



Rehabilitation of Gamochinebuli-Zando Road in Samtredia Municipality

Environmental and Social Screening Report and

Environmental and Social Management Plan

WORLD BANK-FINANCED

**The Second Regional and Municipal Infrastructure Development Project (SRMIDP) Additional
Financing (AF)**

March 2022

Sub-project Description

The sub-project (SP) aims to rehabilitate a local road in Samtredia Municipality, connecting villages Gamochinebuli and Zando that leads to the Monastery at the top of Zando mountain. The length of the road section to be rehabilitated is 5,622 m. The SP includes the arrangement of two-layer asphalt concrete pavement, a carriageway with a width of 4-4.5 m, sidewalks, entrances to the yards, joints, drainage pipes, and ditches.

The main characteristics of the road are:

- Width of the carriageway - 4,0 - 4,5m
- Width of the sidewalk - 0.3 - 0.5 m
- Bottom layer of the carriageway - a sand-gravel mixture of 12 cm thickness.
- Top layer - crushed stone with a thickness of 10 cm.
- Road wear - concrete pavement of 16 cm.

Georgian National Standard SST (SST) 72-2009 "Geometric and Structural Requirements for Roads" was used to design the road project. The axes of the road to be rehabilitated completely coincide with the existing road axis; therefore, the parameters of the current road will remain unchanged.

It is also planned to arrange the entrances to the yards within the SP with a concrete cover. The SP, in addition, envisages the installation of road signs, signal posts, parapets, and individual road signs.

Existing underground communications run through the SP section; therefore, it is necessary to notify the relevant services during the construction period and carry earthworks in consultations with appropriate services in compliance with safety norms to avoid any danger.

The Investment Financing Agreement between the Municipal Development Fund (MDF) of Georgia and the Samtredia Municipality will be signed shortly following the final approval of the Subproject Summary Report (SSR). The Samtredia Municipality will be responsible for the maintenance of the rehabilitated road.

A small section of the road to be rehabilitated runs through the State Forest. Activities for obtaining permission for Special use of the State Forest are underway. In order to obtain the special permit, cadastral drawings, information regarding the works to be implemented under the SP, and an inventory of trees (if any) located on this piece of land intended for the works will be submitted to the National Forestry Agency. However, the rehabilitation works will not require tree cutting.

Environmental and Social Screening

(A) IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

<p>Does the sub-project have a tangible impact on the environment?</p>	<p>The SP will have a modest negative environmental impact. Road rehabilitation is expected to positively impact neighboring communities during the operation as less emission and noise will occur from vehicle movement on the improved road surface.</p> <p>The main negative impact will be during the construction phase, which includes works for arranging the roadbed and reinforcing works requiring movement and operation of heavy vehicles. The SP area is located within a modified environment. Therefore, the impact is transitory and insignificant (noise, emissions, construction waste, temporary disturbance of traffic, and access).</p>
<p>What are the significant beneficial and adverse environmental effects of the sub-project?</p>	<p>No significant adverse environmental impacts are expected. The expected modest negative environmental impacts will occur during the construction phase. They are likely to be short term and typical for small to medium scale rehabilitation works in the rural landscape: noise, dust, vibration, and emissions from the operation of construction machinery; the generation of construction waste; disruption of traffic and pedestrian access, possible water pollution incidents, such as spillages of fuel, oil or construction materials, washing of vehicles and equipment, exposure of contaminated land.</p> <p>After implementing the SP, road maintenance expenditures will decrease, and so will the harmful exhaust emissions. Fuel consumption will drop as well.</p> <p>Minimizing road ponding and flooding risk works for cleaning the existing stormwater ditches along the road is planned within the SP.</p> <p>Transportation of construction materials and generated waste will slightly increase road congestion during the planned works.</p> <p>Community health and safety will be an issue during the construction phase as residential buildings are located near the SP site. Effects likely to occur during the construction phase are short-term and would not deteriorate the existing conditions.</p> <p>The impacts on vegetation during the construction phase will be minor. According to the project design, no tree cutting is planned on the SP sites.</p>
<p>May the sub-project have any significant impact on the local communities and other affected people?</p>	<p>The SP will have a long-term positive social impact by improving the living and transportation conditions of the locals and visitors. It will decrease existing negative effects on the community, such as dust, emissions, and noise.</p> <p>Land take, relocation, or temporary impacts on the fences of yards are not expected under SP.</p> <p>The long-term social impact will be positive, temporary jobs will be created during construction, so the local population's income will increase.</p>

(B) MITIGATION MEASURES

<p>Were there any alternatives to the sub-project design considered?</p>	<p>As the SP envisages rehabilitation of the existing road, alternatives regarding the SP design were not considered.</p>
--	---

<p>What types of mitigation measures are proposed?</p>	<p>The expected negative impacts of the construction phase can be easily mitigated. The contractor will be responsible for the waste disposal at the permitted location, use the quarry materials from the licensed quarries only, prevent water and soil pollution (fuel spills due to equipment failure, raw asphalt/concrete spills), avoid disturbance of population (noise, dust, emissions) through proper work/supplies scheduling, traffic management, and good maintenance of the construction machinery. Works will not be executed during rainy weather; construction materials will not be allowed to enter any watercourse, revision of vehicles will be required to ensure that there is no leakage of fuel and lubricating materials, all machinery will be maintained and operated such that all leaks and spills of materials will be minimized, the contractor will be required to organize and cover material storage areas. The material storage sites will be protected from washing out during heavy rainfalls and flooding through covering by impermeable materials; car maintenance points will not be located within 50m of any watercourse.</p> <p>In the SP implementation process, warning signs will be used, and traffic will be managed around the work sites.</p> <p>Community health and safety will be an issue during the construction phase as residential buildings are located near the project site. The contractor will be responsible for taking specific measures to mitigate the impact on locals, including informing the affected population on the upcoming works and any temporary disruptions of municipal services, limiting working hours to daytime, limiting the speed of moving construction vehicles and machinery, minimizing noise and dust emissions, etc. The contractor should also ensure safe pedestrian access to homes and businesses along the road and safeguard any excavations, ditches, and depressions from accidental falling of people or animals. The contractor must perform works accurately to avoid damage to fences and other private property located along the road under the rehabilitation.</p>
<p>What lessons from the previous similar projects have been incorporated into the sub-project design?</p>	<p>MDF has broad experience in the implementation of medium and large-scale road and streets rehabilitation sub-projects financed by various donor organizations. Based on lessons learned from previous similar projects, design envisages rehabilitation of road pavement and the arrangement of stormwater ditches, which will ensure further maintenance of the road cover.</p>
<p>Have concerned communities been involved and have their interests and knowledge been adequately taken into consideration in sub-project preparation?</p>	<p>Due to the COVID-19 outbreak circumstances, conducting a remote public consultation on the SP of road rehabilitation in the village Gamochinebuli, Samtredia Municipality may be required; however, this largely depends on the relevant regulation. Following national regulations in force by the time of rehabilitation and following the National Center for Disease Control (NCDC), MDF will decide to structure the consultation process and hold face-to-face or online consultation. If remote consultations are undertaken, MDF will use telephone communication to notify stakeholders of the planned public consultations on the draft ESMP. The information will be collected during the phone conversation, and the most suitable format of virtual consultation will be planned. Those who have no means of communication, except for the phone, will be provided with information on the SP's environmental and social aspects. Suppose they require visualization of the project and the documentation to be reviewed. In that case, the local municipality's authorized persons will visit them as per the regulations and recommendations set by the NCDC to familiarize them with the relevant documents.</p>

	The information booklets reflecting detailed information about the forthcoming consultation meetings will be placed at the village's most visited places.
--	---

(C) CATEGORIZATION AND CONCLUSION

Conclusion of the environmental screening:

- 1. Subproject is declined
- 2. Subproject is accepted

Subproject preparation requires:

- 1. Completion of the Environmental and Social Management Checklist For Small Construction and Rehabilitation Activities
- 2. Environmental and Social Review, including the development of Environmental and Social Management Plan

Social and Cultural Resource Screening of SP

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)	X	
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?		X
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?		X
4	Will the project result in the temporary or permanent loss of crops, fruit trees and household infra-structure (such as ancillary facilities, fence, canal, granaries, outside toilets and kitchens, etc.)?		X
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?		X
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 and Social Management Framework.			

Environmental and Social Management Plan

PART A: GENERAL PROJECT AND SITE INFORMATION

INSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE			
Country	Georgia		
Project title	Second Regional and Municipal Infrastructure Project (SRMIDP)		
Sub-Project title	Rehabilitation of a local road in the village of Gamochinebuli, Samtredia Municipality.		
Scope of site-specific activity	<p>SP aims to rehabilitate a local road in Samtredia Municipality, connecting villages Gamochinebuli and Zando that leads to the Monastery at the top of Zando mountain. The length of the road section to be rehabilitated is 5,622 m. The SP includes the arrangement of two-layer asphalt concrete pavement, a carriageway with a width of 4-4.5 m, sidewalks, entrances to the yards, joints, drainage pipes, and ditches.</p> <p>The main characteristics of the road are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Width of the carriageway - 4,0 - 4,5m • Width of the sidewalk - 0.3 - 0.5 m • Bottom layer of the carriageway - a sand-gravel mixture with a thickness of 12 cm. • Top layer - crushed stone with a thickness of 10 cm. • Road wear - concrete pavement of 16 cm. <p>Georgian National Standard SST (SST) 72-2009 "Geometric and Structural Requirements for Roads" were used to design the project of the road mentioned above. The axes of the rehabilitation road completely coincide with the existing road axis; therefore, the current road will remain unchanged.</p> <p>Within the SP, it is also planned to arrange the entrances to the yard with a concrete cover. Besides, the SP envisages the installation of road signs, signal posts, parapets, and individual road signs.</p>		
Institutional arrangements (WB)	Task Team Leader: Axel Baeumler		Safeguards Specialists: Darejan Kapanadze - Environment David Jijelava - Social
Implementation arrangements (Borrower)	Implementing entity: Municipal Development Fund of Georgia	Works supervisor: company Eptisa Servicios de Ingenieria S.L. Spain	Works contractor: TBD
SITE DESCRIPTION			
Name of institution whose premises are to be rehabilitated	Samtredia Municipality		

Address and site location of an institution whose premises are to be rehabilitated	Samtredia Municipality City Hall 3 Rustaveli Str. Samtredia, Georgia
Who owns the land? Who uses the land (formal/informal)?	Samtredia Municipality
Description of physical and natural environment around the site	The road to rehabilitating is located in Samtredia Municipality, approximately 245 km west of the capital Tbilisi, a slightly mountainous region. A subtropical climate characterizes the SP site. It is distinguished by moderate cold in winter and dry summer. The average temperature is 5.5°C in winter and, 22°C in summer, 16°C in autumn. In terms of geomorphology, the SP belongs to the Southern Imereti lowland.
Locations and distance for material sourcing, mainly aggregates, water, stones?	The nearest landfill is near Samtredia, approximately 17 km away from the SP site. Distance to the nearest licensed quarries is approximately in 3,5-5 km.
LEGISLATION	
National & local legislation & permits that apply to project activity	<p>The SP has been classified low-risk Category B according to the World Bank policies and the ESMF.</p> <p>Georgian legislation does not require any environmental review, approval, or permit for the SP. Though according to the national regulatory system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - construction materials must be obtained from licensed providers, - if a contractor wishes to open quarries or extract material from the riverbed (rather than purchasing these materials from other providers), the contractor must obtain licenses for extraction. - If a contractor wishes to operate its asphalt or cement-concrete mixing plant (rather than purchasing these materials from other providers). In that case, the contractor must obtain an environmental permit with an established limit of pollutant concentrations in emissions. A technical report on the atmospheric air pollution stationary source inventory agreed with the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA). - Permanent placement of the inert material (cut the ground and sedimentary soil) generated in the course of earthworks in a selected location must be approved by local (municipal) governing bodies in written. - Suppose that over 200 tons of non-hazardous waste, over 1000 tons of inert materials, or around 120 kg of hazardous waste is generated annually due to the contractor's activities. In that case, the contractor shall prepare and obtain approval of MEPA on the Waste Management Plan, prepare the report on waste inventory and appoint an environmental manager, whose identity information should be submitted to the MEPA following the requirements of the Waste Management Code. - If tree cutting becomes necessary during the SP implementation, the Construction Contractor will undertake an inventory of trees in the SP impact area, indicate trees subject to removal, and submit the document to MEPA (for Red Listed tree species) and Samtredia City Hall (for trees not included in Red List) for obtainment tree cutting permission before the commencement of works. The permission document will consist of the compensation measures based on the presented inventory. The compensation fees

	<p>will be paid within the SP scope. The trees will be cut under the supervision of a designated specialist.</p> <p>GOST and SNIP norms must adhere.</p>
--	--

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

An appropriate grievance redress mechanism was established to solve grievances of Project-Affected People, as required.

Samtredia Municipality has assigned a responsible person: Giorgi Khajalia, to receive, review and react to the grievances. Tel: +995 599 29 01 71

The contact person from the MDF is Nutsa Gumberidze (Tel: +995 598 88 20 19, feedback@mdf.org.ge, 150 Davit Aghmashenebeli ave., 4th floor, 0112 Tbilisi, Georgia)

If the grievance is not unsolved at the local level, it will be lodged to the MDF. As for grievance monitoring MDF registers, all received compliances, comments, and how the compliance will be addressed. During public consultations, the local population will be informed about the grievance redress process and received information about contact persons.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

<p>When / where the public consultation process will take /took place</p>	<p>Depending on the national regulations in force at that time and the recommendations of the NCDC, the public consultation might be organized in Samtredia Municipality or held online via Zoom link.</p>
---	--

ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment 1. Existing conditions of the Gamochinebuli-Zando road
- Attachment 2. Aerial map of the Gamochinebuli- Zando road area
- Attachment 3. Design drawing of the Gamochinebuli-Zando road
- Attachment 4. Record of the public consultation process (TBD)
- Attachment 5. Agreements/licenses (TBD)

PART B: SAFEGUARDS INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL /SOCIAL SCREENING			
	Activity/Issue	Status	Triggered Actions
Will the site activity include/involve any of the following?	1. Rehabilitation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, see Section A below
	2. New construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, see Section A below
	3. Individual wastewater treatment system	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, see Section B below
	4. Historic building(s) and districts	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, see Section C below
	5. Acquisition of land ¹	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, see Section D below
	6. Impacts on land and property use	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, see Section E below
	7. Hazardous or toxic materials ²	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, see Section F below
	8. Impacts on forests and/or protected areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, see Section G below
	9. Handling / management of medical waste	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, see Section H below
	10. Traffic and pedestrian safety	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, see Section I below
	11. Community and labor health and safety	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, see Section J below

¹ Land acquisitions includes displacement of people, change of livelihood encroachment on private property this is to land that is purchased/transferred and affects people who are living and/or squatters and/or operate a business (kiosks) on land that is being acquired.

² Toxic / hazardous material includes but is not limited to asbestos, lead-containing and other toxic paints, noxious solvents, etc.

PART C: MITIGATION MEASURES

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
0. General Conditions	Notification and Worker Safety	<p>(a) Obtain all legally required permits for construction, extraction, natural construction materials, disposal of waste, and others as relevant.</p> <p>(b) Ensure the supply of personal protective equipment to staff and personnel following good international practice (always hardhats, as needed masks and safety glasses, harnesses, and safety boots), and control its use.</p> <p>(c) Signpost worksites to inform workers of key rules and regulations to follow.</p> <p>(d) Put up information on the company undertaking works at each worksite and provide contact information.</p>
A. General Rehabilitation and /or Construction Activities	Air Quality	<p>(a) Use debris chutes during interior demolition above the first floor.</p> <p>(b) Keep demolition debris in a controlled area and spray with water mist to reduce debris dust.</p> <p>(c) Suppress during pneumatic drilling/wall destruction by ongoing water spraying and/or installing dust screen enclosures at the site.</p> <p>(d) Keep the surrounding environment (sidewalks, roads) free of debris to minimize dust.</p> <p>(e) There will be no open burning of construction / waste material at the site.</p> <p>(f) There will be no excessive idling of construction vehicles at sites.</p>
	Noise	<p>(a) Limit construction noise to daytime working hours.</p> <p>(b) During operations, the engine covers of generators, close air compressors, and other powered mechanical equipment, and place equipment as far away from residential areas as possible</p>
	Water Quality	<p>(a) Establish appropriate erosion and sediment control measures such as hay bales and/or silt fences to prevent sediment from moving off-site and causing excessive turbidity in nearby streams and rivers.</p> <p>(b) Wash construction vehicles and machinery only in designated areas where runoff will not pollute natural surface water bodies.</p>

	Waste management	<p>(a) Minimize the amount of generated waste to the extent possible.</p> <p>(b) Separate various types of generated waste and re-use / recycle relevant types of waste to the possible extent.</p> <p>(c) Allocate sites for temporary on-site storage of various types of waste. Do not allow the accumulation of excessive amounts of waste on-site.</p> <p>(d) Obtain formal arrangements with municipal authorities to dispose of household waste and final placement of excess material (inert construction waste).</p> <p>(e) Make timely arrangements for the disposal or hand-over of hazardous waste to licensed companies.</p>
	Material supply	<p>(a) Use existing plants, quarries, or borrow pits with appropriate official approval or valid operating license.</p> <p>(b) Obtain licenses for any new quarries and/or borrowing areas if their operation is required;</p> <p>(c) Reinstate used sections of quarries and/or borrowing areas as extraction proceeds on or properly closed quarries if extraction completed and license expired;</p> <p>(d) Haul materials in off-peak traffic hours;</p> <p>(e) Place speed regulating, diverting, and warning signs for traffic as appropriate.</p>
I. Traffic and Pedestrian Safety	Direct or indirect hazards to public traffic and pedestrians by construction activities	<p>In compliance with national regulations, ensure that the construction site is adequately secured and construction-related traffic is regulated. This includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Signposting, warning signs, barriers, and traffic diversions: the site will be visible, and the public warned of all potential hazards. ▪ Traffic management system and staff training, especially for site access and near-site heavy traffic. Provision of safe passages and crossings for pedestrians where construction traffic interferes. ▪ Adjustment of working hours to local traffic patterns, e.g. avoiding major transport activities during rush hours or livestock movement times. ▪ Active traffic management by trained and visible staff at the site is required for a safe and convenient passage for the public. ▪ Safe and continuous access to office facilities, shops, and residences during renovation activities, if the buildings stay open for the public.
J. Community and labor health and safety	Public relationship management	<p>(a) Assign a local liaison person within the Contractor's team to communicate with and receive requests/complaints from the local population.</p> <p>(b) Consult local communities to identify and proactively manage potential conflicts between an external workforce and local people.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) Raise local community awareness about sexually transmitted disease risks associated with an external workforce and include local communities in awareness activities. (d) Inform the population about construction and work schedules, interruption of services, traffic detour routes and provisional bus routes, blasting, and demolition, as appropriate. (e) Limit construction activities at night. When necessary, ensure that night work is carefully scheduled, and the community is adequately informed about taking essential measures. (f) At least five days in advance of any service interruption (including water, electricity, telephone, bus routes), advise the community through postings at the worksite, at bus stops, and in affected homes/businesses. (g) Address concerns raised through Grievance Redress Mechanism established by the Employer within the designated timeline within the scope of Contractor's liability. (h) To the extent possible, do not locate work camps close to local communities. (i) Undertake siting and operation of worker camps in consultation with neighboring communities.
	<p>Labor management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Recruit unskilled or semi-skilled workers from local communities to the extent possible. Where and when feasible, worker skills training should be provided to enhance the participation of local people. (b) Provide adequate lavatory facilities (toilets and washing areas) in the worksite with sufficient supplies of hot and cold running water, soap, and hand drying devices. A temporary septic tank system should be established for any residential labor camp without causing pollution of nearby watercourses. (c) Raise awareness of workers on overall relationship management with the local population, establish the code of conduct in line with international practice and strictly enforce them, including the dismissal of workers and financial penalties of adequate scale. (d) Immediately notify supervision engineer and employer on any worksite accidents causing tangible damage to human or environmental health.

PART D: MONITORING 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 the 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	Vehicles and machinery are kept in standard technical condition; Truck loads are confined and protected with lining; Established hours and routes of transportation are respected	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
Sourcing of the natural construction material	Purchase of material from the existing suppliers if feasible; Obtaining of extraction license by the works contract and strict compliance with the license conditions;	Borrowing areas	Inspection of documents Inspection of works	In the course of material extraction	Limiting erosion of slopes and degradation of ecosystems and landscapes; Limiting erosion of river banks, water pollution with suspended particles, and	MDF, Construction supervisor

	<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>				disruption of aquatic life.	
Generation of construction waste	<p>The temporary storage of construction waste in specially allocated areas;</p> <p>Timely disposal of waste to the formally designated locations</p>	<p>Construction site; 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>	<p>At and around the construction site</p>	Inspection	In the course of construction works	Prevent traffic accidents; Limit nuisance to residents	MDF, Construction supervisor

Workers' health and safety	<p>Provision of uniforms and safety gear to workers;</p> <p>Provision of potable water and lavatories for men and women at worksite;</p> <p>Informing of workers and personnel on the personal safety rules and instructions for operating machinery/equipment, and strict compliance with these rules/instructions;</p> <p>Adoption and adherence to plan for preventing spread of COVID-19 infection and action in response to the possible outbreak.</p>	Construction site	Inspection	Unannounced inspections in the course of work	The limited occurrence of on-the-job accidents and emergencies	MDF, Construction supervisor
Works within settlement	<p>Informing affecting population on the upcoming works and any temporary disruptions of municipal service provision that may occur during works;</p> <p>Observance of the established working hours during daytime, minimizing noise and dust emissions, limiting speed of moving construction vehicles and machinery.</p>	Construction site	Inspection	Recurrent	Ensure the safety of residents and minimize nuisance	MDF, Construction supervisor


	<p>Provision of safe pedestrian access to homes and businesses located along the road to be rehabilitated and safeguarding any excavations, ditches, and depressions from accidental falling of people/animals;</p> <p>Avoidance of damage to fences and other private property is located along the road and prompt restoration if it may not be avoided.</p>					
OPERATION PHASE						
Maintenance of rehabilitated road	<p>Maintenance of relevant road signage for traffic safety;</p> <p>Demarcation of the sections of road under repair;</p> <p>Disposal of asphalt and or other waste from the repair work to the designated landfill.</p>	Rehabilitated sections of roads	Inspection	During maintenance works	Prevent road accidents and disruption of traffic	Samtredia Municipality

Attachment 1. The current condition of the Gamochinebuli-Zando connecting road



Attachment 2. Aerial map of the Gamochinebuli-Zando connecting road area



სამტრედიის მუნიციპალიტეტის ქ. სამტრედიაში სოფ. გაშიჩნებულში ზანდის მშპ-ით გზის რეაბილიტაციის სამუშაოები		 შპს "გამკლდე" 2001" 2019 წელს
ორთავილი		

Attachment 4. Record of the public consultation process (to be provided)

Attachment 5. Agreements/licenses (to be provided)