Rehabilitation of Roads in Bodbe Village, Sighnaghi 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)

December 2022

Sub-project Description

The sub-project (SP) provides for rehabilitation of the motor roads of local importance in Sighnaghi Municipality. Access to the SP site is possible through Kakheti Highway, and the distance from Tbilisi is 109 km. The territory of SP investments belongs to the Sighnaghi municipality.

Roads in Bodbe Village of Sighnaghi Municipality are to be rehabilitated within SP. The sections to be rehabilitated are:

- Bokhori and Interati District - total length of the road to be rehabilitated - 1,335 m;
- Bodbe Central Road - total length of the road to be rehabilitated - 2662 m;
- Zemo and Kvemo Bodbe Connecting Road - total length of the road to be rehabilitated - 3379 m;
- Gontakhevi District - total length of the road to be rehabilitated - 1813 m.

Georgian National Standard SST (SST) 72-2009 Geometric and Structural Requirements for Roads was used to design the road rehabilitation. The axis of roads is not going to shift as a result of rehabilitation. Therefore, the current parameters of the carriageways will remain unchanged.

The project envisages full rehabilitation of the carriageway and of the sidewalks, connections and yard entrances will undergo refurbishment as well. The yard entrances are to be covered with metal grating, and reinforced/concrete ditches will also be arranged within the project.

Asphalt-concrete pavement is to be provided within the SP.

Road pavement over the carriageway and connections:

- Lower course of the base (subbase) – sand-gravel (0-120 mm) mix of 25 cm thick;
- Upper course of the base (base course) – fractional crushed rock (0-40 mm) of 15 cm thick;
- Lower course of the pavement (sub-crust) - coarse grained asphalt-concrete of 6 cm thick;
- Upper course of the pavement (road crust) - fine grained asphalt concrete of 4 cm thick.

Pavement structure at yard entrances:

- Binding course - sand-gravel (0-70 mm) mix of 15 cm thick;
- Base course - fractional crushed rock (0-40 mm) of 15 cm thick;
- Surface course - fine grained asphalt concrete of 5 cm thick.

There is asbestos-containing pipe in the SP area. So approximately 42 m^3 of asbestos-containing hazardous waste will be generated within the SP.

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

Does the sub-project have a tangible impact on the environment?	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. 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).
What are the significant beneficial and adverse environmental effects of the sub-project?	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. Occupational health and safety risks and the risk of environmental pollution are associated with the removal of asbestos-containing pipes. After implementing the SP, road maintenance expenditures will decrease, and so will the harmful exhaust emissions. Fuel consumption will drop as well. Transportation of construction materials and generated waste will slightly increase road congestion during the planned works. 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. 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.
May the sub-project have any significant impact on the local communities and other affected people?	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. Land take, relocation and temporary impacts on the fences of yards are not expected under SP. The long-term social impact will be positive, temporary jobs will be created during construction, so the local population's income will increase.

(B) MITIGATION MEASURES

Were there any alternatives to the sub-project design considered?	As the SP envisages rehabilitation of the existing road. Hence, alternatives to the SP design were not considered.
What types of mitigation measures are proposed?	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 50 m of any watercourse. In the SP implementation process, warning signs will be used, and traffic will be managed around the work sites. Handling of asbestos-containing waste from the dismantling of pipes will require much attention to prevent damage to health and safety of workers, nearby communities, and pollution of the environment. Disciplined use of personal protective equipment, watering of the worksite, separate safe on-site storage of hazardous waste, and its timely disposal to the designated landfill operated by the Solid Waste Management Company of Georgia will be applied as mitigation measures. Local residents will be warned upfront on the health risks associated with the re-use of asbestos-containing material and their agreement to allow disposal of such material will be secured. 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. Hazardous waste will be collected and temporarily placed in the pre-selected, agreed area with consideration of applicable requirements aimed at preventing mixing of hazardous waste with other types of waste and minimizing dust from asbestos containing matte. Personnel handling asbestos containing waste will undergo special training on occupational health and safety, receive and wear relevant personal protective equipment, sprinkle asbestos containing material and avoid its unnecessary fragmentation to avoid excessive dust emission.
What lessons from the previous similar projects have been incorporated into the sub-project design?	The Municipal Development Fund of Georgia (MDF) has vast 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 storm water ditches, which will ensure further maintenance of the road cover, also the connections and local entrances are to be arranged on the road. The yard entrances are to be arranged with permanent asphalt surface,

Have concerned communities been involved and have their interests and knowledge been adequately taken into consideration in sub-project preparation?	On November 9, 2022, the MDF organized public consultation to discuss the SP for the rehabilitation of roads in village Bodbe, Sighnagi Municipality, draft Environmental and Social Screening Report, and Environmental and Social Management Plan prepared for it. The meeting was carried out in the Youth Center of village Bodbe. The specific place was selected according to the wishes of the locals with the help of the representatives of the local municipality. Consultation meeting details (date, time and contact information) were included in the announcement. The announcements were posted on the streets of the village Bodbe, as well as on the Sighnaghi municipality city hall information board and on the website of the MDF. The population of the Sighnaghi was consulted by Sighnaghi municipality administration, and their interest has been taken into consideration in preparation of the SP.

(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 infrastructure (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-AF)
Sub-Project title	Rehabilitation of roads in Bodbe village, Sighnaghi Municipality
Scope of site-specific activity	The sub-project (SP) provides for rehabilitation of the motor roads of local importance in Sighnaghi Municipality. Access to the SP site is possible through Kakheti Highway and the distance from Tbilisi is 109 km. The SP territory belongs to the Sighnaghi municipality. The road in Bodbe Village of Sighnaghi Municipality is to be rehabilitated within SP. The sections to be rehabilitated are: • Bokhori and Interati District - total length of the road to be rehabilitated - 1,335 m; • Bodbe Central Road - total length of the road to be rehabilitated - 2,662 m; • Zemo and Kvemo Bodbe Connecting Road - total length of the road to be rehabilitated – 3,379 m; • Gontakhevi District - total length of the road to be rehabilitated - 1,813 m. Georgian National Standard SST (SST) 72-2009 *Geometric and Structural Requirements for Roads* was used to design the road rehabilitation. The axis of roads is not going to shift as a result of rehabilitation. Therefore, the current parameters of the carriageway will remain unchanged. The SP envisages full rehabilitation of the carriageway and of the sidewalks. Connections to yard entrances and yard entrances will undergo refurbishment as well. The yard entrances are to be covered with metal grating, and reinforced/concrete ditches will also be arranged within the project. Asphalt-concrete pavement will be laid on the roads to be arranged within SP. Road pavement over the carriageway and connections: • Lower course of the base (subbase) - sand-gravel (0-120 mm) mix of 25 cm thick; • Upper course of the base (base course) - fractional crushed rock (0-40 mm) of 15 cm thick; • Lower course of the pavement (sub-crust) - coarse grained asphalt-concrete of 6 cm thick; • Upper course of the pavement (road crust) - fine grained asphalt concrete of 4 cm thick. Pavement structure at yard entrances:

	• Binding course - sand-gravel (0-70 mm) mix of 15 cm thick; • Base course - fractional crushed rock (0-40 mm) of 15 cm thick; • Surface course - fine grained asphalt concrete of 5 cm thick. There is asbestos-containing pipe in the SP area. So approximately 42 m^3 of asbestos-containing hazardous waste will be generated within the SP. 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 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.		
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	Sighnaghi Municipality		
Address and site location of an institution whose premises are to be rehabilitated	Sighnaghi Municipality City Hall N2 Aghmashenebeli Sq, Sighnaghi, Georgia		
Who owns the land? Who uses the land (formal/informal)?	Sighnaghi Municipality		
Description of physical and natural environment around the site	Sighnaghi Municipality is located in Eastern Georgia, in the Kakheti region. Its administrative center is the city of Sighnaghi. The municipality is bordered by Gurjaani and Sagarejo municipalities to the northwest and west, Dedoplistskaro municipality to the southeast, Lagodekhi municipality to the north and northeast, and the Republic of Azerbaijan. The highest mountain in the Gombori ridge within the municipality is Choporti (1,087 m).		

	The municipality is divided into the independent cities of Sighnaghi and Tsnori as well as 12 municipalities. Sighnaghi lacks a hydrographic network. There are mostly periodic rivers here. There are two main rivers - Alazani and Iori. There are floodplain forests along the banks of the river Iori: Tsnori, floodplain poplar, Ialghuni, etc. Oak and hornbeam are noteworthy in the forests of Gombori ridge. There are several types of climate in the territory of Sighnaghi municipality. The Alazani plain has a moderately humid climate, where the winters are moderately cold, and the summers are hot. The Gombori ridge has a moderately humid and moderately warm climate with cold winters and long warm summers. The average annual air temperature ranges from 11.1 °C to 12.6 °C. Twenty public schools are operating in the territory of Sighnaghi municipality, and one of the mentioned schools is located in the territory of Sighnaghi city. 3 non-state (private) educational institutions operate in the territory of the municipality. Among them - 2 are located in the city of Sighnaghi: Intellecti LLC and Etaloni 2015 LLC.
Locations and distance for material sourcing, mainly aggregates, water, stones?	The nearest landfill is in Lagodekhi municipality, distance from the SP area is 50 km. Distance to the nearest licensed quarries is approximately 30 km, in Gurjaani municipality, on the river Chermiskhevi. The nearest water body, River Alazani, distance from the SP area is 16 km.
LEGISLATION	
National & local legislation & permits that apply to project activity	The SP is classified as a low-risk Category B according to the World Bank policies and the ESMF of SRMIDP. National legislation of Georgia does not require any environmental review, approval, or permit for the SP. Though according to the national regulatory system: - 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; - Asbestos pipes will be demolished allying conventional safety rules and disposed on nearest municipal landfill in accordance with Rules and Norms for Governmental Decree # 145, March 29, 2016) and Waste Management Code of Georgia - 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. - GOST and SNIP norms must adhere.
GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	
An appropriate grievance redress mechanism was established to solve grievances of Project-Affected People, as required. Sighnaghi Municipality has assigned a responsible person: Giorgi Baganashvili to receive, review and react to the grievances. Tel: 595125648, Email – gbaganashviliinfrastructure@gmail.com 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 the received information about contact persons.	
PUBLIC CONSULTATION	
When / where the public consultation process will take /took place	On November 9, 2022, MDF organized public consultation to discuss the Project and Environmental and Social Screening Report, Environmental, and Social Management Plan prepared for the SP for rehabilitation of 9.2 km section of road in village Bodbe, Sighnaghi Municipality. The meeting was carried out in the Youth Center of village Bodbe. The specific place was selected according to the wishes of the locals with the help of the representatives of the local municipality. Consultation meeting details (date, time and contact information) were included in the announcement. The announcements were posted on the streets of the village Bodbe, as well as on the Sighnaghi municipality city hall information board and on the website of the MDF.

	The consultation aimed to inform the local population about the SP, scheduled works, potential negative/positive impacts of SP on the natural and social environment, and their prevention or mitigation measures.
ATTACHMENTS	
Attachment 1. Photo documentation of the existing condition of the SP Attachment 2. The drawings of the SP Attachment 3. Situational map of the SP Attachment 4. Record of the public consultation process Attachment 5. Agreements/licenses (to be provided)	

PART B: SAFEGUARDS INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL /SOCIAL SCREENING			
Will the site activity include/involve any of the following?	**Activity/Issue**	**Status**	**Triggered Actions**
	1. Rehabilitation	■ Yes [ ] No	If yes, see Section **A** below
	2. New construction	[ ] Yes ■ No	If yes, see Section **A** below
	3. Individual wastewater treatment system	[ ] Yes ■ No	If yes, see Section **B** below
	4. Historic building(s) and districts	[ ] Yes ■ No	If yes, see Section **C** below
	5. Acquisition of land[1]	[ ] Yes ■ No	If yes, see Section **D** below
	6. Impacts on land and property use	[ ] Yes ■ No	If yes, see Section **E** below
	7. Hazardous or toxic materials[2]	■ Yes [ ] No	If yes, see Section **F** below
	8. Impacts on forests and/or protected areas	[ ] Yes ■ No	If yes, see Section **G** below
	9. Handling / management of medical waste	[ ] Yes ■ No	If yes, see Section **H** below
	10. Traffic and pedestrian safety	■ Yes [ ] No	If yes, see Section **I** below
	11. Community and labor health and safety	■ Yes [ ] 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	(a) Obtain all legally required permits for construction, extraction, natural construction materials, disposal of waste, and others as relevant. (b) Ensure the supply of personal protective equipment and personnel following good international practice (always hardhats, as needed masks and safety glasses, harnesses, and safety boots), and control its use. (c) Signpost worksites to inform workers of key rules and regulations to follow. (d) Put up information on the company undertaking works at each worksite and provide contact information.
A. General Rehabilitation and /or Construction Activities	Air Quality	(a) Keep demolition debris in a controlled area and spray with water to reduce debris dust. (b) Suppress during pneumatic drilling/wall destruction by ongoing water spraying and/or installing dust screen enclosures at the site. (c) Keep the surrounding environment (sidewalks, roads) free of debris to minimize dust. (d) There will be no open burning of construction / waste material at the site. (e) There will be no excessive idling of construction vehicles at sites.
	Noise	(a) Limit construction noise to daytime working hours. (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
	Water Quality	(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. (b) Wash construction vehicles and machinery only in designated areas where runoff will not pollute natural surface water bodies.
	Waste management	(a) Minimize the amount of generated waste to the extent possible. (b) Separate various types of generated waste and re-use / recycle relevant types of waste to the possible extent. (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. (d) Obtain formal arrangements with municipal authorities to dispose of household waste and final placement of excess material (inert construction waste). (e) Make timely arrangements for the disposal or hand-over of hazardous waste to licensed companies.

	Material supply	(a) Use existing plants, quarries, or borrow pits with appropriate official approval or valid operating license. (b) Obtain licenses for any new quarries and/or borrowing areas if their operation is required; (c) Reinstate used sections of quarries and/or borrowing areas as extraction proceeds on or properly closed quarries if extraction completed and license expired; (d) Haul materials in off-peak traffic hours; (e) Place speed regulating, diverting, and warning signs for traffic as appropriate.
I. Traffic and Pedestrian Safety	Direct or indirect hazards to public traffic and pedestrians by construction activities	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: (a) Signposting, warning signs, barriers, and traffic diversions: the site will be visible, and the public warned of all potential hazards. (b) 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. (c) Adjustment of working hours to local traffic patterns, e.g., avoiding major transport activities during rush hours or livestock movement times. (d) Active traffic management by trained and visible staff at the site is required for a safe and convenient passage for the public. (e) Safe and continuous access to office facilities, shops, and residences during renovation activities, if the buildings stay open to the public.
F. Hazardous or toxic materials	Asbestos management	(a) If asbestos is located on the project site, it shall be marked clearly as hazardous material; (b) When possible, the asbestos will be appropriately contained and sealed to minimize exposure; (c) The asbestos prior to removal (if removal is necessary) will be treated with a wetting agent to minimize asbestos dust; (d) Asbestos will be handled and disposed off by skilled & experienced professionals; (e) If asbestos material is stored temporarily, the waste should be securely enclosed inside closed containments and marked appropriately. Security measures will be taken against unauthorized removal from the site. (f) The removed asbestos will not be reused
	Toxic / hazardous waste management	(a) Temporarily storage on site of all hazardous or toxic substances will be in safe containers labeled with details of composition, properties and handling information (b) The containers of hazardous substances shall be placed in a leak-proof container to prevent spillage and leaching (c) The waste shall be transported by specially licensed carriers and disposed off in a licensed facility. (d) Paints with toxic ingredients or solvents or lead-based paints will not be used

J. Community and labor health and safety	Public relationship management	(a) Assign a local liaison person within the Contractor's team to communicate with and receive requests/ complaints from the local population. (b) Consult local communities to identify and proactively manage potential conflicts between an external workforce and local people. (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.
	Labor management	(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 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; Terracing of the borrow area, backfilling to the exploited	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 riverbanks, water pollution with	MDF, Construction supervisor

	areas of the borrow site, and landscape harmonization; 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.				suspended particles, and disruption of aquatic life.	
Generation of construction waste	The temporary storage of construction waste in specially allocated areas; Timely disposal of waste to formally designated locations	Construction site; Waste disposal site	Inspection	Periodically during construction and upon complaints	Prevent pollution of the construction site and nearby area with solid waste	MDF, Construction supervisor
Generation of hazardous waste	Appropriate containment of asbestos-containing waste and its marking as hazardous material; Sprinkling of asbestos-containing material with water while handling; Staff handling asbestos-containing materials wear full uniforms, protective masks and goggles; Security measures taken against unauthorized removal of asbestos-containing material from the site: waste is	At construction site	Inspection of documents Inspection of works	In the course of demolition works	Prevent pollution by toxic materials To protect workers' health	MDF, Construction supervisor

	contained and marked clearly as hazardous material; dismantled asbestos-containing pipes are immediately disposed on the nearest landfill - under supervision of representatives of supervisory company.					
Traffic disruption and limitation of pedestrian access	Installation of traffic limitation/diversion signage; Storage of construction materials and temporary placement of construction waste in a way preventing congestion of access roads	At and around the construction site	Inspection	In the course of construction works	Prevent traffic accidents; Limit nuisance to residents	MDF, Construction supervisor
Workers' health and safety	Provision of uniforms and safety gear to workers; Provision of potable water and lavatories for men and women at worksite; Informing workers and personnel on the personal safety rules and instructions for operating machinery/equipment, and strict compliance with these rules/instructions; Adoption and adherence to plan for preventing spread of COVID-19 infection and action	Construction site	Inspection	Unannounced inspections in the course of work	The limited occurrence of on-the-job accidents and emergencies	MDF, Construction supervisor

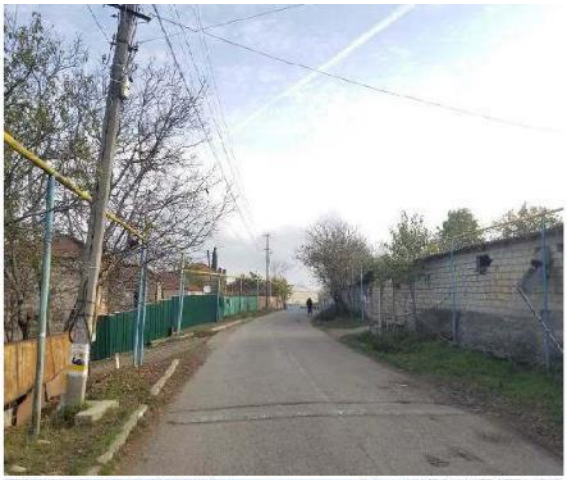
	in response to the possible outbreak.					
Works within settlement	Informing affecting population on the upcoming works and any temporary disruptions of municipal service provision that may occur during works; Observance of the established working hours during daytime, minimizing noise and dust emissions, limiting speed of moving construction vehicles and machinery. 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; Avoidance of damage to fences and other private property is located along the road and prompt restoration if it may not be avoided.	Construction site	Inspection	Recurrent	Ensure the safety of residents and minimize nuisance	MDF, Construction supervisor
OPERATION PHASE						
Maintenance of rehabilitated road	Maintenance of relevant road signage for traffic safety; Demarcation of the sections of road under repair;	Rehabilitated sections of roads	Inspection	During maintenance works	Prevent road accidents and disruption of traffic	Sighnaghi Municipality

	Disposal of asphalt and or other waste from the repair work to the designated landfill.					

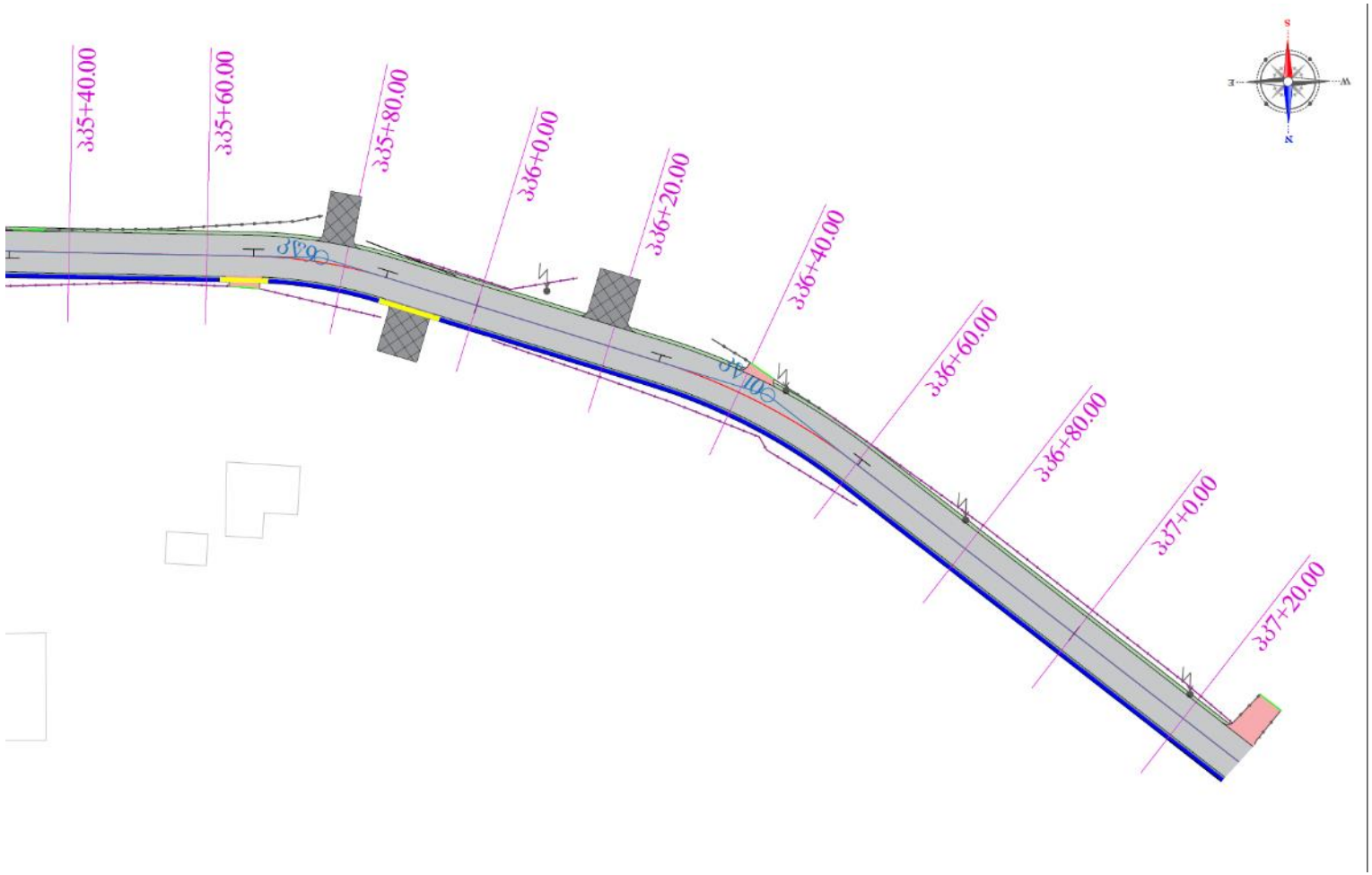
Attachment 1. Some photos of the existing condition of the SP

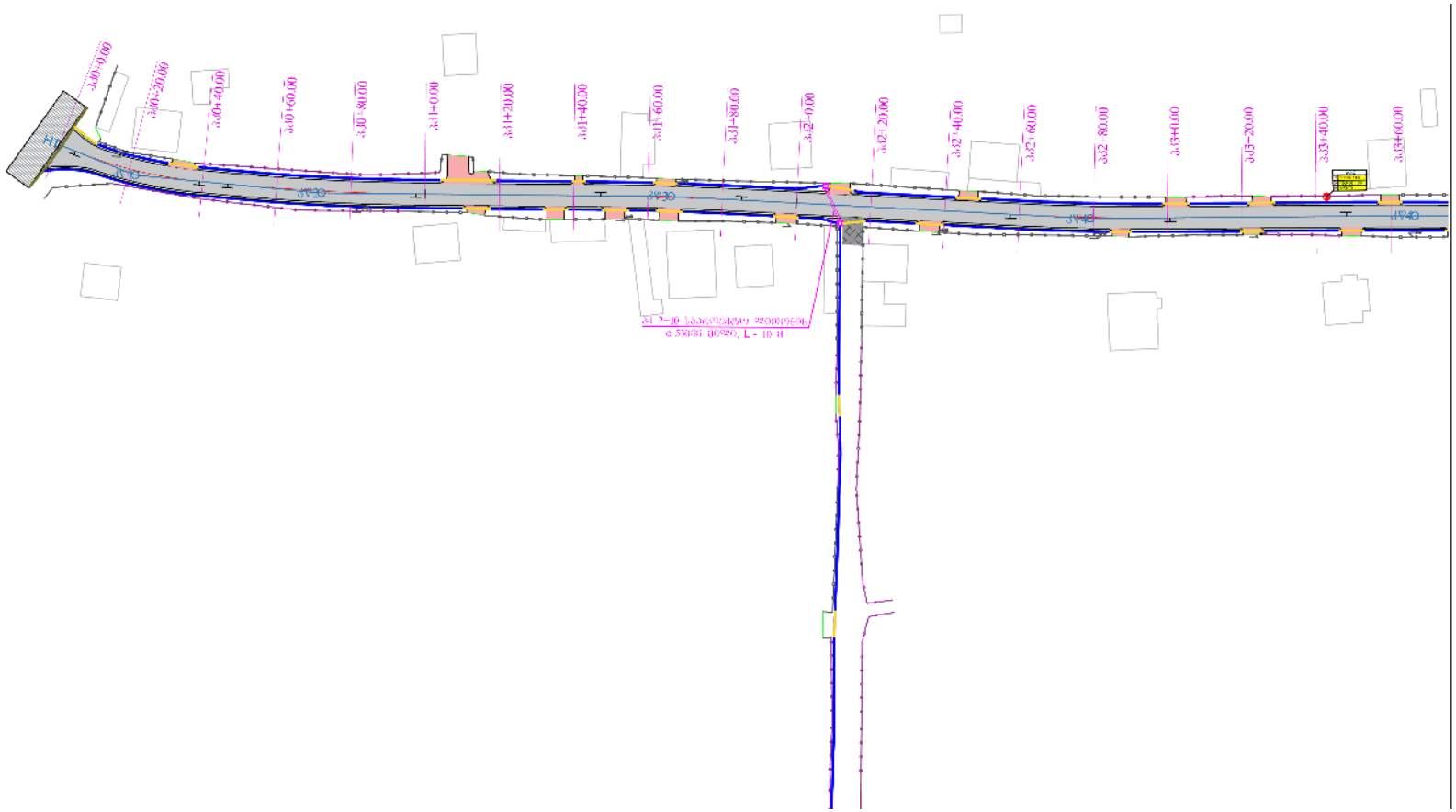


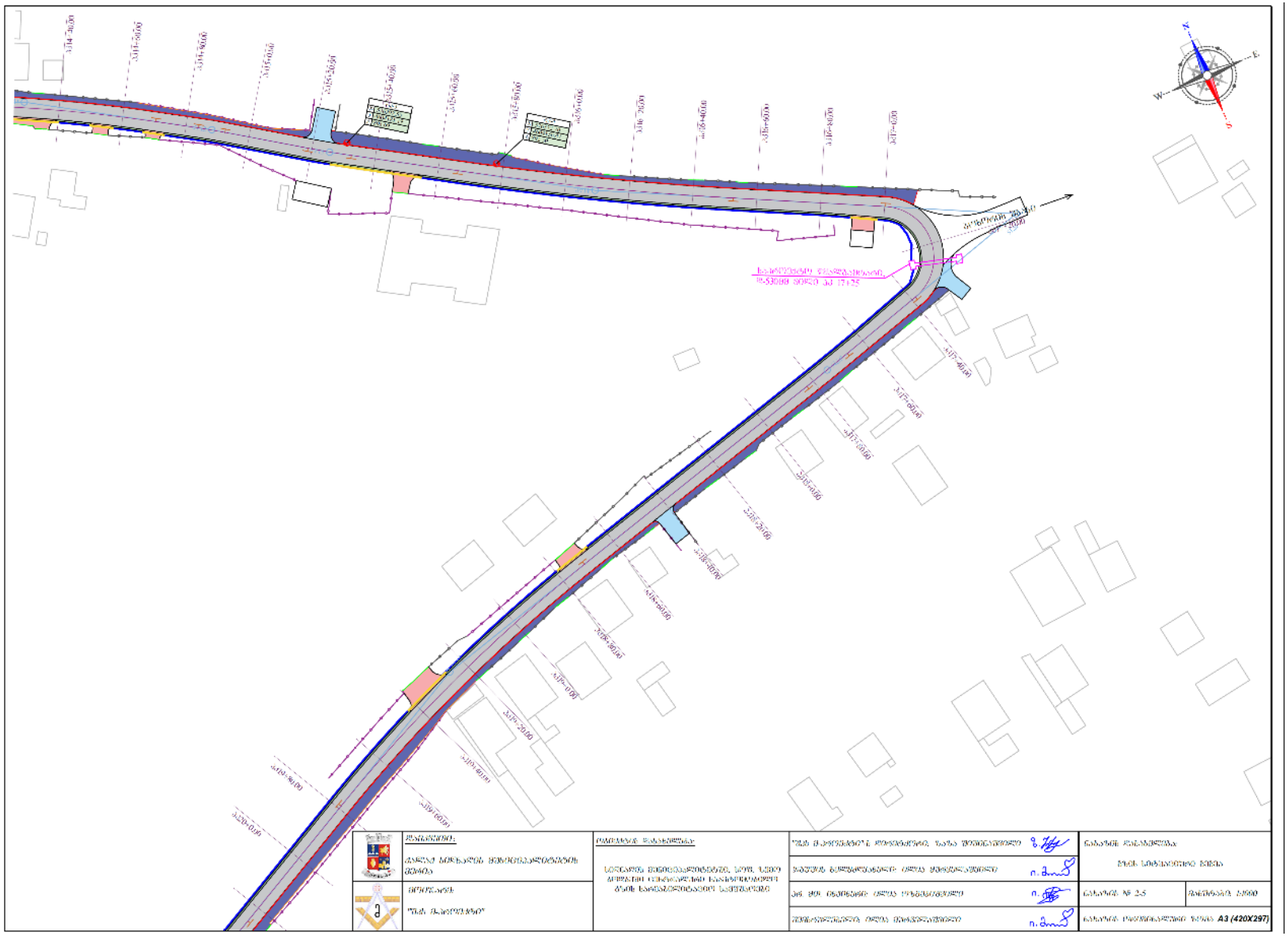


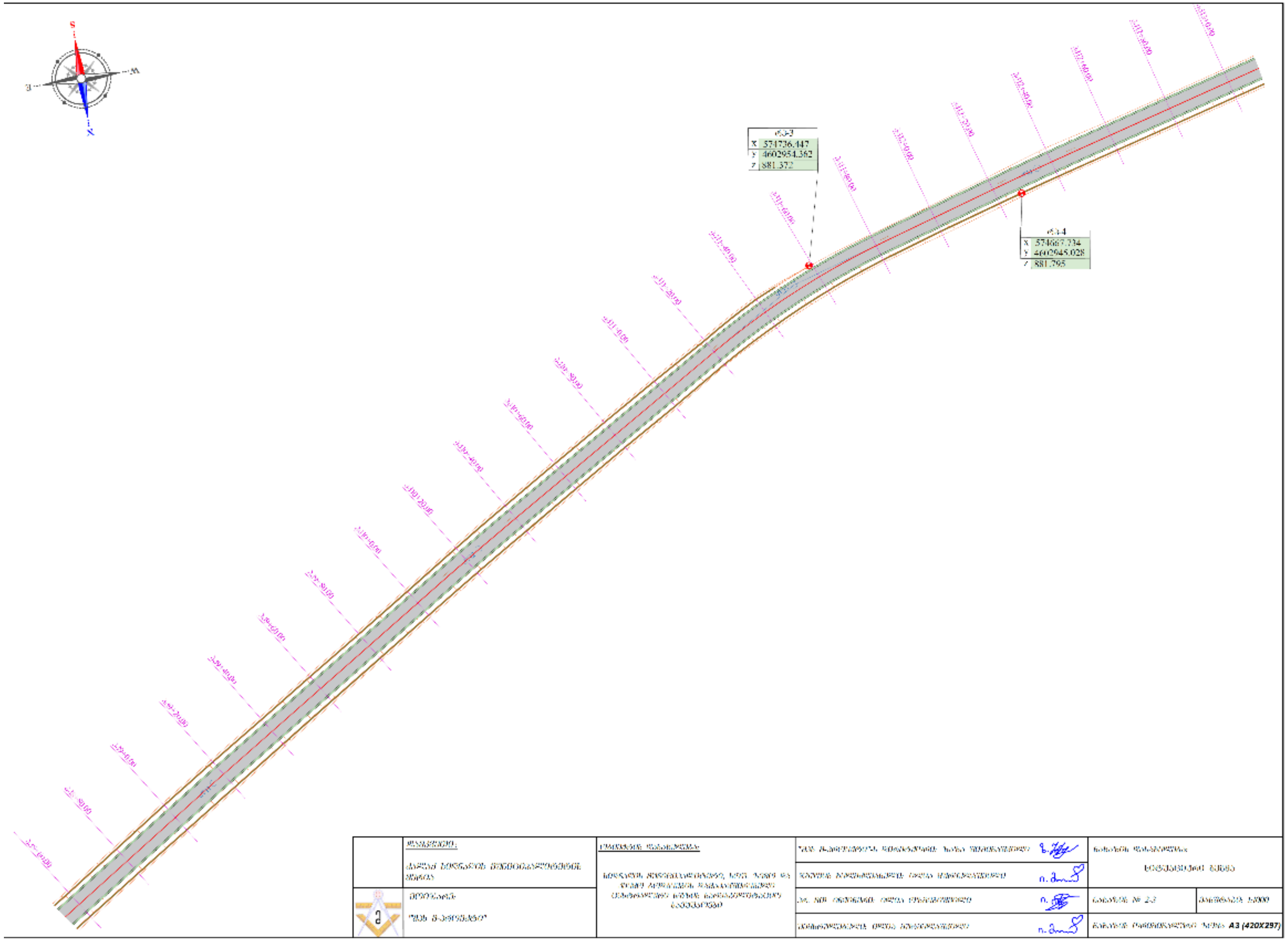



Attachment 2. The drawings of the SP





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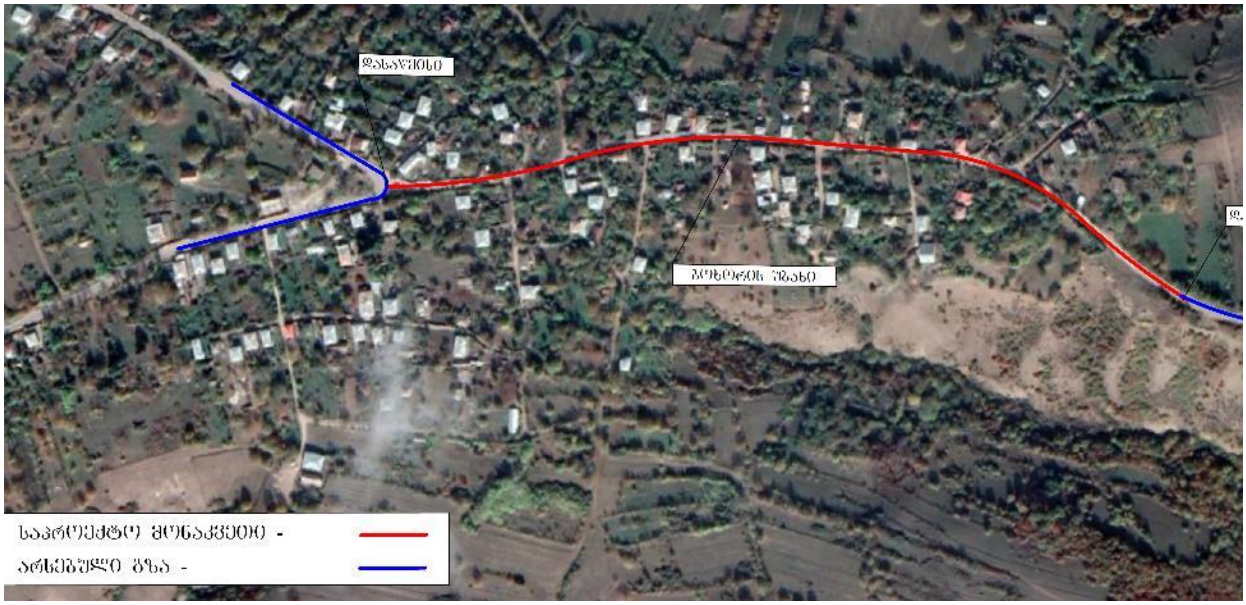
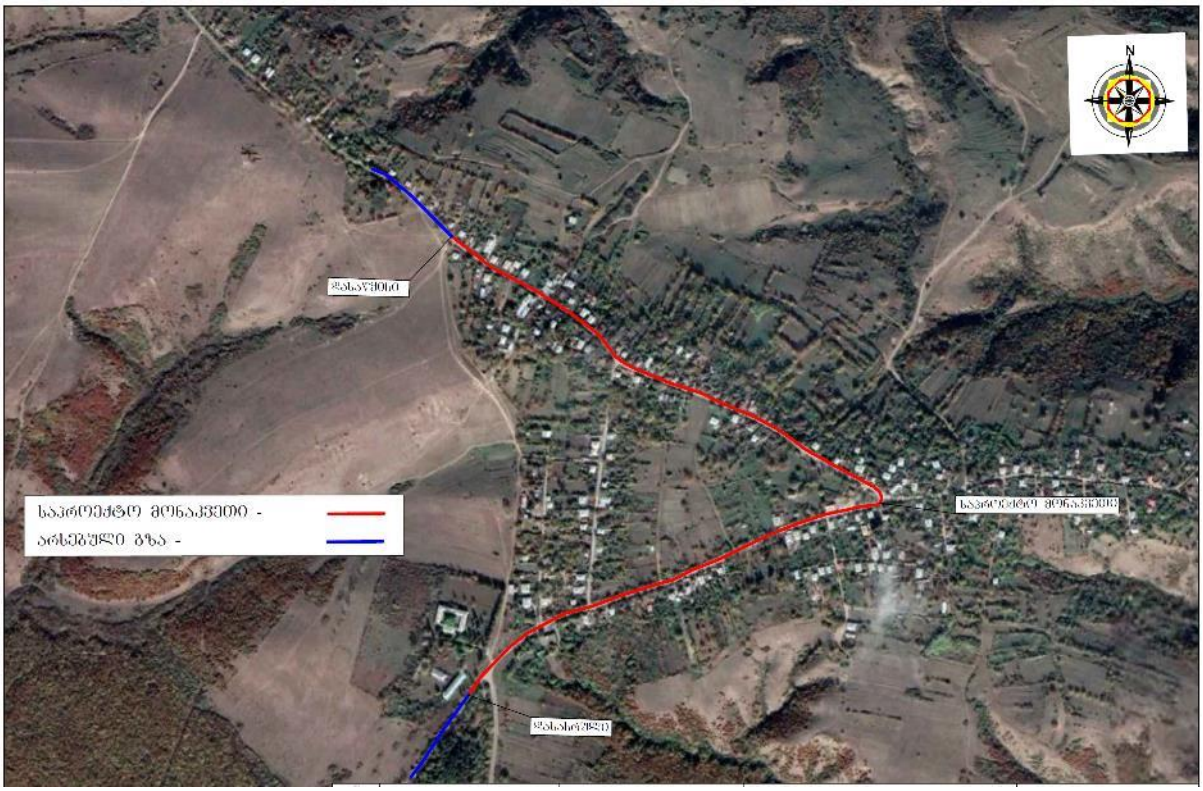
Attachment 3. Situational map of the SP

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საპროექტო მონაკვეთი -
არსებული გზა -

Attachment 4. Minutes of Meeting

November 9, 2022

Sighnaghi Municipality

Minutes of Public Consultation Meeting

On the draft Environmental and Social Screening Report and Enviornmental and Social Management Plan for

Rehabilitation of Roads in Bodbe village, Sighnagi Municipality

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

On November 9, 2022, the Municipal Development Fund of Georgia (MDF) organized public consultation to discuss the subproject (SP) for the *rehabilitation of roads in Bodbe village, Sighnaghi Municipality* as well as the draft Environmental and Social Screening Report and Environmental and Social Management Plan prepared for it *R.* The meeting was carried out in the Youth Center of village Bodbe. The specific place was selected according to the wishes of the locals with the help of the representatives of the local municipality. Consultation meeting details (date, time and contact information) were included in the announcement. The announcements were posted on the streets of the village Bodbe, as well as on the Sighnaghi municipality city hall information board and on the website of the MDF.

The consultation aimed to inform the local population about the SP, scheduled works under the SP, its potential negative/positive impacts on the natural and social environment, and their prevention or mitigation measures.

Those present at the meeting:

Locals:

1. Guliko Sapanderashvili;
2. Maia Usupashvili;
3. Eka Civkarashvili;
4. Tinatin Lekiashvili;
5. Nino Xucishvili;
6. Leila Makharashvili;
7. Manana Gochitashvili;
8. Manana Kochlamazishvili;
9. Marina Gochitashvili;
10. Mzia Kadagishvili;
11. Liana Janiashvili;
12. Karina Baganashvili;
13. Lia Butsashvili;
14. Marina Kochlamazishvili;
15. Mate Gurashvili;
16. Mamuka Latipashvili;
17. Teimuraz ;
18. Aleksandre Kochlamazishvili;
19. Valiko Butsashvili;

20. Giorgi Butsashvili;
21. Giga Benashvili.

Representatives of Sighnaghi Municipality:

Davit Durglishvili - First Deputy Mayor

Giorgi Baganashvili – Head of infrastructural and construction service at the City Hall (GRM contact person)

Representatives of the Municipal Development Fund of Georgia:

Salome Meparishvili - Environmental Specialist;

Nona Chichinadze – Social and Gender specialist;

Mariam Sarsevanidze - Environmental Specialist;

Mariam Gvazava – Project Manager;

Giorgi Pekhmashvili – MDF Engineer.

Salome Meparishvili opened the meeting and presented representatives of the MDF and the meeting objectives.

Mariam Gvazava presented the information on the MDF and meeting objectives. She introduced the SP and discussed in details all the rehabilitation works planned under the SP. Giorgi Pekhmashvili discussed the technical details of the SP.

In the beginning, Salome Meparishvili explained that according to the Environmental Assessment Code of Georgia, the SP does not require the Environmental Decision from the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA). However, to ensure the SP's environmental and social safety, MDF is responsible for following the World Bank (WB) safeguard policies. Therefore, she presented the WB's social and environmental screening procedures and presented the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) elaborated for this SP.

Salome Meparishvili briefly discussed ESMP's content and structure. She presented the environmental, social, public relations, and labor-management measures described in the document. As an essential part of the ESMP, she informed the attendees about potential environmental and social risks associated with this SP and mitigation measures to prevent or minimize those negative impacts.

Salome Meparishvili mentioned that ESMP forms an integral part of the civil works contract. Therefore, thorough implementation of the ESMP measures to protect the social and natural environment and human health is obligatory for the work contractor. She also discussed the environmental monitoring aspects, responsible parties for the environmental supervision, and reporting procedures during the SP implementation.

Nona Chichinadze presented to the audience information on the public engagement, feedback mechanisms and gender-related issues. She also asked questions regarding the project development indicators such as, citizens engagement in decision making process and effectiveness for investment screening, prioritization and selection of the sub project. The participants confirmed that their views were taken into consideration while prioritizing the projects and that indeed the selected SP is a priority for local population.

Salome Meparishvili informed the participants about procedures and the importance of the Grievance Redress Mechanism established at MDF. Shared information about contact persons for communication, in case of existence of any complaints concerning environmental or social issues and/or expressing the comments and suggestions. She provided information regarding billboards where they can find GRM contact information (phone numbers and e-mails), complaint boxes that will be available at every construction site and grievance forms for anonymous complaints.

At the end of the meeting, the audience participated in a Q&A session concerning the presented issues; they posed the following questions:

Questions and Remarks:	Answers and Comments:
When will the SP start and how long will it last?	MDF representatives provided the information regarding the remaining procedures, tendering and contract signing process and informed the participants that the works will most likely start in March 2023. The approximate duration of the works is 12 months.
What is the SP budget?	SP budget according to the project BoQ is GEL 8,169,931.49

The participants expressed their gratitude and noted that the implementation of this SP is highly important and the priority for the local population. They have been waiting for a long time to rehabilitate existing road and they are willing to start the SP as soon as possible taking into account the climatic conditions.

Attendees, including women, expressed their positive attitude towards the project.

Photo materials are enclosed.

List of Attendees:

სიღნაღის მუნიციპალიტეტის სოფ. ბოდბის ჯვრის 9.2 კმ-იანი მონაკვეთის რეაბილიტაცია (SRMIDP A5)

Rehabilitation works of 9.2 km section of road in village Bodbe, Sighnaghi Municipality

შეხვედრაზე დამსწრეთა რეგისტრაციის ფურცელი

Public Consultation Meeting - 09.11.2022

List of Attendees

#	სახელი და გვარი / Full Name	მისამართი / Address	ორგანიზაცია / Organization	საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია / Contact Information	ხელმოწერა / Signature
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2	[illegible]		[illegible]	595 12 56 48	
3	[illegible]		[illegible]	593 33 73 23	
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7	[illegible]		[illegible]	551 26 48 88	

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26	[illegible]		[illegible]	595270257	
27	[illegible]		[illegible]	555 388 863	
28	[illegible]		[illegible]	599 95 2067	
29					

The present minutes were prepared on November 14, 2022, by the MDF