



**LEPL MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT
FUND OF GEORGIA**

**Reconstruction/Rehabilitation of Tkibuli Public School
(Tkibuli Municipality)**

**Environmental and Social Screening Report and
Environmental and Social Management Plan**

**WORLD BANK FINANCED
INNOVATION, INCLUSION AND QUALITY PROJECT (GEORGIA I2Q PROJECT)**

Tbilisi, Georgia

May 2023

Sub-project Description

Rehabilitation of the village Tkibuli N1 Public School in Tkibuli Municipality is one of the sub-projects (SP) implemented under the Innovation, Inclusion and Quality Project (Georgia I2Q Project).

The SP area is located in the Tkibuli Municipality (land plot is under state ownership cadastral code 39.01.26.674) and its territory is 10 926 m². The land plot is under the State ownership. SP site can be accessed through the Tabukashvili and Vaja Pshavela street, distance from Tbilisi is about 232 km. The nearest residential building to the school is approximately 15-20 m away.

In accordance with the revised scheme of seismic regions of the territory of Georgia, the SP site falls in the 8-point seismic activity zone according to the MSK64 scale (Order of the Minister of Economic Development of Georgia No. 1-1/2284, October 7, 2009). Study of the structural integrity of the school building was carried out in November 2021. Recommendations on the need for building reinforcement informed development of the school rehabilitation design. In May 2023, the design passed expert examination by the accredited governmental office Levan Samkharauli National Forensics Bureau.

Tkibuli School consists of one main and another auxiliary building of comparatively small size, in both buildings the teaching process is taking place. At present, 480 students are attending the school in one shift; among them there are 9 pupils with special educational needs, the school serves about 350-400 local households, whose children study there. During construction works, all students (includes vulnerable/minority groups) will have the proper access to the studding process. In case renovation activities have to be undertaken in parallel with the teaching process, the staff of the school and the children will be temporarily moved to Tkibuli N3 public school, distance from the SP is about 2 km. The Ministry of Education and Science (MES) will ensure all temporary arrangements for teaching and transportation of students to the selected location, 25-30 minibus will be allocated during school rehabilitation period. The SP doesn't involve land acquisition or physical relocation. Nor will students' transportation to be organized by the MES for the period of rehabilitation works result in economic displacement (e.g., for formal or informal vendors).

Electricity is supplied to the facility without interruption. The school is connected to the public potable water network. As for the disposal of local wastewater, local population uses simple earth or concrete pits, which serve as septic. These facilities are located underground and do not cause insanitariness and environmental pollution.

The SP foresees the implementation of the following works:

- Preparatory works (fencing of the construction site, installation of temporary structures such as WCs, changing rooms for the workers, guard booth, storages for materials as well as household and hazardous waste disposal sites);
- Rehabilitation of the external engineering networks and installation of the new ones;
- Installation of fire alarm and firefighting systems;
- Adaptation of the building for the persons with disabilities;
- Installation of water supply, heating and electrical networks for the building. Connection of the building to the existing municipal potable water supply network.
- Installation of a biological treatment unit for receiving sewage.
- Upgrade of the territory around the school building.

The existing school building is not adapted for people with disabilities or other special needs.

There are several trees and bushes in the school yard. According to the design of rehabilitation works, there is no need to cut the existing plants. Removal of topsoil is not considered either, however, if it is necessary to remove it in any section, it will be temporarily stored on the construction site in accordance with the requirements stipulated of the technical regulations approved by the Resolution N424 of the Government of Georgia of December 31, 2013, on the Removal, Storage, Use, and Reclamation of Topsoil.

Environmental and Social Screening and Classification of Subprojects

(A) IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

<p>Does the sub-project have tangible impact on the environment?</p>	<p>The SP will have a modest negative environmental impact.</p> <p>The main impact will be related to the construction phase, which includes works for rehabilitation of the school building, demolition of the existing boiler building and construction of the new one, rehabilitation of the external engineering networks and installation of the new ones, landscaping of the school territory.</p>
<p>What are the significant beneficial and adverse environmental effects of sub-project?</p>	<p>The expected negative environmental impact will be short-term and typical for small-scale construction works in modified landscape: noise, dust, vibration, and emissions from the operation of construction machinery; generation of construction waste. The later impacts are related to the generation of waste from maintenance of the school which will be managed by the local municipality.</p> <p>The SP is located in the area with modified environment. The impact will be transitory and insignificant (noise, emissions, construction waste, temporary disturbance of traffic and access, etc.).</p> <p>In operation phase, proper management of generated solid waste should be ensured to reduce impact on the environment.</p>
<p>May the sub-project have any significant impact on the local communities and other affected people?</p>	<p>The SP is expected to have a long-term positive social impact, as the local residents will be able to have access to the modern school, which will be also adapted to the people with disabilities.</p> <p>Ultimate goal of the SP is to improve the quality and conditions of education for children in Tkhibili town. Reconstruction of the school will bring immediate benefits to its users through improved learning spaces, playgrounds, everyday learning activities and in general infrastructure and living conditions. The long-term social impact will be beneficial, as local children and teachers in school will be provided with improved educational and working conditions, increased income of population during the implementation (employment of workers), and after the construction.</p> <p>The SP will create temporary and some permanent job opportunities for the local population (both men and women), as they could be employed during rehabilitation and maintenance. Availability of modern school in the community will allow more people (especially those having school age children) to stay in the Tkhibili Municipality.</p> <p>Negative impact is short term and limited to the construction site. It is related to the possible disturbance described above.</p> <p>In case renovation activities have to be undertaken in parallel with the teaching process, an option of temporary moving the teaching process to Tkhibili N3 public school.</p> <p>The SP envisages adaption of the school building for persons with disabilities.</p> <p>The SP doesn't envisage land take or resettlement, as well as economic displacement (for example, for formal or informal vendors).</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 school building, 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 through proper management of construction activities. The contractor will be responsible for the waste disposal at the permitted location, use the quarry materials from the licensed quarries only or obtain materials only from licensed providers, prevent water and soil from pollution (fuel spills due to equipment failure, concrete spills etc.), avoid disturbance of population (noise, dust, emissions) through proper work/supplies scheduling, traffic management, and good maintenance of the construction machinery.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>During SP implementation, 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 & machinery, minimizing noise & dust emissions, etc.</p> <p>In case renovation activities have to be undertaken in parallel with the teaching process, the staff of the school and the children will be temporarily moved to Tkibuli N3 public school. The Ministry of Education and Science (MES) will ensure all temporary arrangements for teaching and transportation of students to the selected location.</p> <p>No major hazards are expected during the renovation works, as long as proper construction practices and safety procedures are applied. School rehabilitation activities will be undertaken preferably during summer months (non-operation period for school) to minimize hindering the teaching process and to eliminate the risk of accidents involving children.</p> <p>Due to construction work removal of topsoil is not considered, however if it is necessary to remove it in any section, it will be temporarily stored on the construction site in accordance with the requirements stipulated of the technical regulations approved by the Resolution N424 of the Government of Georgia of</p>

	December 31, 2013, on the Removal, Storage, Use, and Reclamation of Topsoil.
What lessons from the previous similar projects have been incorporated into the sub-project design?	<p>MDF has a vast experience in the implementation of reconstruction / rehabilitation for medium and large-scale buildings (including public schools and kindergartens) roads and streets financed by various donor organizations. Based on lessons learned from previous similar projects, design envisages not only the rehabilitation of the school, but also the improvement of heating, ventilation and fire control system, hot water supply, lighting systems and reference energy saving potential, implementation of energy efficiency improvement measures.</p> <p>The infrastructure of the school will be adapted for receiving and servicing of people with disabilities.</p>
Have concerned communities been involved and have their interests and knowledge been adequately taken into consideration in sub-project preparation?	<p>The SP has been developed by the MES, together with local resource center, as a response to the current situation.</p> <p>On June 27, 2023, the Municipal Development Fund of Georgia (MDF) and the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia (MoES) organized public consultation to discuss the design, Environmental and Social Screening Report, and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) prepared for the sub-project (SP) "Reconstruction/Rehabilitation of Tkibuli N1 Public School". The meeting was carried out in the Tkibuli N1 public school building, Tkibuli Municipality. The specific place was selected according to the project specification. Consultation meeting details (date, time and contact information) were included in the announcement. The announcements were posted on the streets near the SP territory, as well as on the school information board and on the websites of the MDF and MoES.</p>

(C) CATEGORIZATION AND CONCLUSION

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 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	INNOVATION, INCLUSION AND QUALITY PROJECT (GEORGIA I2Q PROJECT)
Sub-Project title	Reconstruction/Rehabilitation of Tkibuli Public School
Scope of site-specific activity	<p>Rehabilitation of the village Tkibuli Public School in Tkibuli Municipality is one of the sub-projects (SP) implemented under the Innovation, Inclusion and Quality Project (Georgia I2Q Project).</p> <p>The SP area is located in the Tkibuli Municipality (land plot is under state ownership cadastral code 39.01.26.674) and its territory is 10 926 m². The land plot is under the State ownership. SP site can be accessed through the Tabukashvili and Vaja Pshavela street, distance from Tbilisi is about 232 km. The nearest residential building to the school is approximately 15-20 m away.</p> <p>In accordance with the revised scheme of seismic regions of the territory of Georgia, the SP site falls in the 8-point seismic activity zone according to the MSK64 scale (Order of the Minister of Economic Development of Georgia No. 1-1/2284, October 7, 2009). Study of the structural integrity of the school building was carried out in November 2021. Recommendations on the need for building reinforcement informed development of the school rehabilitation design. In May 2023, the design passed expert examination by the accredited governmental office Levan Samkharauli National Forensics Bureau.</p> <p>Tkibuli School consists of one main and another auxiliary building of comparatively small size, in both buildings the teaching process is taking place. At present, 480 students are attending the school in one shift; among them there are 9 pupils with special educational needs, the school serves about 350-400 local households, whose children study there. During construction works, all students (includes vulnerable/minority groups) will have the proper access to the studding process. In case renovation activities have to be undertaken in parallel with the teaching process, the staff of the school and the children will be temporarily moved to Tkibuli N3 public school, distance from the SP is about 2 km. The Ministry of Education and Science (MES) will ensure all temporary arrangements for teaching and transportation of students to the selected location, 25-30 minibus will be allocated during school rehabilitation period. The SP doesn't involve land acquisition or physical relocation. Nor will students' transportation to be organized by the MES for the period of rehabilitation works result in economic displacement (e.g., for formal or informal vendors).</p>

Institutional arrangements (WB)	Task Team Leader Shiro Nakata	Safeguards Specialists: Darejan Kapanadze – <i>Environment</i> Davit Jijelava – <i>Social</i>	
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	Tkibuli Public school		
Address and site location of institution whose premises are to be rehabilitated	Tkhibili city Tel: 577531714 Email: tkibuli1@mes.gov.ge		
Who owns the land? Who uses the land (formal/informal)?	The land plot is under the State ownership		
Description of physical and natural environment, and of the socio-economic context around the site	<p>Tkibuli Region, which means ancient Okriba, is nearly 600-800 meters above sea level in western Georgia, Imereti. The town is built on both banks of the river Tkibula (which is a right tributary of the Kvirila) and is surrounded with hilly forests.</p> <p>Ambrolauri municipality borders Tkibuli on the North, Chiatura --on the South-East, Kutaisi is on the South –West and Tskaltubo borders the region on the West. The length of boundaries is 120 km long and the whole area covers 470 square kilometres.</p> <p>The following rivers flow through the territory: The Lekhidari, The Dzusa, The Tkibula, The Magara-Chishura, The Tskaltsitela, The Qvekhura. There are several waterfalls in Mukhura and Dzmuisi.</p> <p>Flora and Fauna are represented by Kholhki and Caucasian endemic species and breeds. Some of the relict plants are box trees, pontic rhododendron, chestnut trees and utkhovari. Village Sotchkheti still keeps a 1500- year- old tree. Tsutskhvati community has planted forests of Uthkovari trees, Chestnut woods are also illustrated as a mountain gorge on the banks of rivers Tkibula and Dzusa.</p> <p>Tkibuli is rich in minerals such as coal, schist, chalcedony, teshenite ,quartz sands, barytes, marble, basalt, jet, fire -proof clay good for cement production as well. Kursebi, Bueti, Sotchkheti Koka, Tsutskhvati, Mukhura, and Legva are the list of villages where Mineral waters run through.</p> <p>In Municipality of Tkibuli there are 10 territorial units: Town of Tkibuli; 7 communities: Gurna, Kursebi , Orpiri, Satsire , Sotchkheti, Khresili, Djvarisa; and 2 villages: Mukhura and Tsutskhvati. There are 45 villages in total. Georgians are 99%</p>		

	<p>of population, Russians and Ukrainians also live in the region. The population of the town is 14000 people, while the village inhabitants are 17000.</p> <p>The main product of agriculture is maize. Viticulture is well developed as well as tea production. Some of important fields of agriculture are stockbreeding, beekeeping and fruit-growing. The main industry of Tkibuli remains coal mining. The first deposit of this stone was discovered in 1825 and since 1846 it has been processing and exploiting. The term of “Okriba” first was mentioned in compilations of Nikortsminda Church dated back to 1071. The town name “Tkibuli “is dated to 1259-1293 in the historical source written by Gelati Church deacon Jacob as a sacrifice for Mother of God.</p> <p>Okriba is famous for its historical monuments. They attract visitors by their mosaic, paintings, fresco, and lapidary inscriptions.</p> <p>Among maintained historical monuments The Gelati – the Monasterial Complex - is the most important one. It is included in UNESCO’s World Heritage Site list together with the Bagrati Cathedral. Besides those two monuments on the territory of Okriba, there are the Motsameta monastery and Nakalakari. Tsutskhvati, djvarisa and Satsire castles are also represented as monuments of old times.</p> <p>One of the wonders of nature in Tkibuli region is the cave in Tsutskhvati, which consists of 13 floors, on several floors stalagmites and stalactites are represented. Among caves, “warm caves“ are in majority. They were used by primeval societies. This unique cave used to be the place for cultish events that has no analogue throughout the history. Some archeological monuments are found in the cave from the Paleolithic period to the Bronze Age and The Historic Era. Approximately 40 different animal bones have been discovered in this cave too.</p> <p>In Tkibuli, apart from Gelati and Motsameta monasterial complexes, Tsutskhvati Cave (which has been announced as a natural preserve since 1974) can easily become one of the most important tourist attractions together with Tskhrajvari. Tkibuli and Shaori water reservoirs can serve tourists as a recreation places.</p>
<p>Locations and distance for material sourcing, especially aggregates, water, stones?</p>	<p>The nearest legal landfill for non-hazardous waste near the SP area is approximately 7-10 km away located in Tkhbuli Municipality, Manchieti village.</p> <p>Distance to the nearest licensed borrow pit on the river Rioni, in Ambrolauri Municipality is approximately 40 km away from the SP</p>
<p>LEGISLATION</p>	
<p>National & local legislation & permits that apply to project activity</p>	<p>The Project is implemented in compliance with OP/BP 4.01 - Environmental Assessment, the safeguard policy of the World Bank. Based on this Policy, the present school rehabilitation is classed as environmental category "B", and the present ESMP has been prepared for rehabilitation works in accordance with the principles of OP/BP 4.01 and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).</p> <p>According to Georgian law, school rehabilitation does not need an environmental effect assessment and Environmental Decision. With the national regulation system, however:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) construction materials must be obtained from licensed suppliers (ii) if the contractor wishes to open a quarry, he must obtain a license from the National Agency for Mineral Resources, which falls under the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development. (iii) Assume that the contractor's operations create over 200 tons of non-hazardous waste, over 1,000 tons of inert materials, or over 120 kg of hazardous waste yearly. In such a case, the contractor must prepare and obtain Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MoEPA) approval on the Waste Management Plan, prepare the report on waste inventory, and appoint an environmental manager whose identity information must be submitted to MoEPA in accordance with the Waste Management Code. (iv) Construction waste must be disposed of in the official landfill in accordance with the agreement with the Solid Waste Management Company or at the pre-selected location that has been formally agreed upon with the local government. (v) The topsoil shall be excavated and stored in accordance with the regulations outlined in Resolution N424 of the Government of Georgia dated December 31, 2013, on the Excavation, Storage, Usage, and Reclamation of Landfill Materials of Topsoil.
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GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be available to allow project-affected people (PAP) appealing any action or decision on which they disagree.

PAPs will be informed about the available GRM during public consultations and through distributing of brochures prior to commencement of works. In addition, an announcement with relevant information will be displayed on the information boards in the lobbies of buildings of local municipality. APs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints either verbally or in writing during pre-contracting, construction, and operation periods. Care will always be taken to prevent grievances rather than going through a redress process.

Received grievances will be lodged to the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia (MES) and to the MDF. As for grievance monitoring MES and 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.

The contact person from the MES is Marine Zhvania (Tel: +995 577 27 88 41, marina.zhvania@iiq.gov.ge, 0102 Tbilisi, Dimitri Uznadze N 52);

The contact person from the MDF is David Arsenashvili (Tel: +599 019 183, feedback@mdf.org.ge, 150 Davit Aghmashenebeli ave., 4th floor, 0112 Tbilisi, Georgia)

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Identify when / where the public consultation process will take place	<p>On June 27, the Municipal Development Fund of Georgia (MDF) and the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia (MES) organized public consultation to discuss the Project and Environmental and Social Screening Report, Environmental, and Social Management Plan prepared for the sub-project “Reconstruction/Rehabilitation of Tkibuli N1 Public School”.</p> <p>Information about the public consultation meeting were announced on the official</p>
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	<p>websites of the MDF and MES, as well as on the information boards of the school and local municipality building.</p> <p>The public discussion were attended by representatives of the MES, as well as all interested parties, including teachers of the school.</p> <p>The consultation aimed to inform the interested persons about the SP, scheduled works, potential negative/positive impacts of SP on the natural and social environment, and their prevention or mitigation measures</p>
ATTACHMENTS	
<p>Attachment 1: Ortho Photo</p> <p>Attachment 2: General Plan</p> <p>Attachment 3: Cadastral Plan</p> <p>Attachment 4: Site photos</p> <p>Attachment 5: Design drawings (3D visualization etc.)</p> <p>Attachment 6: Minutes of public consultation meeting</p> <p>Attachment 7: Permits, licenses, agreement letters (will be provided by contractor)</p>	

PART B: SAFEGUARDS INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL /SOCIAL SCREENING			
Will the site activity include/involve any of the following?	Activity/Issue	Status	Triggered Actions
	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 to stall and personnel following good international practice (always hardhats, as needed masks and safety glasses, harnesses, and safety boots), and control its use. (c) Workers’ PPE will comply with international good practice (always hardhats, as needed masks and safety glasses, harnesses and safety boots). (d) Signpost worksites to inform workers of key rules and regulations to follow. (e) Put up information on the company undertaking works at each worksite and provide contact information.
A. General Rehabilitation and /or Construction Activities	Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. (f) Truck loads should be confinement and protected with lining.
	Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 (c) The maximum allowed speed should be restricted.
	Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. (c) Lubricants, fuel and solvents should be stored and used for servicing machinery exclusively in the designated sites, with adequate lining of the ground and confinement of possible operation and emergency spills. Spill containment materials (sorbents, sand, sawing, chips etc.) should be

		available on construction site.
	Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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.
B. Individual wastewater treatment system	Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Ensure that the approach of handling sanitary wastes and wastewater and the design of the treatment system is approved by relevant authorities. (b) Ensure that before discharging into receiving waters, effluents from individual wastewater systems are treated in order to meet the minimal quality criteria set out by national guidelines on effluent quality and wastewater treatment (c) Undertake monitoring of newly established wastewater treatment systems and report to Employer on the monitoring outcome (d) Wash construction vehicles and machinery only in designated areas where runoff will not pollute natural surface water bodies.
J. Community and labor health and safety	Earthworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Topsoil should be stripped before starting of earthworks. (b) Proper topsoil storage practice should be applied to ensure to maintain physical-chemical and biological activity of the soil; Temporary protective silt fencing should be erected to avoid erosion (wash down). (c) Stored topsoil should be used for reinstatement and landscaping. (d) Topsoil from the sites, which will not be reinstated to the initial conditions will be distributed carefully on the surrounding area.

		<p>(e) Topsoil will be reinstated separately from subsoil, with care taken to avoid mixing of the materials. The topsoil reinstatement will be sufficient to restore the fertile depth to the initial conditions as judged by the topsoil strip during visual observation and comparison of the reinstated site and adjacent land. When replacing the topsoil Contractor will program the works such that the areas furthest away from the stockpiles are reinstated first with reinstatement getting progressively closer to the stockpiles, thus reducing the number of vehicle movements over the reinstated topsoil. The reinstated topsoil will then be harrowed, where practical, to protect the stability and promote vegetative growth.</p> <p>(f) In case chance find is encountered in the course of earth works, the contractor must immediately stop any physical activity on site and informs the MDF. The MDF promptly notifies the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection, which takes over responsibility for the following course of action. Works may resume only upon receipt of written permission from the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection.</p>
	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> <p>(c) Raise local community awareness about sexually transmitted disease risks associated with an external workforce and include local communities in awareness activities.</p> <p>(d) Inform the population about construction and work schedules, interruption of services, traffic detour routes and provisional bus routes, blasting, and demolition, as appropriate.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(g) Address concerns raised through Grievance Redress Mechanism established by the Employer within the designated timeline within the scope of Contractor’s liability.</p> <p>(h) To the extent possible, do not locate work camps close to local communities.</p> <p>(i) Undertake siting and operation of worker camps in consultation with neighboring communities.</p>

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
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; In case of chance finds immediate suspension of works, notification of the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection, and resumption of works exclusively upon formal consent of the Ministry. Topsoil is striped before starting of the earthworks;	Construction site	Inspection	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; Prevent topsoil losses.	MDF, Construction supervisor

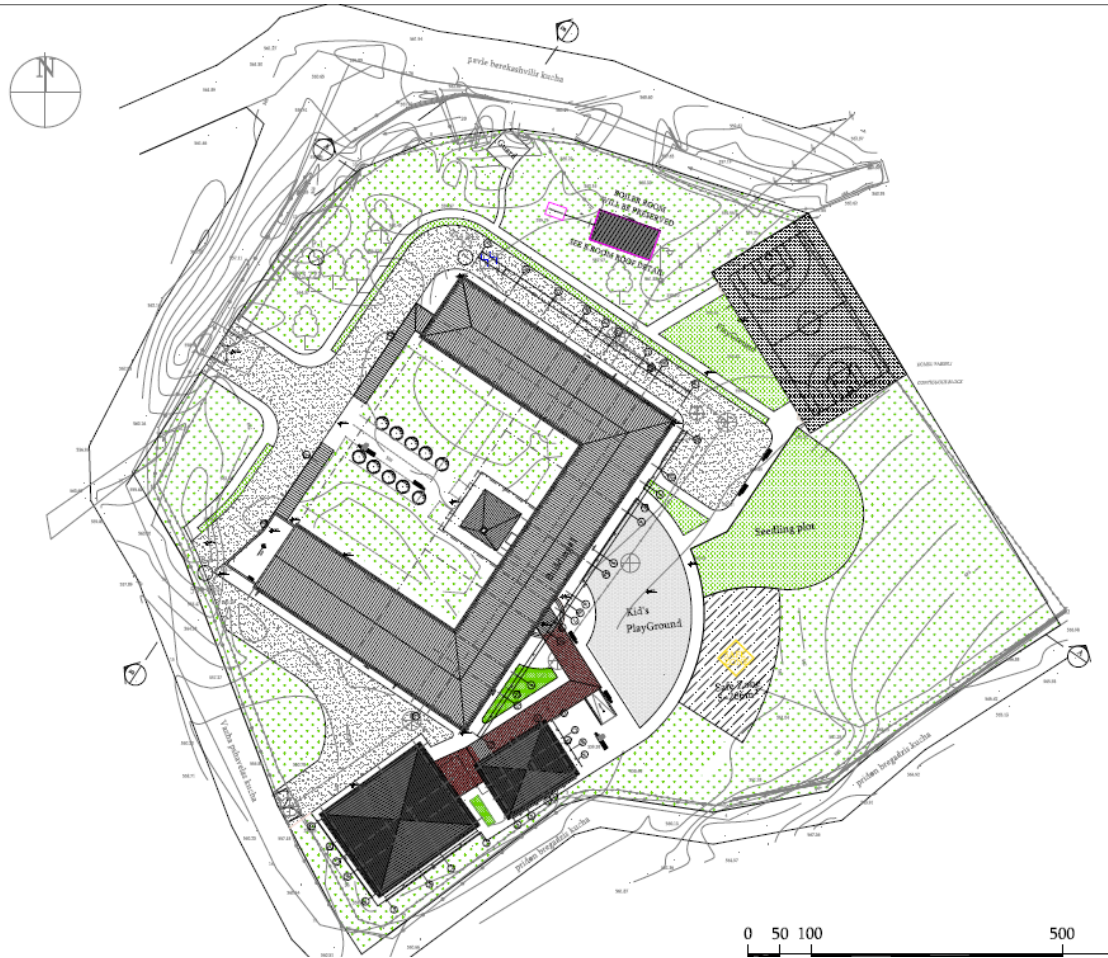
	<p>Proper topsoil storage practice is applied; Temporary protective silt fencing is erected;</p> <p>Striped topsoil is used for reinstatement and landscaping.</p>					
Sourcing of the natural construction material	<p>Purchase of material from the existing suppliers if feasible;</p> <p>Obtaining of extraction license by the works contract and strict 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>	Borrowing areas	<p>Inspection of documents</p> <p>Inspection of works</p>	In the course of material extraction	<p>Limiting erosion of slopes and degradation of ecosystems and landscapes;</p> <p>Limiting erosion of riverbanks, water pollution with suspended particles, and disruption of aquatic life.</p>	MDF, Construction supervisor
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;</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 and project area</p>	At and around the construction site	Inspection	In the course of construction works	<p>Prevent traffic accidents;</p> <p>Limit nuisance to residents</p>	MDF, Construction supervisor
Workers' health and	Provision of uniforms and safety gear to workers;	Construction site	Inspection	Unannounced inspections in the	The limited occurrence of on-the-job accidents and	MDF,

safety	<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>			course of work	emergencies	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
OPERATION PHASE						
Generation of waste from maintenance of rehabilitated school	Proper management of solid waste	School territory	Inspection	Throughout operation of the school	Prevent pollution with solid waste	MES through the school administration
Operation of sewage biological treatment unit	Providing regular maintenance and timely repair, once required, to the biological treatment unit provided for the school building	School territory	Inspection	During operation of facility	Prevent pollution of surface and ground water with untreated sewage	MES

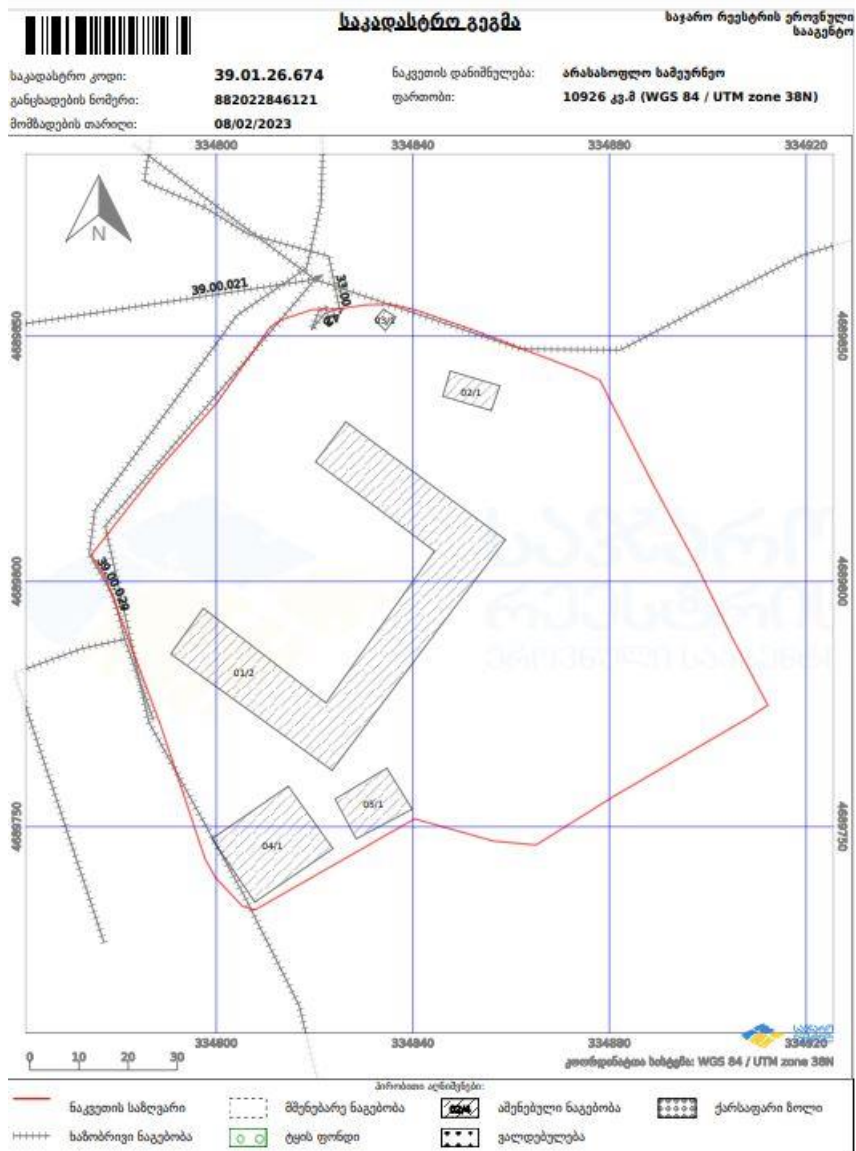
Attachment 1: Ortho Photo



Attachment 2: General Plan



Attachment 3: Cadastral Plan



Attachment 4: Site photo



Attachment 5: Design drawings (3D visualization etc.)



Attachment 6 Minutes of meeting

June 27, 2023

Tkibuli Municipality

Innovation, Inclusion and Quality Project (Georgia I2Q Project)

Reconstruction/Rehabilitation of Tkibuli N 1 Public School

**Public Consultation meeting
on Project and Environmental and Social Screening Report and Environmental and Social Management Plan**

On June 27, 2023, the Municipal Development Fund of Georgia (MDF) and the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia (MoES) organized public consultation to discuss the design, Environmental and Social Screening Report, and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) prepared for the sub-project (SP) “Reconstruction/Rehabilitation of Tkibuli N1 Public School”. The meeting was carried out in the Tkibuli N1 public school building, Tkibuli Municipality. The specific place was selected according to the project specification. Consultation meeting details (date, time and contact information) were included in the announcement. The announcements were posted on the streets near the SP territory, as well as on the school information board and on the websites of the MDF and MoES.

The consultation aimed to inform the interested parties 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 presents at the meeting from the local government:

Giorgi Lomtadze- first deputy of Tkubuli Mayor;

Those present at the meeting from the Tkibuli N1 public school:

Vasil Kenkadze– Director of the Tkibuli N1 public school.

Giorgi Basiladze;
Diana Natroshvili;
Soso Kublashvili;
Maia Panchulidze;
Maka Didberidze;
Inga Gigineishvili;
Irma Buckhrikidze;
Irine Kordzaia;
Sophio Chanturidze;
Lili Chapidze;
Mariam Dolaberidze;
Natia Dzotsenidze;
Khatuna Lanchava;
Nana Robakidze;
Ciala Macharashvili;
Meri Basiladze;
Manana Managadze;
Nana Abuladze;
Pikria Basilaze;
Makvala Kokelidze;
Rusunda Kurasbedniani;
Dali Areshidze;
Neli Bregadze;
Petrushevskiaia Valentina;
Mariam Sikharulidze;
Ia Sopromadze;
Maka Kupatadze;
Marekhi Bochorishvili;

Representatives of MoES:

Marine Zhvania – GRM contact person

Representatives of the Municipal Development Fund of Georgia:

Salome Meparishvili - Environmental Specialist;
Nona Chichinadze – Social and Gender specialist;
David Arsenashvili – Resettlement Consultant, (GRM contact person);

Salome Meparishvili opened the meeting and presented representatives of the MDF and MoES and the meeting objectives. She briefly introduced SP and discussed in detail all the rehabilitation works planned under the SP. She also briefly introduced all the rehabilitation works: how will all the stages be executed. During the first stage the demolition works will be conducted. After will be followed the structural strengthening and MEP works. Finally fit-out and landscaping works will be executed.

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 ESMP elaborated for this SP.

She 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.

She mentioned according to the design of rehabilitation works, no tree cutting is required, excavated soil will be fully reused on site territory for yard landscaping.

Salome Meparishvili mentioned that EMP 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.

David Arsenashvili mentioned that, according to the project scale the SP doesn’t envisage land take or resettlement, as well as economic displacement (for example, for formal or informal vendors). He also mentioned that if renovation activities are to be undertaken in parallel with the teaching process, the staff of the school and the children will be temporarily moved to alternative School. The MoES will ensure all temporary arrangements for teaching and transportation of students to the alternative locations, if necessary. He 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. David provided information regarding billboards where they can find GRM contact information (phone numbers and emails), complaint boxes that will be available at every construction site and grievance forms for anonymous complaints. He distributed brochures with GRM contact information through the audience.

Nona Chichinadze presented to the audience information on the public engagement, feedback mechanisms and gender-related issues. Leaflets regarding harassment and violence were distributed among the participants. Questionnaire on Social and Gender Issues has been filled. During the public consultation, he also provided an information flyer about violence.

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 construction work will began?	Construction work begin when tender procedure will finished.
Where school inventor will go?	Before the construction works, the local resource center allocates a suitable space for the storage of the school's inventory

The participants expressed their gratitude and noted that the implementation of this SP is highly important and the priority for the pupils, teachers, parents, and local population.

Attendees expressed their positive attitude towards the project.

Photo materials are enclosed.



List of Attendees:

ტკბულის N1 საჯარო სკოლის რეკონსტრუქცია/რეაბილიტაციის პროექტი
 Reconstruction/Rehabilitation of Tkibuli N1 Public School
 (Tkibuli Municipality)

შუვედრებულ დასმურება რეგისტრაციის ფორმული
 Public Consultation Meeting

List of Attendees

#	სახელი და გვარი / Full Name	მისამართი / Address	ორგანიზაცია / Organization	საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია / Contact Information	ბეჭდვა / Signature
1	გოგიტიანი მარია	ჩუბურაძის ქ. 10	N1 საჯარო სკოლა	595 75 53 41	მ. გოგიტიანი
2	დიანა წიგნაშვილი	ქ. მუხომბე	N1 საჯარო სკოლა	595-09-66-50	მ. წიგნაშვილი
3	სოსო ავალიანი	მ. მ. მ. მ.	N1 საჯარო სკოლა	577-65-39-34	სოსო ავალიანი
4	მთა თანაშვილი	ვაჟა-ფშაველას ქ.	N1 საჯარო სკოლა	595-73-78-28	მ. თანაშვილი
5	მედი ლომიძე	ბ. რ. მ. მ.	N1 საჯარო სკოლა	595-655-651	მ. ლომიძე
6	ნინო ჯორჯიანი	ა. მ. მ. მ.	N1 საჯარო სკოლა	593-73-03-40	ნ. ჯორჯიანი
7	ნიკოლოზ ბერიძე	გ. მ. მ. მ.	N1 საჯარო სკოლა	599-96-51-59	ნიკოლოზ ბერიძე
	ვინაიდან N1 საჯარო სკოლა მ. გოგიტიანი	მ. გოგიტიანი მ. გოგიტიანი მ. გოგიტიანი	მ. გოგიტიანი მ. გოგიტიანი მ. გოგიტიანი	595 18 77 11 577 65 35 11	მ. გოგიტიანი მ. გოგიტიანი

8	სამგრო ქსოვი	ქ. გუგუთაძის სკ. 6ბარში	№1 სკოლის სკოლა	599-26-68-21	ბ. ვაჭაშვილი
9	სამგრო მანქანები	ქ. გუგუთაძის სკ. 6ბარში	№1 სკოლის სკოლა	598-28-68-07	ბ. ვაჭაშვილი
10	მშენებელი	ქ. გუგუთაძის სკ. 6ბარში	№1 სკოლის სკოლა	511-16-46-46	ბ. ვაჭაშვილი
11	სამგრო მანქანები	ქ. გუგუთაძის სკ. 6ბარში	№1 სკოლის სკოლა	577-05-02-78	ბ. ვაჭაშვილი
12	სამგრო მანქანები	ქ. გუგუთაძის სკ. 6ბარში	№1 სკოლის სკოლა	567-62-42-47	ბ. ვაჭაშვილი
13	სამგრო მანქანები	ქ. გუგუთაძის სკ. 6ბარში	№1 სკოლის სკოლა	595-22-50-98	ბ. ვაჭაშვილი
14	სამგრო მანქანები	ქ. გუგუთაძის სკ. 6ბარში	№1 სკოლის სკოლა	595-11-75-37	ბ. ვაჭაშვილი
15	სამგრო მანქანები	ქ. გუგუთაძის სკ. 6ბარში	№1 სკოლის სკოლა	595-95-05-68	ბ. ვაჭაშვილი
16	მშენებელი	ქ. გუგუთაძის სკ. 6ბარში	№1 სკოლის სკოლა	598-316-544	ბ. ვაჭაშვილი
17	მშენებელი	ქ. გუგუთაძის სკ. 6ბარში	№1 სკოლის სკოლა	551-14-56-09	ბ. ვაჭაშვილი
18	მშენებელი	ქ. გუგუთაძის სკ. 6ბარში	№1 სკოლის სკოლა	595-51-16-09	ბ. ვაჭაშვილი

The present minutes were prepared on 6 June , 2023, by the MDF representatives.