Reconstruction of Vani Archaeological Museum – Phase 3

Sub-project Environmental and Social Screening and Environmental Review

WORLD BANK FINANCED
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT 2

December, 2016
Last updated: November 2017
Environmental Screening and Classification

The sub-project (SP) envisages reconstruction of Vani Archeological Museum building, in particular, dismantling of the old museum and constructing of the new, up-to-date building.

Vani archeological museum was constructed in the 1980s. Currently, the building is in a deplorable condition. The initial museum reconstruction project envisaged rehabilitation of the existing building and construction of a new extension, which was started in 2012. However, following research conducted in 2014, it was decided to demolish the existing building and construct a new one, to meet the modern museum standards.

Completion of the museum extension together with construction of the new museum building are scheduled under the SP. The total area of the museum site is 5327 m², the area of museum building on ground will be 1010.02 m².

The following works will be completed under the SP:
- Completion of dismantling of the existing old museum building;
- Construction of the new four-story framed building with the total area of 3242.28 m², which includes additional area of new extensions.

Total area of the old building was 1435 m². The new building replicates configuration of the old one, though for improvement of the exhibition space, the new building will be 1 meter higher than the old one. In the new building, an educational space, laboratories and fund zones will be added to the museum, the exhibition space will be extended, the museum transit zone will be added, and museum shops and café will be arranged as well. The museum will be divided into the following spaces:

Exhibition space - 600.00 m²; Temporary exhibition space - 83.84 m²; Fund space - 180 m²; Research laboratory - 30 m²; Public space - 826 m²; Auditorium - 170 m²; Educational zone/library - 115 m²; Office space - 243 m²; Kitchen - 76.72 m²; Museum shop - 76 m²; Technical amenities - 555.47 m²; Terraces/balconies - 286.25 m². The museum building façade will be faced with artificial glass fiber reinforced concrete slabs. A new, semi-transparent façade will be arranged by the main entrance. The building will be roofed with galvanized sheet iron. Level zero of the building will accommodate: information counter, lavatories, cloakroom, outdoor café terrace, museum shop, two stair halls, and a glassed elevator, temporary and constant exhibition halls; the second floor will accommodate three exhibition halls; the below zero level will accommodate a cafe, museum auditorium, educational space and library, office space. The below zero level 2 - an office space for employees, room for the security service, laboratory, a space for reception of artefacts from archeological excavations. The above zero level 2 (attic) is a technical amenity, which will accommodate heating-cooling and ventilation appliances. Special ramps, elevator, lavatories will be arranged for disabled. Ramps for disabled will follow the staircase.

- Improvement of the museum yard, which includes arrangement of terraces, stairs, ramps, and a parking lot for employees (6 parking places) and visitors (3 buses, 28 cars, 2 places for disabled);
- Arrangement of the new transformer kiosk in the yard;
- Arrangement of the building security, lighting, ventilation, heating, telephone, lines and computer, Wi-Fi, fire alarm networks and systems. The building will be heated by using power;

- Arrangement of water supply-wastewater systems. Water supply to the museum will be carried out from the town Vani water supply network. Pump station will be arranged on the municipal water supply network, which will deliver water to the 50 m$^3$ capacity reservoir. From the pump station to the reservoir, the water pipe is running along Vakhtang Gorgasali Street. The reservoir will be located on the archeological site. From the reservoir, water is supplied to the museum building through the gravity pipe, which crosses the archeological site and then runs along the street. For wastewater treatment purposes, the SP envisages installation of two biological treatment units, each with capacity of 6 m$^3$/day, after treatment effluent will be discharged into the river Chishura. The sewage pipes will be installed starting at the museum building, along Vakhtang Gorgasali Street. Sewage pipes will be connected to the waste water treatment units.

(A) IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Does the subproject have a tangible impact on the environment?</th>
<th>The SP will have a modest short-term negative environmental impact and is expected to have tangible long-term positive impact on the natural and social environment.</th>
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<tr>
<td>What are the significant beneficial and adverse environmental effects of the subproject?</td>
<td>SP is expected to have positive long-term environmental and social impact through arrangement of high standard, multifunctional museum neighboring to the Cultural Heritage (CH) site and the improved touristic attraction. In the medium and long term increased tourist flows are expected to have a positive social impact through improvement of employment opportunities. Rehabilitation of Vani museum will improve infrastructure services and institutional capacity to support the development of tourism-based economy and cultural heritage circuits in Imereti region. The expected negative environmental and social impacts are likely to be short term: as a result of rehabilitation and construction works, dust and emissions from the operation of construction machinery will be increased, background noise and vibration levels will rise, generation of different types of construction waste is expected, the flow of traffic may be temporarily obstructed. As the SP is to be implemented on a CH site, there is higher than average likelihood of encountering chance-finds during</td>
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excavation works.

The risk associated with safe and secure temporary storage of museum exhibits is minimal as in 2012, before commencement of museum reconstruction works, the exhibits of Vani archeological museum were relocated to temporary storage areas. In particular, precious metal (gold, silver), bronze, glass and stone artifacts kept in Vani Treasury Chamber are currently stored in the S. Janashia Museum Precious Metal Vault. Part of them were relocated to the chemical-restoration laboratory of Otar Lortkipanidze Vani Archeological Center. The main artifacts were moved to the specially equipped temporary storage of Vani Archeological expedition base. According to the letter of the General Director of the National Museum of Georgia #01/08-1359, 18.09.2015 storage conditions of exhibits is satisfactory (see attached file).

There are still some stone architectural details and restored terracotta wine vessels remaining in the exhibition spaces and halls of the Museum. They are packed to prevent their damaging. The mentioned exhibits will be disposed temporarily in the private building on the adjacent area of the Museum (see attachment 5. Copy of the contract between the National Museum of Georgia and the owner of the building)

In the operation phase, increased tourist flows may have indirect negative environmental impacts: waste generation, vandalism, etc.

May the sub-project have any significant impact on the local communities and other affected people?

A broader social risk, which does not concern the current investment but potentially future development of the site, is an identified historical land dispute concerning the plots of eight households situated on the Vani archaeological site (see map in attachment 8). User rights to the land of the archaeological site were transferred to the Georgian National Museum under usufruct agreement signed in 2007. The households residing on the site have inhabited their plots for generations; however, they lack legal title to the land or property. Further development of the archaeological site can thus endanger welfare and tenure security of these households.

Expected positive impacts of SP include the improvement of water supply provision for the population living on archeological site, as they will be connected on museum
water supply network.

The long-term social impact of the SP will be beneficial (improvement of local population living conditions and growth of tourist flow), as the local community will be provided with a new comfortable building of museum which will cause significant improvement of the conditions for local staff (14 persons) and tourists.

Personnel’s salary is paid by the Georgian National Museum. The SP will not have an effect on personnel’s income, as their salary will be paid uninterrupted by the National Museum during the civil works within SP (the relevant letter is attached, attachment 7).

Significant social impact of rehabilitation activities, like change of local demographic structure, influx of new settlers, secondary development, and increase of AIDS risks is not expected.

Negative environmental impacts described above will be short term and limited to the construction site.

(B) MITIGATION MEASURES

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Were there any alternatives to the sub-project design considered?</th>
<th>The initial museum reconstruction project envisaged rehabilitation of the existing building. However, based on the results of the research of 2014, it was decided to demolish the existing building and construct a new one. A new museum concept and design was prepared in line with modern museum standards. According to the updated design, an educational space, laboratories and fund zones will be added to the museum, the exhibition space will be extended and chronologically arranged, the museum transit zone will be added, which creates a prerequisite for the museum to receive collections from other museums for temporary exhibitions. A public space was altered and extended; it will accommodate a museum shop and café. Travelers, whose primary purpose for visiting the state is to attend a museum the money spent on those activities can be attributed to the museums’ economic effect.</th>
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| What types of mitigation measures are proposed? | Reduction of adverse environmental impact during the rehabilitation and construction works will be possible through protecting the following key conditions: fencing the construction site and fixing the relevant signs throughout its perimeter, proper management of waste and constant monitoring, ensuring the technical functionality of machinery used during construction works, selecting less sensitive period (daytime) for construction works, If necessary, the population should be properly explained.  

Vani municipality Board (Gamgeoba) have allocated place for disposal of debris produced by the demolition works and excess soil from excavations in village Amagleba (11 km from the SP site). The letter of Vani Municipality board is attached to the ER.  

In case chance find is encountered in the course of earth works, the contractor must immediately stop any physical activity on site and inform 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.  

Water reservoir sanitary zone will be fenced to ensure secured providing of the potable water to the museum.  

Biological waste water treatment unit will be installed and maintained properly to avoid water pollution by newly arranged sewage system in the visitor center. |

| What lessons from the previous similar projects have been incorporated into the sub-project design? | The initial design of Vani archeological museum was considerably revised in terms of structural integrity and engineering safety. The SP envisages arrangement of storm water sewer and drainage systems and installation of gutters on the roof of the building, which will contribute to maintenance of the museum building and its yard. Arrangement of gutter boards on the sloped roof will ensure safety of the museum employees and visitors. The SP envisages installation of the fire extinguishing system; the evacuation plan is in place as well. The SP provides for creation of independent conveyance opportunities for disabled – special ramps will be arranged together with the elevator, lavatories, etc. the project also envisages an independent safe evacuation scheme from each level of the building. |
| Have concerned communities been involved and have their interests and knowledge been adequately taken into consideration in subproject preparation? | SP environmental review, including EMP, was discussed at the public consultation meeting on May 10, 2016. Minutes of the meeting is attached. Additional consultation meeting with people residing in proximity to the museum was held on August 8, 2016. Minutes of the meeting is attached. Households, residing on the archaeological site, have raised concerns regarding their security of tenure in a letter to MDF in the public consultation of September 2016. In November 2016, the Government established an inter-agency commission to examine the issue of historical land dispute, and discuss solutions. The current investment does not interfere with the land plots of these households; hence, no resettlement is required or envisioned as part of this SP. |
(D) CATEGORIZATION AND CONCLUSION

Based on the screening outcomes,

Subproject is classified as environmental Category

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Conclusion of the environmental screening:

1. Subproject is declined
2. Subproject is accepted

If accepted, and based on risk assessment, subproject preparation requires:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social safeguards screening information</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Is the information related to the affiliation, ownership and land use status of the sub-project site available and verifiable? <em>(The screening cannot be completed until this is available)</em></td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>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?</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>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?</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>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.)?</td>
<td>✓</td>
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</table>

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**.

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<tr>
<th>Cultural resources safeguard screening information</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Will the project require excavation near any historical, archaeological or cultural heritage site?</td>
<td>✓</td>
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If answer to question 5 is “Yes”, then **OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources** is applicable and possible chance finds must be handled in accordance with OP/BP and relevant procedures provided in the **Environmental Management Framework**.

No land take is required for SP implementation.

The land plot on which the Vani Archeological Museum-Reserve is situated is registered as the State property with specified area 5327 m². User rights belong to the Georgian National Museum based on the usufruct agreement signed in 2007.

Water reservoir will be placed on the plot one piece of which is part of the archeological site, while the other piece is a regular State property. Territory of the archeological site is registered also as the State property with unspecified area of 85,000 m² and has been transferred to the Georgian National Museum for use based on the usufruct agreement. Private houses with yards owned by local residents are situated on the territory of Vani Archeological site. All civil works will be implemented outside of residential areas. Resident of one plot will also benefit from connection to the new water supply system. As no assets or livelihood of users will be impacted, no compensation is required. An official letter was provided by the Georgian National Museum stating that the involuntary resettlement of the local population has never been planned and it is not considered currently either.

The land plot on which pump station and waste water treatment units (45 m²) will be placed, is registered as municipal property.
Environmental Review and Environmental Management Plan

1. Introduction

1.1. Background Information

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

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

The SP for the Reconstruction of Vani Archaeological Museum (Phase 3) is part of the RDP II and shall be prepared, reviewed, approved, and implemented in agreement with the requirements of the Georgian legislation and the World Bank policies applicable to the RDP II.

1.2. Institutional Framework

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

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

The Georgian National Museum is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the Vani Archaeological Museum.
1.3 Legislation and Regulations

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

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

According to OP 4.01 and the Environmental Management Framework adopted for RDP 2, the SP has been classified as B (+) category and requires preparation of Environmental Review (ER) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP), in compliance with the recommendations of Environmental Management Framework (EMF).

2. Subproject Description

The sub-project (SP) envisages reconstruction of Vani Archeological Museum building, in particular, dismantling of the old museum and constructing of the new, up-to-date building.

Vani archeological museum was constructed in the 1980s. Currently, the building is in a deplorable condition. The initial museum reconstruction project envisaged rehabilitation of the existing building and construction of a new extension, which was started in 2012. However, following research conducted in 2014, it was decided to demolish the existing building and construct a new one, to meet the modern museum standards.

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glassed elevator, temporary and constant exhibition halls; the second floor will accommodate three exhibition halls; the below zero level will accommodate a cafe, museum auditorium, educational space and library, office space. The below zero level 2 - an office space for employees, room for the security service, laboratory, a space for reception of artefacts from archeological excavations. The above zero level 2 (attic) is a technical amenity, which will accommodate heating-cooling and ventilation appliances. Special ramps, elevator, lavatories will be arranged for disabled. Ramps for disabled will follow the staircase.

- Improvement of the museum yard, which includes arrangement of terraces, stairs, ramps, and a parking lot for employees (6 parking places) and visitors (3 buses, 28 cars, 2 places for disabled);
- Arrangement of the new transformer kiosk in the yard;
- Arrangement of the building security, lighting, ventilation, heating, telephone, lines and computer, Wi-Fi, fire alarm networks and systems. The building will be heated by using power;
- Arrangement of water supply-wastewater systems. Water supply to the museum will be carried out from the town Vani water supply network. Pump station will be arranged on the municipal water supply network, which will deliver water to the 50 m³ capacity reservoir. From the pump station to the reservoir, the water pipe is running along Vakhtang Gorgasali Street. The reservoir will be located on the archeological site. From the reservoir, water is supplied to the museum building through the gravity pipe, which crosses the archeological site and then runs along the street. For wastewater treatment purposes, the SP envisages installation of two biological treatment units, each with capacity of 6 m³/day, after treatment effluent will be discharged into the river Chishura. The sewage pipes will be installed starting at the museum building, along Vakhtang Gorgasali Street. Sewage pipes will be connected to the waste water treatment units. Quality parameters of the treated wastewater will meet requirements of the "Technical regulation for discharging effluent from industrial and non-industrial facilities into surface water bodies" adopted by the Resolution #17 of the Government of Georgia of January, 2014.

3. Baseline Environmental Conditions

The Vani Archaeological Museum-Reserve was founded on April 21, 1981 as a local history museum, and was opened to the public in September 1985 during an international symposium. Since 2006, Vani Archaeological Museum-Reserve is a part of Georgian National Museum. The Vani Archeological Museum-Reserve is comprised of the Vani Ancient Settlement (Vani Archaeological site), the archaeological base and the Museum itself.

The archaeological discoveries in Vani were made in the middle of the 19th century already. The first archaeological surveys and excavations in Vani were conducted by Ekvtime Takaishvili in 1896. He also has the honor of the first scientific publications on the Vani archaeological monuments. Beginning from the 30s of the 20th century the big variety of many archaeological objects mainly dated by the 8th-1st centuries BC were accumulated during the archaeological excavations in Vani. The great architectural complexes and Temples-Sanctuaries dated by the 3rd-1st centuries BC were excavated. These great archeological discoveries have led to the recognition of the Vani Archaeological Site as the Reserve and founding a museum near the territory of the Archaeological Site.
Town Vani is located 41 km southwest from the regional capital Kutaisi. The town with the population of 4,600 (2002 est.) is an administrative center of the Municipality of Vani comprising also 43 neighboring villages (total area – 557 km²; population – 34,000, 2002 est.).

The Vani Archaeological Museum is situated on the western bank of the Sulori River at its confluence with the Rioni River. It is located on a hill bordered by two ravines and overlooks the plains through which the Rioni River flows. There are beguiling views of the Sulori River Valley with its surrounding hills and the Meskhetian Mountain Range in the background. The territory is completely altered due to the civil works implemented within the previous SPs for reconstruction of museum and building of extension. The area is bordering with residential yards and orchards.

Pump station and waste water treatment unit will be located at the beginning of Vakhtang Gorgasali street, water supply and sewage pipes will be installed along the Vakhtang Gorgasali street. At the end of the street water supply pipe will turn left and follow the road, which crosses archaeological site and connects Upper Vani with main road. Water reservoir will be arranged on the Vani Archaeological site. Private houses located along the Gorgasali Street and around of Museum will be able to connect to the water supply pipes.

4. Potential Impacts

4.1 Construction Phase

4.1.1 Social Impacts

- **General set of social issues.** Significant social impact of the rehabilitation and construction activities is not envisaged. As a result of SP implementation water supply provision for population living on archeological site will be improved, as they will be connected on museum water supply network.

- **Resettlement Issues.** SP does not imply private land acquisition and no permanent impacts are envisaged on private or leased agricultural lands and private assets or businesses. The livelihood of the person will not be affected by the civil works. Consequently, he will not be compensated.

- **Positive impact related to Job opportunities for construction workers.** Limited and temporary during construction and limited during operation.

- **Health issues related to noise, emissions, and vibration.** Limited and temporary.

- **Traffic Disruption.** Local traffic can be impacted limited and temporary by transport activities related to the SP.

- **Safety and Access.** There will be no reduced access to areas adjacent to rehabilitation and no potential hazards to vehicles and pedestrians during rehabilitation downtime.

4.1.2. Impacts on the Physical Cultural Property

The risk associated with safe and secure temporary storage of museum exhibits is minimal as in 2012, before commencement of museum reconstruction works, the exhibits of Vani archeological museum were relocated to temporary storage areas. In particular, precious metal (gold, silver), bronze, glass and stone artifacts kept in Vani Treasury Chamber are currently stored in the S. Janashia Museum...
Precious Metal Vault; part of them are relocated to the chemical-restoration laboratory of Otar Lortkipanidze Vani Archeological Center. The main artifacts were moved to the specially equipped temporary storage of Vani Archeological expedition base. According to the letter of the General Director of the National Museum of Georgia #01/08-1359, 18.09.2015 storage conditions of exhibits is satisfactory (see attached file).

There are still some stone architectural details and restored terracotta wine vessels remaining in the exhibition spaces and halls of the Museum, they are packed to prevent their damaging. The mentioned exhibits will be disposed temporarily in the private building on the adjacent area of the Museum (see attached letter from the Georgian National Museum, #01/29, 26.01.16).

The SP will be implemented on the territory and within the foundation limits of the old museum building. The chance of the new archaeological discoveries is modest as the field works and archaeological surveys have already been conducted and the surrounding area has been thoroughly studied. Nonetheless, in cases of a possible encountering with chance finds during the earth works required for the SP implementation must hold works immediately, inform the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection in writing, and activity will resume works only upon formal permission from the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation.

A potable water reservoir will be placed on the land plot which is located partially on the archeological site on the one hand, and on the area registered as the state property, on the other hand. The territory of the archeological site is registered as the State property with unspecified area of 85 000 m2 and has been transferred to the Georgian National Museum for use based on usufruct agreement. The referenced site was selected for placing of the reservoir in the 80-ies of previous century. The site is surveyed and chance of finding the artifacts is minor. In spite of the mentioned execution of earthworks is to be attended by an Archeologist and in case of archaeological findings, works will be stopped immediately and Ministry of Culture and Monuments Protection of Georgia will be informed in writing, while the works will be resumed based on official permit to be issued by National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia.

The Reservoir represents in-situ r/c structure, all four angles of which will be anchored in the rocky foundation of the hill. Along with the water inlet and outlet pipes, Reservoir possesses the flushing and overflow pipes, providing its proper operation and avoidance of water overflowing. With regard to the safety issue concerning reservoir placing on an archaeological site the National Museum of Georgia has issued respective Letter (See Annex 8).

In the operation phase, increased tourist flows may have indirect negative environmental impacts: waste generation, vandalism, etc. Aimed at proper operation of water systems, Operations & Maintenance Training (upon facility start-up and 4x seasonally during guarantee period) will be executed by works contractor, including supply of Operations Manual.
4.1.3 Environmental Impacts

**Soil Pollution**

Potential pollutants from a SP of this nature include the following (this list is not exhaustive):
- Diesel fuel, lubrication oils and hydraulic fluids, antifreeze, etc. from construction vehicles and machinery;
- Miscellaneous pollutants (e.g. cement and concrete);
- Construction wastes (packaging, stones and gravel, cement and concrete residue, wood, etc.).

**Water Pollution**

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

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

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

**Air Pollution and Noise**

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

- Noise and vibration arising from heavy machinery and vehicles;
- Air emissions (from vehicles, bulldozers, excavators etc.);
- Dust (from vehicles);
- Fumes may be a concern linked to supply and transportation of materials.
Construction Related Wastes

Inert Construction Wastes

The following types of inert and non-hazardous construction waste are anticipated to be produced from these activities:

- Inert materials generated due to the demolition of existing building and arrangement of foundation, such as soil, rock, concrete, bricks and metals.
- Contaminated soil with non-hazardous substance or objects;
- Packaging materials.

Hazardous Construction Wastes

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

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

Transport related impacts

The following impacts may have generated:

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

Topsoil losses due to topsoil stripping

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

Vegetation and Landscape

The SP does not envisage woodcutting or cutting of bushes. The SP design also does not envisage any changes of the landscape.
4.2. Operation Phase

Potential impact related to the operation of the rehabilitated museum would be the following:

- Increase of the number of tourists will result in the increased volume of waste and noise;
- The traffic will increase in adjacent area of museum, which will result in the increased level of local emissions and noise as well as traffic safety issues.

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

Positive social impact will be related to the increasing of the tourist infrastructure that will have positive effect on the local population, in terms of employment.

5. Environmental Management Plan

Based on the expected impacts on social and natural environment and on cultural heritage, Environmental Management Plan (EMP) have been developed. ER including EMP is integral part of the construction contract and implementation EMP requirements is obligatory for contractor.

The contractor is required:

1. To obtain construction materials only from licensed providers;
2. If contractor wishes to open quarries or extract material from river bed (rather than purchasing these materials from other providers), then the contractor must obtain licenses for inert material extraction;
3. If contractor wishes to operate own asphalt (rather than purchasing these materials from other providers), then the contractor must obtain an environmental permit with an established ceiling of pollutant concentrations in emissions;
4. If contractor wishes to operate own concrete plant (rather than purchasing these materials from other providers), then the contractor must prepare technical report on inventory of atmospheric air pollution stationary source and agree with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection (MoENRP);
5. Construction waste must be disposed on the nearest municipal landfill in accordance with written agreement. The records of waste disposal will be maintained as proof for proper management as designed.
6. If over 200 tons of nonhazardous waste or over 1000 tons of inert materials or any volume of hazardous waste is generated annually as a result of contractor’s activities, they shall prepare and cause the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Georgia to approve the Waste Management Plan for the Company, appoint an environmental manager, and submit an information on his/her identity to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Georgia in accordance with requirements of the “Waste Management Code”.

7. To arrange waste water treatment unit, which will ensure treatment of wastewater in compliance with the requirements of the "Technical regulation for discharging effluent from industrial and non-industrial facilities into surface water bodies" adopted by the Resolution #17 of the Government of Georgia of January, 2014.

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

GOST and SNIP norms must be adhered.
## ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Expected Negative Impact</th>
<th>Mitigation Measure</th>
<th>Responsible for implementation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pre-Construction Phase</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| General Conditions | Incompliance to Georgian Law and World Bank requirements | The following permits/licenses and agreements should be obtained by the works contractor and submitted to the MDF:  
- Agreement for disposal (stockpiling) of excessive soil  
- Licenses for inert material extraction  
- Environmental Impact Permit for asphalt production  
- Permits for production of such construction materials that belong to the activity subject to ecological examination  
- Technical report on inventory of atmospheric air pollution stationary source and agree with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection (MoENRP)  
- Agreement on household and construction waste disposal on the nearest landfills. | Construction contractor |
| Notification of the local community on upcoming activities | Incompliance to Georgian Law and World Bank requirements | The contractor shall place informational banner on the construction site. Information about the contact persons in the MDF, works supervisor company and local municipality administration to whom people can apply with the complaints on environmental and social issues shall be placed on the banner. The banner must be made by weather resistant material. Inscriptions on the Informational banner should be in Georgian and English languages. | Construction contractor |
| Arrangements for implementation of environmental measures | Incompliance to Georgian Law and World Bank requirements  
Significant environmental and social impacts | - Appointing a person responsible for protection of social and natural environment and EMP implementation  
- Training of workers regarding social and environmental protection measures to be implemented  
- Delivery of supplies required for implementation of planned mitigation measures | Construction contractor |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Expected Negative Impact</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Construction Phase</strong></td>
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</table>
| Construction works, including: | Deterioration of ambient air | – All vehicles shall be maintained so that their emissions do not cause nuisance to workers or local people. All vehicles shall be checked and repaired in case of need to eliminate increased level of noise due to damaged parts;  
– Regular maintenance of diesel engines shall be undertaken to ensure that emissions are minimized, for example by cleaning fuel injectors. All plant used on site shall be regularly maintained so as to be in good working order at all times to minimize potentially polluting exhaust emissions;  
– Vehicle refueling shall be undertaken so as to avoid fugitive emissions of volatile organic compounds through the use of fuel nozzles and pumps and enclosed tanks (no open containers will be used to stored fuel);  
– Materials transported to site shall be covered/wetted down to reduce dust. The construction site shall be watered as appropriate. Protective equipment shall be provided to workers as necessary;  
– During demolition works destruction dust shall be suppressed by ongoing water spraying and/or installing dust screen enclosures at site;  
– The surrounding environment (sidewalks, roads) shall be kept free of debris to minimize dust;  
– earth works shall be suspended during strong winds;  
– Construction materials and storage piles shall be covered;  
– Stripped soil/excavated ground shall be stockpiled properly;  
– There shall be no open burning of construction/waste material at the site; | Construction contractor |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− There shall be no excessive idling of construction vehicles at sites;</td>
<td>− The SP territory shall be reinstatement immediately after finalizing of construction works.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Propagation of noise and vibration</td>
<td>− The maximum speed shall be restricted in residential areas to the safety level during the pass of the trucks;</td>
<td>− Proper technical control and maintenance practices of the machinery shall be applied;</td>
<td>Construction contractor</td>
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<td>− Activities shall be limited to daylight working hours;</td>
<td>− Activities shall be limited to daylight working hours;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>− No-load operations of the vehicles and heavy machinery are not allowed. Proper mufflers will be used on machinery;</td>
<td>− No-load operations of the vehicles and heavy machinery are not allowed. Proper mufflers will be used on machinery;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− Ensure that machinery is in good technical condition.</td>
<td>− Ensure that machinery is in good technical condition.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Damage of soil</td>
<td>− Demarcation of construction sites’ boundaries and access roads before construction works are launched;</td>
<td>− Adherence to demarcated work site boundaries during operations;</td>
<td>Construction contractor</td>
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<td></td>
<td>− Adherence to demarcated work site boundaries during operations;</td>
<td>− Stripping of topsoil from work sites (whenever possible) before starting of earthworks and stockpiling for subsequent reinstatement, in compliance with the Technical Regulations on Stripping, Stockpiling, Use and Reinstatement of Topsoil (2014);</td>
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<td></td>
<td>− Topsoil shall be stored in stockpiles, no more than 2m high with side slopes at a maximum angle of 45°. The following shall also be taken into consideration:</td>
<td>− Topsoil shall be stored in stockpiles, no more than 2m high with side slopes at a maximum angle of 45°. The following shall also be taken into consideration:</td>
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<td>• Dedicated storage locations shall be used that prevents the stockpiles being compacted by vehicle movements or contaminated by other materials;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Topsoil shall be segregated from subsoil stockpiles;</td>
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<td>• No material shall be stored where there is a potential for flooding;</td>
<td>• No storage at less than 25m from river/streams, subject to the site-specific topography;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Topsoil stripping during heavy rains will not be allowed;</td>
<td>• Stored topsoil shall be used for reinstatement and landscaping of the SP area immediately after completion of construction works. As appropriate, this may include leveling of ground surface, reinstatement of topsoil and measures to facilitate natural recovery of vegetation; Topsoil from the sites, which will not be reinstated to the initial conditions shall be distributed carefully on the surrounding area;</td>
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<td>• In the event that the stockpiles experience significant erosion the contractor will be required to implement corrective action, such as installing erosion matting over the stockpiles if further surface compaction and/or topsoil seeding fails. The Contractor shall protect the stockpiles from flooding and run-off by placing berms or equivalent around the outside where necessary;</td>
<td>• Subsoil shall be stored in stockpiles, no more than 3m high with side slopes at a maximum angle of 60°; dedicated storage locations shall be used that prevents the stockpiles being compacted by vehicle movements or contaminated by other materials; subsoil shall be segregated from topsoil stockpiles.</td>
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<td>Activity</td>
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<td>Water and soil pollution</td>
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<td>− Provision of staff with toilets and bathrooms, and centralized discharge of generated wastewater in the sewer systems if possible or install temporary structures;</td>
<td>Construction contractor</td>
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<td>− Ensuring that machinery are well maintained;</td>
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<td>− Refueling of machinery using respectively equipped refueling trucks, and using of drip trays during refueling operations;</td>
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<td>− Refueling and maintenance of machinery only at a specially devoted site, where topsoil is tripped and grovel layer is arranged; lubricants, fuel and solvents shall be stored exclusively in the designated sites; No fuel, lubricants and solvents storage or refueling of vehicles or equipment will be allowed near the cultural heritage site;</td>
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<td>− Ensuring that construction materials are appropriately stockpiled and stored in the specially designated and temporarily constructed storage facilities;</td>
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<td>− Temporarily storage on site of all hazardous or toxic substances shall be in safe containers labeled with details of composition, properties and handling information; Spill containment materials (sorbents, sand, sawing, chips etc.) should be available on construction site;</td>
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<td>− Ensure that all spills are cleaned up immediately, and contaminated soil is respectively disposed off;</td>
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<td>− Wet cement and/or concrete will not be allowed to enter any watercourse, pond or ditch.</td>
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<td>− Cleaning up of the entire SP territory from construction waste as soon as the construction works are finalized.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pollution of environment by solid and liquid wastes</td>
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<td>- Burning of waste is prohibited; &lt;br&gt; - Paints with toxic ingredients or solvents or lead-based paints shall not be used. &lt;br&gt; - Different types of waste (construction, hazardous, household) shall be collected separately; special sites shall be designated for waste accumulation and pollution prevention measures shall be applied there; &lt;br&gt; - Construction inert waste and excess soil should be disposed on territory allocated by the Vani Municipality Gamgeoba (see attachment 9); &lt;br&gt; - Temporarily storage of all hazardous or toxic substances shall be in safe containers labelled with details of composition, properties and handling information; Uncontrolled storage of hazardous wastes on the construction area is prohibited; the containers of hazardous substances shall be placed in an leak-proof container to prevent spillage and leaching; shall be handed over to a permitted waste management company, on a contractual basis; &lt;br&gt; - Any construction or municipal wastes produced during construction stage should remove from the site area frequently; &lt;br&gt; - Agreements on the disposal of waste shall be obtained prior disposal is undertaken; &lt;br&gt; - Upon completion of washing and disinfection of pipes and reservoirs the disinfection solution will be neutralized by the contractor prior to release to the environment – to avoid damage to terrestrial or aquatic organisms. In the case of disinfection via chlorination this is achieved by application of a reducing agent, such as sodium bisulfate to achieve de-</td>
<td>Construction contractor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chlorination</td>
<td>chlorination. The reducing agent, in turn, must be applied by the contractor at the precise dosage to neutralize the disinfectant – but no more, since reducing agent residuals are also detrimental to aquatic ecosystems.</td>
<td>Impact on traffic flow – Impose speed limitation to the SP machinery; – Ensure that SP machinery move using only pre-determined routes; – The frequency of machinery movement shall be restricted.</td>
<td>Construction contractor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and safety risks for local community</td>
<td>Construction site shall be properly secured and construction related traffic regulated. This includes but is not limited to: Installation of the signposting, warning signs, barriers and traffic diversions: signs shall be clearly visible and the public warned of all potential hazards; Construction site and all trenches shall be fenced and properly secured to prevent unauthorized access (especially of children); Appropriate lighting should be provided; Adjustment of working hours to local traffic patterns, e.g. avoiding major transport activities during rush hours or times of livestock movement; Imposing of speed limitation to SP machinery Ensuring that SP machinery move using only pre-determined routes</td>
<td>Health and safety risks for local community – Construction site shall be properly secured and construction related traffic regulated. This includes but is not limited to:</td>
<td>Construction contractor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Damage to private property</td>
<td>Ensuring that sub-project machinery move using only pre-determined routes; Imposing of speed limitation to the sub-project machinery; Incurred losses shall be fully compensated by the contractor.</td>
<td>Damage to private property – Ensuring that sub-project machinery move using only pre-determined routes; – Imposing of speed limitation to the sub-project machinery; – Incurred losses shall be fully compensated by the contractor.</td>
<td>Construction contractor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conflicts with local population or other</td>
<td>− Meeting with local population (if required)</td>
<td>− Meeting with local population (if required)</td>
<td>Construction contractor</td>
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<tr>
<td>affects people</td>
<td>− Reception and addressing of complaints/grievances</td>
<td>− Reception and addressing of complaints/grievances</td>
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<td></td>
<td>− Where the construction is close to private or privately used plots - the state of the assets (fences, trees, crops, structures, etc.) shall be documented before and after construction</td>
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<td></td>
<td>− Any accidental or required damage must be restoring by contractor.</td>
<td>− Any accidental or required damage must be restoring by contractor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Occupational health and safety risks</td>
<td>− Informing of the SP labor about potential health and safety risks, and instructing them regarding safety measures to be adhered (before launching construction works and during civil works)</td>
<td>− Informing of the SP labor about potential health and safety risks, and instructing them regarding safety measures to be adhered (before launching construction works and during civil works)</td>
<td>Construction contractor</td>
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<td>− Ensuring that required personal protection equipment (e.g. helmets, gloves, etc.) is supplied and used by workers as appropriate</td>
<td>− Ensuring that required personal protection equipment (e.g. helmets, gloves, etc.) is supplied and used by workers as appropriate</td>
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<td></td>
<td>− Ensure safety of machinery operations</td>
<td>− Ensure safety of machinery operations</td>
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<td></td>
<td>− Provision of safety signs for high risk zones</td>
<td>− Provision of safety signs for high risk zones</td>
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<td></td>
<td>− Implementation of measures recommended for air protection and noise abatement</td>
<td>− Implementation of measures recommended for air protection and noise abatement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Impact on cultural heritage</td>
<td>− Suspension of construction operations if archeological objects or artefacts are discovered during earth works, informing MDF and Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection about the chance finding and resume works only after respective permission is issued;</td>
<td>− Suspension of construction operations if archeological objects or artefacts are discovered during earth works, informing MDF and Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection about the chance finding and resume works only after respective permission is issued;</td>
<td>MDF, Construction contractor</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− Cleaning up and reinstatement of the SP area immediately after the construction works are completed</td>
<td>− Cleaning up and reinstatement of the SP area immediately after the construction works are completed.</td>
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<td>Activity</td>
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</table>
| Operation of the Museum        | Damage of archaeological site due to faulty work of reservoir                              | − Water supply system including reservoir should be maintained in good technical condition. Operations & Maintenance Training (upon facility start-up and 4x seasonally during guarantee period) will be executed by works contractor, including supply of Operations Manual and preparation of Training Program (Summary Report). | Museum Administration  
Vani Municipal Authority                                                                                                                                  |
| Pollution of environment with solid waste and waste water |                                                                                           | − Installation of waste bins;  
− Regularly deliver solid waste from the site to the municipal landfill, on the basis of a contract made with the municipal waste management company;  
− Burning of waste should not be practiced;  
− Sewage collector systems and biological wastewater treatment facility should be maintained in good technical condition. Operations & Maintenance Training (upon facility start-up and 4x seasonally during guarantee period) will be executed by works contractor, including supply of Operations Manual and preparation of Training Program (Summary Report). | MDF and works contractor                                      |
6. Monitoring

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

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

7. Remedies for EMP Violation

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

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

8. Costs of Implementation

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

9. Grievance redress mechanism

Appropriate grievance redress mechanism was established to solve grievances of Project-Affected People, as required. Vani Archeological museum has assigned a responsible person – Omar Gabunia, Manager of Vani Archeological museum reserve (Tel: 577500596) to receive, review and react to the APs grievances. The contact person from the MDF is Nutsa Gumberidze (Tel: +995 598 88 20 19, feedback@mdf.org.ge)

If the grievance will not be 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 was addressed. During public consultations, the local population will be informed about the grievance redress issues and received information about contact persons.
## MONITORING MANAGEMENT PLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>What (Is the parameter to be monitored?)</th>
<th>Where (Is the parameter to be monitored?)</th>
<th>How (Is the parameter to be monitored?)</th>
<th>When (Define the frequency / or continuous?)</th>
<th>Why (Is the parameter being monitored?)</th>
<th>Who (Is responsible for monitoring?)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONSTRUCTION PHASE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction activities</td>
<td>State of the SP area adjacent private or privately used plots and property</td>
<td>Private or privately used plots and property adjacent to the SP area</td>
<td>Inspection</td>
<td>During the arrangement of water and sewage systems</td>
<td>To avoid any damage to private or privately used plots and property</td>
<td>MDF, Construction supervisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply with construction materials</td>
<td>Purchase of construction materials from the officially registered suppliers</td>
<td>In the supplier’s office or warehouse</td>
<td>Verification of documents</td>
<td>During conclusion of the supply contracts</td>
<td>To ensure technical reliability and safety of infrastructure</td>
<td>MDF, Construction supervisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation of construction materials and waste</td>
<td>Technical condition of vehicles and machinery</td>
<td>Construction site</td>
<td>Inspection</td>
<td>Unannounced inspections during work hours and beyond</td>
<td>Limit pollution of soil and air from emissions; Limit nuisance to local communities from noise and vibration; Minimize traffic disruption.</td>
<td>MDF, Construction supervisor, Traffic Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement of construction machinery</td>
<td>Confinement and protection of truck loads with lining</td>
<td>Respect of the established hours and routes of transportation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earthworks</td>
<td>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;</td>
<td>Construction site</td>
<td>Inspection Permanent oversight by archaeologists</td>
<td>In the course of earthworks</td>
<td>Prevent pollution of the construction site and its surroundings with construction waste; Prevent damage and loss of physical cultural resources</td>
<td>MDF, Construction supervisor, Georgian National Museum, NACHP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
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<td>Where</td>
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<td>Sourcing of inert material</td>
<td>Purchase of material from the existing suppliers if feasible;</td>
<td>Borrowing areas</td>
<td>Inspection of documents</td>
<td>In the course of material extraction</td>
<td>Limiting erosion of slopes and degradation of ecosystems and landscapes; Limiting erosion of river banks, water pollution with suspended particles and disruption of aquatic life.</td>
<td>MDF, Construction supervisor</td>
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<td>Obtaining of extraction license by the works contract and strict</td>
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<td>Inspection of works</td>
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<td>compliance with the license conditions;</td>
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<td>Terracing of the borrow area, backfilling to the exploited areas of</td>
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<td>the borrow site, and landscape harmonization;</td>
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<td>Excavation of river gravel and sand from outside of the water stream,</td>
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<td>arrangement of protective barriers of gravel between excavation area</td>
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<td>and the water stream, and no entry of machinery into the water stream.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Generation of construction waste</td>
<td>Temporary storage of construction waste in especially allocated areas;</td>
<td>Construction site; Waste disposal site</td>
<td>Inspection</td>
<td>Periodically during construction and upon complaints</td>
<td>Prevent pollution of the construction site and nearby area with solid waste</td>
<td>MDF, Construction supervisor</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Timely disposal of waste to the formally designated locations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
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<td>How (Is the parameter to be monitored?)</td>
<td>When (Define the frequency / or continuous?)</td>
<td>Why (Is the parameter being monitored?)</td>
<td>Who (Is responsible for monitoring?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic disruption and limitation of pedestrian access</td>
<td>Installation of traffic limitation/diversion signage; Storage of construction materials and temporary placement of construction waste in a way preventing congestion of access roads</td>
<td>At and around the construction site</td>
<td>Inspection</td>
<td>In the course of construction works</td>
<td>Prevent traffic accidents; Limit nuisance to local residents</td>
<td>MDF, Construction supervisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers’ health and safety</td>
<td>Provision of uniforms and safety gear to workers; Informing of workers and personnel on the personal safety rules and instructions for operating machinery/equipment, and strict compliance with these rules/instructions</td>
<td>Construction site</td>
<td>Inspection</td>
<td>Unannounced inspections in the course of work</td>
<td>Limit occurrence of on-the-job accidents and emergencies</td>
<td>MDF, Construction supervisor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OPERATION PHASE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>What (Is the parameter to be monitored?)</th>
<th>Where (Is the parameter to be monitored?)</th>
<th>How (Is the parameter to be monitored?)</th>
<th>When (Define the frequency / or continuous?)</th>
<th>Why (Is the parameter being monitored?)</th>
<th>Who (Is responsible for monitoring?)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management of the solid waste</td>
<td>Trash binds provided on site and arrangement in place for timely regular out-transporting of waste</td>
<td>Rehabilitated facilities</td>
<td>Inspection</td>
<td>During operation of facilities</td>
<td>Prevent littering of the site and area around it</td>
<td>Museum Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance and protection of the Site after the rehabilitation</td>
<td>No unauthorized construction and no informal land use in the vicinity of the museum site</td>
<td>Rehabilitated facilities</td>
<td>Inspection</td>
<td>During operation of facilities</td>
<td>Prevent loss of the historical and aesthetic values of the site and surrounding area</td>
<td>Museum Administration, Vani Municipality Authorities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>What (Is the parameter to be monitored?)</td>
<td>Where (Is the parameter to be monitored?)</td>
<td>How</td>
<td>When (Define the frequency / or continuous?)</td>
<td>Why (Is the parameter being monitored?)</td>
<td>Who (Is responsible for monitoring?)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servicing of water supply scheme and sewage treatment unit</td>
<td>Water supply scheme does not leak and water supply uninterrupted Sewage treatment block operate smoothly</td>
<td>Rehabilitated facilities</td>
<td>Inspection</td>
<td>During operation of facilities Prevent water loss and water logging of the site Prevent pollution of surface and ground water with untreated sewage</td>
<td></td>
<td>Museum Administration, Vani Municipality Authorities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Attachment 1. Ortho-photo, pictures and cadastral information of the site
Ortho-photo of the Vani Archeological Museum-Reserve

Ortho-photo of the land plot on which pump station and wastewater treatment units will be located
Ortho-photo of the land plot where water reservoir will be placed
Attachment 2: Cadastral Information

Cadastral information of the Vani Archeological Museum-Reserve
Cadastral information of the land plot on which pump station and wastewater treatment units will be located.
N.01/08-1359
18.09.2015

საქართველოში ხელოვნების სამსახურის გამოფენაში დაფიქსირებული ინფორმაცია გამოყოფილია მუზეუმის მომღერით, რათა თავისუფლად ითვალისწინოთ.

მაგალითი თავისი.

ეძღვნეთ შეთქმული თანხმობით საქართველოში ხელოვნების უფლების შერჩევით.

მაგალითი თავისი.

ადგილი, ქვეპიროვანი დღესთან დაკავშირებული.

დაწყება: 2 გ. დ.

Attachment 3: Letters of the Georgia National Museum on the condition of exhibits storage
საქართველოს ქვეყნის შეჯამების
ადმინისტრაციული დონის
მიმღები
გაუმჯობესების მიზანები

გულისხმობით გამჭვირვალებით
იგივე გადაუხედებაclusions

კოლექციების შექმნისა და რეჟიმის გაუმჯობესების
გაუმჯობესების წყლის საერთო

ბრძოლის შედეგი

თანახმატებით ბრძანები

ფაქტი 3299  (10.09.2015)  რეგულაციის თანახმატები გამჭვირვალე დონის გაუმჯობესებით ინსტიტუტის პირველი ქალაქის თანახმატები შექმნილია.

განი აღჭურვილობა შექმნის მწვერვალების ფაქტიზ მოქალაქეების შორის განშენობაზე სიდიდიდით ორნების გაუმჯობესებით შექმნილია.

შესრულდა ერთი 30 გამჭირვალი

საქართველოს შეჯამები იმპერიული კოლექტიური გაუმჯობესების თანახმატები შექმნილი იყო.

გამოჩნდა რომ საქართველოს სიძვირე შექმნილია გაუმჯობესებით.

დასრულიყო რომ იმპერიული

კოლექტიური გაუმჯობესები შექმნილი იყო.

გამოჩნდა რომ შექმნილი იყო.

ინსტიტუტის გაუმჯობესები.

თანახმატები გამართლდნენ.

• ბრძოლის შექმნა ფაქტიზ მოქალაქე ფაქტიზ მიმღების

თანახმატები (იგივე, ფაქტიზ, ინსტიტუტ, რომლის გამჭირვალი (437 გამ.)
რომლიანი არჩევის გამოყოფა ს. ჯაბაძის სახელის მუხლის ორიგინალი ლიტერატურის ხარჯამ;

• არჩევანი, ეკრიტაჟი, მახასიათებელი და რეკომენდაციები ფორმულირდება და გამოქვეყნდება (902 გრამატა) – ხისგარეშედან, როლის მიხედვით გამოყოფა თანამედროვე ინფორმაციის ყმინისთვის ხარჯამ-ხისგარეშე ლიტერატურის ხარჯამ;

• წიგნი, არჩევანი, ეკრიტაჟი და რეკომენდაციები გამოქვეყნდება და ხისგარეშედან, როლის მიხედვით გ. ჯაბაძის მუხლის 300 გრამატა;

• მუხლის ხაიგრაფიული გამოშვება და პროდანდობა ჩვენი არჩევლისწილების გამოყოფა და ხისგარეშედან ინფორმაცია, როლის მიხედვით ლიტერატურის ხარჯამ. თანამედროვე უკავშირება ლიტერატურის ხარჯამ;

• განახლება, ანონსის სახელი გამოქვეყნდება ჩვენი არჩევლისწილების გამოყოფის მახასიათებელი, ხ. ჯ. რ. თარიღი.

მიხედვება, გ. ჯაბაძე ჩ. ჭაბიძე
ე. ჯ. ჯაბაძე ე. ა. თ. თიაშვილი
Attachment 4: Contract between the National museum and building owner on storage of museum exhibits
6.3. მარილაძის ეთნო აქცია
6.3.1. მოსახერხებლო ქვეყნული მომართულის ქონების ანაზღაურები ქალაქის გაერთიანების და სახალხო გაერთიანების გაერთიანების
6.3.2. მოსახერხებლო ქვეყნული მომართულის ქონების ანაზღაურები ქალაქის გაერთიანების და სახალხო გაერთია
6.4. მარილაძის ფაილლობა:
6.4.1. ქალაქის გაერთიანების გაერთიანების მომართულის ქონების ანაზღაურები ქალაქის გაერთიანების და სახალხო გაერთია
6.4.2. ქალაქის მომართულის ქონების ანაზღაურები ქალაქის გაერთიანების და სახალხო გაერთია
6.4.3. ქალაქის მომართულის ქონების ანაზღაურები ქალაქის გაერთიანების და სახალხო გაერთია
6.4.4. ქალაქის მომართულის ქონების ანაზღაურები ქალაქის გაერთიანების და სახალხო გაერთია
7. სამხრეთ ქალაქის გაერთიანების გაერთიანების გაერთიანების გაერთიანების გაერთიანების გაერთიანების გაერთიანების გაერთიანების გაერთიანების გაერთიანების გაერთიანების გაერთიან გაერთია
7.1. მარილაძის აქტივობის მიხედვით გაერთიანების გაერთიანების გაერთიანების გაერთიანების გაერთია გაერთია
7.2. ქალაქის გაერთიანების გაერთიანების გაერთია გაერთია გაერთია გაერთია გაერთია გაერთია გაერთია გაერთია გაერთი გაერთი გაერთი გაერთი გაერთი გაერთი გაერთი გაერთი გაერთ
7.3. ქალაქის გაერთია ქალაქის გაერთია გაერთი გაერთი გაერთი გაერთი გაერთი გაერთი გაერთი გაერთი გაერთი გაერთი გაერთი გაერთი გაერთ
7.4. ქალაქის გაერთია ქალაქის გაერთია ქალაქის გაერთია გაერთი გაერთი გაერთი გაერთი გაერთი გაერთი გაერთი გაერთი გაერთი გაერთი გაერთ
7.5. ქალაქის გაერთია ქალაქის გაერთი ქალაქის გაერთი ქალაქის გაერთი ქალაქის გაერთი ქალაქის გაერთი ქალაქის გაერთი ქალაქის გაერთი ქალაქის გაერთი ქალაქის გაერთი ქალაქის გაერთი ქალაქის გაერთი ქალაქის გაერთი ქალაქის გაერთ
8. ქალაქის გაერთი ქალაქის გაერთი ქალაქის გაერთი ქალაქის გაერთი ქალაქის გაერთი ქალაქის გაერთი ქალაქის გაერთი ქალაქის გაერთი ქალაქის გაერთი ქალაქის გაერთი ქალაქის გაერთი ქალაქის გაერთი ქალაქის გაერთი ქალაქის გაერთი ქალაქის გაერთი ქალაქ
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<th>თარიღი წარმოდგენილობის ღიანი</th>
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<td>ბაზა (ფურცელი №07:1-74-543)</td>
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<td>ჯარიმუტეინ (ქუჩა № 07:1-73-930)</td>
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<td>სტატისტიკა, ინჟინერული გარემოება, შენობა №07:1-82</td>
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<td>ჯარიმუტეინ (ქუჩა № 07:1-75:417)</td>
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<td>საერთაშორისო უდიდესი შენობა №07:1-73-951</td>
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<td>მაკერწყლის შენობა</td>
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Attachment 5: Letter of the Georgia National Museum on preserving salaries of Vani Museum staff
Translation of the Letter of the Georgia National Museum on preserving salaries of Vani Museum staff

Letter

#01/08-1382 23.09.2015

To: Tornike Toradze

First Deputy Executive Director of the Municipal Development Fund of Georgia

Dear Mr. Toradze,

Referring to your letter #3299.10.09.2015, by which you have requested information on operation of the Vani Archeological Museum, we would like to additionally inform you and confirm that in course of and following museum reconstruction works, each member of museum staff (14 employees) had their work places and salaries preserved. During this period, they have been fulfilling their professional obligations.

Yours sincerely,

Davit Lortkipanidze

General Director,

Corresponding Member of Academy of Sciences
Attachment 6. Map of privately used (numbered on second map) land plots on Vani Archeological Site
Attachment 7: Letter from the Vani municipality Gangeoba on disposal of the inert waste

GEORGIA
VANI MUNICIPALITY BOARD

N 20/422
05/04/2016

საქართველოს მუნიციპალიტეტის გარანთობის დეპარტამენტის ადმინისტრაციული დოკუმენტები გარემოვნობით

გადაწერა, რომ ვანის მუნიციპალიტეტის გარანთობის დეპარტამენტის ფუნქციონირების ღირებულების ფარგლებში სამარცხლო თბილისელი და საზოგადო მარადის განთავსება შეიძლება შავთავაზოვანი მარადისათვის აღდგენის ვერდანხევები იზრდებოდეს. (შექვება მოხდებოდა 11 ქ.)

გარდა კონრადის ხელმძღვანელის პოზიციაში რეგიონული ფუნქციები გამოხვლების დროს და საზოგადო მარადის განთავსების ფარგლებში და პროფესიული პროცესში.

პროფესიული, შეზღუდული ურბანიზაციის საგანგებო მახლობლად განვიხილავთ შემთხვევაში მთავარი საკითხები. ამისთვის გადაწერა, რომ აღდგენის მონაწილე სტრუქტურების

გარემოვნობით
On 13:00 of May 10, 2016 in the building of Vani Municipality Gamgeoba (Address: #65 Tavisupleba Street, Vani), public consultation meetings were held on natural and social environmental management plan prepared for the Sub-Project of “Reconstruction of Vani Archeological Museum – phase 3”.

The meeting aimed at keeping local population abreast of sub-project related planned activities, the expected negative impact on the natural and social environment and the ways and means of preventing them.

Those present at the meeting:


**Representatives of Vani Archeological Museum:** Omar Gabunia, Manana Vashakmadze, Lamara Abramidze, Mariam Darsalia, Sopio Ramishvili,

**Representatives of the Municipal Development Fund of Georgia:**

Ana Rukhadze–Environmental Safety Specialist

Niniko Isakadze - Environmental Safety Specialist

Nona Chichinadze – Social and Gender Specialist

The meeting was opened by Nona Chichinadze, she informed the public of the Municipal Development Fund of Georgia and objectives of the meeting.

Ana Rukhadze updated the public on the sub-projects ongoing and planned under Regional and Municipal Development Project II (Imereti) and the works planned under the Vani Archeological Museum Reconstruction SP. Ana Rukhadze presented to the audience a Natural and Social Environmental Management Plan prepared for the Sub-Project. She explained to the public social
and environmental screening procedures applied for the WB funded SPs and environmental and social requirements of the presented SP. She discussed works planned under the Sub-project, social and environmental impacts expected as a result the SP activities and measures for mitigation or prevention of anticipated adverse impacts of the SP. She also emphasized that according to the Georgian legislation, the SP works do not require environmental permit and/or any type of endorsement by the MoEPNR, therefore for ensuring environmental and social safety of the SP, it will be implemented in accordance with the WB safeguards policy and OM prepared for the Regional Development Project.

Ana Rukhadze reviewed the contents and structure of the ER document, including the EMP. She noted that the EMP forms integral part of the contract made with the civil works contractor and that the contractor is responsible for performance of mitigation measures envisaged under the EMP and protection of social and natural environment. She also discussed the SP environmental monitoring and respective reporting procedures and the parties responsible for conducting these procedures.

Ana Rukhadze informed the participants of the contact persons to be communicated by the population in case of existence of any complaints concerning environmental or social issues.

Nona Chichinadze presented to the audience information on social accountability of the Municipality, on grievance redress mechanism, public engagement and gender related issues.

After the presentation, the audience was given a possibility to express their opinions and/or participate in Q&A session concerning presented issues, they posed the following questions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions and Remarks</th>
<th>Answers and Comments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How much time will be needed for the sub-project implementation?</td>
<td>16 months is expected duration of the sub-project implementation, certain time will be needed for tender procedures and execution of the respective contract.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Does the project envisage rehabilitation of the archeological museum access road, which is in a poor state? In course of construction works, more damage may be incurred to the road as a result of operation of heavy vehicles and machinery. Museum access road rehabilitation is important for the local population as well as for the visitors.</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of the museum access road is not envisaged under the project. Though, additional financing under RDP II provides for rehabilitation of the museum access road after completion of museum reconstruction works. The road rehabilitation project should be prepared by the Municipality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shall potable water be provided to the inhabitants of Giorgradze street First Lane, which is directly bordering on the museum territory?</td>
<td>The sub-project envisages arrangement of 50 m$^3$ capacity water reservoir in place of the old depreciated one, for supplying water to the museum building and 15 households residing around it. Under the sub-project, those residing from the reservoir up to the museum building will be connected to the water pipeline. The rest of the population will be able to connect to the water supply system at the operation stage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the end of the meeting the audience expressed their positive attitude towards the project and their wish for timely completion of works.

Photo material and copy of meeting participants’ registration list are hereby enclosed.

Minutes prepared by Ana Rukhadze, MDF Environmental Safety Specialist.

May 10, 2016
Participants’ Registration list:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Surname, First name, Middle name</th>
<th>Occupation/Position</th>
<th>Phone, Email</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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Regional Development Project 2 (RDP 2)

Reconstruction of Vani Archaeological Museum - Phase 3

Public Consultation Meeting with Lortkipanidze Street residents in Town Vani

At 14:00 p.m. of August 8th, 2016 there was conducted the meeting with Lortkipanidze Street residents in the yard of Vani Museum-Reserve Archaeological Base. The objective of the meeting was conducting of additional consultations with regard to the works scheduled within Vani Archeological Museum Reconstruction SP.

Meeting attendants:

Representatives of Lortkipanidze street residents of Town Vani:

1. Gia Akhvlediani (#23 Lortkipanidze St., 5 99 63 27 85);
2. Lia Akhvlediani (#23 Lortkipanidze St.);
3. Marina Gabunia (# 42 Lortkipanidze St.),
4. Revaz Akhvlediani (#25 Lortkipanidze St.);
5. Tina Chakhunashvili (# 40 Lortkipanidze St.);
6. Oleg Gabunia (# 42 Lortkipanidze St.);
7. Giorgi Kajaia (#40 Lortipanidze St.);
8. Archil Akhvlediani (#25 Lortkipanidze St.);
9. Malvina Kaladze (# 29 Lortkipanidze St.),
10. Tsabadze Zurabi (# 27 Lortkipanidze St.);
11. Giorgi Gabunia (# 42 Lortkipanidze St.);
12. Akhvlediani Maia (# 40 Lortkipanidze St.);
13. Father Andria (Gocha Paichidze), Head of Village Tobanieri Church (#29 Lortkipanidze St.).

Omar Gabunia - Director of Vani Archeological Museum

WB representatives: Vano Vashakmadze, Davit Jijelava, Davit Dekanosidze

MDF representatives:

Giorgi Mikeldaze – Program Coordinator;
Ana Rukhadze – Environmental Safety Specialist;
Nestor Chkheidze – Resettlement Specialist.

Giorgi Mikeldaze explained to the attendants of the meeting that the works scheduled under the sub-project, in particular, reconstruction of the Museum building as well as arrangement of water supply and sewage systems would not refer to either houses or yards of Lortkipanidze Street residents. In order to potable water be supplied to the Museum there has been planned the storage reservoir to be arranged at the archeological site, whilst the inlet pipes and the ones coming of the storage reservoir will be placed partially in the yard of Tristan Kaladze, who at his
turn has already provided consent in writing. The storage reservoir is considered for such quantity of water, which is sufficient for water supply to be provided to Lortkipanidze street residents, what is also stipulated under SP.

Lortkipanidze street residents noted that the main problem for them was registration of the land plots, on which their yards and houses were located. The referenced land plots as of today are state owned. As per the population, National Museum intends the Archeological Site to be registered as the one to be owned by Museum, although they had been living here for many years already. Hence, they request the meeting to be conducted with the representatives of the National Museum in order the ownership issue of the land plots to be clarified.

Vano Vashakmadze provided meeting participants with the information on concept of Imereti Regional Development Project, explaining at that the sub-projects had been scheduled in such a manner that the ownership issue of the population residing at Archeological Site not to be concerned. Moreover, implementation of the sub-project will increase considerably attraction of Vani Museum-Reserve from tourist standpoint, what in its turn will give the local residents the opportunity to receive additional incomes by means of proposing various services to tourists. Vano Vashakhmadze stated that availability of population on this site represents the factor to assist to tourist attraction increase to this site.

The population noted that they are already informed about these issues and they understand that the works scheduled within Vani Museum Reconstruction Project will not concern their houses and yards. They also stated that they do acknowledge importance of implementation of Museum reconstruction project for Vani population, especially for those living in the vicinity of the Museum. There is some kind of disagreement between the National Museum and local population concerning registration of the land plots and population do not trust the National Museum with regard to this issue. They do understand that the Municipal Development Fund does not represent the party of dispute as per its competence.

Giorgi Mikeladze noted that resolution of disagreement being between the Parties is beyond the competence of MDF, however the Fund (MDF) will do its best to render assistance to population within its competence.

The photos of the Meeting and copy of the Register reflecting the list of attendees are enclosed.

The minutes were prepared by Ana Rukhadze, specialist of the Environmental Safeguards and Resettlement Unit, MDF.

August 9\textsuperscript{th}, 2016
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7) ბიდა რას არ აქვთ სახეში.

8) ბიდა რას არ აქვთ სახეში.
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10) ბიდა რას არ აქვთ სახეში.
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13) ბიდა რას არ აქვთ სახეში.
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17) ბიდა რას არ აქვთ სახეში.
18) ბიდა რას არ აქვთ სახეში.
Photo materials
On September 19, 2016 at 14:00, in the center of Vani Archeological Expedition, public consultation meetings were held on environmental and social review prepared for the Sub-Project of “Reconstruction of Vani Archeological Museum – Phase 3”.

Information on the meeting and an updated environmental and social review were published on September 14, on the MDF web page. The National Museum of Georgia, Vani Municipality Gamgebeli, and representatives of Vani Archeological Museum were informed of the venue and time of the meeting by the telephone. The households residing in Vani Archeological site area and the population of Vani Archeological Museum adjacent territory (namely, inhabitants of Lortkipanidze and Giorgadze streets) were in person informed regarding the meeting by representative of Vani Municipality Gamgeoba Mindia Kikvadze and Director of Vani Archeological Museum Omar Gabunia.

Those present at the meeting:

1. Manana Vashakmadze, Vani Archeological Museum;
2. Butula Dvalishvili, Vani Archeological Museum;
3. Natia Darsalia, Vani Archeological Museum;
4. Lamara Abramidze, Vani Archeological Museum;
5. Omar Gabunia, Vani Archeological Museum;
6. Malvina Kaladze, Vani Archeological Museum; Town Vani, 29 Lortkipanidze street;
7. Father Andria (Gocha Paichadze), Town Vani, 29 Lortkipanidze street;
8. Tina Chakhunashvili, Town Vani, 40 Lortkipanidze street;
9. Marina Gabunia, Town Vani, 42 Lortkipanidze street;
10. Giorgi Gabunia, Town Vani, 42 Lortkipanidze street;
11. Tristan Kiladze, retiree, Town Vani, Lortkipanidze street;
12. Zaza Simoneishvili, Town Vani, 36 Lortkipanidze street;
13. Tatia Simoneishvili, Postgraduate Town Vani, 38 Lortkipanidze street;
14. Mtvarisa Akhobadze, Individual Entrepreneur, Town Vani, 36 Lortkipanidze street;
15. Mariam Darsalia, Vani Archeological Museum, Town Vani, 8 Giorgadze street;
16. Nino Gognadze, Vani Music School, Town Vani, 13 Giorgadze street;
17. Tsiala Popkhadze, retiree, Town Vani, 14 Giorgadze street;
18. Endy Dzeladze, retiree, Town Vani, Giorgadze street;
20. Mamuka Sagharadze, Georgian National Museum;
Registration list of participants is hereby attached, though several participants were not registered.

Representatives of the MDF present at the meeting:
- Giorgi Mikeldaze – Program Coordinator;
- Ana Rukhadze – Environmental Safety Specialist;
- Nestor Chkheidze – Resettlement Specialist;
- Nona Chichinadze – Social and Gender Specialist.

Ana Rukhadze updated the public on the sub-projects ongoing and planned under Regional and Municipal Development Project II (Imereti). Afterwards, A. Rukhadze informed the audience of activities planned under the Vani Archeological Museum Reconstruction project and discussed environmental impacts expected as a result the SP activities and measures to be undertaken by the contractor for mitigation or prevention of anticipated adverse impacts of the SP, which are specified in EMP. She emphasized that according to the Georgian legislation, the SP works do not require environmental permit. However, since the project is backed by the WB, for ensuring environmental and social safety of the SP, it will be implemented in accordance with the WB safeguards policy.

She noted that the EMP forms integral part of the contract made with the civil works contractor and that the contractor is responsible for performance of mitigation measures envisaged under the EMP and protection of social and natural environment, which will be monitored by the MDF and Consulting Company. She also emphasized that in accordance with the EMP, if the SP works cause any damage to the property of any individual/household, the contractor will be responsible for restoration of damaged assets, which will be tightly supervised by the MDF.

Ana Rukhadze also stated that under the project, the old museum building will get demolished and a new one equipped with modern technologies will be constructed in accordance with current standards. During construction works, certain work related impacts are expected, such as noise, dust, movement of heavy vehicles for transportation of debris and construction materials. However, the EMP envisages respective mitigation measures. The population was briefed on the layout of design water supply and wastewater systems and was informed of the fact that the works will not be executed in the museum adjacent areas owned or used by the locals. Only a small section of the reservoir water inlet and outlet pipes will be located in the yard of Mr. Tristan Kaladze, which is authorized with the written consent of the named person. Ana Rukhadze noted that wastewater treatment will be performed in line with the parameters determined by the respective technical regulations and the effluent will be discharged into the adjoining river.

Ana Rukhadze informed the audience of the Grievance Redress Mechanism. She explained that in case of existence of any discontent, they may appeal to the Grievance Redress Committee, which will be established in Vani Municipality Gamgeoba; in case they are not satisfied with the decision made at the local level, then they may apply to the MDF. Ana Rukhadze informed the participants of the contact persons (in the MDF as well as in the Vani Municipality Gamgeoba) to
be communicated by the population in case of existence of any complaints concerning environmental or social issues.

After the presentation, the audience was given a possibility to express their opinions and/or participate in Q&A session concerning presented issues; they posed the following questions:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Questions and remarks</th>
<th>Answers and comments</th>
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<td>Which households will have possibility to connect to the water supply and wastewater systems?</td>
<td>The audience got once again briefed in detail by G. Mikeladze on the scheme of water supply and wastewater systems, who demonstrated mapped locations of the pump station, wastewater treatment plant, reservoir and pipes. G. Mikeladze noted that 15 households will be enabled to connect to the water supply system. Water inlet pipes for the adjacent house connections will be installed on the pipe from the reservoir to the museum. A branching may be installed on the water pipeline in future for connection with the remaining households, which will serve the rest of houses located on Lortkipanidze street, below the archeological site “Karibche”. The wastewater system is designed in a way to provide for connection to the houses located on Lortkipanidze street, and in particular, to the houses, which are located in the section from the design wastewater treatment plant up to the museum building. Water supply will be permanent, uninterrupted 24-hour supply from the reservoir, where water will be collected and through gravity flow supplied to the population and museum building. The representative of the Georgian National Museum noted that as requested by the MDF, water supply and wastewater systems were designed so as to benefit the local population as well.</td>
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<td>Will the water supply be permanent or scheduled?</td>
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<td>The population also requested a more detailed discussion of the scheme of water supply and wastewater systems.</td>
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<td>Does the project envisage rehabilitation of Lorkipanidze and Giorgadze streets? Which material will be used for the road pavement? Is street lighting envisaged? Giorgadze street residents noted that they live in the direct vicinity of the museum building. They will be most of all suffering</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of the museum access road will be carried out after completion of the museum reconstruction project. Rehabilitation project design will be prepared in the nearest future. Street lighting will also be envisaged. Road pavement will probably be laid by using concrete, but this issue will get clarified when the designer investigates state of the existing road.</td>
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73
from the impact of rehabilitation works. Therefore, in future it is important to take into consideration rehabilitation and lighting of Giorgadze street.

| Construction work-related nuisance factors, such as dust, noise, etc. will be temporary. However, the locals will have employment opportunities. After SP completion, an increased volume of tourist flow will enhance employment opportunities for locals, through souvenir and local product sales, opening of guesthouses and offering other services to tourists.

The representative of the National Museum noted that the reconstruction project envisages not only rehabilitation of museum and exhibition spaces, but also establishment of the educational center equipped with current technologies, which will be in the first place applied by the local youth. Conferences and various meetings will be held in the museum building, which will also benefit the local population.

During museum reconstruction, movement of heavy vehicles is expected, which may hamper traffic on Lotkapanidze street. The above-mentioned can be prevented by arrangement of the detour road.

| There is no need for arrangement of the detour road, since in order to prevent traffic congestions the machinery will operate according to the preliminary agreed schedule. During implementation of the archeological site “Karibche” covering works, a necessity arose of blocking traffic for a short period of time, but in case of such need, the population will be informed in advance.

| The representative of the Georgian National Museum stated that the museum has never raised and will never raise in future the local population resettlement issue.

The representative of local Gamgeoba noted that they would provide legal aid to the population in solving the named problem.

Giorgi Mikeladze emphasized that the MDF will use all available means within their competence to assist the locals.

What is the SP duration?

The contractor company is already selected and contract will be signed in the nearest future. Contract duration is 18 months. The museum will start full operation in 2018.

The local population comprehends and they are completely aware of the importance of Vani archeological museum reconstruction project and the benefits they may derive from it. However, the problem of registration of the property in the ownership of the households residing in the archaeological site area is equally important for them, and this issue has been pending for years. Existing registration of the land plots should not be cancelled, and the rest of the population should be given a possibility to undergo

The representative of local Gamgeoba noted that they would provide legal aid to the population in solving the named problem.

Giorgi Mikeladze emphasized that the MDF will use all available means within their competence to assist the locals.
registration procedure. This is important in terms of the following: in case if in future their resettlement is required in the interests of the archeological museum, a possibility of receiving a fair compensation should be ensured.

The minutes were prepared by Ana Rukhadze - specialist of the Environmental Protection and Resettlement Unit of the MDF.

20 September, 2016
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Photos of the meeting
Attachment 9: letter from the Georgian National Museum certifying no intention for involuntary resettlement of local residents
To: Mr. Juansher Burchuladze  
Executive Director of Municipal Development Fund

Cc: World Bank Georgia Office

Dear Mr. Burchuladze, Georgian National Museum and I personally, express our gratitude for the support provided to our institution by the MDF and the World Bank, especially within the rehabilitation of the Vani museum/preserve.

As you are aware, Vani settlement, that dates back to VIII-I centuries B.C. was the political-administrative and religious center of Kolkheti Kingdom and is a very important monument. Vani archeological excavations proved the reality of “Golden Kolkheti” and made it known to the whole world.

Since 1947, when Vani expedition was established, it implemented all the activities together with the local population. The process was successful due to close collaboration and good neighborly relations with the people living on the territory of Vani museum-settlement. It is worth mentioning that local population was always employed in archeological field works and these archeological works took place on the land owned by these people in return for the compensation from the state.

This kind of relationship has always been and is today the most valuable for Vani archeological expedition and Georgian National museum. The involuntary resettlement of the local population has never been considered and it is not considered currently as well.

We hope that the rehabilitation of Vani museum/preserve will be implemented according to the set objectives and plan.

Sincerely

Mr. David Lortkipanidze

General Director of Georgian National Museum
82

Attachment 10. Letter from Vani Municipality Governance on waste disposal