of construction materials from the officially registered suppliers	In the supplier's office or warehouse	Verification of documents	During conclusion of the supply contracts	To ensure technical reliability and safety of infrastructure	MDF, Construction supervisor
Transportation of construction materials and waste Movement of construction machinery	Technical condition of vehicles and machinery Confinement and protection of truck loads with lining Respect of the established hours and routes of transportation	Construction site	Inspection	Unannounced inspections during work hours and beyond	Limit pollution of soil and air from emissions; Limit nuisance to local communities from noise and vibration; Minimize traffic disruption.	MDF, Construction supervisor, Traffic Police
Earthworks	Temporary storage of excavated material in the pre-defined and agreed upon locations; Backfilling of the excavated material and/or its disposal to the formally designated locations;	Construction site	Inspection Permanent oversight by archaeologists	In the course of earth works	Prevent pollution of the construction site and its surroundings with construction waste; Prevent damage and loss of physical cultural resources	MDF, Construction supervisor NACHP
Sourcing of inert material	Purchase of material from the existing suppliers if feasible; Obtaining of extraction license by the works contract and strict	Borrowing areas	Inspection of documents Inspection of works	In the course of material extraction	Limiting erosion of slopes and degradation of ecosystems and landscapes;	MDF, Construction supervisor

Activity	What (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	Where (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	How (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	When (Define the frequency / or continuous?)	Why (Is the parameter being monitored?)	Who (Is responsible for monitoring?)
	<p>compliance with the license conditions;</p> <p>Terracing of the borrow area, backfilling to the exploited areas of the borrow site, and landscape harmonization;</p> <p>Excavation of river gravel and sand from outside of the water stream, arrangement of protective barriers of gravel between excavation area and the water stream, and no entry of machinery into the water stream.</p>				Limiting erosion of river banks, water pollution with suspended particles and disruption of aquatic life.	
Generation of construction waste	<p>Temporary storage of construction waste in especially allocated areas;</p> <p>Timely disposal of waste to the formally designated locations</p>	<p>Construction site;</p> <p>Waste disposal site</p>	Inspection	Periodically during construction and upon complaints	Prevent pollution of the construction site and nearby area with solid waste	MDF, Construction supervisor
Traffic disruption and limitation of pedestrian access	<p>Installation of traffic limitation/diversion signage;</p> <p>Storage of construction materials and temporary placement of construction waste in a way preventing congestion of access roads</p>	At and around the construction site	Inspection	In the course of construction works	<p>Prevent traffic accidents;</p> <p>Limit nuisance to local residents</p>	MDF, Construction supervisor

Activity	What (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	Where (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	How (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	When (Define the frequency / or continuous?)	Why (Is the parameter being monitored?)	Who (Is responsible for monitoring?)
Workers' health and safety	Provision of uniforms and safety gear to workers; Informing of workers and personnel on the personal safety rules and instructions for operating machinery/equipment, and strict compliance with these rules/instructions	Construction site	Inspection	Unannounced inspections in the course of work	Limit occurrence of on-the-job accidents and emergencies	MDF, Construction supervisor
OPERATION PHASE						
Management of the solid waste	Trash bins provided on site and arrangement in place for timely regular out-transporting of waste	Rehabilitated facilities	Inspection	During operation of facilities	Prevent littering of the site and area around it	Chiatura Municipality Authorities
Maintenance and protection of the Site after the rehabilitation	No unauthorized construction and no informal land use in the vicinity of the Katskhi column site	Rehabilitated facilities	Inspection	During operation of facilities	Prevent loss of the historical and aesthetic values of the site and surrounding area	Chiatura Municipality Authorities
Servicing of water supply scheme and sewage treatment unit	Water supply scheme does not leak and water supply uninterrupted Sewage treatment block operate smoothly	Rehabilitated facilities	Inspection	During operation of facilities	Prevent water loss and water logging of the site Prevent pollution of surface and ground water with untreated sewage	Chiatura Municipality Authorities

Attachment 1. Pictures of the Katskhi Monastery area – monk's residence



Attachment 2. Renders on monks residence



Attachment 4. Cadastral information



მქ.ს (უბრაო ტენების) საკადასტრო კოდი N 38.03.31.024

ამონაწერი საჯარო რეგისტრაციის

განცხადების რეგისტრაცია: N 882016528789 - 16/08/2016 14:37:26
 მომზადების თარიღი: 16/08/2016 16:50:29

საკუთრების განყოფილება

ზონა	სექტორი	კვარტალი	ნაკვეთი	ნაკვეთის საკუთრების ტიპი: საკუთრება
ჭიათურა	კაცხი	31	024	ნაკვეთის ღირებულება: არასასაფულო სამეურნეო ღამესტეხილი ფართობი: 378.00 კვ.მ. ნაკვეთის წინა ნომერი:

მისამართი: რაიონი ჭიათურა, სოფელი კაცხი

მესაკუთრის განყოფილება

განცხადების რეგისტრაცია: ნომერი 882016528789, თარიღი 16/08/2016 14:37:26
 უფლების რეგისტრაცია: თარიღი 16/08/2016

უფლების დამადასტურებელი დოკუმენტი:
 • პრასტენა N1/1-2651, დამოწმების თარიღი: 08/08/2016, სსიპ სასელმწიფო ქონების ეროვნული სააგენტო

მესაკუთრები:
 სსიპ თვითმმართველი თემი ჭიათურის მუნიციპალიტეტი ID ნომერი: 215609544

მესაკუთრე: ალწერა:
 სსიპ თვითმმართველი თემი ჭიათურის მუნიციპალიტეტი

იპოთეკა

საგადასახადო ვირაგეზობა:
 რეგისტრირებული არ არის

ვალდებულება

ცაღიდა/აკრძალვა:
 რეგისტრირებული არ არის
 მოვალეობა რეგისტრირებული არ არის
 რეგისტრირებული არ არის





მ/ჩ (უზბო ქონის) საკანკო კოდი N 38.03.32.040

ამონაწერი საჯარო რეესტრიდან

განცხადების რეესტრაცია N 882016529719 - 16/08/2016 16:34:49 მომზადების თარიღი 16/08/2016 16:59:28

საკუთრების განყოფილება

მონა ჭიათურა	სექტორი კაცხი	კვარტალი 32	ნაკვეთი 040	ნაკვეთის საკუთრების ტიპი: საკუთრება ნაკვეთის ღირებულება: არასასოფლო სამეურნეო ღამუსტებული ფართობი: 472.00 კვ.მ. ნაკვეთის წინა ნომერი:
მისამართი: რაიონი ჭიათურა , სოფელი კაცხი				

მესაკუთრის განყოფილება

განცხადების რეესტრაცია : ნომერი 882016529719 , თარიღი 16/08/2016 16:34:49
უფლების რეესტრაცია: თარიღი 16/08/2016

უფლების ღამსასტურებული ლოკუმენტი:
• ბრძანება NI/1-2651 , ღამოქმების თარიღი: 08/08/2016 , სსიპ სასელოქიფო ქონის ეროვნული სააგენტო

მესაკუთრები:
სსიპ თვითმმართველი თემი ჭიათურის მუნიციპალიტეტი ID ნომერი: 215609544

მესაკუთრე: ალწურა:
სსიპ თვითმმართველი თემი ჭიათურის მუნიციპალიტეტი

იპოთეკა

საგაღასახლო გირავნობა:
რეესტრირებული არ არის

ვალდებულება

ცაილი/აკრძალვა:
რეესტრირებული არ არის

მოვალეობა რეესტრი:
რეესტრირებული არ არის





მშპ (უზსესი ტენის) საკადასტრო კოდი N 38.03.32.041

ამონაწერი საჯარო რეესტრიდან

განცხადების რეგისტრაცია
N 882016528804 - 16/08/2016 14:39:04

მომხმადებლის თარიღი
16/08/2016 16:53:07

საკუთრების განყოფილება

ზონა	სექტორი	კვარტალი	ნაკვეთი	ნაკვეთის საკუთრების ტიპი: საკუთრება
ჭიათურა	კახი	32	041	ნაკვეთის ღანიშნულება: არასასოფლო სამეურნეო ღამუსტებული ფართობი: 87.00 კვ.მ. ნაკვეთის წინა ნომერი:
მისამართი: რაიონი ჭიათურა, სოფელი კახი				

მესაკუთრის განყოფილება

განცხადების რეგისტრაცია : ნომერი 882016528804 , თარიღი 16/08/2016 14:39:04
უფლების რეგისტრაცია: თარიღი 16/08/2016

უფლების ღამისასტურებული ლიკუმენტი:

- პრამანება N1/1-2651 , ღამიოქმების თარიღი: 08/08/2016 , სსიპ სასელმწიფო ქონების ეროვნული სააგენტო

მესაკუთრები:

სსიპ თვითმმართველი თემი ჭიათურის მუნიციპალიტეტი ID ნომერი: 215609544

მესაკუთრე:

სსიპ თვითმმართველი თემი ჭიათურის მუნიციპალიტეტი

აღწერა:

იპოთეკა

საგადასახლო გირავნობა:

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

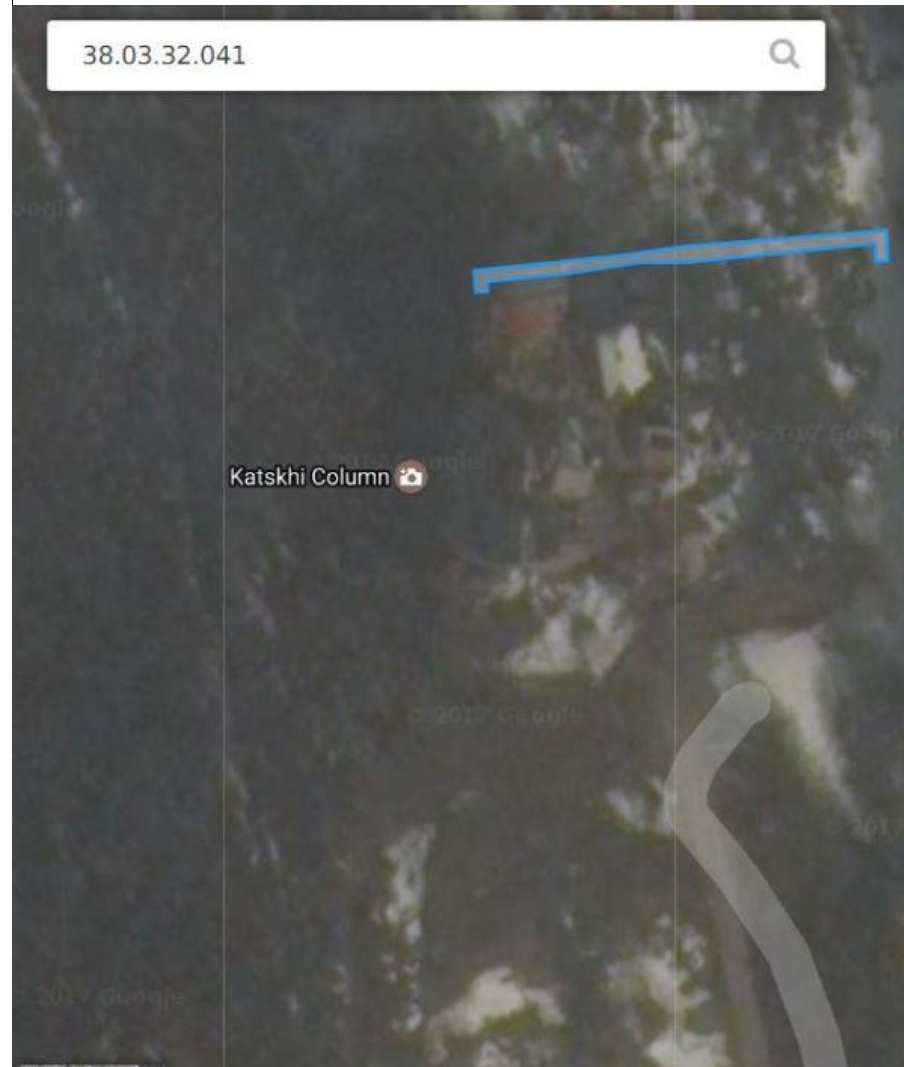
ვალდებულება

ყაღის/აკრძალვა:

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

მოვალეობა რეესტრი:

რეგისტრირებული არ არის





მონა (უძრავი ქონების) საკადასტრო კოდი N 38.03.32.039

ამონაწერი საჯარო რეგისტრირდან

განცხადების რეგისტრაცია
N 882016529732 - 16/08/2016 16:36:06

მომზადების თარიღი
16/08/2016 17:02:15

საკუთრების განყოფილება

მონა ჭიათურა	სექტორი კაცხი	კვარტალი	ნაკვეთი	ნაკვეთის საკუთრების ტიპი: საკუთრება ნაკვეთის დანიშნულება: არასასოფლო სამეურნეო ღამშესტეხული ფართობი: 557.00 კვ.მ. ნაკვეთის წინა ნომერი:
38	03	32	039	

მისამართი: რაიონი ჭიათურა , სოფელი კაცხი

მესაკუთრის განყოფილება

განცხადების რეგისტრაცია : ნომერი 882016529732 , თარიღი 16/08/2016 16:36:06
უფლების რეგისტრაცია: თარიღი 16/08/2016

უფლების დამადასტურებელი დოკუმენტი:

- პრპანება N1/1-2651 , დამოწმების თარიღი:08/08/2016 , სსიპ სახელმწიფო ქონების ეროვნული სააგენტო

მესაკუთრები:

სსიპ თვითმმართველი თემი ჭიათურის მუნიციპალიტეტი ID ნომერი:215609544

მესაკუთრე:

სსიპ თვითმმართველი თემი ჭიათურის მუნიციპალიტეტი

აღწერა:

იპოთეკა

საგადასახლო გირაუნობა:

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

ვალებულება

ცალდა/აკრძალვა:

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

მოვალეთა რეგისტრია:

რეგისტრირებული არ არის





მშპს (უბრალო ქონების) საკადასტრო კოდი N 38.03.32.038

ამონაწერი საჯარო რეგისტრაციდან

განცხადების რეგისტრაცია
N 882016528744 - 16/08/2016 14:33:15

მომხმადებლის თარიღი
16/08/2016 16:45:13

საკუთრების განყოფილება

მონაჭიათურა	სექტორი კაცხი	კვარტალი	ნაკვეთი	ნაკვეთის საკუთრების ტიპი:საკუთრება ნაკვეთის დანიშნულება: არასასოფლო სამეურნეო ღამზსტეგებული ფართობი: 229.00 კვ.მ. ნაკვეთის წინა ნომერი:
38	03	32	038	

მისამართი: რაიონი ჭიათურა , სოფელი კაცხი

მესაკუთრის განყოფილება

განცხადების რეგისტრაცია : ნომერი 882016528744 , თარიღი 16/08/2016 14:33:15
უფლების რეგისტრაცია: თარიღი 16/08/2016

უფლების ღამზასტკურებული ღოკუმენტი:

- ბრძანება N1/1-2651 , დამოწმების თარიღი:08/08/2016 ,სსიპ სასტუმროფო ქონების ეროვნული სააგენტო

მესაკუთრები:

სსიპ თვითმმართველი თემი ჭიათურის მუნიციპალიტეტი ID ნომერი:215609544

მესაკუთრე:

სსიპ თვითმმართველი თემი ჭიათურის მუნიციპალიტეტი

აღწერა:

იპოთეკა

საგადასახლო ვირანობა:

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

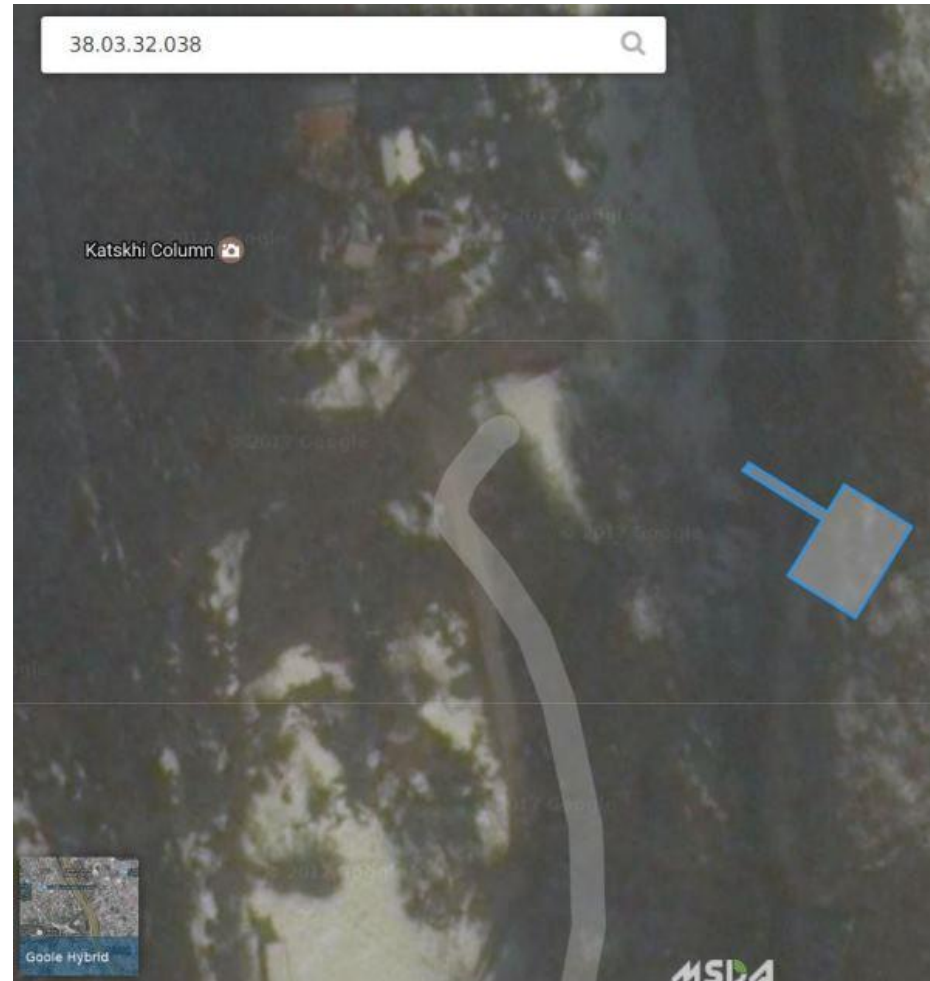
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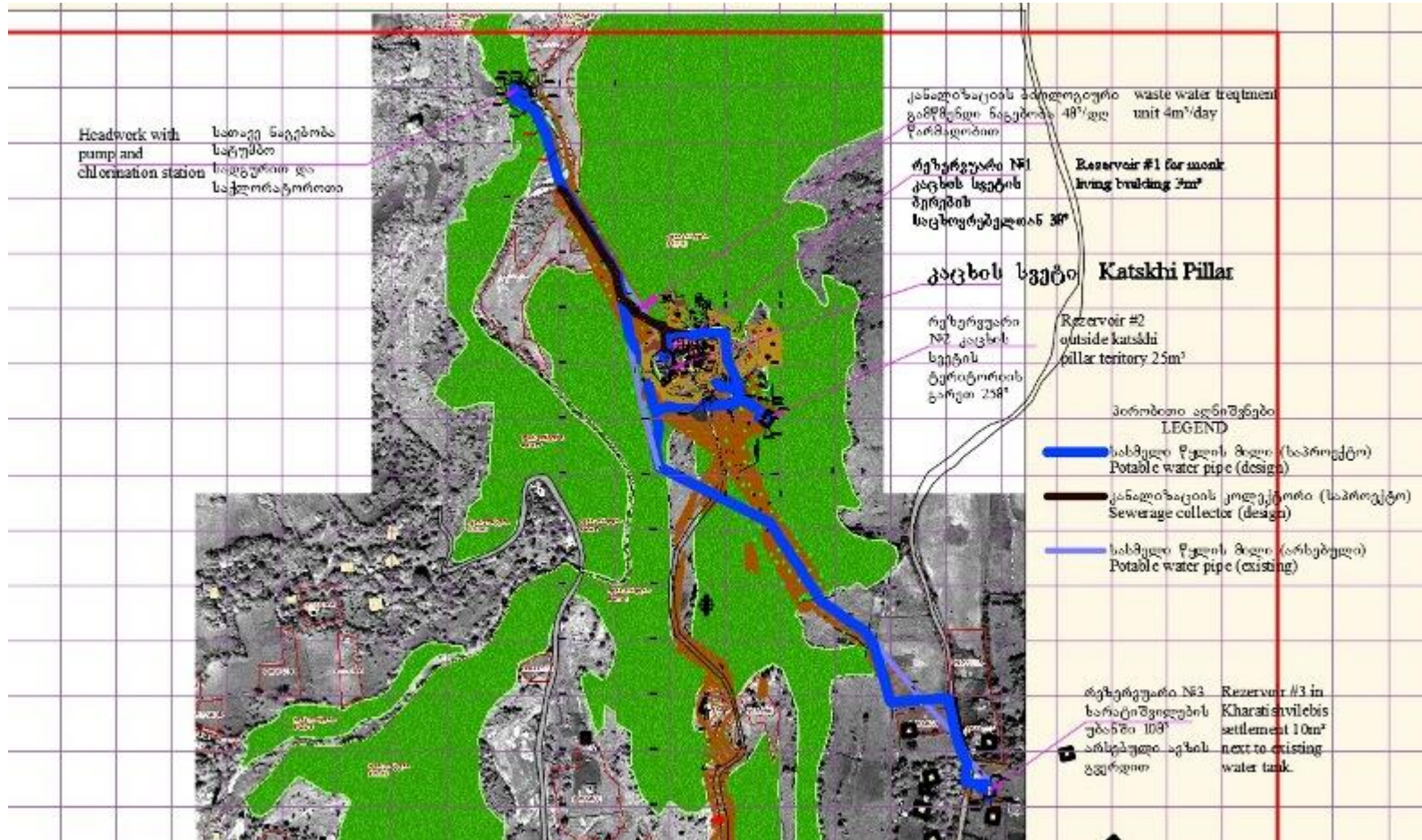
რეგისტრირებული არ არის

მოვალეობა რეგსტრი:

რეგისტრირებული არ არის



Attachment 5. Scheme of the Water supply and sewage systems



Headwork with pump and chlorination station ხათავე ნაგებობა სატუმბო სადგურით და საკლორატორით

კანალიზაციის ბიოლოგიური გაწმენდი ნაგებობა 4მ³/დღე წარმადობით waste water treatment unit 4m³/day

რეზერუარი №1 კაცხის სვეტის ბურების საცხოვრებელთან 3მ³ Reservoir #1 for monk living building 3m³

კაცხის სვეტი Katskhi Pillar

რეზერუარი №2 კაცხის სვეტის ტერიტორიის გარეთ 25მ³ Reservoir #2 outside katskhi pillar territory 25m³

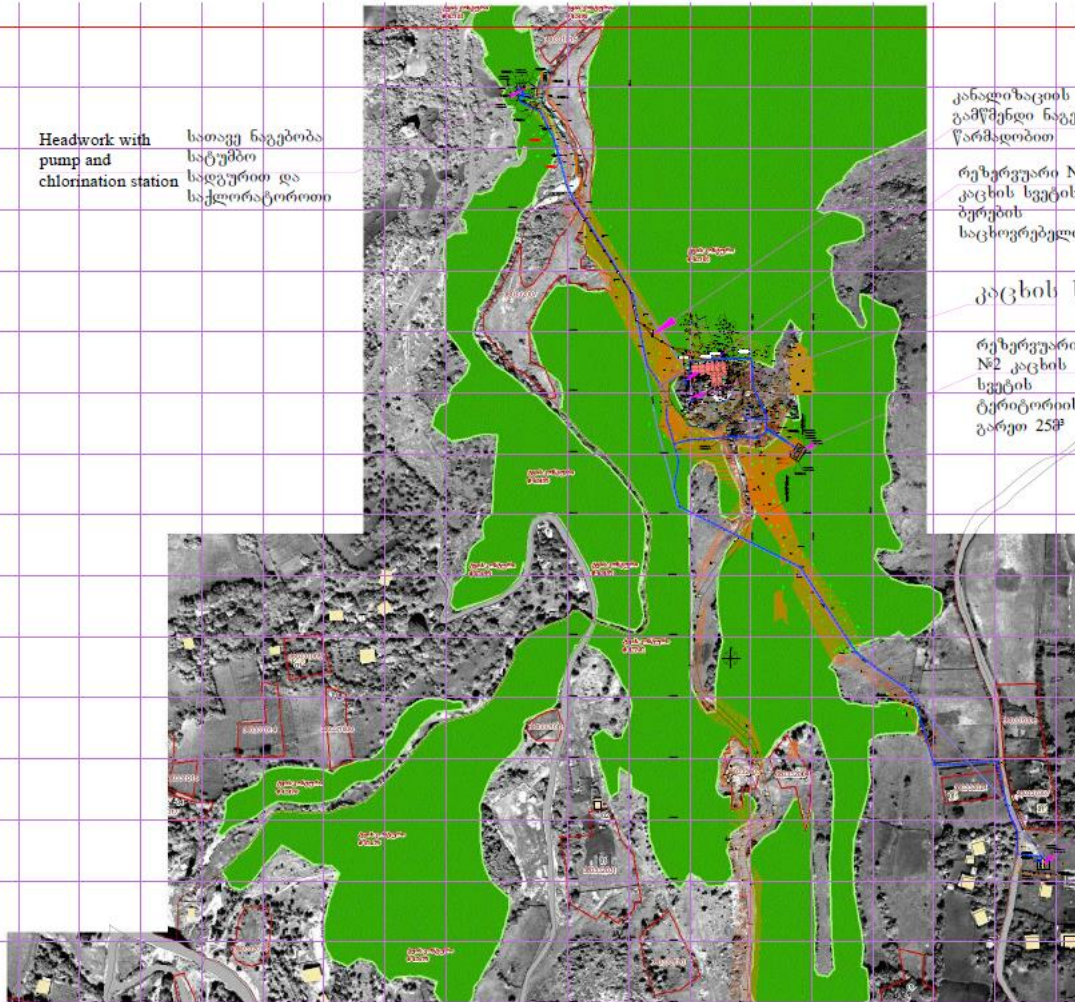
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LEGEND

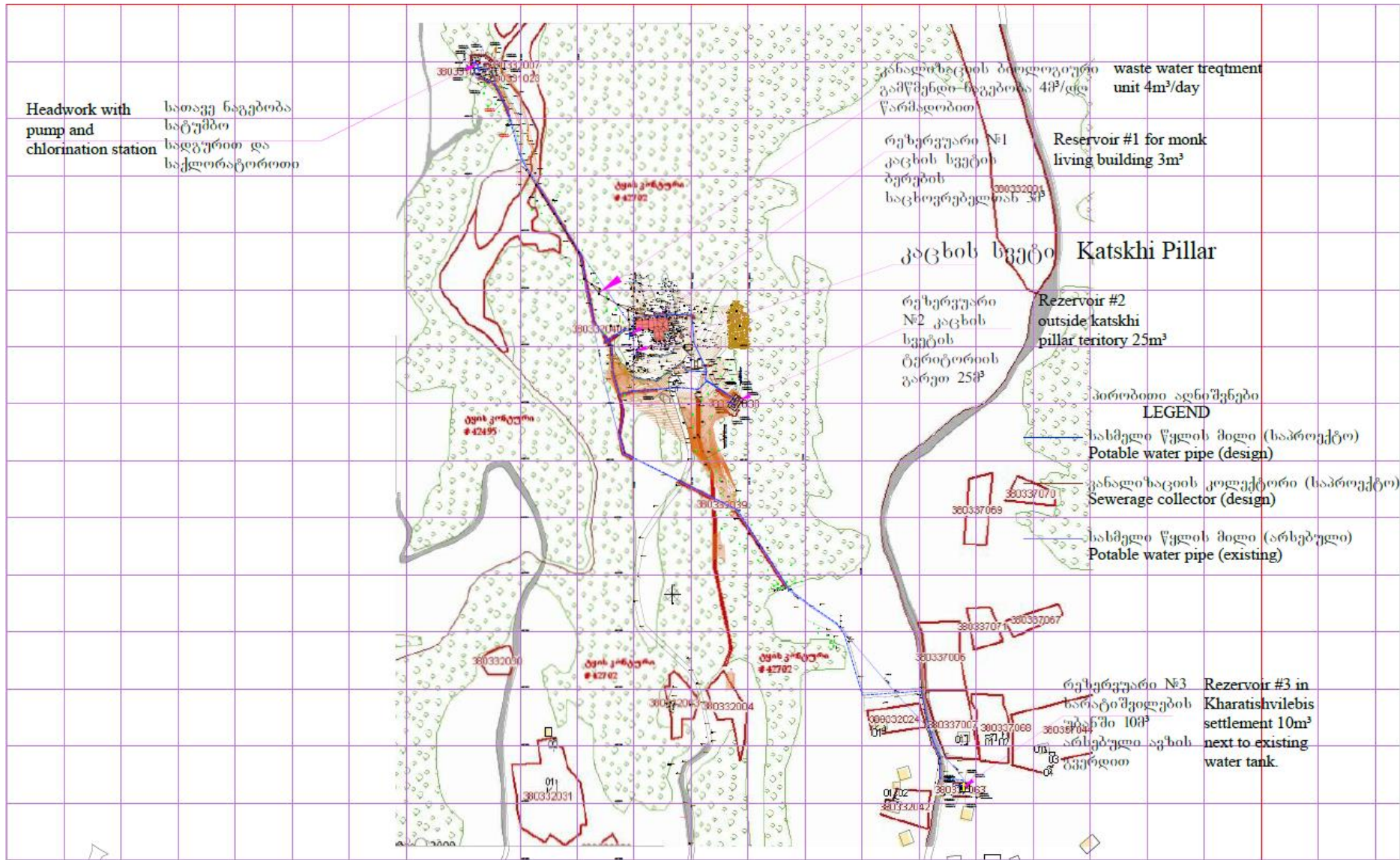
სასმელი წყლის მილი (საპროექტო)
Potable water pipe (design)

კანალიზაციის კოლექტორი (საპროექტო)
Sewerage collector (design)

სასმელი წყლის მილი (არსებული)
Potable water pipe (existing)

რეზერუარი №3 ხარატიშვილების უბანში 10მ³ არსებული აგების გვერდით Reservoir #3 in Kharatishvilebis settlement 10m³ next to existing water tank.





Headwork with pump and chlorination station
სათავე ნაგებობა სატუმბო სადგურით და საკლორატორით

waste water treatment unit 4m³/day

რეზერვუარი №1 კაცხის სვეტი ბურჯის საცხოვრებელთან 3მ³
Reservoir #1 for monk living building 3m³

კაცხის სვეტი Katskhi Pillar

რეზერვუარი №2 კაცხის სვეტის ტერიტორიის გარეთ 25მ³
Reservoir #2 outside katskhi pillar territory 25m³

პრობოთი აღნიშვნები
LEGEND

სასმელი წყლის მილი (საპროექტო)
Potable water pipe (design)

ჯანალიზაციის კოლექტორი (საპროექტო)
Sewerage collector (design)

სასმელი წყლის მილი (არსებული)
Potable water pipe (existing)

რეზერვუარი №3 ხარატიშვილების დასახლებაში 10მ³ არსებული აგზის გვერდით
Reservoir #3 in Kharatishvilebis settlement 10m³ next to existing water tank.

სანოტარო მოქმედების რეგისტრაციის ნომერი N160645563



სანოტარო მოქმედების რეგისტრაციის თარიღი 15.06.2016 6

სანოტარო მოქმედების დასახელება

ხელმოწერის ნამდვილობის დამოწმება

ნოტარიუსი

ზაირა ცარციძე

სანოტარო ბიუროს მისამართი

ქ.ჭიათურა, ნინოშვილის ქ # 7, მეორე სართული

სანოტარო ბიუროს ტელეფონი

599 695656 / 89055 39 75

სანოტარო მოქმედების ინდივიდუალური ნომერი

45098809764416



სანოტარო მოქმედებისა და სანოტარო აქტის შესახებ ინფორმაციის (ჩიხი შეშენის, შევლის და/ან გაუქმების შესახებ) მიღება-გადამონშება შეგიძლიათ საქართველოს ნოტარიუსთა პალატის ვებ-გვერდზე: www.notary.ge ასევე შეგიძლიათ დარეკოთ ტელეფონზე: +995(32) 2 66 19 18



სანოტარო აქტი
საქართველო

ორიათას თექვსმეტი წლის თხოვნით ივნიხი

მე, საქართველოს ნოტარიუსს ზაირა ცარციძეს, ჩემს სანოტარო ბიუროში, რომელიც მდებარეობს მისამართზე ქ.ჭიათურა ნინოშვილის ქ.№7-ში, მეორე სართულზე მომხარობა ბახვა ბედინაშვილმა, მან წარმოადგინა განცხადება და მოითხოვა მასზე ხელმოწერის ნამდვილობის დამოწმება. მე, შევამოწმე ბახვა ბედინაშვილის პირადობა მის მიერ წარმოდგენილი პირადობის დამადასტურებელი დოკუმენტით და დაერწმუნდი, რომ მე, ნამდვილად ბახვა ბედინაშვილმა დაბად.24.03.1967წ. ჭიათურაში, პირადობის მოწმობა I3IA82963 პირადი №54001016456 გაცემული იუსტიციის სამინისტროს მიერ 09.07.2013წ მომხარობა.

მე, შევამოწმე ბახვა ბედინაშვილის ქმედუნარიანობა და ვადასტურებ, რომ მის ქმედუნარიანობაში ეჭვის შეტანის საფუძველი არ ჩქონდა. მე დაერწმუნდი მისი ნების გამოვლენის ნამდვილობაში, განუმარტე ხელმოწერის სამართლებრივი შედეგები, შემდეგ წავეკითხე მის მიერ წარმოდგენილი განცხადება. ბახვა ბედინაშვილმა წაიკითხა განცხადება და ჩემი თანდასწრებით, პირადად შეასრულა ხელმოწერა განცხადებაზე, რასაც ვადასტურებ.

განმცხადებელმა გადაიხადა სანოტარო მომსახურების საზღაური: 2/ორი/ ლარი თანახმად სანოტარო მოქმედებათა შესრულებისათვის საქართველოს ნოტარიუსთა პალატისათვის დადგენილი საფასურის ოდენობის, მათი გადახდევინების წესისა და მომსახურების ვადების, მუხლი 31, პუნქტი 3, სანოტარო მოქმედების რეგისტრაციის საფასური ორი ლარი იმავე დადგენილების მუხლი 39, სულ: 4 /ოთხი/ ლარი.



Handwritten signature of Zaira Tsaradze

/ზაირა ცარციძე/

Attachment 7 – Photo Materials of the Land Plot








Attachment 8 - Documents on Public Consultation Meeting (to be provided)

Letter from the Patriarchy of Georgia, Eparchy of Chiatura and Sachkhere, regarding the relocation of the monks to another residential building owned by the monastery situated behind the SP area

<p>საქართველოს საპატრიარქო ქიათურისა და საჩხერის ეპარქია ქიათურისა და საჩხერის მიტროპოლიტი საქართველო ქ. საჩხერე ი. ჭავჭავაძის ქ. #23 ტელ: 0 235 21950 Chiaturasachkheris.eparqia@gmail.com</p>		<p>PATRIARCHATE OF GEORGIA Chiatura & Sachkhere Diocese Metropolitan of Chiatura & Sachkhere 23, Chavchavadze str. City Sachkhere. Georgia Tel: 0 235 21950 Chiaturasachkheris.eparqia@gmail.com</p>
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საქართველოს მენიუსაღი განვირგებლ ვინის
დამსხულებელ დიუქთის

ბაცონ კლასტონ ბეძეს:

ქაქის სუტის მონასტის დიუქთის სენაქებში მესოქები
ნუქები დიუქთი ვინის სენაქებში სხვა სენაქებში, სემქნადლო
სამქმოუნის დისხულებდღე.

14-07-2017წ.

ეპარქიის მდივანი



არქიმანდრიტი
ზოსიმე

საქართველოს საპატრიარქოს
საქართველოს საპატრიარქოს
№ 3104 14.07.2017წ.
1