Resettlement Plan

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GEO: Secondary Road Improvement Project

Feasibility Study and Preliminary Design for "Dzirula–Kharagauli–Moliti–Pona–Chumateleti" Km 0.0 – Km 50.0 Road Section

Prepared by the Roads Department of the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure of Georgia for the Asian Development Bank.

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CONTENTS

		ITEM	Page No.
		List of Abbreviations	6
		Executive summary	7
CHAPTER 1		**INTRODUCTION**	13
1.1		Overview	13
1.2		Description of the Project	14
	1.2.1	Design Feature	14
	1.2.2	Right of Way (RoW) and the Corridor	15
	1.2.3	Location	16
1.3		Minimizing Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	18
1.4		Scope of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)	18
1.5		LARP related conditions for Project Implementation	18
CHAPTER 2		**SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT**	19
2.1		Approach and Methodology	19
2.2		Impact on Land	19
	2.2.1	Impact on Land Acquisition (District/Rayon Wise)	19
	2.2.2	Impact on Land Acquisition (Village Wise)	20
	2.3.3	Use/Type of Land	21
2.3		Impact on Trees	21
2.4		Impacts on Crops	22
2.5		Impact on Buildings and Structures	22
	2.5.1	Physical Details of Residential Houses/Dwellings	24
2.6		Impact on Business and Livelihood	24
2.7		Impact on Severely Affected Households	25
2.8		Impact on Vulnerable Households	26
2.9		Details on Affected Households and Affected Persons	26
2.10		Compensation Option	27
2.11		Summary Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement	27
CHAPTER 3		**SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE**	
3.1		General	29
3.2		Socio economic Profile	29
	3.2.1	Type of Settlement	29
	3.2.2	Demographic Features	29
	3.2.3	Ethnic Composition of Households	29
	3.2.4	Major Economic Activities	30
	3.2.5	Major Cropping Pattern	30
	3.2.6	Average Annual Income	31
	3.2.7	Average Annual Expenditure	31
	3.2.8	Possession of Durable Goods	32
	3.2.9	Loans and Debts	32
	3.2.10	Major Illness and Health Status	33
	3.2.11	Migration Pattern	34
	3.2.12	Source of Drinking Water	34
	3.2.13	Sanitation Facilities	34
	3.2.14	Fuel for Cooking	35

	ITEM	Page No.
3.2.15	Status on Electrification	35
3.2.16	Connection to road	35
3.2.17	Types of Access Roads	35
3.2.18	Summary Findings	36
3.3	Women and Gender Issues	36
3.3.1	Literacy	36
3.3.2	Socio-Economic Activities of Women	36
3.3.3	Women's Say in Decision Making	37
3.3.4	Opinion on Current Status of Women	37
3.3.5	Opinion on Family Finance	38
3.3.6	Opinion on Food, Nutrition and Health	38
3.3.7	Opinion and Knowledge on HIV / AIDS	38
3.3.8	Expectation of Women from the Road Rehabilitation	39
3.3.9	Action on Gender Issues	39
3.4	Impact on Indigenous People/Ethnic Minority	39
CHAPTER 4	**INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION**	40
4.1	General	40
4.2	Objective of Consultation	40
4.3	Methods of Consultations	40
4.4	Community Consultation	41
4.5	Findings of the Community Consultations	42
4.6	Future Consultation Strategy	44
4.7	Disclosure	45
CHAPTER 5	**GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS**	46
5.1	Objectives	46
5.2	Formation of GRC	46
5.3	Grievance Resolution Process	47
5.4	GRC Records and Documentation	47
CHAPTER 6	**POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK**	49
6.1	General	49
6.2	Laws and Regulation of Georgia	49
6.3	ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009	50
6.4	Comparison of ADB's SPS, 2009 with Georgian Laws and Legislation	51
6.5	Core LAR Policy Principle for the Project	52
6.6	Land Acquisition Process	52
CHAPTER 7	**ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS**	54
7.1	Eligibility	54
7.2	Cut-off-Date	54
7.3	Entitlements	54
7.4	Entitlement Matrix	56
7.5	Valuation and Compensation Rates	58
7.5.1	Principles and Methodology	58
7.5.2	Determination of Compensation Rates	58
CHAPTER 8	**RELOCATION AND INCOME RESTORATION**	60
8.1	**General**	60
CHAPTER 9	**RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN**	61
CHAPTER 10	**INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**	63
10.1	General	63
10.2	RDMRDI	63

	ITEM	Page No.
10.3	LAR Commission (LARC)	63
10.4	Transport Reform and Rehabilitation Centre (TRRC)	64
10.5	Rayon LAR Team	64
10.6	Local Governments	64
10.7	Consultants	64
10.8	Other Agencies and Institutions	65
CHAPTER 11	**IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**	67
11.1	General	67
11.2	Detailed Design Stage	67
11.3	LARP Implementation Stage	67
11.4	Post Implementation and Evaluation Stage	68
11.5	Implementation Schedule	68
CHAPTER 12	**MONITORING AND REPORTING**	69
12.1	General	69
12.2	Level of Monitoring	69
12.2.1	Internal Monitoring	69
12.2.2	External Monitoring	69
12.3	Monitoring Indicators	70
LIST OF TABLES		
Table 1.1	Width of Proposed RoW	15
Table 1.2	Geographical Jurisdictions along the Project Road	16
Table 2.1	Impact on land Acquisition (Rayon wise)	20
Table 2.2	Impact on Land Acquisition (Village Wise)	20
Table 2.3	Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Land	21
Table 2.4	Impact on Trees	21
Table 2.5	Impacts on Crops	22
Table 2.6	Impact on Buildings and Structures	23
Table 2.7	Details on the Residential Houses/Dwelling	24
Table 2.8	Severely Affected Households	25
Table 2.9	Details on AH/APs	27
Table 2.10	Views on Compensation Option	27
Table 2.11	Summary Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement	28
Table 3.1	Type of Settlement	29
Table 3.2	Demographic Feature of APs	29
Table 3.3	Ethnic Composition of the Households	30
Table 3.4	Major Economic Activities of the Households	30
Table 3.5	Major cropping pattern and average Yield of different Crops	30
Table 3.6	Average Annual Income	31
Table 3.7	Average Annual Expenditure	31
Table 3.8	Possession of Durable Goods	32
Table 3.9	Taken any loans	32
Table 3.10	Sources of loan	33
Table 3.11	Reasons for Loans	33
Table 3.12	Access to Health facility	33
Table 3.13	Major Illness in the Family	34
Table 3.14	Migration Pattern	34
Table 3.15	Period of migration in months	34
Table 3.16	Source of Drinking Water	34
Table 3.17	Type of Sanitation Facilities	35
Table 3.18	Type of Fuel Use for cooking	35

	ITEM	Page No.
Table 3.19	Connection to Central Power Supply	35
Table 3.20	Immediately Connected to Road	35
Table 3.21	Access to Types of Road	36
Table 3.22	Literacy Status	36
Table 3.23	Type of Activities of Women	37
Table 3.24	Women's Say in Decision Making	37
Table 3.25	Women's Participation in Decision Making	37
Table 3.26	Perception on the Status of Women	38
Table 3.27	Member Responsible for Family Finance	38
Table 3.28	Opinion on the Food Supply to the Village	38
Table 3.29	Knowledge on HIV / Aids	38
Table 4.1	Method of Consultations	41
Table 4.2	Details on Public Consultations	41
Table 4.3	Consultation Findings	42
Table 5.1	Grievance Resolution Process	47
Table 6.1	Comparison of Georgian Laws on LAR and ADB's SPS, 2009	51
Table 7.1	Entitlement Matrix	56
Table 9.1	Indicative LAR Cost	62
Table 11.1	Implementation Schedule	68
Table 12.1	Monitoring Indicators	70
LIST OF FIGURES		
Figure 1.1	Location Map of the Project Road	17
Figure 5.1	Grievance Redress Mechanism	48
Figure 10.1	Institutional Arrangements	66
ANNEXURE		
Annexure 2.1	Census Survey (Detailed Inventory) Questionnaire	73
Annexure 2.2	Findings of inventory and Census Surveys	82
Annexure-3.1	Socio-Economic Survey Questionnaire (Sample Household)	111
Annexure 4.1	Records of Public Consultations	119
Annexure- 4.2	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Information Leaflet	126
Annexure 6.1	Synopsis of Selected Georgia Laws and Regulations on LAR	134
Annexure -7.1	Methodology for Determining Compensation Rates By The Valuation Company	140

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DDC	Detailed Design Consultant
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	Executing Agency
GEL	Georgian Lari (Currency)
GoG	Government of Georgia
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
Ha	Hectare
HH	Household
IA	Implementing Agency
IP	Indigenous People
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
Km	Kilo Meter
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARC	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Commission
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MRDI	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure of Georgia
NAPR	National Agency of Public Registry
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PRRC	Property Rights Recognition Commission
RoW	Right of Way
RD	Roads Department
RDMRDI	Roads Department of the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure of Georgia
REPB	Resettlement and Environment Protection Bureau
RoW	Right of Way
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009
TRRC	Transport Reform and Rehabilitation Centre

NOTE

In this report, "$" refers to US dollars
$1.00=GEL 2.21 (April, 2015)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

i. The Government of the Republic of Georgia (the Government) has requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to provide financial assistance for the Secondary Road Improvement Project (the Project) focusing on a 50-km road starting at Dzirula, and passing through Kharagauli, Moliti, Pona and ending in Chumateleti. Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure (MRDI) is the executing agency (EA) of the Project on behalf of the Government of Georgia and the Roads Department of the MRDI (RDMRDI) is the implementing agency (IA). This is a draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) which is based on feasibility study and preliminary design. The impact assessment on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is based on feasibility study and preliminary design; therefore, this remains as a draft LARP. However, it is a detailed draft which is near to final draft. The future possibility of change in alignment and Right of Way (RoW) during detailed design is not expected to vary much because of the terrain which is mountains in one side and river on the other side in most of the sections. The alignment and RoW has been chosen keeping in consideration the best engineering solution. 100% of inventory of affected land assets have been completed. Additionally, Geographic Information System (GIS) tools has been used for preparation of GIS aided safeguards planning to show the impacts of land acquisition and resettlement on GIS mapping. However, this Daft LARP will be updated and finalized during the detailed design in case there is any change in the alignment during the detailed design. The draft LARP takes in to consideration the Georgian laws and regulations related to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS, 2009).

ii. A total of 305 land parcels will be affected out of which out of which 100 are registered/legalized, 166 are legalizable and 39 parcels are non-legalizable/unauthorized/squatter. Total land required for the project is 1,006,776 square meter (sqm) equivalents to 100.68 hectare (ha). Out of the total land required, 71,933 sqm (7.19 ha) is private land and 934,843 sqm (93.48 ha) is state land. Out of the 93.48 ha of state land, 3765 sqm (0.38 ha) of land (39 land parcels) is used by non-legalizable/unauthorized/squatter. Total number of agricultural parcel is 290 and non-agricultural parcel is 15. A total of 4120 numbers of tress will be affected due to land acquisition out of which 4107 are fruit trees and 13 are non-fruit trees. Total area of crop loss is 11,636 m^2 (1.16 ha) out of which 10,196 m^2 (1.02 ha) is affected by cereals crops and 1,439 m^2 (0.14 ha) is affected by vegetable crop. A total of 363 structures are affected out of which only 15 are residential structures such as houses/dwelling. No cases of residential tenants have been recorded. Additionally, 2 number of small bakeries are being affected which are commercial structures. Remaining structures are small and associated facilities such as garage, storage, cowsheds, toilets etc. Remaining structures (346) are small/auxiliary and associated facilities such as garage, storage, cowsheds, toilets etc. Total structured needing relocation is 17. 50 households (135 persons) are losing more than 10% of their productive asserts due to land acquisition in the project. Total of 139 vulnerable households will be affected out of which 71 households are women headed and 68 are below poverty line households. There are no indigenous peoples in the Project area. Total number of affected households is 305. The total numbers of affected persons are 803 out of which 399 are male and 404 are female. The summary of impacts on land acquisition and resettlement is given in **Table E-1**.

Table E-1: Summary Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

#	Impacts	Unit of Quantification	Quantity
1	Total Land Requirement	Square meter (Hectare)	1,006,776 sqm (100.68ha)
2	Private Land	Square meter (Hectare)	71,933 sqm (7.19 ha)
3	State Land	Square meter (Hectare	934,843 sqm (93.48 ha)
4	Land parcels	Number	305
5	Registered Parcel	Number	100
6	Eligible/Legalizable Parcel	Number	166
7	Non-legalizable/unauthorized Parcel	Number	39
8	Agricultural Land Parcel	Number	290
9	Non-Agricultural Land Parcels	Number	15
10	Area of Agricultural Land (Registered and Legalizable)	Square Meter	66,814
11	Area of Agricultural Land (Non- Legalizable)		3,765
12	Area of Non-Agricultural Land	Square Meter	1,354
13	Area under Cereals Crop Cultivation	Square Meter (Hectare)	10,196 sqm (1.02 ha)
14	Area under Vegetables Crop Cultivation	Square Meter (Hectare)	1,439 sqm (0.14 ha)
15	Fruit Tress	Number	4107
16	Non Fruit/Timber Trees	Number	13
17	Total Structures/Buildings including Auxiliary Structures	Number	363
18	Residential Houses/Dwelling	Number	15
19	Commercial Structures/ Shops	Number	2
20	Auxiliary Structures/Associated facilities	Number	346
21	Structures needing Relocation	Number	17
22	Severely Affected Households (AH/APs)[1]	Number	50 AH (135 APs)
23	Vulnerable Households	Number	139
24	Affected Households	Number	305
25	Affected Persons	Number	803
26	Male Affected Persons	Number	399
27	Female Affected Persons	Number	404

Source: census Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

iii. The households living in the project area are not having a good quality of life. Due to lack of development activities, many of the families have shifted or migrated outside which is also reflected in the small family sizes. From the socio-economic survey, it follows that the people are poor as most of their expenditure are incurred on food and health and many families have taken loans. Besides this, the livelihood opportunities are very less as majority is relying on pensions. The issues related to health is a matter of concern as easy access to health facility is a problem due to long distance and most of families reported of a family member being sick

[1] Severely affected persons are those who lose more that 10% of their productive assets, or/and are physically displaced.

during the last one year. Besides, large percentage of their expenditure is invested in getting health services. The proposed project will benefit the local population as this will bring development to the area in terms of local employment during Project road construction and maintenance. The local community is eager to provide paid labourer.

iv. The project will pay particular attention to ensure that women are the recipients of the compensation pertaining to their activities and to ensure that women who are de-facto household heads are clearly listed as beneficiaries of compensation and rehabilitation proceedings under the loan. Special attention will be given to the impact of resettlement on women and other vulnerable groups during monitoring of the LARP. The project will have positive impact on gender, because the civil works contracts will include provisions to encourage employment of women during implementation. Additionally, women headed households have been considered as the vulnerable group and are eligible for special additional assistance as provided in the entitlement of the LARP. The Project will attempt to benefit the women; therefore, a gender action plan (GAP) has also been prepared. No impacts on Indigenous Peoples (IP) are expected in the project.

v. Consultation events were arranged at various stages of project preparation i.e., alternative alignment during feasibility study , cadastral survey of affected lands, land census survey, socio-economic survey and targeted consultation meetings with affected people and local stakeholder organizations and individuals. It ensured that the affected people and other stakeholders are informed, consulted and allowed to participate actively in the process of road development and preparation of LARP. Community consultations were arranged through Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) at various sensitive locations, especially at 9 villages in the month of December 2014 which involved both men and women participants. The consultation will be continued throughout the project cycle.

vi. The project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. Resettlement information leaflet containing information on road alignment, compensation, assistance, eligibility, entitlement, grievance redress mechanism, implementation schedule etc. will be prepared and will be translated to local language (Georgian) and will be distributed to affected persons upon the approval of draft LARP by RDMRDI and ADB. Copy of the draft LARP (full report) will also be translated to Georgian language and will be made available at Roads Department, Rayon office and at affected village level upon approvaal. The detailed report will be available for the APs as and when asked for. Copy of the draft LARP will be disclosed in ADB's website and in the website of Roads department within MRDI upon approval. The same procedure will also be followed during the disclosure of updated/final LARP during detailed design.

vii. A grievance mechanism will be established within one month from the approval and disclosure of the draft LARP to allow affected persons appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation. APs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, survey, and time of compensation. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established under the project. First, complaints resolution will be attempted at village level with the involvement of village authorities and Rayon level LAR representative at the village level. If any aggrieved AP is not satisfied with the solutions, the next option will be to lodge grievances to the GRC. If any aggrieved AP is unsatisfied with the GRC decision, the next option will be to lodge grievances to the Working Group of Resettlement and Environment Protection Division at RDMRDI at the national level within 2 weeks after receiving the decision from GRC. The grievance mechanism should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. Affected Persons can approach the court of law at any time and independent of grievance redress process.

viii. The legal and policy framework of the Project is based on national laws and legislations related to Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) in Georgia and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009. Based on the analysis of applicable laws and policies and ADB's Policy requirement, project related LAR principles have been adopted. APs entitled for compensation or at least rehabilitation provisions under the Project are: (i) All APs losing land either covered by legal title/traditional land rights, Legalizable, or without legal status; (ii) Tenants and sharecroppers whether registered or not; (iii) Owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and (iv) APs losing business, income, and salaries. Entitlement provisions for APs losing land, houses, and income and rehabilitation allowance will include provisions for permanent or temporary land losses, buildings losses, crops and trees losses, a relocation allowances, and a business losses allowance. Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off-date which will be the start of final AP Census during the detailed design. The cut-off-date will be published and communicated to APs by the RDMRDI prior to the start of final AP census survey during detailed design. . The valuation of assets being affected is done based on the core principle of replacement cost. An entitlements matrix is provided in **Table E-2**.

E-2: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of AH/APs	Compensation Entitlements
Land			
Permanent loss of agricultural land	AP losing productive land regardless of impact severity	**Registered Owner:** Owner with full registration	Cash compensation at full replacement cost. If the residual plot becomes unviable for cultivation, the project will acquire it if the owner so desire.
		Eligible/Legalizable Owner: (APs with title formalization pending and APs who are not registered but legitimately use the land and have residential land or agricultural plots adjacent to the residential land)	The ownership rights of these APs will be recognized, the land registered in NAPR and the APs provided with cash compensation at full replacement cost.
		Non-legalizable/unauthorized/Squatter/Informal Settler: APs that are not legitimate land users or squatters	One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 12 months (@323 GEL per month x 12 months=3876 GEL / AH)
		Agricultural Tenant	One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 12 months (@323 GEL per month x 12 months=3876 GEL / AH)
Non-Agricultural Land	AP losing their commercial/ residential land	**Registered Owner:** (Owner with full registration)	Cash compensation at replacement cost or through replacement land equal in value to plot lost and at location acceptable to APs. The cash option has been selected for this project.
		Eligible/Legalizable Owner: (The owners legalizable according to active legislation)	The ownership rights of these APs will be recognized, the land registered in NAPR and the APs provided with cash compensation at full replacement cost.
		Non-legalizable/unauthorized/Squatter/Informal (without registration/valid documents using land permanently.)	One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 12 months (@323 GEL per month x 12 months=3876 GEL / AH)
Buildings and Structures			

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of AH/APs	Compensation Entitlements
Residential and non residential structures/assets		All AHs regardless of their legal ownership/ registration status (including legalizable and Informal Settlers)	Cash compensation for building/structures losses at full replacement costs free of depreciation and transaction costs
Loss Of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources			
Loss of common property resources	Community/Public Assets	Community/Government	Reconstruction of the lost structure in consultation with community and restoration of their functions
Loss of Income and Livelihood			
Crops	Standing crops affected or affected agricultural land, used permanently for crop cultivation.	All APs regardless of legal status (including legalizable and Informal Settlers)	Crop compensation in cash at market rate by default at to gross crop value of expected harvest.
Trees	Trees affected	All APs regardless of legal status (including legalizable and Informal Settlers)	Cash compensation at market rate on the basis of type, age and productive value of the trees.
Business/Employment	Business/employment loss	All APs regardless of legal status (including legalizable and Informal Settlers)	Owner: (i) (permanent impact) cash indemnity of 1 year net income or in the absence of income proof, One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 12 months (@323 GEL per month x 12 months=3876 GEL / AH); (ii) (temporary impact) cash indemnity of net income for months of business stoppage. Assessment to be based on tax declaration or, in its absence, minimum salary. Permanent worker/employees: indemnity for lost wages equal to One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 3 months (@323 GEL per month x 3 months=969 GEL / AH)
Allowances			
Severe Impacts	>10% income loss	All severely affected AHs including informal settlers	One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 3 months (@323 GEL per month x 3 months=969 GEL / AH)
Relocation/Shifting	Transport/transition costs	All AHs to be relocated	An allowance covering transport and livelihood expenses for the transitional period. (@ 250 GEL as vehicle hire charge + 323 GEL per month x 3 months =969 GEL) Total = 1219 GEL/AH)
Vulnerable People Allowances		AHs below poverty line, headed by Women	One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 3 months (@323 GEL per month x 3 months=969 GEL / AH) and employment priority in project-related jobs where feasible
Temporary impacts during construction		All APs	Due compensation to be assessed and paid when the impacts are identified based on the above provisions.

ix. The project will adopt self relocation policy by the APs through adequate compensation at replacement cost and other additional assistances/allowances. The resettlement cost estimate for the Project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for LARP implementation as per the entitlement matrix. The estimated cost in this budget is indicative which needs further update during the detailed design. The unit cost and the evaluation is done based on the inventory of assets. A qualified and authorized evaluation company (Ltd "ATOS") was engaged to do the valuation of all assets. The assessment is done keeping in consideration the current market value/replacement cost of each lost assets. All LAR

related costs, including cost of compensation for land acquisition and resettlement and administration, will be considered an integral part of Project cost and will be contributed as a counterpart fund by the Georgia Government, in particular RDMRDI. The total estimated cost for the LARP for Project is approximately 2.97 million GEL equivalents to $ 1.35 million. Contingency provisions (@ 10% of the total cost) have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate.

x. Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure (MRDI) is the executing agency (EA) of the Project on behalf of the Government of Georgia and the Roads Department of the MRDI (RDMRDI) is the implementing agency (IA). The Asian Development Bank (ADB) will be the funding agency of the project. RDMRDI will have lead responsibility for implementation of the Project as well acquisition of land and implementation of the LARP. RDMRDI is assisted by a number of other government departments and private agencies in the design, construction and operation of the Project. Pursuant to the active legislations, National Agency of Public Registry (NAPR) within the Ministry of Justice is in charge of the recognition of ownership rights of rightful owners, registration of land ownership, with process verification and certification from Village Communities, Notaries, Property Rights Recognition Commission (PRRC), and sakrebulo. Rayon NAPR is also responsible for registering transfer of acquired land from landowners to the RDMRDI. The local government at Rayon and sakrebulo levels are involved in the legalization of legalizable land parcels and subsequently land acquisition and resettlement of APs. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection is responsible for environmental issues. The Project road will cover three administrative rayons such as Kharagauli, Khasuri and Zestaponi.

xi. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement must be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. RDMRDI will monitor and measure the progress of implementation of the LARP. The extent of monitoring activities will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. In addition to recording the progress in compensation payment and other resettlement activities, RDMRDI will prepare monitoring reports to ensure that the implementation of the LARP has produced the desired outcomes. Internal monitoring will be carried out routinely by resettlement unit in the roads department during implementation of the LARP. The results will be communicated to ADB semi- annually. External monitoring will be carried out by an External Monitoring Agency (EMA) to be selected among NGOs, academic/research institutes or independent consultants or by the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC). The tasks assigned to the EMA will be the external monitoring of LARP implementation and the preparation at its end of a compliance report which will the basis for ADB to provide no-objection to the start of civil works. The EMA will advise on safeguard compliance issues, and if any significant involuntary resettlement issues are identified, a corrective action plan will be prepared to address such issues. Until such planning documents are formulated, disclosed and approved, RDMRDI will not proceed with implementing the specific project components for which involuntary resettlement impacts are identified. Immediately after the implementation of the LARP the EMA will prepare the Compliance Report.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Overview

1. The Government of the Republic of Georgia (the Government) has requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to provide financial assistance for the Secondary Road Improvement Project (the Project) focusing on a 50-km road starting at Dzirula, and passing through Kharagauli, Moliti, Pona and ending in Chumateleti. Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure (MRDI) is the executing agency (EA) of the Project on behalf of the Government of Georgia and the Roads Department of the MRDI (RDMRDI) is the implementing agency (IA). The This road starts from the west at E60 within Zestafoni District, through Kharagauili District and connects again with E60 in the east within Khashuri District, effectively becoming an alternate road of the E60 – a pass that goes through mountainous paths and Rikoti Tunnel. The rehabilitation and improvement of this road will aim at the following objectives:

- Improve national connectivity and reliability of the transport network by serving as an alternative to the highway and the railway.
- Improve the mobility of the municipality's population; encourage subsistence farmers to increase production; an improved bus shelters and access to the project road at local railway stations will increase local passengers' comfort and convenience; and promote road-rail integration.
- Boost investment to develop the area's natural spring water supply and provide added benefit to local tourism by visitors able to use the project road than the slower southern entrance to the Borjomi–Kharagauli National Park.

2. The project is in line with the Government of Georgia's current transport and regional development strategy. The project will contribute to the sector outcome "increased efficiency and sustainability of transport system" under ADB's country partnership strategy (2013–2017) currently being formulated. The project promotes inclusive growth by targeting a remote and mountainous area, approximately 150 km west of the capital Tbilisi. The area is currently in economic decline and the population is rapidly aging due to the outward migration of younger people. The remaining population currently suffers from lack of access to formal employment opportunities, due to the dilapidated condition of the only road and infrequent service on an adjacent railway line. In accordance to the Presidential Decree # 287, dated May 27, 2011, the Dzirula – Kharagauli – Moliti – Pona - Chumateleti Road (SH-55) is classified as road with interstate importance. Accordingly, interstate road shall connect the capital cities, industrial and administrative centers of autonomous republics, or connect them with the roads of international importance

3. The project area is relatively poor. Direct benefit of the project on poor is relatively small except the fact that it provides some direct and temporary employment opportunities during the construction phase. However, it contributes more indirectly. The provision of transport services, including the construction and maintenance of transport infrastructure, generates demand for labor (often unskilled labor) and provides income-earning opportunities for the poor. If a transport project generates jobs for the poor who are otherwise unemployed or under-employed, it contributes indirectly to the poverty reduction. The construction aspect of transport sector development is often viewed equally as important as the service aspect of the sector in promoting economic growth. The project will directly benefit around 23,000 people living in the

Municipality of Kharagauli (the largest town in the project area) and an additional 7,000 people from the 13 or so villages that the road connects.

4. The project will have two main outputs such as (i) Improved road from Dzirula to Chumateleti, about 50 km in length; and (ii) Improved access to the railway stations adjacent to the improved road. There will be both short term and long term positive impacts of the Project. The short term positive impacts include access to markets for agricultural produce, availability of temporary unskilled jobs for villagers; and opportunity to provide food and restaurant services for construction workers. On the other hand, the long term positive impacts include, access to long distance transport services across the border; access to long distance markets (buying and selling through regional trade); easier access to health facilities and medical treatment; increased access to agricultural extension services, increased access to education; increased opportunity for the development of tourism; and diversification of income sources.

1.2 Description of the Project

1.2.1 Design Feature

5. The project road is a 50.404-km west to east secondary road, which starts from Dzirula and ends at Chumateleti at a connection with E60. Most of the project road is within Imereti Region and is situated between mountain ranges on both the northern and southern regions. It is envisioned that this road when improved will enhance connectivity to a number of towns and villages at the foothills of the mountain ranges and can act as alternate route to parallel segments along E-60, which is the main international corridor that traverses most of the major cities of Georgia. In most parts, it runs west wardly along the Dzirula River and the Chkherimela River. Also, a considerable stretch of the project road runs alongside the railroad track of the Georgian Railway, which is currently under rehabilitation and construction. Important project features are as follows and the map of the Project road is shown in **Figure-1.1**:

- This is a Feasibility Study and Preliminary Design
- Improving the Road to a Two Lane carriage way with shoulders on both sides and with a design speed of 40km/h
- 50 km of the rehabilitated and paved road from Dzirula to Chumateleti according to Georgian National Standard, Geometrical and Structural Requirements with 40 km/h design speed.
- Replace and repair of 25 bridge and 149 culverts.
- Construction of side drains and other drainage structures.
- Provision of retaining walls and river protection measures, where necessary.
- Provision of adequate road signing and marking.
- Provision of safety barriers.

6. The road is to be designed according to Georgian geometric design standard, and accordingly, it shall be sufficient to carry the traffic loading efficiently and with the vehicles from the opposite directions can pass safely. Effectively, these will be a two-lane road consisting of a carriageway width (sum of the width of lanes) and the width of the shoulders. The design elements for the cross section of the project road are as follows:

- Number of lanes: 2
- Lane width: 3.00 m
- Carriageway width: 6.00 m
- Width of shoulder: 1.00 m (of which 0.50 m is paved)
- Increase of shoulder on embankment 0.50 m
- Total road width: 9.00 m

1.2.2. Right of Way (RoW) and the Corridor

7. The proposed Right of Way (RoW) varies according to the design feature. The average width of proposed RoW is 21 meter. Chaingae wise details on the width of the proposed RoW are given in **Table 1.1**.

Table 1.1: Width of Proposed RoW

#	Design Chainage	Width Of Row (Meter)
1	0+027	31.2128
2	1+000	17.353
3	2+000	21.4148
4	3+000	11.5378
5	4+000	18.5786
6	5+000	20.0864
7	6+000	16.2068
8	7+000	28.2277
9	8+000	22.043
10	9+000	16.4006
11	10+000	14.2765
12	13+000	18.3539
13	14+000	23.1507
14	15+000	14.1302
15	16+000	18.6511
16	17+000	17.5906
17	18+000	17.3353
18	19+000	17.8797
19	20+000	17.2172
20	21+000	17.9285
21	22+000	14.4625
22	23+000	23.6125
23	24+000	19.296
24	25+000	64.163
25	26+000	28.6863
26	27+000	42.1141
27	28+000	27.8869
28	29+000	16.234
29	30+000	20.9663
30	31+000	16.7506
31	32+000	21.0525
32	33+000	19.7357
33	34+000	17.9901
34	35+000	21.0804
35	36+000	18.4232

#	Design Chainage	Width Of Row (Meter)
36	37+000	24.4025
37	38+000	26.9361
38	39+000	19.5602
39	40+000	27.073
40	41+000	24.4888
41	42+000	26.3449
42	43+000	19.5908
43	44+000	16.6546
44	45+000	18.768
45	46+000	20.7901
46	47+000	25.7421
47	48+000	17.0445
48	49+000	16.0195
49	50+000	13.4265
Average width of the RoW		21.4055

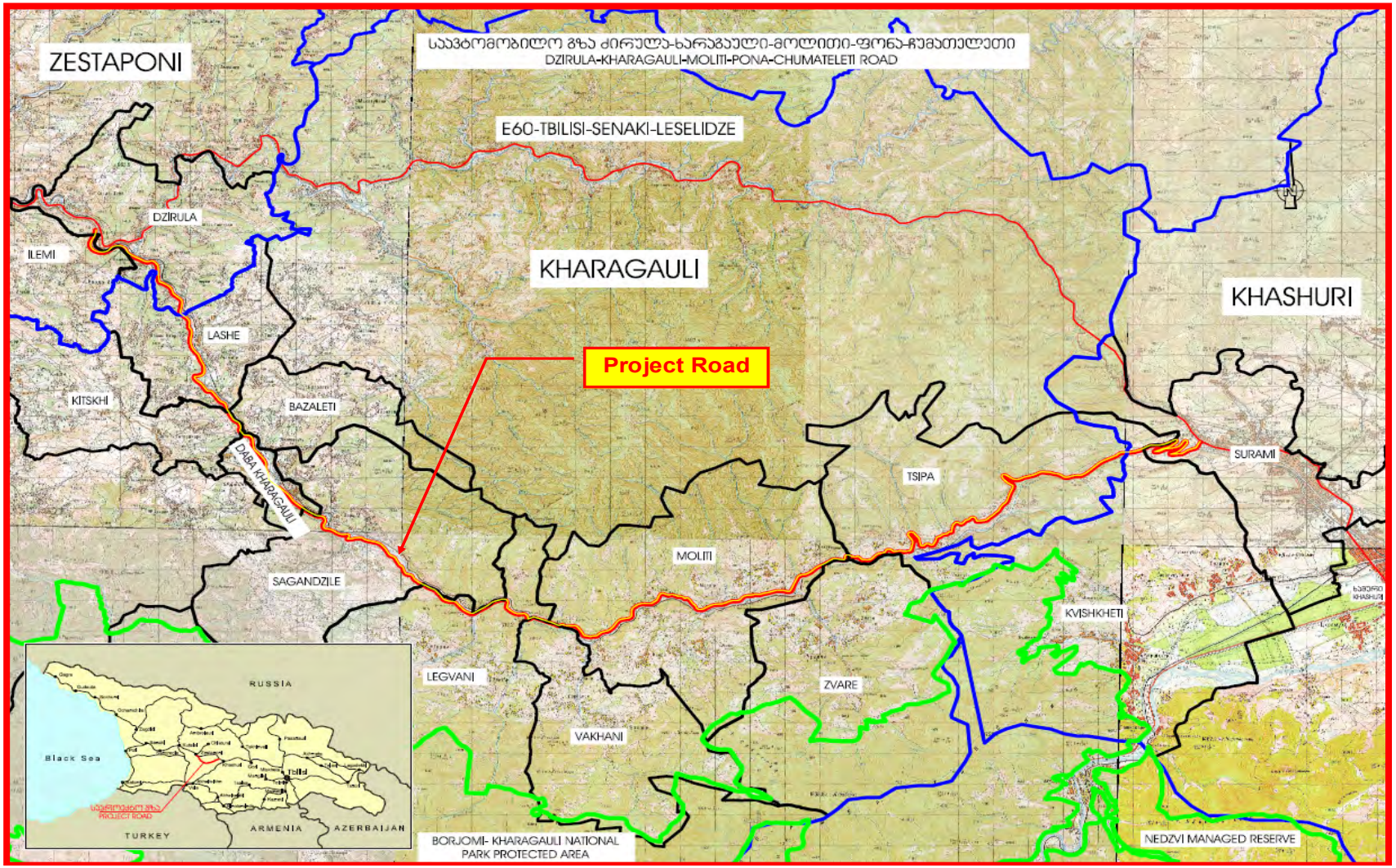
1.2.3. Location

8. The entire project road is primarily within Georgia's Imereti region with a few kilometers at the eastern end which is part of Shida Kartli region. It starts from a junction with E60 in the municipality of Dzirula and connects again with E60 at the east end in the village of Chumateleti, which is part of Surami municipality. This road will possibly serve as alternate road to E60 especially during the winter seasons when the Rikoti Tunnel area becomes impassable. **Table 1.2** below shows the geographical jurisdictions of the Project road.

Table 1.2: Geographical Jurisdictions along the Project Road

No.	Municipalities	Districts	Regions
1	Dzirula	Zestafoni	Imereti
2	Ilemi		
3	Lahse	Kharagauli	
4	Kitskhi		
5	Bazaleti		
6	Daba Kharagauli		
7	Sagandzile		
8	Legvani		
9	Vakhani		
10	Moliti		
11	Zvare		
12	Tsifa		
13	Kvishkheti	Khashuri	Shida Kartli
14	Surami		

Figure 1.1: Location Map of the Project Road



1.3 Minimizing Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

9. Due considerations have been given during the alignment selection and engineering design to minimize the adverse impacts of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. Efforts have been put to incorporate best engineering solution in avoiding large scale land acquisition and resettlement. Following are the specific measures adopted for the selection of the route:

(i) Road alignment route has been well tuned on site to avoid densely settlement areas;
(ii) Avoiding expansion of road in Kharagauli town and sticking to the existing alignment
(iii) Minimising the width of RoW in residential areas

1.4 Scope of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)

10. This is a draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) which is based on feasibility study and preliminary design. The impact assessment on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is based on feasibility study and preliminary design; therefore, this remains as a draft LARP. However, it is a detailed draft which is near to final draft. The future possibility of change in alignment and Right of Way (RoW) during detailed design is not expected to vary much because of the terrain which is mountains in one side and river on the other side in most of the sections. The alignment and RoW has been chosen keeping in consideration the best engineering solution. 100% of inventory of affected land assets have been completed. Additionally, Geographic Information System (GIS) tools has been used for preparation of GIS aided safeguards planning to show the impacts of land acquisition and resettlement on GIS mapping. However, this Daft LARP will be updated and finalized during the detailed design in case there is any change in the alignment during the detailed design. The draft LARP takes in to consideration the Georgian laws and regulations related to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS, 2009).

1.5 LARP related conditions for Project Implementation

11. Based on ADB policy/practice, the appraisal of the Project and the approval of project implementation will be based on the following LAR-related conditions:

(i) **Contract award for each project:** Conditional to the update of Draft LARP and disclosure of the final LARP based on the detailed/final design (if there is change in alignment during detailed design) and accepted by ADB. The updated LARP will reflect final impacts, final AP lists and final compensation rates and be readily implementable.
(ii) **Provision of notice to proceed to contractors:** Conditional to the full implementation of the final LARP (full delivery of compensation and rehabilitation) for the relevant project. Such a condition will be clearly spelled out in the text of the civil works contract.

CHAPTER 2: SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1. Approach and Methodology

12. This chapter provides detailed assessment of impacts on land acquisition and resettlement. A detailed inventory of all the property and assets has been done along with the engineering team to assess the impact on land acquisition and resettlement. A detailed census of all affected households and a sample socio-economic survey of affected households were conducted. The road alignment, as per the preliminary engineering design, was finalized by the engineering team based on the engineering survey. The numbers of villages were identified as per the alignment. A digitized cadastral map was collected from the National Agency of Public Registry (NAPR). The road alignment was superimposed in the digitized cadastral map in order to identify the number of land parcels and their demarcation including the quantification. This cadastral survey was the base for initiating the further survey which was Census and Sample Socio-Economic Survey. Based on the cadastral details, a team of survey enumerators were engaged to carry out the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) and AP Census Survey. A copy of the census questionnaire is provided in **Annexure 1.1**. The survey team was trained by the resettlement specialist and the survey was closely monitored on a regular basis. Additionally, a sample socio-economic survey was carried out in the project affected areas in order to gather the socio-economic condition of the affected area.

13. Preparation of the draft LARP involves various tasks such as (i) detailed measurement/inventory surveys, (ii) asset valuation by independent and valuation entity, (iii) consultation with affected persons and stakeholders ; (iv) a 100% census of affected households; and (v) sample socio-economic surveys of the affected households etc. Findings of the census survey are described below. Details of inventory and census surveys are provided in **Annexure 1.2**. Additionally, a geographical information system (GIS) mapping of land parcel, structures and other resettlement impacts has been prepared and is submitted as separate volume and the same will be incorporated to the GIS system of the Roads Department (RDMRDI)

2.2. Impact on Land

14. Total land required for the project is 1,006,776 square meter (sqm) equivalents to 100.68 hectare (ha). Out of the total land required, 71,933 sqm (7.19 ha) is private land and 934,843 sqm (93.48 ha) is state land. Total number of land parcels being affected is 305 out of which 100 are registered/legalized, 166 are legalizable and 39 parcels are non-legalizable/unauthorized/squatter. Out of the 93.48 ha of state land, 3765 sqm (0.38 ha) of land (39 land parcels) is used by non-legalizable/unauthorized/squatter.

2.2.1 Impact on Land Acquisition (District/Rayon Wise)

15. The project road covers three districts/rayons such as Zestaponi, Kharagauli and Khasuri. Out of the three rayons, Kharagauli has major impacts in terms of land acquisition (243 land parcels) followed by Khasuri (36 land parcels) and Zestaponi (26 land parcels). Rayon wise land details are described in **Table 2.1.**

Table 2.1: Impact on land Acquisition (Rayon wise)

#	Name of the District/Rayon	Registered / Legalized		Eligible / Legalizable		Unauthorized/squatter /Non-legalizable	
		Number of Parcels	Affected Area (sqmt)	Number of Parcels	Affected Area (sqmt)	Number of Parcels	Affected Area (sqmt)
1	Zestaponi	**11**	**1,956**	**14**	**3,724**	**1**	**45**
2	Kharagauli	**76**	**20,347**	**131**	**35,635**	**36**	**3,691**
3	Khashuri	**13**	**1,057**	**21**	**9,214**	**2**	**29**
Total		**100**	**23,360**	**166**	**48,573**	**39**	**3,765**

Source: Source: census Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

2.2.2 Impact on Land Acquisition (Village Wise)

16. There are 11 villages which will be impacted in terms of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. The major impacted villages are Tsipa, Moliti, Chumateleti, Dzirula. Village wise details on land acquisition are described in **Table 2.2.**

Table 2.2: Impact on Land Acquisition (Village Wise)

#	Name of the Village	Registered / Legalized		Eligible / Legalizable		Unauthorized/squatter/ Non-legalizable	
		Number of Parcels	Affected Area (sqmt)	Number of Parcels	Affected Area (sqmt)	Number of Parcels	Affected Area (sqmt)
1	Aneula	6	1,174	4	1,816	1	42
2	Babi	2	331	0	0	0	0
3	Chumateleti	13	1,057	21	9,214	2	29
4	Didvake	4	489	0	0	19	994
5	Dzirula	11	1,956	14	3,724	1	45
6	Daba Kharagauli	0	0	5	550	1	96
7	Lashe	5	1,154	2	821	2	710
8	Moliti	24	6,098	23	4,794	10	1,641
9	Pona	1	365	25	7,236	3	209
10	Sagandzile	14	2,002	14	3,021	0	0
11	Tsipa	20	8,734	58	17,395	0	0
Total		**100**	**23,359**	**166**	**48,573**	**39**	**3,765**

Source: census Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

2.2.3 Use/Type of Land

17. The land is categorized in to two such as agriculture and non-agriculture. Total number of agricultural land parcel is 290 and non-agricultural land parcel is 15. **Table 2.3** describes the land use pattern.

Table 2.3: Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Land

#	Use/Type of Land	Number of Land Parcel	Area (Square meter)
1	Agricultural Land Parcel (Registered and Legalizable)	251	66,814
2	Agricultural Land Parcel (Non-Legalizable)	39	3,765
3	Non-Agriculture Land Parcel (Registered)	15	1,354
Total		**305**	**71,933**

Source: census Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

2.3. Impact on Trees

18. A total of 4120 numbers of tress will be affected due to land acquisition out of which 4107 are fruit trees and 13 are non-fruit trees. According to the survey, 228 households will be losing trees and remaining 77 households do not lose any tree. Details on the impact of trees are given in **Table 2.4**.

Table 2.4: Impact on Trees

#	Types of trees	Total Numbers of Trees	Number of Households	Number of Fruit Trees	Number of Non-Fruit Trees	Average Yield (kilo)/Per tree/Per Season (Fruit Trees)
1	Walnut	383	189	383	0	20.78
2	Wild plum	222	102	222	0	23.19
3	Hazelnut	593	98	593	0	4.09
4	Plum	374	98	374	0	19.76
5	Plural capers	521	87	521	0	8.32
6	Apple	118	67	118	0	39.64
7	Vine	1363	62	1363	0	19.87
8	Fig	129	54	129	0	13.29
9	Cherry	65	42	65	0	14.9
10	Pear	56	40	56	0	39.35
11	Quince	78	37	78	0	27.02
12	Persimmon	47	31	47	0	19.58
13	Mulberry	41	30	41	0	13.23
14	Cornel	15	11	15	0	8.45
15	Bay-tree	19	10	19	0	2.2
16	Pomegranate	11	8	11	0	8.37
17	Medlar	6	6	6	0	9
18	Barberries	6	5	6	0	3.8

#	Types of trees	Total Numbers of Trees	Number of Households	Number of Fruit Trees	Number of Non-Fruit Trees	Average Yield (kilo)/Per tree/Per Season (Fruit Trees)
19	Peach	17	5	17	0	15.6
20	Cherry plum	5	4	5	0	25
21	Pliral capers	18	3	18	0	8.66
22	Oak	2	2	0	2	0
23	Acacia	1	1	0	1	0
24	Alubali	1	1	1	0	2
25	Apricot	1	1	1	0	20
26	Elm	2	1	0	2	0
27	KomSi	1	1	1	0	10
28	leRvi (Fig)	2	1	2	0	1
29	Perssion	1	1	1	0	30
30	plane	8	1	0	8	0
31	plural raspberries	8	1	8	0	3
32	Raspberry	4	1	4	0	1
33	TuTa (Mulberry)	1	1	1	0	10
34	VaSli	1	1	1	0	15
Total		**4120**	**228**	**4107**	**13**	Not applicable

Source: census Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

2.4. Impacts on Crops

19. There are 43 households will be affected by loss of crops out of which 35 households have cereals crops and 8 households have vegetable crops. Total area of crop loss is 11,636 m^2 (1.16 ha) out of which 10,196 m^2 (1.02 ha) is affected by cereals crops and 1,439 m^2 (0.14 ha) is affected by vegetable crop. Details are given in **Table 2.5**.

Table 2.5: Impacts on Crops

SL No	Name of the Crop	Number of Households	Total Cultivated Area (sqm/)	Total Cultivated Area (Hectare)
1	Cereals	35	10,196	1.02 ha
2	Vegetables	8	1,439	0.14 ha
Total		43	11,636	1.16 ha

Source: census Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

2.5. Impact on Buildings and Structures

20. A total of 363 structures are affected out of which only 15 are residential structures such as houses/dwelling. No cases of residential tenants have been recorded. Additionally, 2 number of small bakeries are being affected which are commercial structures. These bakeries produce bread for local people's consumption. These are small scale in nature (total area is 8.7 sqm) and is operated from the premise of the houses. Most of the structures being affected are fences. Remaining structures (346) are small/auxiliary and associated facilities such as garage, storage, cowsheds, toilets etc. 15 numbers of residential houses/dwelling will be physically

displaced which requires relocation. The relocation of these structures will be on self relocation basis where APs will be compensated at replacement cost and will be provided with additional allowances such as shifting allowance etc and they will resettle by themselves. Various types of structures being affected due to the Project is described in **Table 2.6.**

Table 2.6: Impact on Buildings and Structures

#	Types of Building/Structure	Quantity	%	Area (meter for fence and gate and sqm for other)
1	Fence	220	60.61	8726 meter
2	Gate	27	7.44	153 meter
3	Toilet	14	3.86	17.8
4	Cowsheds	12	3.31	154.7
5	Pigsty	12	3.31	36.79
6	Alley	9	2.48	335.88
7	Auxiliary	8	2.20	97.93
8	House/Dwelling	15	4.13	1354.03
9	Shed	5	1.38	42.4
10	Hen house	4	1.10	11.77
11	Bath	3	0.83	25.59
12	Tank	4	1.10	47
13	Cottage	2	0.55	31.48
14	Garage	2	0.55	82.43
15	Mill	2	0.55	19.19
16	Asphalt pavement	1	0.28	250
17	Bakery	2	0.55	8.76
18	Big pitcher for wine	2	0.55	-
19	Carry wagon and reservoir	1	0.28	-
20	Cellar	1	0.28	23.42
21	Concrete staircase	3	0.83	4
22	Dining-room	1	0.28	90.33
23	Fuel cell transportation	1	0.28	-
24	Not mentioned	1	0.28	-
25	Outdoor coverings	1	0.28	-
26	Peasant house	1	0.28	250
27	Rabbit-guhch	1	0.28	5.5
28	Retaining wall	2	0.55	10.8
29	Sayrdeni kedeli (Supporting Wall-thick)	1	0.28	-
30	Soil lining	1	0.28	-
31	Stair	1	0.28	-
32	Storeroom and toilet	1	0.28	24.16
33	Wall of the house	1	0.28	8.36
34	Well	1	0.28	-
Total		**363**	**100.00**	**-**

Source: census Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

2.5.1 Physical Details of Residential Houses/Dwellings

21. Physical details of the residential houses/dwelling are described in Table **2.7.** Most of these buildings are very old and the construction is old. Foundations of these buildings are concrete and the roofs are mostly made of stone slabs (slate) or tin.

Table 2.7: Details on the Residential Houses/Dwelling

#	Name of the Village	Type/Use of the Structure	Year of Construction	Number of Storey	Total Floor Area (sqm)	Foundation	Walls	Roof	Replacement Cost (GEL)- as per valuation Company
1	Dzirula	Residential House/ Dwelling	1977	2	138.38	concrete	block	slate	60585
2	Daba Kharagauli	Residential House/ Dwelling	1970	2	68.92	concrete	brick	slate	36462.52
3	Daba Kharagauli	Residential House/ Dwelling	1970	2	83.1	concrete	block	slate	62808.49
4	Didvake	Residential House/ Dwelling	1990	1	36.62	concrete	tree/block	slate	13630.01
5	Babi	Residential House/ Dwelling	1970	1	104.35	concrete	stone/tree	slate	54889.83
6	Moliti	Residential House/ Dwelling	2000	1	22.83	concrete	block	concrete	12397.81
7	Moliti	Residential House/ Dwelling	1980	1	83.77	concrete	stone	slate	70209.25
8	Moliti	Residential House/ Dwelling	1970	1	24.22	concrete	stone	slate	18862.82
9	Moliti	Residential House/ Dwelling	1939	1	57.41	concrete	stone	concrete	22762.60
10	Tsipa	Residential House/ Dwelling	1980	2	169.39	concrete	block	tin	76987.87
11	Tsipa	Residential House/ Dwelling	1972	1	119.44	concrete	brick	tin	71913.30
12	Tsipa	Residential House/ Dwelling	1970	2	179.19	concrete	stone/tree	tin	84572.78
13	Tsipa	Residential House/ Dwelling	1958	1	102.1	concrete	stone	slate	63199.68
14	Tsipa	Residential House/ Dwelling	1962	1	99.96	concrete	stone	slate	66273.27
15	Tsipa	Residential House/ Dwelling	1920	1	64.35	concrete	tree	tin	43616.04

Source: census Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

2.6. Impact on Business and Livelihood

22. The project will affect 2 numbers of bakeries. These are operated from the periphery of the houses. There are no employees being affected as revealed during the surveys. These two commercial structured will be compensated and relocated. Additionally, loss of business income will be compensated for a period of one year.

2.7. Impact on Severely Affected Households

23. Severely affected households are those who lose more than 10% of their productive asset (agricultural land) and or physically displaced. 50 households (135 persons) are losing more than 10% of their productive asserts due to land acquisition in the project. Severely affected households will be provided with additional allowances in addition to the compensation as outlined in the entitlement. Details on severely affected households are described in **Table 2.8**.

Table 2.8: Severely Affected Households

#	Name of the Village	Land Parcel No (as per survey No)	Affected Area of the Parcel (m^2)	Total Land Holding of the Household/Family in Hectare	Total Land Holding of the Household/Family in square meter	% of loss compared to the total land holding	Number Affected Person
1	Tsipa	241.1	332.1	0.33	3300	10.06	3
2	Moliti	118	609.0	0.6	6000	10.15	2
3	Chumateleti	297	461.6	0.45	4500	10.26	3
4	Tsipa	233	342.3	0.33	3300	10.37	1
5	Sagandzile	62	177.8	0.17	1700	10.46	-
6	Moliti	135	445.5	0.42	4200	10.61	2
7	Moliti	121	319.3	0.3	3000	10.64	-
8	Tsipa	207	480.4	0.45	4500	10.68	5
9	Pona	274.1	246.8	0.23	2300	10.73	2
10	Pona	267	498.9	0.45	4500	11.09	2
11	Aneula	156.1	520.2	0.46	4600	11.31	4
12	Tsipa	191	762.9	0.65	6500	11.74	4
13	Tsipa	205	258.4	0.22	2200	11.75	7
14	Didvake	93	89.1	0.075	750	11.88	-
15	Chumateleti	296	540.5	0.45	4500	12.01	3
16	Pona	246	365.0	0.3	3000	12.17	3
17	Moliti	133	243.4	0.2	2000	12.17	-
18	Daba Kharagauli	55	75.8	0.062	620	12.23	-
19	Chumateleti	295	550.8	0.45	4500	12.24	4
20	Lashe	40	626.6	0.5	5000	12.53	-
21	Tsipa	243.8	375.9	0.29	2900	12.96	2
22	Moliti	150	599.9	0.46	4600	13.04	3
23	Tsipa	243.11	589.7	0.45	4500	13.11	6
24	Tsipa	235	567.8	0.43	4300	13.21	6
25	Aneula	157.1	610.9	0.46	4600	13.28	1
26	Moliti	153	957.7	0.7	7000	13.68	3
27	Moliti	153.3	895.6	0.65	6500	13.78	3
28	Moliti	114	197.4	0.14	1400	14.10	-
29	Pona	278	352.8	0.25	2500	14.11	2

#	Name of the Village	Land Parcel No (as per survey No)	Affected Area of the Parcel (m^2)	Total Land Holding of the Household/Family in Hectare	Total Land Holding of the Household/Family in square meter	% of loss compared to the total land holding	Number Affected Person
30	Pona	274.2	1232.4	0.87	8700	14.17	1
31	Tsipa	232	900.0	0.6	6000	15.00	3
32	Pona	273	951.2	0.6	6000	15.85	2
33	Tsipa	243.10	728.1	0.43	4300	16.93	4
34	Tsipa	243.4	638.0	0.35	3500	18.23	6
35	Tsipa	223	555.1	0.3	3000	18.50	-
36	Tsipa	210	1882.7	1	10000	18.83	5
37	Lashe	37.2	342.3	0.18	1800	19.02	3
38	Tsipa	204	364.7	0.18	1800	20.26	3
39	Moliti	148	549.1	0.27	2700	20.34	6
40	Chumateleti	286	1106.9	0.53	5300	20.89	1
41	Dzirula	7.1	922.3	0.43	4300	21.45	1
42	Sagandzile	64	462.2	0.2	2000	23.11	3
43	Chumateleti	284.1	1000.1	0.43	4300	23.26	6
44	Chumateleti	284.2	1000.4	0.43	4300	23.26	2
45	Tsipa	243.3	542.6	0.23	2300	23.59	2
46	Chumateleti	284.3	1000.0	0.42	4200	23.81	4
47	Moliti	128.3	348.9	0.1	1000	34.89	4
48	Moliti	147.1	235.8	0.06	600	39.31	1
49	Tsipa	225	2622.4	0.53	5300	49.48	2
50	Chumateleti	287	2599.7	0.45	4500	57.77	5
Total Number of affected households= 50					**Total Number of Affected Persons= 135**		

Source: census Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

2.8. Impact on Vulnerable Households

24. Vulnerable households among the AH consist of women headed households and below poverty line households. Total of 139 vulnerable households will be affected out of which 71 households are women headed and 68 are below poverty line households. There are no indigenous peoples in the Project area.

2.9. Details on Affected Households and Affected Persons

25. Total number of affected households is 305. The total numbers of affected persons are 803 out of which 399 are male and 404 are female. Details are given in **Table 2.9**.

Table 2.9: Details on AH/APs

Sl No	Particulars	Quantity
1	Total number of affected households	305
2	Total number of Affected Persons	803
3	Male Affected Persons	399
4	Female Affected Persons	404
5	Total number of Vulnerable Households	139
6	Total number of severely affected households	50

Source: census Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

2.10. Compensation Option

26. During the surveys, question on compensation option was asked to all the affected households where 245 households shared their views. All the affected households, who responded, prefer cash compensation for any type of loss. Views on the compensation option is described in Table are given in **Table 2.10**.

Table 2.10: Views on Compensation Option

Particulars	Reported Households	Percent
Cash for Land loss	245	100
Land for land loss	0	0
Cash for Structure	245	100
Structure for Structure	0	0

Source: census Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

2.11. Summary Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

27. A total of 305 land parcels will be affected out of which out of which 100 are registered/legalized, 166 are legalizable and 39 parcels are non-legalizable/unauthorized/squatter. Total land required for the project is 1,006,776 square meter (sqm) equivalents to 100.68 hectare (ha). Out of the total land required, 71,933 sqm (7.19 ha) is private land and 934,843 sqm (93.48 ha) is state land. Out of the 93.48 ha of state land, 3765 sqm (0.38 ha) of land (39 land parcels) is used by non-legalizable/unauthorized/squatter. Total number of agricultural parcel is 290 and non-agricultural parcel is 15. A total of 4120 numbers of tress will be affected due to land acquisition out of which 4107 are fruit trees and 13 are non-fruit trees. Total area of crop loss is 11,636 m^2 (1.16 ha) out of which 10,196 m^2 (1.02 ha) is affected by cereals crops and 1,439 m^2 (0.14 ha) is affected by vegetable crop. A total of 363 structures are affected out of which only 15 are residential structures such as houses/dwelling. No cases of residential tenants have been recorded. Additionally, 2 number of small bakeries are being affected which are commercial structures. Remaining structures are small and associated facilities such as garage, storage, cowsheds, toilets etc. Remaining structures (346) are small/auxiliary and associated facilities such as garage, storage, cowsheds, toilets etc. Total structured needing relocation is 17. 50 households (135 persons) are losing more than 10% of their productive asserts due to land acquisition in the project. Total of 139 vulnerable households will be affected out of which 71 households are women headed and 68 are below poverty line households. There are no indigenous peoples in the Project area. Total number of affected households is 305. The total numbers of affected persons are 803 out of which 399 are

male and 404 are female. The summary of impacts on land acquisition and resettlement is given in **Table 2.11**.

Table 2.11: Summary Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

#	Impacts	Unit of Quantification	Quantity
1	Total Land Requirement	Square meter (Hectare)	1,006,776 sqm (100.68ha)
2	Private Land	Square meter (Hectare)	71,933 sqm (7.19 ha)
3	State Land	Square meter (Hectare	934,843 sqm (93.48 ha)
4	Land parcels	Number	305
5	Registered Parcel	Number	100
6	Eligible/Legalizable Parcel	Number	166
7	Non-legalizable/unauthorized Parcel	Number	39
8	Agricultural Land Parcel	Number	290
9	Non-Agricultural Land Parcels	Number	15
10	Area of Agricultural Land (Registered and Legalizable)	Square Meter	66,814
11	Area of Agricultural Land (Non-Legalizable)		3,765
12	Area of Non-Agricultural Land	Square Meter	1,354
13	Area under Cereals Crop Cultivation	Square Meter (Hectare)	10,196 sqm (1.02 ha)
14	Area under Vegetables Crop Cultivation	Square Meter (Hectare)	1,439 sqm (0.14 ha)
15	Fruit Tress	Number	4107
16	Non Fruit/Timber Trees	Number	13
17	Total Structures/Buildings including Auxiliary Structures	Number	363
18	Residential Houses/Dwelling	Number	15
19	Commercial Structures/ Shops	Number	2
20	Auxiliary Structures/Associated facilities	Number	346
21	Structures needing Relocation	Number	17
22	Severely Affected Households (AH/APs)	Number	50 AH (135 APs)
23	Vulnerable Households	Number	139
24	Affected Households	Number	305
25	Affected Persons	Number	803
26	Male Affected Persons	Number	399
27	Female Affected Persons	Number	404

Source: census Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

CHAPTER 3: SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

3.1 General

28. This section deals with the general baseline socio-economic profile of the project area and affected households. Socio economic details of the affected households were collected based on a sample survey (25% of affected households). In addition to social data collected during census survey, socio economic information was collected from affected persons through a structured socio-economic questionnaire. This socio-economic questionnaire was administered in the project area covering a total of 72 sample households. A copy of the socio-economic questionnaire is provided in **Annexure-3.1**.

3.2 Socio economic Profile

29. The following section deals with various socio economic details of the sample households based on the finding of the socio-economic survey.

3.2.1 Type of Settlement

30. The alignment traverses mostly through the rural areas. Households covered during the sample survey in Project areas belong to the rural area. Various types of settlements covered during the survey are given in **Table 3.1.**

Table 3.1: Type of Settlement

#	Type of Settlement	Number of Households	%
1	Rural	71	100
2	Semi Urban	0	0
3	Urban	0	0
	Total	72	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

3.2.2 Demographic Features

31. The total households covered during the socio economic sample survey are 72. The family sizes are very small in the project area and the average family size is 3.58. The sex ratio of the project area is same for both the sexes (1000 males: 1000 females). Details are given in **Table 3.2.**

Table 3.2: Demographic Feature of APs

#	Particulars	Quantity
1	Total Household	72
2	Sex Ratio	1000
3	Average Household Size	3.58

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

3.2.3 Ethnic Composition of Households

32. There is no ethnic minority population or indigenous people. The project area is settled primarily by Georgian population. Only one household belongs to other ethnic community. Details on the ethnic composition are given in **Table 3.3**.

Table 3.3: Ethnic Composition of the Households

#	Particulars	Number of Households	%
1	Georgian	71	98.61
2	Others	1	1.39
	Total	**72**	**100.00**

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

3.2.4 Major Economic Activities

33. People in the project area have varied economic activities. However most of the households rely on pension which is reported by half of the households. About 29 % of the households are engaged in white collar jobs mostly in government sector and few in non government sectors. Agriculture as one of the major economic activities is reported by nearly 17 % of the households. About 8 % of the household reported that business and trade as major economic activity. Other economic activities such as working for other farmers, running small enterprises and daily wage labour etc. are reported by only 6 households. Details on major economic activity are described in **Table 3.4**.

Table 3.4: Major Economic Activities of the Households

#	Particulars	Number of Households	%
1	Agriculture	12	16.67
2	Working for other farmers (Agricultural Labourer)	2	2.78
3	Small enterprise	2	2.78
4	Government & NGO	21	29.17
5	Business and trading	6	8.33
6	Transport/Taxi	1	1.39
7	Daily Wage / Labour	2	2.78
8	Pension	36	50.00
9	Others	13	18.06
	Total	**72**	**100.00**

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

3.2.5 Major Cropping Pattern

34. Cereals, vegetables and hey / grass are the only agricultural production of the households living in the project area. All the crops are cultivated for one season. About 58 % of the households cultivate cereals, and the average yield per household is 0.5 tons. The price per ton varies between 500-1000 Lari per ton. Approximately one fourth (26 %) of the households grows vegetables and 11 % grows hay / grass. Details are given in **Table 3.5**.

Table 3.5: Major cropping pattern and average Yield of different Crops

#	Type of Crops	Number of Households	Number of seasons	Total Yield (ton)	Average yield (ton)	Average price per ton in Lari
1	Cereal	42 (58.3%)	1	17.55 ton	0.501	500-1000
2	Vegetables	19(26.4%)	1	-	-	-
3	Hey/grass	8 (11.1%)	1	-	-	-
5	Others	2 (2.7%)	1	-	-	-

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

3.2.6 Average Annual Income

35. The annual average income of the surveyed households in the project area is 5387 Lari. Income from pension is reported from majority (53%) of the households followed by income from professional work (25%). Income from service and business are reported by approximately 14 % of the households. Some households also learn by taking up daily labour work. The average annual income is reported highest from professional work and it is 8103 Lari. The next highest average annual income is from service which is reported to be 6660 Lari. The average annual income from pension is 2501 Lari. Details are given in **Table 3.6.**

Table 3.6: Average Annual Income

#	Source of Income	Number of Households	Percentage of households reporting	Average Annual Income (Lari)
1	Agriculture	0	0.00	0
2	Service	6	8.82	6660
3	Business	4	5.88	6000
4	Labour	5	7.35	6576
5	Professional	17	25.00	8103
6	Pension	36	52.94	2501
7	Animal Husbandry	2	2.94	2100
8	Any other	12	17.65	3122
	Total	68	100.00	5387
	Did not report*	4		

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

3.2.7 Average Annual Expenditure

36. The total average annual household expenditure as reported by the surveyed household is 3692 Lari. About 61.43 % of the expenditure is incurred on food which is the highest and the average annual expenditure is 2268 Lari. The next highest expenditure is one health and reported to be 1083 Lari per annum. Expenditure on food and health is about 91 % of the total household expenditure. Further, the households spend about 6.15 % on energy usage. The expenditure on education, agriculture and social function is very low or minimum. Details about the expenditure are described in **Table 3.7**.

Table 3.7: Average Annual Expenditure

#	Type of expenditure	Average Annual Expenditure (Lari)	Percentage of Expenditure
1	Food	2268	61.43
2	Health	1083	29.34
3	Education	16.67*	0.45
4	Energy (Cooking fuel and electricity)	227	6.15
5	Transportation	-	
6	Agriculture (such as seeds, hiring of farm implements etc.)	28.33 (2 families)	1
7	Miscellaneous (Social function, entertainments, clothing, communication,	66.66	1.80
	Total Average	3692	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015
**1 household reported expenditure of 1200 lari per year on education*

3.2.8 Possession of Durable Goods

37. Majority of the households i.e. about 92 % in the project area have television. More than half of the families have gas connection. About 86 % of the households have refrigerators and 55 % possess a washing machine. For transportation, 21 % of the households have a car and about 11 % are having a bicycle. 28 % of the households possess computer. Air conditioner is possessed by only 2 of the households. Similarly, live stocks like poultry and cattle are possessed by majority of the households. About 68 % of the households possess poultry and nearly 53 % of the households possess cattle. Pigs are possessed by 18 % of the households in the project area. Sheep / goat and horses are possessed by very few households. Details are given in **Table 3.8**.

Table 3.8: Possession of Durable Goods

#	Particulars	Number of Households	%Age
Durable Items			
1	Radio	8	11.11
2	Bicycle	7	9.72
3	Television	66	91.67
4	L.P.G Connection/ Gas Cylinder	12	16.67
5	Computer	20	27.78
6	Refrigerator	62	86.11
7	Washing Machine	40	55.56
8	Motor cycle/Scooter	0	0.00
9	Car	15	20.83
10	Air Conditioner	2	2.78
Live stocks			
11	Cattle (neat)	38	52.78
12	Pig	13	18.06
13	Sheep/goat	2	2.78
14	Horse/donkey	1	1.39
15	Poultry	49	68.06
11	Total	72	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

3.2.9 Loans and Debts

38. The survey revealed that one third of the households has taken loan. 24 households (33.33%) reported to have taken loan and remaining 48 households (66.67%) do not take loan. Details are given in **Table 3.9**.

Table 3.9: Taken any loans

#	Particulars	Number of Households	%
1	Yes	24	33.33
2	No	48	66.67
	Total	72	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

39. The average amount of loan as reported by the 24 households is 2861 Lari. 92 % of the households reported to have taken loan from the banks. Only 2 households reported that they take loan from the relatives and private money lender. Details are given in **Table 3.10**.

Table 3.10: Sources of loan

#	Source	Number of Households	%
1	Bank	22	91.67
2	Relatives	1	4.17
3	Private money lender	1	4.17
	Total	24	100.00
4	Average Loan	2861 Lari	

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

40. Most of the households (50%) have taken a loan for meeting medical expenses. About 29 % have taken a loan for improving or buying a house. Details on the reason for taking loan are given in **Table 3.11**.

Table 3.11: Reasons for Loans

#	Reason for Taking Loan	Number of Households	%
1	Meet medical expenses	12	50.00
2	To repay debts	1	4.17
3	On education	1	4.17
4	To start / upgrade business	1	4.17
5	Improvement / buy houses	7	29.17
6	Last rites / funerals	2	8.33
	Total	24	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

3.2.10 Major Illness and Health Status

41. Approximately 93 % of the surveyed households stated that they can access a health facility. However, the health facilities are far off and the average distance is about 12 kilometers from their home and about 30 % of the households stated that the average distance is more than 20 kilometers. Details on access to medical facilities are given in **Table 3.12**.

Table 3.12: Access to Health facility

#	Particulars	Number of Households	%
1	Yes	67	93.06
2	No	5	6.94
	Total	72	100.00
Average distance of a health facility		12 kms	

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

42. More than one third (37.5%) of the surveyed households stated that their household member experienced major illness during the last one year. The types of illness reported are like heart problems, diabetes, injury and cuts, prostrate and kidney problems, etc. Most importantly, all the household members preferred allopathic treatment except one household who took traditional treatment. Details are given in **Table 3.13**.

Table 3.13: Major Illness in the Family

#	Particulars	Number of Households	%
1	Yes	27	37.5
2	No	45	62.5
3	Total	72	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

3.2.11 Migration Pattern

43. Outward migration of the family members is less in the project area. Only about 10 % of the households reported that one or some of their household members have migrated outside of their home for work. Details are given in **Table 3.14.**

Table 3.14: Migration Pattern

#	Migration	Number of Households	%
1	Yes	7	9.72
2	No	65	90.28
3	Total	72	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

44. Among the 7 household those reported of any migration of the family members, 6 households reported about permanent migration (12 months). Details are given in **Table 3.15.** Most of them have migrated outside of the country.

Table 3.15: Period of migration in months

#	Migration	Number of Households	%Age
1	5 months	1	14.29
2	12 months	6	85.71
	Total	7	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

3.2.12 Source of Drinking Water

45. The major source of drinking water is spring as reported by nearly 71 % of the households. Piped water supply is available for about 26 % of the households. Details are given in **Table 3.16.**

Table 3.16: Source of Drinking Water

#	Sources	Number of Households	%
1	Piped Water Supply	19	26.39
2	Spring (Open)	51	70.83
3	Well	2	2.78
	Total	72	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

3.2.13 Sanitation Facilities

46. About 92 % of the households use traditional latrine and the rest (8%) have flush toilets. Details are given in **Table 3.17**.

Table 3.17: Type of Sanitation Facilities

#	Type of Toilet	Number of Households	%
1	Flush Toilet	6	8.33
2	Latrine	66	91.67
	Total	72	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

3.2.14 Fuel for Cooking

47. Wood is the major and the only source of fuel being used by the households for cooking. Details are given in **Table 3.18.**

Table 3.18: Type of Fuel Use for cooking

#	Sources	Number of Households	%
1	Electricity	0	0
2	Wood	72	100.00
3	Gas	0	0
	Total	72	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

3.2.15 Status on Electrification

48. In the project area, all the households are electrified and get power supply from central power supply. Details are given in **Table 3.19**.

Table 3.19: Connection to Central Power Supply

#	Particulars	Number of Households	% Age
1	Yes	72	100.00
2	No	0	0
3	**Total**	72	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

3.2.16 Connection to road

49. The survey finding revealed that 47 (65.28%) households have immediate access to road and the remaining 25 households (34.72%) reported that they do not have immediate direct access to the road. Details are described in **Table 3.20**.

Table 3.20: Immediately Connected to Road

#	Particulars	Number of Households	%Age
1	Yes	47	65.28
2	No	25	34.72
	Total	72	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

3.2.17 Types of Access Roads

50. Among the 47 households those reported having access to road, about 70 % of the households are connected to village road and one fourth of them are connected to district road. Only 2 households are connected to a highway. Details are given in **Table 3.21**. Additionally, 32

households i.e. about 44 % reported that the average distance of the main road from their respective households is 27 kilometers. Among the 47 households those reported having access to road, about 77 % of the households stated that the condition of the road is very poor.

Table 3.21: Access to Types of Road

#	Type of Road	Number of Households	%
1	Village Road	33	70.21
2	District road	12	25.53
3	Highways	2	4.26
	Total	47	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

3.2.18 Summary Findings

51. The households living in the project area are not having a good quality of life. Due to lack of development activities, many of the families have shifted or migrated outside which is also reflected in the small family sizes. From the socio-economic survey, it follows that the people are poor as most of their expenditure are incurred on food and health and many families have taken loans. Besides this, the livelihood opportunities are very less as majority is relying on pensions. The issues related to health is a matter of concern as easy access to health facility is a problem due to long distance and most of families reported of a family member being sick during the last one year. Besides, large percentage of their expenditure is invested in getting health services. The proposed project will benefit the local population as this will bring development to the area in terms of local employment during Project road construction and maintenance. The local community is eager to provide paid labourer.

3.3 Women and Gender Issues

3.3.1 Literacy

52. The overall literacy rate is 93.5 %. There is no discrimination in the male and female literacy. Both male and females are almost equally literate. Male literacy is about 94 % and female literacy rate is 93 %. Details on literacy rate are described in **Table 3.22**.

Table 3.22: Literacy Status

#	Particulars	Total Male	% Male	Total Female	% Female	Total Members	Total %
1	Literate	111	94.07	105	92.92	216	93.51
2	Illiterate	7	5.93	8	7.08	15	6.49
3	Total	118	100	113	100	231	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

3.3.2 Socio-Economic Activities of Women

53. The predominant activity of women is household work as reported by 65 % of the households. Besides household activities, the two other major economic activities of women are cultivation (26%) and allied activities (21%). Only 2 households reported that women are engaged in non agricultural labour work. Details of the activities of women are given in **Table 3.23**.

Table 3.23: Type of Activities of Women

#	Activities	Number of Households	%
1	Cultivation	19	26.39
2	Allied Activities	15	20.83
3	Collection & Sale of forest products	0	0
4	Trade & Business	0	0
5	Agricultural Labour	0	0
6	Non Agricultural Labour	2	2.78
7	Household Industries	0	0
8	Service	0	0
9	Households Work	47	65.28
10	Others	0	0
11	Total	72	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

3.3.3 Women's Say in Decision Making

54. Women do take part in the decision making process of the family. About 93 % of the households reported that women participate in the decision making process of the family. Details are given in **Table 3.24**.

Table 3.24: Women's Say in Decision Making

#	Particulars	Number of Households	%
1	Yes	67	93.06
2	No	5	6.94
3	Total	72	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

55. Women in the project area have a very positive say on all the matters related to the household affairs. The women greater say is noted on day to day activities where every household admitted that women participate. The details are given in **Table 3.25**.

Table 3.25: Women's Participation in Decision Making

#	Issues	Number of Households	%
1	Financial matters	63	94.03
2	Education of child	64	95.52
3	Health care of child	64	95.52
4	Purchase of assets	66	98.51
5	Day to day activities	67	100.00
6	On social functions and marriages	64	95.52
7	Total	67	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

3.3.4 Opinion on Current Status of Women

56. During the socio-economic survey, women respondents were asked about their opinions on some of the issues related to gender. Women between 25 to 65 years of age participated in the surveys and provided their responses related to gender issues. On the current status, majority of the women (64%) could not state anything. Only 25% of the women respondents reported as satisfactory on the status of women in the project area. Details on their opinion are

described in **Table 3.26**. Four of the women said unsatisfactory and most of them perceive work load as the main reason.

Table 3.26: Perception on the Status of Women

#	Perception	Number of Respondents	%e
1	Satisfactory	10	25.64
2	Unsatisfactory	4	10.26
3	Not Clear	25	64.10
	Total	39	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

3.3.5 Opinion on Family Finance

57. When the women were asked on the person who is responsible for family finance, majority about 74 % feels that both men and women are responsible for this. Only one fifth of the women feel that responsibility of men only. Details are given in Table **3.27**.

Table 3.27: Member Responsible for Family Finance

#	Responsibility	Number of Respondents	%
1	Man	8	21.05
2	Woman	2	5.26
3	Both	28	73.68
	Total	38	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

3.3.6 Opinion on Food, Nutrition and Health

58. Out of the 38 women who responded on food sufficiency, 10% of them feel that availability of food is sufficient. Details are given in **Table 3.28**. Moreover there are common health problems affecting the women and children.

Table 3.28: Opinion on the Food Supply to the Village

#	Whether self sufficient	Number of Respondents	%
1	Yes	4	10.53
2	No	34	89.47
	Total	38	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2015

3.3.7 Opinion and Knowledge on HIV / AIDS

59. Out of the 47 women, about 77 % said that they have heard of HIV/AIDS and 19 % stated that they knew about HIV/AIDS. Details of their opinion are given in **Table 3.29**.

Table 3.29: Knowledge on HIV / AIDS

#	Particulars	Number of Households	%
1	Heard of HIV/AIDS	36	76.60
2	Knew of HIV/AIDS	9	19.15
3	No Idea of HIV/AIDS	2	4.26
	Total	47	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

3.3.8 Expectation of Women from the Road Rehabilitation

60. Involvement of women in economic activity is limited to agriculture and allied activities. But none of the families reported any income contribution by the women to the family except one household. Although the women have a say in family decisions yet they are leading a stressful life as most of them reported of availability insufficient food. Women have varied expectations from the road rehabilitation. There are 64 women who responded and most importantly they expect that their villages will be more developed due to good road. This will result in opening of new business opportunities and would generate more employment for the rural people. Traffic situation will become easier and will improve connectivity among the villages. Some of them felt that ambulances will reach faster during medical emergency. Women also feel that migration will stop and even people those who have left will think to come back if good roads are provided. They don't have any major concerns regarding the Project. None of them feel that the road will negatively affect them. When asked what kind of involvement they would provide during the project implementation, most of them said thew will provide labour and will open small business. On the types of vocational need for the women most of them could not provide any information except few who want training.

3.3.9 Action on Gender Issues

61. The project will pay particular attention to ensure that women are the recipients of the compensation pertaining to their activities and to ensure that women who are de-facto household heads are clearly listed as beneficiaries of compensation and rehabilitation proceedings under the loan. Special attention will be given to the impact of resettlement on women and other vulnerable groups during monitoring of the LARP. The project will have positive impact on gender, because the civil works contracts will include provisions to encourage employment of women during implementation. Additionally, women headed households have been considered as the vulnerable group and are eligible for special additional assistance as provided in the entitlement of the LARP. The Project will attempt to benefit the women; therefore, a gender action plan (GAP) has also been prepared.

3.4 Impact on Indigenous People/Ethnic Minority

62. No impacts on Indigenous Peoples (IP) are expected in the project. An assessment of impact on indigenous peoples was undertaken during the social impact assessment. The project will primarily affect Georgian people which are almost 99% of the total population.

CHAPTER 4: INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

4.1 General

63. Consultation events were arranged at various stages of project preparation i.e., alternative alignment during feasibility study , cadastral survey of affected lands, land census survey, socio-economic survey and targeted consultation meetings with affected people and local stakeholder organizations and individuals. It ensured that the affected people and other stakeholders are informed, consulted and allowed to participate actively in the process of road development and preparation of LARP; reducing public resistance to the project; helping mitigate and minimize any probable negative impact and bringing in the benefit of the project to the people. Public consultations have also been used as a tool to obtain public opinion towards proposed project, and sensitive and critical issues, and minimize the adverse social and resettlement impact. It assisted in identification of problems associated with the project as well as the needs of the population likely to be impacted.

4.2 Objective of Consultation

64. The main objectives of the consultations are as follows:

- to make people aware about the project
- to disseminate information to the people about the project in terms of its activities and scope of work; and understand the views and perceptions of the people affected and local communities with reference to acquisition of land or loss of property and its due compensation.
- to involve them as stakeholders in project planning and further during implementation
- to seek local peoples' views on minimizing probable adverse impacts on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement
- to understand views of affected people on resettlement options and generate idea regarding the expected demand of the affected people;
- to make people aware about the future plan of action
- to seek peoples' participation and involvement during collection of actual information during the surveys
- to assess the local people's willingness to get involved with the project; and enumerate the measures to be taken during the implementation of the project.
- to discuss about the general policy principles of national laws and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 and to make them aware about the broad eligibility and entitlements.
- to discuss about the status of registered and unregistered parcels and to make them aware about their cooperation for getting the unregistered parcels registered etc.

4.3 Methods of Consultations

65. Various methods used for public consultation and participation with concerned stakeholders are described in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1: Method of Consultations

Stakeholders	Purpose	Method
Roads Department of Georgia including the Environment and Resettlement Protection Division under the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure of Georgia (MRDI)	• To collect government's policy and to seek their participation in the safeguards planning activities. • To discuss about the progress of social safeguards planning activities and the broad policy principles, eligibility and entitlements etc.	• Frequent individual meetings and presentation with the officials of Roads Department and its Resettlement and Environment Protection Division.
National Agency for Public Registry (NAPR) under the ministry of Justice	• To collect the cadastral map and to know the details of the affected parcels and people	• Consultation and discussion with officials
Local Government at Rayon Level (District Municipality) at Zestaponi, Kharagauli and Khashuri	• To seek their cooperation for carrying out the impact assessment survey and to sort out the problem related land parcels etc. • To seek their participation and representation in public consultaion.	• Individual meetings with the officials of Zestaponi, Kharagauli and Khashuri
Affected People and Local Community	• For information sharing about the project	• Focused group Discussions and village meetings • 100% surveys (census) of affected households

4.4 Community Consultation

66. Community consultations were arranged through Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) at various sensitive locations, especially at 9 villages in the month of December 2014 which involved both men and women participants. Information on projects was shared with the people and their feedbacks were collected. Details are given in **Table 4.2**.

Table 4.2: Summary of Public Consultations

Sl No	Name of the village	Date of Consultations	Number of Participants
1	Kharagauli	02-12-14	45
2	Sagandzile	02-12-14	17
3	Aneula	18.12.14	5
4	Chumateleti	02.12.14	18
5	Dzirula	02.12.1.	14
6	Moliti	02.12.14	23
7	Tsipha	15.12.14	3
8	Lashe	03.12.14	8
9	Pona	10.12.14	3

4.5 Findings of the Community Consultations

67. The major findings of the consultations held at various locations are summarized as follows and a brief summary detail of community consultations findings is provided in **Table 4.3**. Details on consultations and List of participants are presented in **Annexure 4.1**.

- Most of the people are about the Project as there so many technical and engineering surveys were already carried out prior to safeguards related consultations.
- People are supportive about the project as they do not have a good road and the improved road will facilitate their mobility and small scale business activities.
- APs losing their land and assets expect fair and adequate compensation
- People want that advance notice shall be provided prior to the construction activities
- Most them prefer cash compensation.
- Proper safety measures to be adopted.
- APs requested for their representation in the project activities and wish they some employment be provided to them during construction.
- All the compensation related issues shall be fairly and clearly discussed with the affected people.

Table 4.3: Consultation Findings

Issues	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Action taken or to be Taken
General perception about the project and the awareness about the proposed project.	People are aware about the project and they are positive about the project that the Project will bring development in the local area especially in terms of better transportation facility and will provide some business opportunities.	RDMRDI will ensure that the awareness campaign regarding the development and progress of Project will be continued during the detailed design by the design consultant and during supervision by the supervision consultant.
Support of local people for the proposed project?	Most of the people are supportive about the project as they need the improved road.	RDMRDI through its consultants and concerned local government will have continued consultation to seek people's support.
Any critical issue or concern by the local people regarding the project?	Villagers are concerned that they may lose space for cattle movement as both the railway track and road will go parallel.	Land acquisition has been minimized through adequate engineering design and the Proposed road will mostly floow the existing the road, therefore, RDMRDI assures that no such restrictions will occur.
Any criteria you would like to see considered during project design, construction and operation stage?	People are of the opinion that necessary steps may be taken for arrangement of private access and junctions and preserving the source of spring water. Compensation should be fair enough so that people don't suffer. Road safety and proper restoration of resort areas etc shall be given importance while	RDMRDI and the preliminary design engineering team has assured that access will be improved to the new road. The Environment Management Plan has specific mitigation measure to protect the spring water. Proper road safety measures are being adopted. Compensation will be based on replacement cost. All the losses have been assessed an authorized valuation company has been engaged to evaluate

Issues	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Action taken or to be Taken
	constructing the road.	each loss separately based on the current market price etc. This will be shared with the APs.
Do you have any problem with the existing road?	According to people there are substantial problems with the existing road such as lack of good transport facility, snow, mud and the condition of Road is very bad	The objective of construction of this road is to improve better transport connectivity, less time consumption during travel and to make good road for the local people. All these concerns have been included in the engineering design feature, therefore, these concerns will be addressed during the construction of the road.
In your Opinion If the road has to be expanded, which side should the expansion take place and why?	People suggest that the best engineering method may be adopted keeping in consideration the mountainous terrain and the river all along the road. The design shall not harm mountain or river.	Adequate caution has been taken by the design team to protect the mountain and river.
Is the proposed project going to reduce accidents and provide better traffic system?	People think otherwise that improved road may cause more accidents.	The current road condition is very poor, therefore vehicles move at slower speed. Although the speed of the vehicle will increase once the road is improved, however, all necessary road safety measures have been adopted in the design by the consultant and RDMRDI. The same will be followed during the detailed design and during construction.
Loss of residential/commercial structures, if any due to the project	Very insignificant	All the structures to be physically displaced will be compensated at replacement cost and additional allowances will be provided as per the entitlement and eligibility of the APs. People opted for self relocation and RDMRDI will ensure providing proper advance notice, right to salvage materials etc.
Loss of community life like any Market Places or community activities to be affected	No	No such community establishments are affected.
Resettlement and Land acquisition (if foreseen due to the expansion of road) Has there been land acquisition before? If yes, what was the process of land acquisition and compensation package?	Though, there was land acquisition for railway project earlier, but people are not aware about the details.	RDMRDI will disclose the draft and final LARP including a leaflet containing all the basic details of LARP including the eligibility, entitlement, grievance redress mechanism etc so that people will have all the knowledge about the Project and the LAR activities.
If the widening of the road necessitates dislocation, where would you like to be relocated?	Relocation would not be a problem as the land acquisition is minimal. They will be satisfied with adequate cash compensation.	People opted for cash compensation and self relocation. RDMRDI will ensure smooth relocation of these structures prior to start of the civil work.
What is the possibility of shifting the religious structure(s)? And where to relocate?	No such structures are being affected	If these impacts are foreseen in the future, then RDMRDI will restore the religious structures with due consultation

Issues	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Action taken or to be Taken
		with local people.
Type of compensation expected (Cash or Kind)	Cash	The draft LARP has provision for compensation at replacement cost. RDMRDI will adopt the current market value of the losses and the valuation company has already evaluated all the losses at replacement cost.
Perceived benefits from the project	Employment opportunities, better transportation system and new business opportunities are main perceived benefits from the project.	RDMRDI will ensure that the civil work contractor engage local people (skilled and unskilled labour) during the construction activities.
Perceived losses from the project	Risk of landslide and accidents	All proper measures have been followed during the design such as providing retaining wall, putting road safety signs etc in the design which will prevent all these potential negative impacts.
Will there be likely involvement of local people in the implementation of the project?	People would like to be involved during the implementation of project	RDMRDI and contractors will put their efforts to engage local people where feasible.
Any Other Issues	People shall be consulted throughout the planning and implementation of the project.	RDMRDI will continue the consultation process throughout the Project cycle.

4.6 Future Consultation Strategy

68. The consultation will be continued throughout the project cycle. The effectiveness of LARP implementation is related to the continuing involvement of those affected by the project. Several additional rounds of consultations with APs will be required during updating of LARP during detailed design and during LARP implementation. The next rounds of consultations will occur during detailed design and when compensation and assistance are provided. For future consultations, following steps are envisaged in the project:

- Roads Department through its Resettlement and Environment Protect Division and with the help of detailed design consultant will organize public meetings and will apprise the communities about the progress in the updating of LARP.
- Roads Department through its Resettlement and Environment Protect Division and with the help of detailed design consultant will organize public meetings to inform the community about the compensation and assistance to be paid. Regular update of the progress of the resettlement component of the project will be placed for public display at Rayon office.
- Key features of the entitlements will be disclosed along the project corridor.
- All monitoring and evaluation reports of the LARP components of the project will be disclosed in the same manner as that of the LARP.
- Attempts will be made to ensure that vulnerable groups understand the process and to take their specific needs into account.

4.7 Disclosure

69. The project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. Resettlement information leaflet **(Annexure- 4.2)** containing information on road alignment, compensation, assistance, eligibility, entitlement, grievance redress mechanism, implementation schedule etc. will be prepared and will be translated to local language (Georgian) and will be distributed to affected persons upon the approval of draft LARP by RDMRDI and ADB. Copy of the draft LARP (full report) will also be translated to Georgian language and will be made available at Roads Department, Rayon office and at affected village level upon approvaal. The detailed report will be available for the APs as and when asked for. Copy of the draft LARP will be disclosed in ADB's website and in the website of Roads department within MRDI upon approval. The same procedure will also be followed during the disclosure of updated/final LARP during detailed design.

CHAPTER 5: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

5.1 Objectives

70. ADB procedures require Roads Department to establish a project specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) having suitable grievance redress procedure to receive and facilitate resolution of affected peoples' concerns, complaints, and grievances. A grievance mechanism will be established within one month from the approval and disclosure of draft LARP to allow affected persons appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation. APs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, survey, and time of compensation. Care will always be taken to prevent grievances rather than going through a redress process. This can be done through careful land acquisition and resettlement design and implementation, by ensuring full participation and consultation with the APs, and by establishing extensive communication and coordination between the affected communities, the roads department, and local government in general. The grievance mechanism should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. Affected Persons can approach the court of law at any time and independent of grievance redress process.

5.2 Formation of GRC

71. Some of the grievances may be solved by RDMRDI within the accepted policies and the legal framework and some can be solved at the field level informally with proper consultation and participatory engagement with the APs. However, there may be certain grievances that are more complex and cannot be solved informally. To solve such grievances, a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established under the project. Sometimes grievances brought up before GRC may not be bona fide cases. However, it is imperative to have a mechanism in place to examine and find solutions to the grievances in a most transparent manner to convince the people that their grievances are well examined. GRCs will be established at Rayon level at with an office order from the RDMRDI with provision of 6 members of following composition:

(i) Representative of LAR Commission of RDMRDI	:	Convener
(ii) Representative Rayon/District	:	Member Secretary
(iii) Representative from the Village	:	Member
(iv) Representative of APs	:	Member
(v) Representative of Women APs	:	Member
(vi) LAR Specialist of Design/Supervision Consultants	:	Member

72. The main responsibilities of the GRC will be as follow:

- The GRC will examine all kinds of disputes or grievances arising out of implementation of the LARP and resolve such disputes and grievances in a most transparent manner.
- GRC will not deal with matters pending in the courts of law.
- The decision of the GRC deems final.
- Only authorized members will be allowed to participate in the GRC meetings.
- Decision on a particular dispute/grievance will be made unanimously or on majority vote basis.
- Decision of the GRC will be intimated to the aggrieved APs

5.3 Grievance Resolution Process

73. The member secretary of GRCs and Rayon level representative dealing with LAR will be regularly available and accessible for APs to address concerns and grievances. The rayaon level LAR representative will assist the aggrieved APs in formally lodging their claims to the GRC and where applicable to the Working Group of Resettlement and Environment Protection Bureau/Division (REPB) at RDMRDI in centre. The complaints and grievances from the APs will be addressed through the process described below in **Table 5.1**.

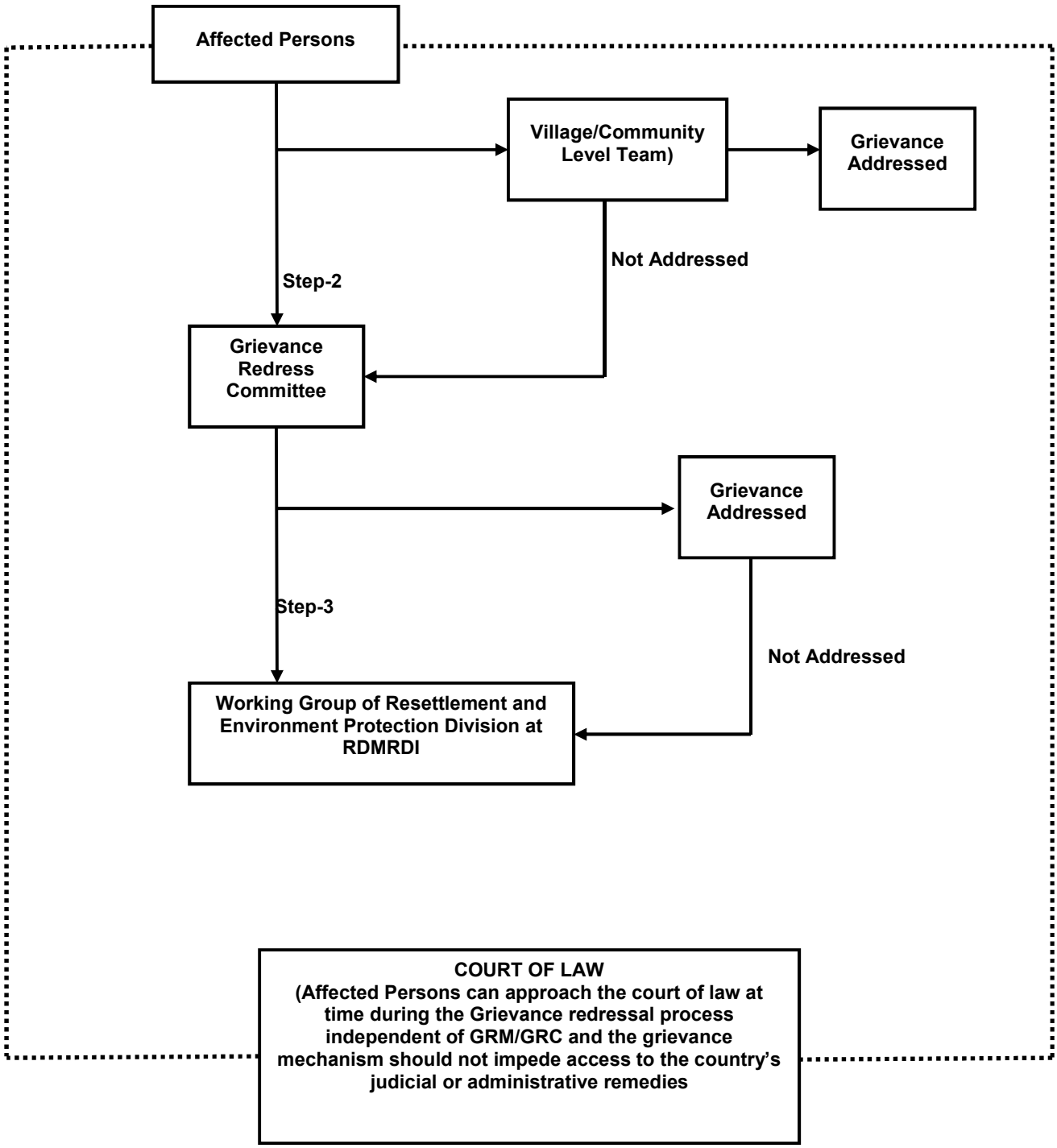
Table 5.1: Grievance Resolution Process

Steps	Process
Step 1	First, complaints resolution will be attempted at village level with the involvement of village authorities and Rayon level LAR representative at the village level. If any aggrieved AP is not satisfied with the solutions, the next option will be to lodge grievances to the GRC.
Step 2	• If the grievance is not solved at the previous level, the rayon level LAR representative will assist the aggrieved APs to formally lodge the grievances with the respective GRC. The aggrieved APs must lodge the complaint within 2 weeks of failure of negotiation at village level and produce documents supporting his/her claim. • The GRC member secretary will review the complaint and prepare a Case File for GRC hearing and resolution. A formal hearing will be held with the GRC at a date fixed by the GRC member secretary in consultation with Convenor and the aggrieved APs. • On the date of hearing, the aggrieved AP will appear before the GRC at the village office and produce proof in support of his/her claim. The member secretary will note down the statements of the complainant and document all proof. • The decisions from majority of the members will be considered final from the GRC and will be issued by the Convenor and signed by other members of the GRC. The case record will be updated and the decision will be communicated to the complainant AP by the LAR Team at the village level.
Step 3	If any aggrieved AP is unsatisfied with the GRC decision, the next option will be to lodge grievances to the Working Group of Resettlement and Environment Protection Division at RDMRDI at the national level within 2 weeks after receiving the decision from GRC. The complainants, must produce documents supporting his/her claim. The Working Group will review the GRC hearing records and convey its decisions to the aggrieved APs within 4 weeks after receiving the complaint.

5.4 GRC Records and Documentation

74. Resettlement and Environment Protection Bureau of RDMRDI headquarters will keep record of complaints received for its use as well as for review by ADB during regular supervisions. Procedure and steps of grievance redress mechanism is depicted in **Figure 5.1**.

Figure 5.1: Grievance Redress Mechanism



CHAPTER 6: POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

6.1 General

75. The legal and policy framework of the Project is based on national laws and legislations related to Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) in Georgia and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009. Based on the analysis of applicable laws and policies and ADB's Policy requirement, project related LAR principles have been adopted.

6.2 Laws and Regulation of Georgia

76. In Georgia, there are several legislative acts that regulate the issues of state's obtaining privately owned land parcels based on the necessary public needs such as public road constructions: (i) The Constitution of Georgia, August 24, 1995; (ii) The Civil Code of Georgia, June 26, 1997, (iii) The Law of Georgia on Protection of Cultural Heritage; (iv) The Law of Georgia on Notary Actions; (v) The Law of Georgia on Privatization of State-owned Agricultural Land, July 8, 2005; (vi) The Law of Georgia on Ownership Rights to Agricultural Land, March 22, 1996; (vii) The Law of Georgia on Registration Ownership Rights to Immovable Property, December 28, 2005, (viii) The Law of Georgia on the Rules for Expropriation of Ownership for Necessary Public Need, July 23, 1999; and (ix) The Civil Procedural Code of Georgia, November 14, 1997. A synopsis on georgian laws related LAR is provided in **Annexure 6.1**.

77. The existing Laws provide that compensation for lost assets, including land, structures, trees and standing crops, should be based on the current market price without depreciation. Overall the above laws/regulations provide that the principle of replacement cost compensating at market value is reasonable and legally acceptable. The laws also identify the types of damages eligible to compensation and indicate that compensation is to be given both for loss of physical assets and for the loss of incomes. Finally, these laws place strong emphasis on consultation and notification to ensure that the APs participate in the process. Income loss due to loss of harvest and business closure will be compensated to cover net loss. The above-listed laws and regulations give the possibility of applying the following mechanisms for legal application of the property rights:

(i) Obtaining the right on way without expropriation through the payment of due compensation (on the basis of negotiations or a court decision) prior to commencement of the activities.

(ii) Expropriation which gives the possibility of obtaining permanent right to land and/or other real estate property on the basis of Eminent Domain Law or a court decision through the payment of due compensation;

78. Attempts should first be made to acquire private land on the basis of negotiation with individual affected entities. Should the negotiation fail, the power of eminent domain will be sought, and expropriation process will start. Under the existing Law in Georgia, the president will issue an order for expropriation based on the request from relevant state agencies. Relevant regional court will assess the presidential order and determine the case of public needs, and grant the expropriation entity rights to obtain land. The court will also appoint a third party to assess the market value of lost assets and determine the compensation payable to relevant land owners accordingly to the value of assets thus found.

6.3 ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009

79. ADB has adopted Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) in 2009 including safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement and indigenous people. The objectives of the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard policy is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

80. The involuntary resettlement safeguards cover physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary. The three important elements of ADB's SPS (2009) are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. The SPS gives special attention to poor and vulnerable households to ensure their improved well-being as a result of project interventions.

81. The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. The borrower/client will also collect baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. Followings are the basic policy principle of ADB's SPS, 2009:

- Identification of past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and determination of the scope of resettlement planning.
- Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations.
- Improvement or at least restoration of the livelihoods of all displaced persons,
- Ensure physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance.
- Improvement of the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.
- Development of procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement,
- Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- Preparation of a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

- Disclosure of resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- Execution of involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program.
- Provide payment of compensation and other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.
- Monitoring and assessment of resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons

6.4 Comparison of ADB's SPS, 2009 with Georgian Laws and Legislation

82. Overall, the legislation of Georgia adequately reflects the major provisions of the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement but a few differences are to be noted. The most significant of these differences is that under Georgian legislation/regulation, emphasis is put on the definition of formal property rights and on how the acquisition of properties for public purposes is to be implemented and compensated while in the case of ADB policy emphasis is put both on the compensation of rightfully owned affected assets and on the general rehabilitation of the livelihood of Affected People (AP) and Households (AH). Because of this, ADB policy complements the Georgian legislation/regulation with additional requirements related to (i) the economic rehabilitation of all AP/AF (including those who do not have legal/formal rights on assets acquired by a project); (ii) the provision of indemnities for loss of business and income, (iii) and the provision of special allowances covering AP/AH expenses during the resettlement process or covering the special needs of severely affected or vulnerable AP/AHs. Also, in addition, the legislation of Georgia does not require any specific measure regarding the need to prepare LARPs based on extensive public consultations. The differences between Georgia law/regulation and ADB policy are outlined in **Table 6.1.**

Table 6.1: Comparison of Georgian Laws on LAR and ADB's SPS, 2009

Georgia Laws and Regulations	ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policy
Land compensation only for titled landowners In practice legaliizable land owners are also compensated after they are issued with the necessary papers	Lack of title should not be a bar to compensation and/or rehabilitation. Non-titled landowners receive rehabilitation.
Only registered houses/buildings are compensated for damages/demolition caused by a project	All affected houses/buildings are compensated for buildings damages/demolition caused by a project
Crop losses compensation provided only to registered landowners.	Crop losses compensation provided to landowners and sharecrop/lease tenants whether registered or not
Land Acquisition Committee is the only pre-litigation final authority to decide disputes and address complaints regarding quantification and assessment of compensation for the affected assets.	Complaints & grievances are resolved informally through community participation in the Grievance Redress Committees (GRC), Local governments, and NGO and/or local-level community based organizations (CBOs).
Decisions regarding LAR are discussed only between the landowners and the Land Acquisition Authorities.	Information on quantification, affected items value assets, entitlements, and compensation/financial assistance amounts are to be disclosed to the APs prior to appraisal.
No provision for income/livelihood rehabilitation, allowances for severely affected or vulnerable APs, or resettlement expenses.	ADB policy requires rehabilitation for income/livelihood, severe losses, and for expenses incurred by the APs during the relocation process.
No specific plan for public consultation is provided under the Georgian laws	Public consultation and participation is the integral part of ADB's policy which is a continuous process at conception, preparation, implementation and finally at post implementation period

6.5 Core LAR Policy Principle for the Project

83. To reconcile the gaps between Georgia laws/regulations and ADB Policy, RDMRDI has adopted this policy for the Project, ensuring compensation at replacement cost of all items, the rehabilitation of informal settlers, and the provision of subsidies or allowances for APs that may be relocated, suffer business losses, or may be severely affected. Based on the Georgian laws on land acquisition and ADB's *Safeguard Policy Statement*, 2009, the core involuntary resettlement principles are adopted which are as follows:

- Land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized through all viable alternative project designs;
- where unavoidable, a time-bound LARP will be prepared and APs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living;
- consultation with APs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of APs in planning and implementing sub-projects will be ensured;
- vulnerable and severely affected APs will be provided special assistance;
- non-titled APs (e.g., informal dwellers or squatters, or APs without registration details) will receive a livelihood allowance in lieu of land compensation and will be fully compensated for losses other than land;
- legalizable APs will be legalized and fully compensated for land losses;
- provision of income restoration and rehabilitation will be ensured;
- the LARP will be disclosed to the APs in the local language;
- payment of compensation, resettlement assistance and rehabilitation measures will be fully provided prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities on a particular package; and
- appropriate grievance redresses mechanisms will be established to solve APs grievance if occurs.

6.6 Land Acquisition Process

84. Complete and accurate registration of private land as per current laws governing land acquisition in Georgia is the precondition for proceeding with acquisition of private land by agencies requiring land for land based infrastructure development. For construction of the Project road, RDMRDI will acquire private land under eminent domain through negotiated settlement wherever possible, based on meaningful consultation with APs, including those without legal title to assets. The land buyer will offer adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. RDMRDI will ensure that the process of land acquisition with the APs openly address the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties involved in such transactions. In case the there is no agreement to land acquisition, expropriation will be sought. During the feasibility and preliminary stage all the land parcels have been identified and an assessment was done to identify the registered and unregistered parcel. The detail design consultant will prepare a detailed land acquisition plan, and estimate of compensation and entitlement of individual APs as per land acquisition and resettlement policy principle and entitlement matrix consistent with ADB's SPS, 2009. The detailed land acquisition plan which will be prepared during the detailed design will consist of individual parcel maps and geometric details etc.

85. Following the detailed land acquisition plan, LAR Working Group assisted by LAR Team at rayon level will offer to each of the APs the compensation rates defined in this LARP. Upon successful settlement, Land Purchase Agreements will be signed with legalized/titled owners of acquired land parcels and Agreement of Entitlement with the non-titled APs. Any grievances of

the APs will be resolved through approved grievance redress mechanism of the Project. In case an AP does not accept the rates defined in this LARP even after a through the grievance redressing mechanism exercise, RDMRDI will seek concurrence of the appropriate authority in the management for proceeding with Expropriation Process under the eminent domain for acquisition of the land through Rayon courts. The detail design consultant will prepare fresh maps of the acquired plots with geometric details required for legalization. RDMRDI will provide these maps to the concerned legalizable owners. The process will be followed by endorsement of these maps and ownership documents by the rayon and finally getting them registered in the rayon registration office prior to the receipt of the project compensation

CHAPTER 7: ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

7.1 Eligibility

86. APs entitled for compensation or at least rehabilitation provisions under the Project are:
    (i) All APs losing land either covered by legal title/traditional land rights, Legalizable, or without legal status;
    (ii) Tenants and sharecroppers whether registered or not;
    (iii) Owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and
    (iv) APs losing business, income, and salaries.

7.2 Cut-off-Date

87. Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off- date which will be the start of final AP Census during the detailed design. The cut-off-date will be published and communicated to APs by the RDMRDI prior to the start of final AP census survey during detailed design. APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

7.3 Entitlements

88. Entitlement provisions for APs losing land, houses, and income and rehabilitation allowance will include provisions for permanent or temporary land losses, buildings losses, crops and trees losses, a relocation allowances, and a business losses allowance based on tax declarations and/or existing minimum market rates. These entitlements are detailed below:

- **Agricultural land impacts** will be compensated at full replacement cost. When more than 10% of total agricultural land owned by AP is acquired, they will be considered as severely affected APs for which APs (owners, leaseholders and sharecroppers) will get an additional allowance for severe impacts equal to one additional crop compensation or One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 3 months (@323 GEL per month x 3 months=969 GEL / AH)[2]. In case of crop compensation, it is not applicable. Legalizable APs will be legalized and paid as titled owners. APs who are not registered but have residential land or agricultural plots adjacent to the residential land will be fully compensated but not legalized. APs that are not legitimate land users or squatters (these are APs who were not land leasers under the old system or occupy a plot illegally) will be compensated with One time minimum subsistence

[2] The figures used for minimum subsistence allowance are based on the minimum subsistence income x month calculated for a family of 5 persons. The most recent information from National Statistics Office of Georgia for March 2015 is 322.70 GEL per household (of five people). The most recent information from National Statistics Office of Georgia for March 2015 is 322.70 GEL per household (of five people). Since 2004 Geostat has been calculating subsistence minimum indicators based on the minimum food basket defined and established according to the decree N 111/n of 2003 May 8 of the Minister of Georgian Labour, Health and Social Affairs on ''Norms of determining the composition of minimum food basket for subsistence minimum regarding food substance and energy for physiology demand". Till 2004 Geostat had been calculated subsistence minimum indicators based on the different minimum food basket. Changing of the methodology for calculating subsistence minimum indicators caused differences of those data published before and after 2004.

allowance in cash for 12 months (@323 GEL per month x 12 months=3876 GEL / AH). If the remaining part of a particular plot becomes inaccessible or unviable for cultivation or for any use after the acquisition, then the same can be compensated if the owner offers.

- **Non-agricultural land (Residential/commercial land).** Titled settlers will be compensated at full replacement cost free of depreciation. Legalizable settlers will be legalized, registered in NAPR and compensated as titled APs. Non-titled and non-legalizable land users will be compensated with One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 12 months (@323 GEL per month x 12 months=3876 GEL / AH)

- **Houses, buildings, and structures** will be compensated in cash at full replacement cost free of deductions for depreciation, and transaction costs irrespective of the registration status of the affected land. In case of partial impacts and unwillingness of the owner to relocate, compensation will cover only the affected portion of a building and its full rehabilitation to previous use. Full compensation will be paid if partial impacts imperil the viability of the whole building. Construction materials remaining after the demolition of the structures will be deemed as ownership of the AH.

- **Crops:** Cash compensation at current market rates for the gross value of 1 year's harvest by default. Crop compensation will be paid both to landowners and tenants based on their specific sharecropping agreements.

- **Trees:** Cash compensation at market price based on type, age and productivity of trees.

- **Businesses:** If business is lost permanently it will be compensated in cash equal to a 1-year income based on tax declaration or, if unavailable, based on the official maximum income waived from income tax; or One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 12 months (@323 GEL per month x 12 months=3876 GEL / AH);. Temporary business losses will be compensated in cash for the business interruption period based on tax declaration or, if unavailable, official maximum income waived from income tax.

- **Agricultural Tenant:** if agricultural tenants are affected, it will be compensated in the form of assistance equivalent to 1 year of cash return from the land under tenancy as per recorded proof, or in its absence, One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 12 months (@323 GEL per month x 12 months=3876 GEL / AH).

- **Loss of wages/employment:** if employees loss their wages due to the project interventions, they will be compensated in the form of assistance equivalent to One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 3 months (@323 GEL per month x 3 months=969 GEL / AH)

- **Relocation /Shifting Allowance**: APs forced to relocate will receive a relocation subsidy sufficient to cover transport costs and living expenses for 1 month. This includes 250 GEL for vehicle hire plus one time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 3 months (@323 GEL per month x 3 months=969 GEL / AH)- Total = 1219 GEL/AH)

- **Community Structures and Public Utilities:** Will be fully replaced or rehabilitated so as to satisfy their pre-project functions with due consultation with local people.

- **Vulnerable people Livelihood:** Vulnerable AH (below poverty line households and women headed) will receive one time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 3 months (@323 GEL per month x 3 months=969 GEL / AH).

7.4 Entitlement Matrix

89. Tasks under the Project will be implemented according to compensation eligibility and entitlements principles in line with both Georgia laws and regulation and ADB's SPS, 2009. A summary entitlements matrix is provided in **Table 7.1**.

Table 7.1: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of AH/APs	Compensation Entitlements
Land			
Permanent loss of agricultural land	AP losing productive land regardless of impact severity	**Registered Owner:** Owner with full registration	Cash compensation at full replacement cost. If the residual plot becomes unviable for cultivation, the project will acquire it if the owner so desire.
		Eligible/Legalizable Owner: (APs with title formalization pending and APs who are not registered but legitimately use the land and have residential land or agricultural plots adjacent to the residential land)	The ownership rights of these APs will be recognized, the land registered in NAPR and the APs provided with cash compensation at full replacement cost.
		Non-legalizable/unauthorized/ Squatter/Informal Settler: APs that are not legitimate land users or squatters	One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 12 months (@323 GEL per month x 12 months=3876 GEL / AH)
		Agricultural Tenant	One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 12 months (@323 GEL per month x 12 months=3876 GEL / AH)
Non-Agricultural Land	AP losing their commercial/ residential land	**Registered Owner:** (Owner with full registration)	Cash compensation at replacement rate or through replacement land equal in value to plot lost and at location acceptable to APs. The cash option has been selected for this project.
		Eligible/Legalizable Owner: (The owners legalizable according to active legislation)	The ownership rights of these APs will be recognized, the land registered in NAPR and the APs provided with cash compensation at full replacement cost.
		Non-legalizable/unauthorized/ Squatter/Informal (Without registration/valid documents using land permanently.)	One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 12 months (@323 GEL per month x 12 months=3876 GEL / AH)

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of AH/APs	Compensation Entitlements
Buildings and Structures			
Residential and non residential structures/assets		All AHs regardless of their legal ownership/ registration status (including legalizable and Informal Settlers)	Cash compensation for building/structures losses at full replacement costs free of depreciation and transaction costs
Loss Of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources			
Loss of common property resources	Community/Public Assets	Community/Government	Reconstruction of the lost structure in consultation with community and restoration of their functions
Loss of Income and Livelihood			
Crops	Standing crops affected or affected agricultural land, used permanently for crop cultivation.	All APs regardless of legal status (including legalizable and Informal Settlers)	Crop compensation in cash at market rate by default at to gross crop value of expected harvest.
Trees	Trees affected	All APs regardless of legal status (including legalizable and Informal Settlers)	Cash compensation at market rate on the basis of type, age and productive value of the trees.
Business/Employment	Business/employment loss	All APs regardless of legal status (including legalizable and Informal Settlers)	Owner: (i) (permanent impact) cash indemnity of 1 year net income or in the absence of income proof, One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 12 months (@323 GEL per month x 12 months=3876 GEL / AH); (ii) (temporary impact) cash indemnity of net income for months of business stoppage. Assessment to be based on tax declaration or, in its absence, minimum salary. Permanent worker/employees: indemnity for lost wages equal to One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 3 months (@323 GEL per month x 3 months=969 GEL / AH)
Allowances			
Severe Impacts	>10% income loss	All severely affected AHs including informal settlers	One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 3 months (@323 GEL per month x 3 months=969 GEL / AH)
Relocation/Shifting	Transport/transition costs	All AHs to be relocated	An allowance covering transport and livelihood expenses for the transitional period. (@ 250 GEL as vehicle hire charge + 323 GEL per month x 3 months =969 GEL) Total = 1219 GEL/AH)
Vulnerable People Allowances		AHs below poverty line, headed by Women	One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 3 months (@323 GEL per month x 3 months=969 GEL / AH) and employment priority in project-related jobs where feasible
Temporary impacts during construction		All APs	Due compensation to be assessed and paid when the impacts are identified based on the above provisions.

7.5 Valuation and Compensation Rates

7.5.1 Principles and Methodology

90. The valuation of assets being affected is done based on the core principle of replacement cost. The calculation of replacement costs is based on (i) fair market value at the time of dispossession, (ii) transaction/legalization costs, (iii) transitional and restoration (land preparation and reconstruction) costs, and (v) other applicable payments. In order to ensure compensation at replacement cost, good practice examples in compliance with ADB policy were followed for determining the replacement cost of acquired assets.

91. The calculation of unit value is done keeping in consideration the current market rate so as to meet with the replacement cost of the land and lost assets etc. An experienced, authorized and registered independent local audit/valuation company[3] was employed to do the valuation of land, structures, buildings, trees, crops etc. The approach of the evaluator was to make the assessment for each type of land and assets by location. The valuation was done when the census were conducted. The valuation company engaged its experts for its respective areas who made site visits for physical verification of each category of the losses. The expert team also took into consideration the reference of previous valuation if available and also used their recommended periodic release of market survey. Based on this methodology the unit rate was derived. The unit rates used in this report is based on the evaluation agency's assessment with their standard methods for calculating the sample assets.

7.5.2 Determination of Compensation Rates

92. **Land:** Replacement cost of land has been determined based on existing market rates to the extent possible and adding the applicable transaction cost like registration with the NAPR at the rayon level Registration Office and the rayon PRRC. Market rates where defined taking into account the type of land, its purported use, and location. The evaluation agency uses the comparative method by collecting prices from various sources such as public registry office, private company dealing with land and property and consulting with people. The land is first categorized by district which is Kharagauli, Khasuri and Zestaponi. Further, the land is sub categorized in to its use such as agricultural, residential and commercial. Information on the sale deeds as per the public registry is collected on following parameters:

- Name of the Place/Settlement/Location
- Registration code number
- Date of Transaction
- Cadastral code number/identified land parcel
- Type of use of the land parcel
- Total Area (square meter)
- Amount of money paid (total)
- Currency of transaction
- Exchange rate of currency
- Total Amount (GEL)

93. **Buildings and Structures:** Replacement cost of houses/buildings was determined based on construction type, cost of materials, transportation, types of construction, land

[3] Ltd "ATOS", Chitaia Street-7, Tbilisi.

preparation, labour, and other construction costs at current rates. No deduction for depreciation and transaction costs will be applied. The calculation for buildings and structures are based on the following parameters as collected by the valuation agency.

- Type of Construction (Roof , wall, floor)
- Unit of measurement of materials (cubic meter/square meter)
- Amount of construction materials
- Price per unit
- Total amount for the materials
- Addition of construction cost (such as construction worker, labour etc) to the total amount of materials which becomes the total cost
- The unit price of material is collected from independent non government agency such as, Association of Construction Appraisal"

94. **Crops:** Market value of annual crops has been determined at net market rates at the farm gate for the first year crop. In the eventuality that more than one-year compensation is due to the APs the crops after the first will be compensated at gross market value. The valuation agency uses the following method to derive at the crop values and the data is collected from the statistical department.

- Name of Crop
- last six years of total yield (kilogram) data as collected for all 3 districts
- Cultivated area of crops for last six years
- Average productivity (kilogram per hectare)
- Average productivity (kilogram/per square meter)
- Market price per kilogram
- Total amount per square meter

95. **Trees:** Market value of trees has been set based on different methods for wood and fruit trees. Wood trees are valued based on growth category and value of wood of the tree at the age the tree was cut. Fruit trees will be compensated differently if they are productive or not yet productive. Productive trees will be compensated based on the future income lost for the years needed to re-grow a tree at the same age/production potential in which was cut. Non productive trees will be compensated based on the value of the investment made to grow the tree to the age in which the tree was cut. Parameters used by the valuation company for assessing the cost of productive trees are as follows:

- Name of the tree
- Age of the tree
- Average productivity/yield per year
- Starting age of the production (Year)
- Life of productivity (years)
- Price of the seed to plant the tree
- Price of the fruit in the market
- Yield from the tree (kilogram)
- Expenses related to maintenance of the tree
- The unit cost for productive tree is finally derived {(price of the fruit X total yielding - Expenses) X remaining years of productivity)}

96. The unit compensation rates recommended by the valuation company will be reviewed and approved by the RDMRDI and will be offered to the APs. Detailed methodology for determining valuations and compensation rates is included in **Annexure -7.1**.

CHAPTER 8: RELOCATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

8.1 General

97. The project will adopt self relocation policy by the APs. There is no provision for land for land compensation or structure for structure compensation. The strategy will be based on cash based compensation which the APs have agreed during the consultation. A total of 363 structures are to be affected by the project out of which only 15 structures are residential and 2 are commercials. Remaining structures are auxiliary structures. Households losing either a house or a business will be compensated in cash at replacement cost. Additional provision such as relocation assistance in terms of vehicle hire and minimum subsistence allowance 3 months will be provided to APs in addition to the replacement cost. APs will be given advance notice to dismantle their structures and they will have right to the salvaged materials. Loss of business income will be compensated based on 12 months of income loss. The APs are mostly involved in petty works and dependent on pension etc, therefore, loss of income is not severe. Provisions for additional assistances such as assistance for severely affected households, vulnerable households etc. have been made in the entitlement which will assist the APs in restoring their loss.

CHAPTER 9: RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

98. The resettlement cost estimate for the Project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for LARP implementation as per the entitlement matrix. The estimated cost in this budget is indicative which needs further update during the detailed design. The unit cost and the evaluation is done based on the inventory of assets. A qualified and authorized evaluation company (Ltd "ATOS") was engaged to do the valuation of all assets. The assessment is done keeping in consideration the current market value/replacement cost of each lost assets. The LAR cost estimate includes the following:

- Compensation for land
- compensation for structures and buildings
- Compensation for trees
- Compensation for crops
- Compensation in lieu of the loss of business
- Assistance for non-legalizable/squatter/informal settler
- Assistance for severely affected households
- Assistance for Relocation and shifting of the structures
- Assistance for vulnerable groups
- Cost for Monitoring
- Administrative cost for implementation of LARP.

99. All LAR related costs, including cost of compensation for land acquisition and resettlement and administration, will be considered an integral part of Project cost and will be contributed as a counterpart fund by the Georgia Government, in particular RDMRDI. The total estimated cost for the LARP for Project is approximately 2.97 million GEL equivalents to $ 1.35 million. Contingency provisions (@ 10% of the total cost) have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. In case of any over-run in cost, RDMRDI will provide additional funds as needed in a timely fashion RDMRDI is responsible for the timely allocation of the funds needed to implement the LARP. As per the land acquisition and resettlement fund flow, the budget for compensation and rehabilitation will be directly disbursed by RDMRDI to the AP. Summary of LAR cost is given in **Table 9.1**.

Table 9.1: Indicative LAR Cost

#	Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	Amount (GEL)
A	**Compensation**			
1	Compensation for Land	As per the assessment done by the valuation company	71,933 sqm (7.19 ha)	301,047
2	Compensation for Residential House/Dwelling	As per the assessment done by the valuation company	15 numbers	759,171
	Compensation for Commercial Structure (Bakery)	As per the assessment done by the valuation company	2 numbers	3,618
	Compensation for Other Structure/ Associated Facilities	As per the assessment done by the valuation company	346 numbers	706,606
3	Compensation for Trees	As per the assessment done by the valuation company	4120 numbers	391,645
4	Compensation for Crops	As per the assessment done by the valuation company	11,636 sqm (1.16 ha)	2,636
5	Compensation for Loss of Business Income	One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 12 months (@323 GEL per month x 12 months=3876 GEL / AH)	2 (AH)	7,752
	Sub Total A			**2,172,476**
B	**Assistance/Allowance**			
1	Non- Title Holders/Non-legalizable	One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 12 months (@323 GEL per month x 12 months=3876 GEL / AH)	39	151,164
2	Severely Affected Households	One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 3 months (@323 GEL per month x 3 months=969 GEL / AH)	50	48,450
3	Structures Needing Relocation (only residential and commercial structure in this case for relocation)	An allowance covering transport and livelihood expenses for the transitional period. (@ 250 GEL as vehicle hire charge + 323 GEL per month x 3 months =969 GEL) Total = 1219 GEL/AH)	17	20,723
4	Vulnerable Households	One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 3 months (@323 GEL per month x 3 months=969 GEL / AH)	139	134,691
	Sub Total B			**355,028**
C	**Support Cost for RP Implementation**			
1	Resettlement Specialist (Detailed Design Consultant)	Lump sum		100,000
2	External Monitor	Lump sum		25,000
3	Administrative Cost	Lump sum		50,000
Sub Total C				**175,000**
Total LAR Cost (A+B+C)				**2,702,504**
Contingency (@10 %)				**270,250**
Grand Total				**2,972,754**
Grand Total in Million GEL				**2.97**
Grand Total in Million US$				**1.35**

CHAPTER 10: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

10.1. General

100. Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure (MRDI) is the executing agency (EA) of the Project on behalf of the Government of Georgia and the Roads Department of the MRDI (RDMRDI) is the implementing agency (IA). The Asian Development Bank (ADB) will be the funding agency of the project. RDMRDI will have lead responsibility for implementation of the Project as well acquisition of land and implementation of the LARP. RDMRDI is assisted by a number of other government departments and private agencies in the design, construction and operation of the Project. Pursuant to the active legislations, National Agency of Public Registry (NAPR) within the Ministry of Justice is in charge of the recognition of ownership rights of rightful owners, registration of land ownership, with process verification and certification from Village Communities, Notaries, Property Rights Recognition Commission (PRRC), and sakrebulo. Rayon NAPR is also responsible for registering transfer of acquired land from landowners to the RDMRDI. The local government at Rayon and sakrebulo levels are involved in the legalization of legalizable land parcels and subsequently land acquisition and resettlement of APs. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection is responsible for environmental issues. The Project road will cover three administrative rayons such as Kharagauli, Khasuri and Zestaponi.

10.2. RDMRDI

101. RDMRDI will act as Implementing Agency (IA) and will have overall responsibility of planning and implementation and monitoring of the Project and the LARP. This includes preparation, implementation and financing of all LAR tasks and cross-agency coordination. RDMRDI has a specific division dealing with resettlement and environment issues in the name of Resettlement and Environment Protection Bureau (REPB). The resettlement and environment protection bureau has two different units dealing with social/resettlement and environment issues separately. The resettlement unit of the REPB will be responsible for the general management of the planning and implementation of all LAR tasks and will coordinate with other line agencies.

102. The REPB is staffed with LAR specialists, will be tasked with all LAR coordination tasks at central and local government level and will be responsible for: (i) screening the projects and ensuring that the LARPs are properly prepared and updated and sent to ADB for review, (ii) supervising the consultants that prepare the LARPs and assist in their implementation; (iii) establishing needed LAR capacity at each rayon level office where LAR is relevant; (iv) ensuring proper internal monitoring; and (v) hire, following ADB recommendation the external monitoring agency. REPB will also provide all needed documentation to ensure the prompt allocation of LAR budgets to the APs and will maintain the coordination of all LAR related activities.

10.3. LAR Commission (LARC)

103. LAR Commission (LARC) within RDMRDI has the authority to finally endorse all LAR related decisions and actions (i.e. approval of LARP, initiation of compensation payments etc.). LARC sits for reviewing issues for decision on as and when necessary basis. LARC will oversee and monitor implementation of the LARP to ensure that all APs are duly compensated and that mitigating measures are instituted by the Civil Works Contractor as a result of temporary impacts. It is also the final pre-litigation authority to provide decision on grievances those cannot

be resolved at the rayon level. LARC will ensure that the Project is implemented in accordance with the ADB policy requirements and the approved LARP.

104. The structure of the LARC and Working Group includes experienced and skilled experts of economics and law, who simultaneously take responsible positions in RDMRDI. In case of need, on the basis of agreement with RDMRDI management and LARC the structure of the Working Group can be expanded inviting professionals of different sectors in response of the volume of LAR work for a project. The specific tasks of the Working Group and resettlement unit will be to (i) updating LARP following appropriate procedures as per detailed design and send to ADB for approval, (ii) supervise preparation of LARP for construction contracts and implement it after concurrence from ADB; (iii) establish LAR capacity at the rayon level; (iv) ensure proper internal monitoring; and (v) hire, following ADB recommendation the external monitoring agency. The resettlement unit will also provide all necessary documentation to ensure the prompt allocation of land acquisition and resettlement budgets to the APs and will maintain the coordination of all land acquisition and resettlement related activities.

10.4. Transport Reform and Rehabilitation Centre (TRRC)

105. Transport Reform and Rehabilitation Centre (TRRC), a special independent agency, has been established within RDMRDI for financial management of ADB and World Bank financed projects. TRRC will get funds directly from the Ministry of Finance allocated for the project and disburse it to APs following requisition from RU, RDMRDI. TRRC will review, scrutinize and transfer the amount of compensation and allowances in the bank account of APs mentioned in the Compensation and Allowance Ledger prepared, confirmed and produced by resettlement unit for each AP.

10.5. Rayon LAR Team

106. Rayon LAR Team will assist the central LARC and provide assistance to APs in the process of legalization of legalizable owners. Based on the RDMRDI's LARC decision and the LARP prices, the offer of purchase of land parcels shall be undertaken. If an AP agrees on the acquisition he/she will confirm such agreement in writing by signing the Sales/Purchase Agreement that will be registered with the Public Registry. This agreement will serve as the basis for compensation payment processing and release. If agreement is not reached between the AP and the LAR Team, the later will inform the LARC, which will take decision to start expropriation.

10.6. Local Governments

107. Local government especially at Rayon level has direct jurisdiction for land administration, valuation, verification and acquisition. To confirm the surveys and the asset valuations carried out by the LAR consultants, RDMRDI through its consultants will establish in Rayon where LARPs are to be implemented a Rayon Level LAR team which will have designated officials from the Rayon administration. The LAR team at Rayon level will have close coordination with the village administration (sakrebulo) for the LAR activities.

10.7. Consultants

108. RDMRDI will be supported with various consultants such as detailed design consultants (DDC) and construction supervision consultants (CSC) which will have both international and national social safeguard specialists. The social safeguards specialists of design consultants will be responsible for updating and finalizing the draft LARP which is prepared during this feasibility

study in case there is change in design and alignment during detailed design. The detailed design consultant will also hire independent audit agency (if and when required) for land acquisition and resettlement survey and documentation including census, socioeconomic survey, inventory of losses, and valuation of land and assets for replacement value. The social safeguard specialists CSC will have land acquisition and resettlement specialists to oversee implementation of LARP before the civil works start and all resettlement related issues that may arise during the construction. The CSC's social safeguard specialist may act as external monitor.

10.8. Other Agencies and Institutions

109. Several other institutions will participate to the preparation and implementation of LAR tasks. These are:

(i) **Ministry of Finance:** The budgets for the implementation of the LARP will be provided to RDMRDI by the Ministry of Finance following the official approval of the final LARP.

(ii) **Ministry of Justice:** The Ministry of Justice is responsible for legal matters regarding land ownership, and National Agency of Public Registry within the Ministry of Justice is in charge of the registration of land ownership and its transfer through purchase agreement from landowners to the Road Department.

(iii) **Local Courts:** In case of expropriation issues RDMRDI will have to rely on the Rayon court which based on due legal process will have to review the expropriation cases, carry out a hearing and decide whether the land can be expropriated and at what price. In order to expedite the expropriation process RDMRI will negotiate with the courts a fast-tracked action plan.

(iv) **ADB:** Beside supervising periodically the Project, ADB will review the LARP and provide clearance to contract awards signing and initiation of civil works to all subprojects with LAR.

110. An organization chart showing the institutional mechanism to handle LAR activities is depicted in **Figure 10.1**.

10.9. Capacity Building on LAR

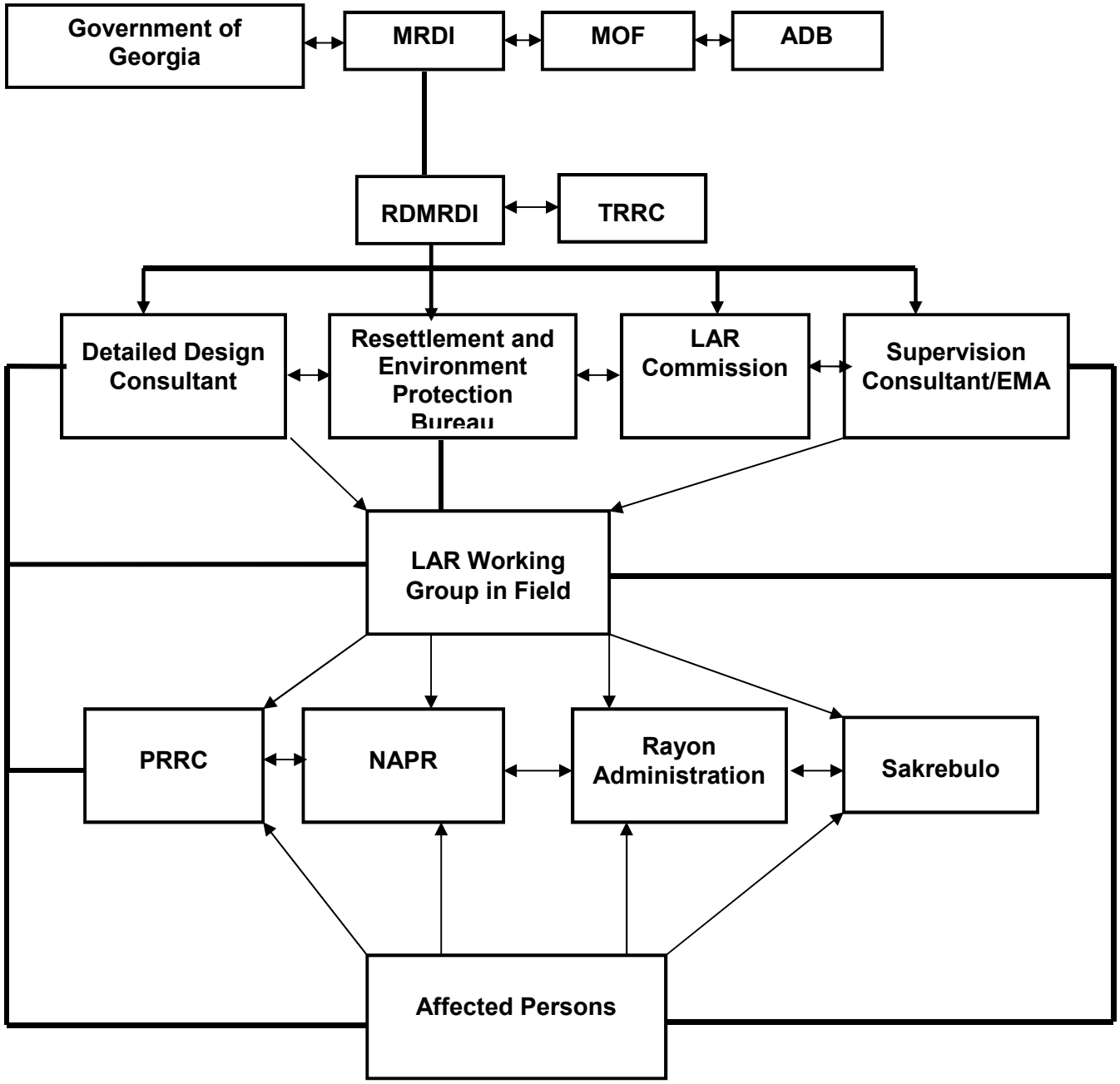
111. The draft LARP has been prepared with due consultation and participation of the concerned LAR officials of resettlement unit of the REPB in roads department. In terms of capacity and manpower resources within REPB is concerned, dedicated staff related to resettlement and social staff have been included which and is headed by deputy. These officials are experienced in implementing ongoing ADB financed projects and World Bank funded projects. These officials are undergoing capacity building training which is being provided under the ADB RETA for capacity building of executing agencies on involuntary resettlement.[4] Training covers the following topics:

- Principles and procedures of land acquisition (ADB and GOG);
- Stakeholders of the project

[4] Regional Technical Assistance Project RETA-7433 REG: Mainstreaming Land Acquisition and Resettlement Safeguards in the Central and West Asia.

- Organizations involved in the process of land acquisition and resettlement and their roles
- Public consultation and participation process;
- Entitlements and compensation and assistance disbursement mechanisms;
- Grievance redress; and
- Monitoring of resettlement operations.

Figure 10.1: Institutional Arrangements



CHAPTER 11: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

11.1 General

112. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement must be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. This being a liner project, it might be difficult to complete the implementation of resettlement activities for the entire road section at one time which might delay the civil work construction. Therefore, a phase wise approach can be adopted for civil work construction, i.e., construction can be initiated in the section where compensation is paid.

11.2 Detailed Design Stage

113. Setting up relevant institutions for the LAR activities will be the major task during the detailed design. Additionally, the detailed design Consultant will be appointed who will be responsible for updating this Draft LARP (prepared based on feasibility design) where needed. The detailed design consultant will update the draft LARP based on detailed and final engineering design which includes final impact assessment, detailed measurement surveys, preparation of individual parcel maps, and legalization of legalizable owners and updating of compensation rates etc. The updated LARP will be sent to ADB for approval and upon the approval, the LARP will be disclosed. The pre implementation LAR activities during this detailed design stage will be the following:

- Establishment of LAR Institutions;
- Legalization of legalizable parcels
- Agreement with APs and signing contract agreements;
- Updating of LAR Budgets
- Confirmation of updated impact data and of compensation amounts;
- Approval of LARP by ADB and Government and subsequent disclosure

11.3 LARP Implementation Stage

114. Upon the approval of updated/final LARP, all the arrangements for fixing the compensation and the disbursement needs to be done which includes issuance of Identity cards (IDs), payment of all eligible compensation and assistance; initiation of rehabilitation measures; site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally commencement of the civil work. Payment of compensation and allowances under updated final LARP will commence after a number of preparatory tasks have been completed. These tasks are:

- Signing of contacts with APs
- Disclosure and consultation
- Grievance resolution
- Capacity building training of LAR institutions
- Requisition to TRRC for payment of compensation and allowances
- Transfer of compensation and allowance to APs' bank account and registration of

land in NAPR on RDMRDI name

- Execution of eventual expropriation cases
- Compliance review and reporting
- Notice to proceed for Civil works construction
- Monitoring

11.4 Post Implementation and Evaluation Stage

115. The post-implementation evaluation will start immediately after the completion of the LARP implementation and upon start of the civil construction and will be carried out intermittently on a yearly basis by an Independent Monitoring Agency.

11.5 Implementation Schedule

116. This is a tentative schedule for LARP implementation for the project. However, section wise implementation mechanism may be followed in order to start the civil work in the completed section and to simultaneously proceed with the implementation of LARP for other sections. The schedule can be adjusted during detailed design. The tentative implementation Schedule is provided in **Table 11.1**.

Table 11.1: Implementation Schedule

LARP Activities	MONTHS																	
A. Detailed Design	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Establishment of Rayon LAR team and designated staff at REPB at MRDI	★																	
Capacity Building Training		★																
Appointment of Detailed Design Consultant			★															
Community Consultation			★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Issuance of notification on cut-off-date during detailed design	★																	
Updation of LARP based on Detailed Design and final AP census			★	★	★	★	★	★										
Submission of Final LARP for ADB Approval									★									
Disclosure of LARP									★									
Legalization Process of the Legalizable					★	★	★	★	★	★								
B. LARP Implementation																		
Issuance of IDs to APs										★	★							
Payment of compensation to APs											★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Payment of all eligible assistance											★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Takeover possession of acquired property																		★
Handover land to contractors																		★
Schedule for Civil Work																		★
C. Monitoring																		
Internal Monitoring by RDMRDI										★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
External Monitoring													★					★

CHAPTER 12: MONITORING AND REPORTING

12.1 General

117. RDMRDI will monitor and measure the progress of implementation of the LARP. The extent of monitoring activities will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. In addition to recording the progress in compensation payment and other resettlement activities, RDMRDI will prepare monitoring reports to ensure that the implementation of the LARP has produced the desired outcomes.

12.2 Level of Monitoring

118. Monitoring of LAR task in the Project will be carried out at two levels. Regular internal monitoring will be the responsibility of Resettlement and Environment Protection Bureau (the concerned division at roads department). The Head of resettlement and social issues unit under this division will carry out regular internal monitoring for the RDMRDI with inputs from LAR teams at field operation. RDMRDI will retain qualified and experienced external experts or qualified NGOs to verify the borrower's/client's monitoring information. External monitoring will be commissioned by RDMRDI employing an independent external monitoring agency (EMA).

12.2.1 Internal Monitoring

119. Internal monitoring will be carried out routinely by resettlement unit in the roads department during implementation of the LARP. The results will be communicated to ADB semi-annually. The report of internal monitoring will contain: (i) accomplishment to-date, (ii) objectives attained and not attained during the period, (iii) problems encountered, and (iv) suggest options for corrective measures. The internal monitoring report will primarily be prepared by the resettlement unit of roads department.

12.2.2 External Monitoring

120. External monitoring will be carried out by an External Monitoring Agency (EMA) to be selected among NGOs, academic/research institutes or independent consultants . The tasks assigned to the EMA will be the external monitoring of LARP implementation and the preparation at its end of a compliance report which will the basis for ADB to provide no-objection to the start of civil works. The EMA will advise on safeguard compliance issues, and if any significant involuntary resettlement issues are identified, a corrective action plan will be prepared by the EMA to address such issues. Until such planning documents are formulated, disclosed and approved, RDMRDI will not proceed with implementing the specific project components for which involuntary resettlement impacts are identified. Immediately after the implementation of the LARP the EMA will prepare the Compliance Report. The EMA will closely monitor the implementation of the LARP and engage in the following tasks:

- Review and verify internal monitoring reports prepared by RDMRDI
- review of LARP and Information pamphlet disclosure
- Assessment of the way the compensation has been carried out in relation of the stipulations of the LARP;
- Verification that all APs have been compensated in the amounts stipulated in the LARP
- Assessment of the accuracy of survey and asset valuation
- Assessment of the effectiveness and thoroughness of the Legalization process
- Review of complaint and grievance cases and of their solution

- Assessment of the rehabilitation program for severely affected and vulnerable APs
- Assessment of the satisfaction of the APs
- Lesson learned to be applied to the next projects, and;
- General assessment of LARP implementation and recommendations to ADB regarding the provision of no-objection Letter to start the civil works.

12.3 Monitoring Indicators

121. Broad monitoring indicator is described in **Table 12.1**.

Table 12.1: Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring Indicator	Basis for Indicators	Responsible Agency and Reporting
Basic Information on AP Households	• Location • Composition and structure: ages, educational and skill levels • Gender of household head • Ethnic group • Access to health, education, utilities, and other social services • Housing type • Land and other resource ownership and utilization patterns • Occupations and employment patterns • Income sources and levels • Agricultural production data (for rural households) • Participation in neighbourhood or community groups • Access to cultural sites and events • Value of all asset forming entitlements and resettlement entitlements	This will be done internally by the resettlement unit at Roads Department which is Resettlement and Environment Protection Bureau and will be reported to ADB on Semi-annual basis
Benefit Monitoring	• What changes have occurred in terms of patterns of occupation, production, and resource use compared to the pre-project situation? • What changes have occurred in income and expenditure patterns compared to the pre-project situation? • What have been the changes in cost of living compared to the pre-project situation? • Have APs' incomes kept pace with these changes? • What changes have taken place in key social and cultural parameters relating to living standards?	This will be done by the external monitoring agency and will be reported to roads department and subsequently to ADB on a semi annual basis.
Restoration of Living Standards	• Were house compensations made free of depreciation, fees or transfer costs to the APs? • Have perceptions of community been changed? • Have the AP achieved replacement of key social and cultural elements?	• This will be done by the external monitoring agency and will be reported to roads department and subsequently to ADB on a semi annual basis.

Monitoring Indicator	Basis for Indicators	Responsible Agency and Reporting
Restoration of Livelihood	• Were compensation payments free of deduction for depreciation, fees or transfer costs to the AP? • Were compensation payments sufficient to replace lost assets? • Was sufficient replacement land available of suitable standard? • Did transfer and relocation payments cover these costs? • Did income substitution allow for re-establishment of enterprises and production? • Have enterprises affected received sufficient assistance to re-establish themselves? • Do jobs provided restore pre-project income levels and living standards?	• This will be done by the external monitoring agency and will be reported to roads department and subsequently to ADB on a semi annual basis.
Levels of AP Satisfaction	• How much does the AP know about resettlement, procedures and entitlements? • Do they know if these have been met? • How do the AP assess the extent to which their own living standards and livelihoods • Have been restored? • How much does the AP know about grievance and conflict resolution procedures? • How did resettlement implementers deal with unforeseen problems?	• This will be done by the external monitoring agency and will be reported to roads department and subsequently to ADB on a semi annual basis.
Effectiveness of Resettlement Planning	• Were the AP and their assets correctly enumerated? • Were land speculators assisted? • Was the time frame and budget sufficient to meet objectives? • Were entitlements too appropriate (wide or narrow)? • Were vulnerable groups identified and assisted?	• This will be done by the external monitoring agency and will be reported to roads department and subsequently to ADB on a semi annual basis.
Other Impacts	• Were there unintended environmental impacts? • Were there unintended impacts on employment or incomes?	• This will be done by the external monitoring agency and will be reported to roads department and subsequently to ADB on a semi annual basis.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE 2.1: CENSUS SURVEY (DETAILED INVENTORY) QUESTIONNAIRE

A. GENERAL

A-1.	Name of Project: **Dzirula-Kharagauli-Chumateleti**				
A-2.	Village/Town :				
A-3.	District:				
A-4	Project Chainage/Km:				
A-5.	GPS Coordinate:	X		Y	

B. DETAILS ON LAND PARCEL

B-1	Land Parcel No (as per survey number):	
B-1.1	Whether registered or un registered: 1. Registered 2. Un Registered	
B-1.2	In case of Registered Parcel, please mention the parcel number as per cadastral number:	
B-2	First/Last Name and ID Number of Owner/User	
B-2.1	First Name	
B-2.2	Last Name	
B-2.3	ID Number	
B-3	Total Area of the Parcel (m^2):	
B-4	Affected Area of the Parcel (m^2)	
B-5	Total Land Holding of the Household/Family in **Hectare** (affected and other land holding inside and outside project area)	
B-6	Ownership of Land: 1. Private, 2. State-owned	
B-8	Type of Owner 1 - Registered/legalized; 2 - Eligible/ Legalizable; 3 - Unauthorized/squatter/non-legalizable	
B-9	Legal Status of the Land Owner/User: 1- Owner ; 2.- Formal lessee; 3- Informal lessee	
B-10	Type of Land Parcel: 1- Agricultural ; 2- Non-Agricultural	
B-11	**In case of Agricultural land**	
B-11.1	What is the Use of Agricultural Land: 1- Arable; 2- Orchard; 3- Pasture; 4- Other (Specify).....	
B-11.2	Irrigation Status 1- Irrigated; 2- Drained; 3- Non-Irrigated/drained	
B-12	In Case of Non-Agricultural land	
B-12.1	What is the use of land 1- Residential; 2- Commercial; 3- Other (Specify)	
B-13	What would be the current market rate according to you per square meter (GEL)- (Affected Person's estimate/view)	

C. DETAILS ON ASSOCIATED USERS/PERSONS ON THE LAND

C-1	Agricultural Laborer 1. Yes 2. No	
C-1.1	If Yes (How many in Numbers)	
C-1.2	Men	
C-1.3	Women	
C-1.4	Is there any formal rent agreement made between owner and agricultural Labourer 1. Yes 2. No	
C-2	Agricultural Tenant 1. Yes 2. No	
C-2.1	If Yes (How many in Numbers)	
C-2.2	Men	
C-2.3	Women	
C-2-4	Is there any formal rent agreement made between owner and agricutural tenant 1. Yes 2. No	
C-3	Agricultural Share Cropper 1. Yes 2. No	
C-3.1	If Yes (How many in Numbers)	
C-3.2	Men	
C-3.3	Women	
C-3-4	Is there any formal rent agreement made between owner and agricutural share cropper 1. Yes 2. No	

D. IMPACT ON PLANTS/TRESS ON AFFECTED LAND

Sl No	Name of Plant/Trees	Quantity (Numbers)	Age (Approximate)	Type of Trees 1. Fruit Trees 2. Non-Fruit/Timber Trees	Yield (kg/tree) in case of fruit trees per season	Market price as per Affected Person's Estimate
D-1						
D-2						
D-3						
D-4						
D-5						
D-6						
D-7						
D-8						
D-9						
D-10						
D-11						
D-12						
D-13						
D-14						
D-15						
D-16						
D-17						

E. IMPACT ON CROPS

SL No	Crop Name	Cultivated Area (m^2)	Average Yield (kg/From cultivated area)	Market price per 1sq.m
E-1	Cereals			
E-2	Vegetables			
E-3	Hay/grass			

F. IMPACT ON BUILDING/STRUCTURES

F-1	Is there any building/structure in the Affected Land 1-Yes; 2-No					
F-2	If yes, How many.....					
F-3	**Specify Building/Structure and GPS Coordinate**	Type of Building/Structure (Please write whether houses, shops, garage, cattle sheds or any other)	Foto #	X-Coordinate	Y-Coordinate	Current market rate of building/structure (GEL) (as per Affected Person's Estimate)
F-3-1	Structure1					
F-3-2	Structure2					
F-3-3	Structure3					
F-3-4	Structure4					
F-3-5	Structure5					
F-3-6	Structure6					
F-3-7	Structure7					
F-3-8	Structure8					

G. PHYSICAL DETAILS OF THE STRUCTURES

Description of Buildings/Structures									
	Description	**Building/Structure No.1**	**Building/Structure No.2**	**Building Structure No.3**	**Building Structure No.4**	**Building Structure No.5**	**Building Structure No.6**	**Building Structure No.7**	**Building Structure No.8**
G-1	Purpose of Building/Structure								
G-2	Year of Construction								
G-3	Seismic Resistance								
G-4	Number of Storeys								
G-5	Total Area								
G-6	Mansard Area								
G-7	Basement Area								
Structural Components									
	Description	**Building/Structure No.1**	**Building/Structure No.2**	**Building Structure No.3**	**Building Structure No.4**	**Building Structure No.5**	**Building Structure No.6**	**Building Structure No.7**	**Building Structure No.8**
G-8	Foundation								
G-9	Walls								
G-10	Partitions								
G-11	Garret								
G-12	Roof								
Finish									
	Description	**Building/Structure No.1**	**Building/Structure No.2**	**Building Structure No.3**	**Building Structure No.4**	**Building Structure No.5**	**Building Structure No.6**	**Building Structure No.7**	**Building Structure No.8**
G-13	Exterior Finish								
G-14	Interior Finish								
G-15	Floor								
G-16	Ceiling								
G-17	Windows								

G-18	Doors								
Utility Lines									
	Description	**Building/Structure No.1**	**Building/Structure No.2**	**Building Structure No.3**	**Building Structure No.4**	**Building Structure No.5**	**Building Structure No.6**	**Building Structure No.7**	**Building Structure No.8**
G-19	Sewer								
G-20	Water Supply								
G-21	Power Supply								
G-22	Heating								
G-23	Natural Air Supply								
Description of Fences and Gate									
	Description *Fencing*	**Building/Structure No.1**	**Building/Structure No.2**	**Building Structure No.3**	**Building Structure No.4**	**Building Structure No.5**	**Building Structure No.6**	**Building Structure No.7**	**Building Structure No.8**
1	Length								
2	Height								
3	Thickness								
4	Perimeter of Plinth Wall								
5	Used Material								
	Description *Gate*	**Building/Structure No.1**	**Building/Structure No.2**	**Building Structure No.3**	**Building Structure No.4**	**Building Structure No.5**	**Building Structure No.6**	**Building Structure No.7**	**Building Structure No.8**
1	Length								
2	Height								
3	Used Material								

H. DETAILS ON ASSOCIATED USERS/PERSONS

	Case of residential structure	
H-1	Residential Tenant 1. Yes 2. No	
H-1.1	If Yes (How many in Numbers)	
H-1.2	Men	
H-1.3	Women	
H-1.4	How much rent do you receive per month (Lari).....	
H-1.5	Is there any formal rent agreement made between owner and tenant 1. Yes 2. No	
	Case of commercial structure	
H-2	Commercial tenant 1. Yes 2. No	
H-2.1	If Yes (How many in Numbers)	
H-2.2	Men	
H-2.3	Women	
H-2.4	How much rent do you receive per month (Lari).....	
H-2.5	Is there any formal rent agreement made between owner and tenant 1. Yes 2. No	

I. DETAILS ON ASSOCIATED BUISNESSES

I-1	Employees/Wage Earner 1. Yes 2. No	
I-1.1	If Yes (How many in Numbers)	
I-1.2	Men	
I-1.3	Women	
I-1.4	How much average salary do you pay per month per employee (Lari).....	
I-2	Profit (Last fiscal year)	

J. HOUSEHOLD DETAILS

J-1	Head of Household	
J-1.1	Age	
J-1.2	Sex 1. - Male 2- Female	
J-1.3.	Ethnic Background 1- Georgian2- Other (Specify)	
J-2	Number of family Members	
J-2.1.	Male	
J-2.2.	Female	
J-3	Vulnerability Status of the Household	
J-3.1	a. Is it a woman headed household? 1. Yes 2. No	
J-3.2	b. Is it headed by Below Poverty Line Households 1. Yes 2. No	

J-3.3	c. Social Security ID	
J-3.4	d. Is it headed by physically/mentally challenged person? 1. Yes 2. No	
J-3.5	e. Is it a households headed by Elderly Person 1. Yes 2. No	
J-5	Total Monthly Income of the Household/Family (Lari) Total	
J-5.1.	Agriculture.....	
J-5.2.	Fixed Salary from Public Employment.....	
J-5.3.	Fixed Salary from Employment in Private Company.....	
J-5.4.	Private Business.....	
J-5.5.	Irregular Remuneration (Wages).....	
J-5.6.	Pension.....	
J-5.7.	Any other.....	
J-6	Resettlement/ Relocation Option 1. Self Relocation 2. Project Assisted Resettlement	
J-7	Compensation Option for Land loser 1. Land for land loss 2. Cash for Land loss	
J-8	Compensation Options for Structure loser 1. Structure for Structure 2. Cash for Structure	
J-9	Income Restoration Assistance (The most preferred option) 1. Employment Opportunities in Construction work 2. Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme 3. Vocational Training 4. Others (specify	
J-10	In case of loss of land are you aware of availability of similar alternate land 1- Yes ; 2- No	
J-11	If yes then how far is it from the existing land (km	
J-12	In case of loss of structure are you aware of availability of similar alternate land for relocation and reconstruction of houses 1- Yes ; 2- No	
J-13	If yes then how far is it from the existing land (km	

K. FAMILY DETAILS OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Sl. No	Name of the Family Member	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Education	Occupation
		(in years)	1. Male	1. Married	1.Illiterate	1. Service (Govt
			2. Female	2. Unmarried	2.Literate	2. Business
				3. Widow	3. primary	3. Agriculture
				4.Widower	4. secondary	4. Study
				5. Others	5. college	5. Housewife
					6. University	6. Labour
					7. Above	7. Unemployed
					8. NA	
						8. Professional/self employed
						9.No occupation
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						

L. DETAILS ON SURVEYS

L-1: Investigator

Name and Signature of the Investigator	
Date of Survey	
Remarks	

L-2: Owners

Name and Signature of the Owner	
Date of Survey	
Remarks	

L-3: Representative of Local Administration

Name and Signature of the Representative of Local Administration	
Date of Survey	
Remarks	

Note:

The survey is based on Feasibility Study and Preliminary Design. GPS Coordinate and other parameters such as exact area of plots/affected areas etc will be provide

ANNEXURE 2.2: FINDINGS OF INVENTORY AND CENSUS SURVEYS

#	Place	Project Chainage/Km	X- Coordinate	X- Coordinate	Land Parcel No (survey No)	Name of the Owner	ID No	Affected Area of the Parcel (m^2)	Total Land Holding (Ha)	Type of Owner	Type of Land Parcel	Market Rate (GEL/Sqm) as per valuation Company	Number of Trees	Cultivated Crop Area (sqm)	Number of Structures	Number of Aps	woman headed household	Poor Households
1	Dzirula	0+000	346289	4661149	1	Nanitashvili Koba	01001020926	35.4	0.8	Registered/legalized	Non-Agri	20	0	0	0	-	-	-
2	Dzirula	0+165	346278	4661070	2	Gvelesiani Levani	18001004136	800.1	0.8	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	20	8	0	4	2	No	No
3	Dzirula	0+190	346287	4661067	2.1	Gvelesiani Levani	18001004136	597.0	0.8	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	20	0	0	1	2	No	No
4	Dzirula	2+480	347653	4660130	3	Saluqvadze Archili Saluqvadze Badri Gelashvili Zoia Eqseulidze Marika Saluqvadze Mtvarisa	18001041021 01016005157 18001007802 18001033065 18001001663	5.5	0.43	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	0	0	1	5	No	No
5	Dzirula	2+720	347889	4660132	7.1	Eseulidze abesalomi heir giuli	62001014635	922.3	0.43	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	42	0	9	1	No	No
6	Dzirula	2+780	347912	4660086	8.1	Eqseulidze alavidze Ketevani	01027036479	63.2	0.49	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	21	0	1	2	Yes	No
7	Dzirula	2+909	347990	4659997	10	Kalandadze Ketevani heir Gelitashvili Lia	0	22.8	0.55	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	19	0	1	3	Yes	No
8	Dzirula	2+9015	348023	4660000	11	Kalandadze Ketevani heir	0	118.1	0.61	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	4	0	1	3	Yes	No

#	Place	Project Chainage/Km	X- Coordinate	X- Coordinate	Land Parcel No (survey No)	Name of the Owner	ID No	Affected Area of the Parcel (m^2)	Total Land Holding (Ha)	Type of Owner	Type of Land Parcel	Market Rate (GEL/Sqm) as per valuation Company	Number of Trees	Cultivated Crop Area (sqm)	Number of Structures	Number of Aps	woman headed household	Poor Households
						Gelitashvili Lia												
9	Dzirula	2+930	348036	4659993	11.1	Gelashvili beso	0	35.8	0.4	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	3	0	0	-	-	-
10	Dzirula	2+960	348062	4659963	12	Gelashvili tarieli	0	169.0	0.72	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	1	0	0	-	-	-
11	Dzirula	2+980	348059	4659929	13	Gelashvili giorgi heir Lia	0	52.4	0.62	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	0	0	1	-	-	-
12	Dzirula	3+015	348062	4659907	14	Gelashvili Olegi	18001033060	25.0	0.67	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	0	0	1	5	No	No
13	Dzirula	3+370	348050	4659549	18	Gelashvili giorgi heir Lia	0	470.0	0.53	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	3	0	0	2	Yes	No
14	Dzirula	3+420	348049	4659481	19	Kazalikashvili Daviti	01019056967	50.6	0.43	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	5	0	1	5	Yes	No
15	Dzirula	3+460	348089	4659445	20	Gelashvili Bondo	60001040176	278.7	0.55	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	10	0	4	8	No	No
16	Dzirula	3+480	348104	4659415	20.1	Gelashvili Natela	18001031060	85.2	0.5	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	21	0	1	2	Yes	Yes
17	Dzirula	3+535	348169	4659415	21	Kakhniashvili Bichiko Kakhniashvili Eteri Kakhniashvili Eldari	18001002866 18001003900 18001001914	375.1	0.43	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	16	0	0	3	No	No
18	Dzirula	3+580	348204	4659393	22	Gachechiladze Varlami heir Merabi	0	187.6	0.53	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	7	188	0	-	-	-

#	Place	Project Chainage/Km	X- Coordinate	X- Coordinate	Land Parcel No (survey No)	Name of the Owner	ID No	Affected Area of the Parcel (m^2)	Total Land Holding (Ha)	Type of Owner	Type of Land Parcel	Market Rate (GEL/Sqm) as per valuation Company	Number of Trees	Cultivated Crop Area (sqm)	Number of Structures	Number of Aps	woman headed household	Poor Households
19	Dzirula	3+600	348223	4659384	23	Gelashvili Akaki heir Skhiladze Nunu	0	127.9	0.57	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	2	0	0	3	Yes	No
20	Dzirula	3+620	348237	4659378	24	Gelashvili Natela	18001031060	82.6	0.5	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	3	0	0	2	Yes	Yes
21	Dzirula	3+650	348261	4659370	25	Gelashvili Natela	18001031060	324.5	0.5	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	65	0	0	2	Yes	Yes
22	Dzirula	3+680	348296	4659376	26	Kakhniashvili Daviti	18001017243	44.9	0.65	squatter/non-legalizable	Agri	3	3	0	2	1	No	No
23	Dzirula	3+739	348338	4659336	27	Kalandadze Lili	18001031081	139.3	0.63	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	4	0	1	5	Yes	No
24	Dzirula	3+800	348381	4659300	28	Gelashvili Maia	18001061445	451.4	0.63	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	10	0	0	-	-	-
25	Dzirula	4+258	348621	4658932	30	Gelashvili Grigoli	60001012807	174.5	0.5	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	48	0	0	5	No	No
26	Dzirula	4+400	348678	4658865	31.1	Kalandadze Konstantine heir Izolda	18001039181	86.4	0.83	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	15	600	1	1	Yes	No
27	Lashe	5+076	348855	4658274	33	Sakhvadze Nugzari	56001017121	479.0	0.55	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	61	240	1	2	No	Yes
28	Lashe	5+145	348892	4658207	34	Kereselidze Gulo	56001017836	215.1	0.75	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	61	0	1	2	No	Yes
29	Lashe	5+190	348916	4658183	34.1	Kereselidze Lena	0	99.9	0.75	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	18	80	1	1	Yes	Yes

#	Place	Project Chainage/Km	X- Coordinate	X- Coordinate	Land Parcel No (survey No)	Name of the Owner	ID No	Affected Area of the Parcel (m^2)	Total Land Holding (Ha)	Type of Owner	Type of Land Parcel	Market Rate (GEL/Sqm) as per valuation Company	Number of Trees	Cultivated Crop Area (sqm)	Number of Structures	Number of Aps	woman headed household	Poor Households
30	Lashe	5+300	348878	4658062	35	Gelashvili Amirani	35001031708	234.7	0.5	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	2	109	2	1	Yes	Yes
31	Lashe	5+527	348964	4657889	36	Arjevanidze Giorgi	56001009407	175.3	0.5	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	1	0	0	2	No	No
32	Lashe	6+027	349008	4657401	37.1	Manjavidze Nugzari	18001016582	83.0	0.433	squatter/non-legalizable	Agri	3	11	66	1	5	Yes	No
33	Lashe	5+940	348979	4657488	37.2	Ciskadze Lia	0	342.3	0.18	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	0	0	0	3	No	No
34	Lashe	6+915	349348	4656612	40	Kharatishvili Levani	0	626.6	0.5	squatter/non-legalizable	Agri	3	6	439	1	-	-	-
35	Lashe	8+068	349623	4655797	45	Unknown	0	429.2		Registered/legalized	Agri	3	10	0	0	-	-	-
36	Daba Kharagauli	10+775	350956	4653711	50	Kupradze Nino	0	43.4	0.19	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	7	0	1	-	-	-
37	Daba Kharagauli	10+560	350830	4653887	50.1	Arevadze Daviti	56001000787	95.7	0.4	squatter/non-legalizable	Non-Agri	6	0	0	1	8	No	No
38	Daba Kharagauli	12+365	351774	4652441	53	Salaridze Jaba	56001020645	100.5	0.01	Eligible/ Legalizable	Non-Agri	4	7	0	4	1	No	No
39	Daba Kharagauli	12+385	351775	4652430	54	Robaqidze Nana	56001000399	146.5	0.015	Eligible/ Legalizable	Non-Agri	4	2	0	5	5	No	No
40	Daba Kharagauli	12+395	351764	4652415	55	Bablidze Elene	0	75.8	0.062	Eligible/ Legalizable	Non-Agri	4	5	0	1	-	-	-
41	Daba Kharagauli	12+760	352039	4652150	56	Barbaqadze Amirani	0	183.7	0.6	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	20	0	2	3	No	No

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42	Sagandzile	13+430	352582	4651777	58	Chubinidze Malkhazi	0	73.4	0.54	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	6	0	1	5	No	Yes
43	Sagandzile	13+500	352647	4651767	58.1	Samkharadze Gogi	56001007251	310.1	0.5	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	11	0	0	2	No	Yes
44	Sagandzile	13+640	352755	4651714	60	Samkharadze Giorgi	0	439.3	1.15	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	21	0	5	2	No	No
45	Sagandzile	14+155	352877	4651330	62	Bakuradze Kakhaberi Bakuradze Klavdia	56001020426 56001012930	177.8	0.17	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	1	0	0	-	-	-
46	Sagandzile	14+580	353255	4651150	64	Meskhi Tamari Meskhi Nato Meskhi Ciala	18001027707 18001019908 56001008800	462.2	0.2	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	66	0	9	3	No	No
47	Sagandzile	14+650	353319	4651141	65	Meskhi Avtandili	60001066361	42.5	0.4	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	2	0	0	1	No	No
48	Sagandzile	14+720	353385	4651135	66	Meskhi Malkhazi	56001019407	97.7	0.4	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	9	0	1	4	No	Yes
49	Sagandzile	15+260	353795	4651020	67	Kiknadze Bukhuti Dato	0	122.6	0.5	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	6	0	2	-	-	-
50	Sagandzile	15+205	353759	4651051	67.1	Kiknadze Marina	0	55.5	0.4	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	3	50	2	-	-	-
51	Sagandzile	15+285	353820	4650992	68	Yruashvili Mamia Dato	0	151.1	0.2	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	10	0	2	-	-	-

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52	Sagandzile	15+320	353839	4650975	69	Kiknadze Tamazi Kiknadze Nora Metreveli Lela Kiknadze Mamuka Tabatadze Sopo Kiknadze Levani	56001002758 56001008319 56001020992 56001004701 56001019151 56601027408	83.1	0.4	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	4	0	3	8	No	No
53	Sagandzile	15+350	353880	4650962	70	Kiknadze Izolda	35001012860	144.5	0.4	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	1	0	0	-	-	-
54	Sagandzile	15+400	353927	4650943	71	Chankotadze Kakha	01030028734	28.0	0.3	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	19	0	2	1	No	No
55	Sagandzile	15+500	354030	4650910	74	Yruashvili Elichka	0	51.0	0.5	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	6	41	1	-	-	-
56	Sagandzile	15+540	354069	4650925	75	Chankotadze Tarieli	56001003662	396.6	0.45	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	0	317	1	7	No	No
57	Sagandzile	15+610	354142	4650924	76	Kiknadze Naziko	56001010519	399.7	0.5	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	1	320	1	1	Yes	Yes
58	Sagandzile	15+715	354238	4650913	76.1	Kiknadze Elguja Jemali	56001005907	168.9	0.43	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	8	0	1	2	Yes	Yes
59	Sagandzile	15+740	354248	4650851	77	Ckhvedadze Giga	56001000981	129.9	0.5	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	10	0	1	1	No	No
60	Sagandzile	15+786	354301	4650864	77.1	Chankotadze Ia heir Daviti	56001002506	215.9	0.5	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	23	0	3	7	No	No
61	Sagandzile	15+850	354362	4650845	77.2	Kiknadze Parsangi heir	56001010519	432.7	0.75	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	43	498	0	1	Yes	Yes

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						Naziko												
62	Sagandzile	16+205	354537	4650598	78	Orjonikidze Muradi	01027059854	75.0	0.45	Registered/legalized	Agri	3	0	0	0	8	No	No
63	Sagandzile	16+160	354532	4650620	78.1	Kiknadze Darejani	56001013797	4.5	0.5	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	0	0	1	6	Yes	No
64	Sagandzile	16+310	354616	4650530	79.1	Yruashvili Giorgi	0	14.7	0.4	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	1	0	1	2	No	No
65	Sagandzile	16+260	354580	4650550	79.2	Kiknadze Darejani	56001013797	13.9	0.5	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	0	0	1	6	Yes	No
66	Sagandzile	16+370	354675	4650508	80.1	Osanadze Mortula	56001000960	242.9	0.45	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	8	219	1	4	Yes	No
67	Sagandzile	16+850	354969	4650185	82	Bakuradze Rauli Bakuradze Nazi Bakuradze Keto Bakuradze Marina	56001007617 56001007616 56001020750 56001006857	360.1	0.45	Registered/legalized	Agri	3	0	0	0	3	No	Yes
68	Sagandzile	16+900	354996	4650153	83	Yruashvili Shura Yruashvili Malkhazi	56001020705 56001001126	319.4	1	Registered/legalized	Agri	6	7	0	1	6	No	No
69	Sagandzile	16+940	355017	4650114	84	Yruashvili Shura Yruashvili Malkhazi	56001020705 56001001126	10.6	1	Registered/legalized	Agri	3	1	0	1	6	No	No

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70	Didvake	18+650	356214	4649093	85	Shariqadze Medea	56001013922	206.8	0.76	squatter/non -legalizable	Agri	-	9	186	1	2	Yes	Yes
71	Didvake	18+730	356304	4649062	89	Shariqadze Medea	56001013922	236.9	0.76	squatter/non -legalizable	Agri	3	3	213	1	2	Yes	Yes
72	Didvake	18+817	356361	4649066	90	Shariqadze Medea	56001013922	293.8	0.76	Registered/l egalized	Agri	4	23	0	2	2	Yes	Yes
73	Didvake	18+800	356351	4649006	90.1	Shariqadze Medea	56001013922	42.0	0.76	squatter/non -legalizable	Agri	3	6	0	1	2	Yes	Yes
74	Didvake	18+966	356502	4649018	91.1	Shariqadze Daviti	0	87.3	0.5	squatter/non -legalizable	Agri	3	3	0	1	-	-	-
75	Didvake	18+940	356483	4649024	91.2	Arevadze iasha	56001021118	20.8	0.4	squatter/non -legalizable	Agri	3	6	0	1	2	No	Yes
76	Didvake	18+885	356436	4649037	91.3	Arevadze iasha	56001021118	35.5	0.4	squatter/non -legalizable	Agri	3	7	0	4	2	No	Yes
77	Didvake	18+866	356418	4649038	91.4	Yruashvili Lili	56001009488	5.3	0.3	squatter/non -legalizable	Agri	3	5	0	2	1	Yes	Yes
78	Didvake	19+027	356549	4648975	92.1	Shariqadze Giorgi	56001022490	68.5	0.4	squatter/non -legalizable	Agri	3	5	0	1	-	-	-

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79	Didvake	19+020	356543	4648982	92.2	Manjavidze Nani	0	60.6	0.3	squatter/non -legalizable	Agri	3	1	62	1	-	-	-
80	Didvake	19+011	356537	4648988	92.3	Parulava Natela	0	62.5	0.3	squatter/non -legalizable	Agri	3	1	63	1	-	-	-
81	Didvake	19+005	356531	4648992	92.4	Shariqadze Giorgi	0	36.6	0.4	squatter/non -legalizable	Agri	3	5	0	2	-	-	-
82	Didvake	18+990	356519	4648998	92.5	Yruashvili Lili	56001009488	30.1	0.3	squatter/non -legalizable	Agri	3	11	0	1	1	Yes	Yes
83	Didvake	19+150	356599	4648868	93	Community "Batu"	0	89.1	0.075	Registered/l egalized	Non-Agri	4	0	0	0	-	-	-
84	Didvake	19+100	356588	4648919	93.1	Tabukashvili Irakli	56001002804	3.5	0.3	squatter/non -legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	1	2	No	No
85	Didvake	19+092	356588	4648926	93.2	Magradze Vakhtangi	56001022490	9.6	0.3	squatter/non -legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	1	4	No	No
86	Didvake	19+084	356590	4648935	93.3	Tabukashvili Irakli	56001002804	2.6	0.3	squatter/non -legalizable	Agri	3	4	0	1	2	No	No
87	Didvake	19+200	356633	4648828	94	Community "didvake 2010"	0	44.3	0.186	Registered/l egalized	Non-Agri	4	0	0	0	-	-	-

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88	Didvake	19+215	356668	4648839	94.1	Shariqadze Suliko	0	6.8	0.3	squatter/non-legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	1	2	No	No
89	Didvake	19+250	356666	4648796	95	Community "didvake"	0	61.8	0.14	Registered/legalized	Non-Agri	4	0	0	0	-	-	-
90	Didvake	19+280	356716	4648797	95.1	Tikanashvili Bejani	56001009081	43.9	0.4	squatter/non-legalizable	Agri	4	0	0	1	1	No	No
91	Didvake	19+515	356913	4648672	96.1	Talakhadze Lasha	56001019264	21.7	0.3	squatter/non-legalizable	Agri	3	2	22	1	4	No	No
92	Didvake	19+455	356858	4648693	96.2	Unknown	0	13.2	-	squatter/non-legalizable	Agri	4	0	0	0	-	-	-
93	Moliti	23+300	359957	4648141	103.1	Kipiani Qaikhosro heir Kipiani merabi	0	195.4	0.25	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	13	0	1	-	-	-
94	Moliti	23+270	359931	4648165	103.2	Kipiani Givi heir Tinatini	0	79.9	0.2	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	13	0	1	-	-	-
95	Moliti	23+280	359974	4648181	104	Kipiani Givi heir Tinatini	0	159.9	0.2	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	7	0	1	-	-	-
96	Moliti	23+320	359998	4648160	105.1	Kipiani Qaikhosro heir Kipiani merabi	0	151.9	0.25	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	25	0	1	-	-	-
97	Moliti	23+360	360030	4648139	105.2	Kipiani Vakhtangi heir Dimitri	0	42.8	0.16	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	7	0	1	-	-	-

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98	Moliti	23+940	360455	4647830	106	Inasaridze Ushangi	56001003211	80.0	0.6	Registered/legalized	Non-Agri	6	0	0	0	-	-	-
99	Babi	25+830	361804	4648874	108	Kvinikadze Gela	18001000278	265.0	0.5	Registered/legalized	Non-Agri	4	4	0	2	3	No	No
100	Babi	25+890	361824	4648940	109	Kvinikadze Gela	18001000278	65.6	0.5	Registered/legalized	Non-Agri	4	0	0	2	3	No	No
101	Moliti	26+110	362071	4648961	112	Pcqialadze Nodari	0	66.2	0.5	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	0	-	-	-
102	Moliti	27+160	362865	4649182	113	Pcqialadze Suliko	56.001004392	47.5	0.4	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	3	0	0	-	-	-
103	Moliti	27+200	362909	4649186	114	Unknown	0	197.4	0.14	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	0	0	0	-	-	-
104	Moliti	27+680	363270	4649000	118	Magradze Umanko	56001014333	609.0	0.6	Registered/legalized	Agri	3	8	0	1	2	Yes	No
105	Moliti	27+750	363292	4648931	119	Pcqialadze Inezi	56001017214	96.4	0.42	Registered/legalized	Agri	3	0	0	2	2	Yes	No
106	Moliti	27+760	363348	4648956	121	Unknown	0	319.3	0.3	Registered/legalized	Agri	3	3	0	0	-	-	-
107	Moliti	27+870	363436	4648908	122	Taqtaqishvili Koba	56001017284	256.0	0.5	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	3	0	0	3	No	No
108	Moliti	28+100	363543	4648737	127.1	Gognadze Nora	56001013506	267.3	0.4	squatter/non-legalizable	Agri	3	22	0	1	1	Yes	Yes
109	Moliti	28+204	363642	4648746	128.1	Kiknadze Gugula	0	98.0	0.5	squatter/non-legalizable	Agri	3	11	0	1	1	No	Yes

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110	Moliti	28+185	363625	4648743	128.2	Manchkhashvili Tamazi	0	90.9	0.4	squatter/non -legalizable	Agri	3	4	0	0	-	-	-
111	Moliti	28+160	363597	4648732	128.3	Kapanadze Gogi	0	348.9	0.1	squatter/non -legalizable	Agri	3	21	0	1	4	No	No
112	Moliti	28+126	363571	4648734	128.4	Kiknadze Lali	0	56.3	0.3	squatter/non -legalizable	Agri	3	8	0	1	6	Yes	No
113	Moliti	28+115	363557	4648735	128.5	Shatberashvili Venera	0	82.0	0.4	squatter/non -legalizable	Agri	3	7	0	1	-	-	-
114	Moliti	28+425	363819	4648863	131	Kiknadze Zurabi	57001008191	177.0	0.45	Registered/l egalized	Agri	3	6	0	2	2	No	No
115	Moliti	28+510	363885	4648910	132	Kvinikadze Giorgi	56001004789	174.4	0.6	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	0	0	3	6	No	No
116	Moliti	28+530	363917	4648914	132.1	Kvinikadze Giorgi	56001004789	276.3	0.6	Registered/l egalized	Agri	4	1	0	1	6	No	No
117	Moliti	28+565	363944	4648938	133	Mchedlidze Zurabi	0	243.4	0.2	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	16	0	2	-	-	-
118	Moliti	28+620	363981	4648953	134	Arevadze Zurabi	0	98.7	0.6	Registered/l egalized	Agri	4	33	0	0	3	No	No
119	Moliti	28+805	364165	4648974	135	Pcqialadze Inezi	56001017214	445.5	0.42	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	64	0	1	2	Yes	No
120	Moliti	28+760	364147	4648931	135.1	Pcqialadze Inezi	56001017214	78.9	0.42	Registered/l egalized	Agri	4	8	0	3	2	Yes	No

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121	Moliti	28+800	364182	4648942	135.2	Pcqialadze Inezi	56001017214	118.7	1.42	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	1	0	1	2	Yes	No
122	Moliti	28+860	364198	4649008	136	Lacabidze Nikolozi	56001010619	258.5	0.6	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	58	0	2	2	No	Yes
123	Moliti	28+880	364249	4649006	137	Lacabidze Nikolozi	56001010619	252.2	0.6	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	6	0	1	2	No	Yes
124	Moliti	28+900	364269	4648991	137.1	Kapanadze Levani	0	185.3	0.5	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	7	0	0	-	-	-
125	Moliti	28+955	364318	4649015	138	Talakhadze Meri	0	66.6	0.64	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	4	0	2	1	Yes	No
126	Moliti	28+935	364297	4649007	138.1	Gudadze Svetlana	0	188.2	0.6	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	9	0	0	-	-	-
127	Moliti	28+980	364336	4649037	139.1	Gudadze Svetlana	0	39.2	0.6	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	7	0	1	-	-	-
128	Moliti	28+995	364347	4649025	140	Muradovi Vagip	56001006282	64.7	0.64	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	1	0	5	4	No	No
129	Moliti	29+028	364370	4649086	142	Pockhverashvili Liana	56001015540	23.1	0.1	Registered/legalized	Non-Agri	6	0	0	0	-	-	-
130	Moliti	29+146	364485	4649049	145	Kiknadze Tarieli	56001002900	159.3	0.5	Registered/legalized	Non-Agri	6	1	0	4	-	-	-
131	Moliti	29+165	364504	4649052	145.1	Mchedlidze heir Dinara	0	100.2	0.4	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	4	0	2	-	-	-
132	Moliti	29+180	364525	4649070	147	Mchedlidze Besiki	01007012070	19.1	0.65	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	3	0	1	6	No	No
133	Moliti	29+200	364542	4649061	147.1	Talakhadze Tamari	35001035110	235.8	0.06	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	8	0	1	1	Yes	No

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134	Moliti	29+340	364681	4649097	148	Kvirikashvili Marina	56001003766	549.1	0.27	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	35	0	1	6	Yes	No
135	Moliti	29+300	364640	4649090	148.1	Shatberashvili Nazibrola	01015023884	443.6	0.65	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	13	0	0	1	Yes	No
136	Moliti	29+380	364701	4649134	149	Talakhadze Givi	56001003199	343.7	0.65	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	46	0	0	2	No	No
137	Moliti	29+425	364732	4649144	150	Talakhadze Olegi	56001019562	599.9	0.46	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	241	0	1	3	No	Yes
138	Moliti	29+475	364758	4649169	151	Mchedlidze Besiki	01007012070	301.5	0.65	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	33	0	1	6	No	No
139	Moliti	29+640	364913	4649230	151.1	Ckhovrebadze Giorgi da Gela	56001016789	271.6	0.5	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	2	0	1	4	No	No
140	Moliti	29+640	364906	4649286	151.2	Ckhovrebadze Giorgi da Gela	56001016789	132.0	0.5	squatter/non-legalizable	Agri	3	1	0	1	4	No	No
141	Moliti	29+840	365075	4649220	152	Lacabidze Gurgeni	56001004130	164.3	0.7	Registered/legalized	Agri	3	29	0	1	3	No	No
142	Moliti	29+840	365089	4649271	153	Lacabidze Gurgeni	56001004130	957.7	0.7	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	43	0	5	3	No	No
143	Moliti	29+784	365024	4649252	153.1	Lacabidze Gurgeni	56001004130	14.9	0.7	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	6	0	0	1	3	No	No
144	Moliti	29+786	365002	4649302	153.2	Kakiashvili Valodia	01011063955	9.7	0.4	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	1	0	1	10	No	No
145	Moliti	29+726	364973	4649273	153.3	Talakhadze Ilia heir Zurabi	01010011654	895.6	0.65	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	13	0	0	3	No	No
146	Moliti	29+910	365143	4649279	154	Kakiashvili Konstantine	01027037771	410.8	0.45	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	21	0	2	2	No	No

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147	Moliti	30+515	365701	4649392	154.1	Kvinikadze Badri	56001015826	85.7	0.46	squatter/non-legalizable	Agri	3	3	69	1	4	No	No
148	Moliti	29+890	365140	4649216	155	Kakiashvili Konstantine	01027037771	130.0	0.45	Registered/legalized	Agri	3	7	0	1	2	No	No
149	Moliti	30+291	365511	4649300	155.1	Gognadze Ciala	56001005731	290.5	0.45	squatter/non-legalizable	Agri	3	74	0	1	3	Yes	No
150	Moliti	30+260	365467	4649271	155.2	Ckhovrebadze Gela	56001010233	292.9	0.7	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	3	0	1	3	No	No
151	Moliti	30+329	365531	4649310	155.3	Kvinikadze Gulnazi	0	189.1	0.46	squatter/non-legalizable	Agri	3	9	0	1	1	Yes	No
152	Aneula	30+551	365736	4649422	156	Kvinikadze Daviti	56001010300	215.1	0.7	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	10	344	1	6	No	No
153	Aneula	30+600	365781	4649383	156.1	Kvinikadze Badri	56001015826	520.2	0.46	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	10	416	1	4	No	No
154	Aneula	30+740	365933	4649409	157	Kvinikadze Daviti	01019043921	58.4	0.7	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	36	0	1	4	No	No
155	Aneula	30+665	365853	4649393	157.1	Kvinikadze Akaki heir Emzari	0	610.9	0.46	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	259	0	2	1	No	No
156	Aneula	30+850	366031	4649346	158.1	Ghonghadze Devi	56001019791	212.4	0.45	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	1	7	No	No
157	Aneula	30+915	366090	4649366	159	Kakiashvili Kakha	56001017099	320.6	0.45	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	39	0	3	4	No	No

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158	Aneula	30+915	366093	4649327	159.1	Kakiashvili Khatia	62001035933	102.4	0.45	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	6	0	0	3	No	No
159	Aneula	30+980	366135	4649378	160	Kakiashvili Gurami	56001016422	335.0	0.6	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	225	0	1	4	No	No
160	Aneula	30+945	366116	4649379	160.1	Kakiashvili Gurami	56001016422	42.1	0.6	squatter/non-legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	1	4	No	No
161	Aneula	31+020	366155	4649408	161	Ghonghadze Devi	56001019791	142.6	0.45	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	25	0	1	7	No	No
162	Aneula	31+250	366243	4649598	164.1	Talakhadze Vakhtangi heir Jenia	0	472.9	0.6	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	55	189	1	1	Yes	No
163	Tsipa	34+585	369005	4650748	172.1	Ghonghadze Dimitri heir Aleqsandre	56001007238	113.0	0.6	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	6	0	0	4	No	No
164	Tsipa	34+590	368984	4650696	172.2	Ghonghadze Mariami heir Aleqsandre	56001007238	92.4	0.6	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	8	0	0	4	No	No
165	Tsipa	35+260	369561	4650675	173	Gogoladze Zaza	56001021704	430.0	0.75	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	7	387	0	3	No	Yes
166	Tsipa	35+470	369638	4650841	174	Talakhadze Omari	56001015073	625.0	1	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	90	0	1	3	No	Yes
167	Tsipa	35+545	369658	4650902	175	Ghambashidze Giorgi	01033002726	388.5	0.65	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	47	0	1	6	No	No
168	Tsipa	35+515	369650	4650879	175.1	Talakhadze Mzia	0	301.0	0.5	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	104	0	1	-	-	-
169	Tsipa	35+580	369657	4650933	176	Chitadze Iosebi	56001015363	435.7	0.5	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	35	218	1	7	No	No

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170	Tsipa	35+640	369656	4650973	177	Chitadze Avtandili	0	356.5	0.75	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	7	0	2	2	No	No
171	Tsipa	35+732	369617	4651031	178	Ghambashidze Nodari	18001023235	287.2	0.75	Registered/legalized	Agri	3	0	0	0	-	-	-
172	Tsipa	36+750	370048	4650908	182	Chitadze Karlo heir Marina	56001004149	187.8	0.65	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	22	0	1	5	No	No
173	Tsipa	36+750	370016	4650945	184	Ghambashidze Sonia	0	171.8	0.65	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	16	0	1	3	Yes	Yes
174	Tsipa	37+060	370229	4650941	186	Chitadze Geronti	56001010641	53.8	0.65	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	8	0	1	3	No	Yes
175	Tsipa	37+080	370254	4650956	187	Chitadze Anzori	56001010315	210.2	0.65	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	82	0	1	2	No	Yes
176	Tsipa	37+106	370274	4650970	188	Chitadze Ushangi	56001010463	177.8	0.65	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	10	0	1	2	No	Yes
177	Tsipa	37+140	370309	4650986	190	Chitadze Mira, buyer Citadze Iosebi	0	355.1	0.65	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	17	0	1	4	No	No
178	Tsipa	37+215	370348	4651009	191	Chitadze Vakhtangi heir Ciala	0	762.9	0.65	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	41	0	3	4	Yes	Yes
179	Tsipa	37+245	370402	4651006	192	Ghambashidze Aleqsi heir Tamazi	56001017786	135.7	0.65	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	7	0	1	4	No	No
180	Tsipa	37+255	370349	4651094	193	Chitadze Elene heir Temuri	0	21.5	0.65	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	2	0	1	4	No	No
181	Tsipa	37+270	370382	4651096	194	Qurdadze Marta heir Chitadze	0	90.1	0.65	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	7	0	1	4	No	No

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						Temuri												
182	Tsipa	37+290	370409	4651097	195	Khachidze Vano	56001017947	268.2	0.65	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	39	0	1	3	No	Yes
183	Tsipa	37+317	370438	4651098	196	Lacabidze Daviti heir Lomidze Luba	56001011218	165.1	0.65	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	18	0	1	1	Yes	Yes
184	Tsipa	37+340	370459	4651101	197	Ghambashidze Guguli buyer Khachidze Vano	56001017947	211.8	0.65	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	2	339	1	3	No	Yes
185	Tsipa	37+430	370498	4651161	199	Ghambashidze Jumberu	0	331.2	0.75	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	9	0	1	3	No	No
186	Tsipa	37+470	370532	4651215	200	Talakhadze Jumberi	56001015072	293.9	0.75	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	14	0	1	2	No	No
187	Tsipa	37+540	370610	4651201	201	Talakhadz Mzia	56001010589	411.4	0.75	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	34	0	1	3	Yes	Yes
188	Tsipa	37+560	370635	4651205	202	Chitadze Rezo heir Ramazi	56001019087	345.7	0.75	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	7	173	1	4	No	No
189	Tsipa	37+610	370669	4651225	203	Ghambashidze Aleqsandre Ghambashidze Zaza	56001004895 57001033313	590.5	0.75	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	147	0	3	-	-	-
190	Tsipa	37+655	370715	4651247	204	Chitadze Temuri	0101101990	364.7	0.18	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	22	0	1	3	No	No
191	Tsipa	37+690	370748	4651253	205	Chitadze Vakhtangi	01002002299	258.4	0.22	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	9	0	1	7	No	No

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192	Tsipa	37+725	370778	4651256	206	Ghambashidze Bukhuti	56001010678	237.6	0.45	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	1	214	1	5	No	No
193	Tsipa	37+780	370802	4651278	207	Ghambashidze Bukhuti	56001010678	480.4	0.45	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	8	432	1	5	No	No
194	Tsipa	37+825	370788	4651300	208	Ghambashidze Bukhuti	56001010678	69.1	0.45	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	4	62	1	5	No	No
195	Tsipa	37+870	370747	4651352	209	Talakhadze Gurami	0	98.8	0.5	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	3	89	1	2	No	No
196	Tsipa	38+040	370861	4651480	210	Chitadze Platoni	0	1882.7	1	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	7	###	1	5	No	Yes
197	Tsipa	38+660	371344	4651627	221	Bancadze Bondo	56001003329	122.5	0.6	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	1	110	1	5	No	No
198	Tsipa	38+620	371327	4651664	222	Bancadze Zaqaria	56001010456	354.2	0.75	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	26	0	1	3	No	Yes
199	Tsipa	38+610	371320	4651650	222.1	Bancadze Leri	56001006462	240.6	0.6	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	3	0	0	2	No	No
200	Tsipa	38+575	371295	4651620	222.2	Bancadze Zaqaria	56001010456	82.0	0.75	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	3	0	0	3	No	Yes
201	Tsipa	38+685	371405	4651674	223	Unknown, Maybe Makharopulo Jiuli	0	555.1	0.3	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	3	0	1	-	-	-
202	Tsipa	38+800	371442	4651616	225	Bancadze Avtandili Bancadze Liana	56001009743 56001009742	2622.4	0.53	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	88	0	4	2	No	Yes
203	Tsipa	38+771	371407	4651553	226	Bancadze Suliko	0	21.5	0.6	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	3	0	1	3	No	No

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204	Tsipa	38+790	371424	4651528	227	Bancadze Leri	01001086321	67.7	0.6	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	9	0	1	3	No	No
205	Tsipa	38+825	371468	4651538	228	Bancadze Zaqaria	56001010456	59.3	0.75	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	4	0	1	3	No	Yes
206	Tsipa	38+880	371551	4651551	230	Bancadze Vasili	0	39.2	0.5	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	1	0	1	4	No	Yes
207	Tsipa	38+925	371564	4651662	231	Bancadze Bondo	56001003329	110.0	0.6	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	22	0	3	5	No	No
208	Tsipa	38+920	371575	4651525	231.1	Bancadze Jemarli Bancadze Tamari Gelashvili Lia	56001009738 56001025667 56001010324	11.9	0.34	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	4	0	3	3	No	No
209	Tsipa	38+970	371607	4651649	232	Bancadze Leri	56001006462	900.0	0.6	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	64	0	5	3	No	No
210	Tsipa	39+000	371634	4651597	232.1	Bancadze Leri Bancadze Avdina Bancadze Gela	56001006462 56001006463 57001031773	11.3	0.6	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	8	0	1	3	No	No
211	Tsipa	39+045	371686	4651658	233	Bancadze Shalva heir Verichka	56001009747	342.3	0.33	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	12	0	4	1	Yes	No
212	Tsipa	39+015	371655	4651668	233.1	Bancadze Vano heir Manana	01002013671	542.5	0.755	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	22	0	5	1	Yes	No
213	Tsipa	39+070	371710	4651652	234	Bancadze Giorgi heir Merabi	01019047568	430.0	0.6	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	21	0	3	6	No	No

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214	Tsipa	39+114	371736	4651655	235	Bancadze Zurabi	56001015062	567.8	0.43	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	35	0	4	6	No	Yes
215	Tsipa	39+145	371768	4651671	236	Maghlakelidze Natasha	56001014283	326.2	0.75	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	11	0	4	7	Yes	Yes
216	Tsipa	39+290	371909	4651716	240	Bancadze Ketevani	01024045056	142.7	0.95	Registered/legalized	Agri	3	13	0	1	-	-	-
217	Tsipa	39+390	371963	4651773	241	Bancadze Liana Bancadze Ketevani	01024015766 01024045056	157.0	0.75	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	17	0	1	-	-	-
218	Tsipa	39+445	371939	4651878	241.1	Bancadze Khvicha	0	332.1	0.33	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	5	0	0	3	No	No
219	Tsipa	39+390	371923	4651823	241.2	Bancadze Givi	0	272.7	0.4	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	18	0	0	-	-	-
220	Tsipa	39+560	372041	4651943	242	Gelashvili Gultamze	57001027025	296.0	0.45	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	9	0	5	4	No	No
221	Tsipa	39+590	372067	4651960	242.1	Lomsadze kukuri heir Kurtanidze Natela	0	112.4	0.2	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	3	0	1	3	Yes	No
222	Tsipa	39+660	372125	4651995	242.2	Lomsadze mediko heir Kimeridze Lamara	57001046048	188.4	0.75	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	15	0	2	2	Yes	Yes
223	Tsipa	39+580	372096	4651905	242.3	Qurdadze Omari	56001020082	250.6	0.7	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	4	0	1	2	No	Yes
224	Tsipa	39+670	372150	4651950	242.4	Qurdadze Dariko heir Bakashvili	56001020301	139.2	0.2	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	6	0	1	4	No	No

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						Khvicha												
225	Tsipa	40+058	372332	4652282	243	Qoqashvili Teumurazi	01033000566	39.8	0.14	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	8	0	3	3	No	No
226	Tsipa	39+970	372320	4652211	243.1	Bancadze Aleqsandre Bancadze Zaqaria Bancadze Zurabi Bancadze Inga Talakhadze Sopio	56001010924 56001018851 56001021423 56001018850 56001011213	414.3	0.75	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	6	0	1	4	No	No
227	Tsipa	40+060	372387	4652275	243.2	Bancadze Aleqsandre Bancadze Zaqaria Bancadze Zurabi Bancadze Inga Talakhadze Sopio	56001010924 56001018851 56001021423 56001018850 56001011213	466.3	0.75	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	30	0	1	4	No	No
228	Tsipa	40+150	372407	4652365	243.3	Jvania Bancadze Lia	01017028342	542.6	0.23	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	85	0	2	2	Yes	No
229	Tsipa	40+209	372427	4652397	243.4	Bancadze Vakhtangi heir Nodari	56001020379	638.0	0.35	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	6	###	1	6	No	Yes
230	Tsipa	40+150	372437	4652334	243.5	Bancadze Jiuli	0	25.4	0.45	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	3	0	0	-	-	-

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231	Tsipa	40+140	372427	4652322	243.6	Gudadze Nugzari	0	55.4	0.45	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	4	0	1	-	-	-
232	Tsipa	40+115	372414	4652302	243.7	Bancadze Tamazi	0	163.9	0.45	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	0	0	0	6	No	No
233	Tsipa	40+110	372373	4652340	243.8	Bancadze Madona	01007004891	375.9	0.29	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	6	0	1	2	Yes	No
234	Tsipa	40+065	372342	4652322	243.9	Bancadze Venera	57001010736	10.8	0.6	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	0	0	1	1	Yes	Yes
235	Tsipa	40+020	372338	4652240	243.10	Gognadze Iuri Bancadze Zaqaria	57001010939	728.1	0.43	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	20	0	1	4	No	No
236	Tsipa	39+940	372295	4652196	243.11	Bancadze Tamazi	0	589.7	0.45	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	22	0	1	6	No	No
237	Tsipa	39+900	372245	4652213	243.12	Bancadze Shota	56001004911	375.1	0.39	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	30	0	1	2	No	Yes
238	Tsipa	39+840	372226	4652130	243.13	Lomsadze Elguja	01030038873	439.9	1.2	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	16	50	2	1	No	No
239	Tsipa	39+805	372176	4652107	243.14	Lomsadze Tebro heir Chitadze Nikolozi	01004009774	293.8	0.5	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	2	118	2	-	-	-
240	Tsipa	39+760	372161	4652050	243.15	Lomsadze Zurabi heir Lamara	56001020365	466.7	1.1	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	14	560	1	2	Yes	No
241	Pona	43+430	374430	4653152	244	Tabatadze Tina	56001010043	26.6	0.3	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	2	0	1	2	Yes	No
242	Pona	43+545	374560	4653130	246	Gulverdashvili Madona	12001001016	365.0	0.3	Registered/legalized	Agri	4	8	0	0	3	No	No

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243	Pona	43+640	374645	4653157	250	Jambazishvili Gulnazi	56001010050	102.4	0.25	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	1	0	1	2	No	Yes
244	Pona	43+678	374685	4653179	252	Arsanidze Elvari heir Neli	56001012052	230.2	0.75	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	14	0	3	1	Yes	Yes
245	Pona	43+685	374688	4653215	253	Nozadze Tamazi	0	76.8	0.5	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	10	0	0	1	No	Yes
246	Pona	43+720	374710	4653226	254	Nozadze Goderdzi heir Babo	56001010132	2.2	1.2	squatter/non -legalizable	Agri	3	3	0	0	1	Yes	Yes
247	Pona	43+815	374776	4653283	256	Nozadze Tedore heir Kukuri	57001038589	18.3	1	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	1	0	2	2	No	No
248	Pona	43+810	374783	4653263	256.1	Nozadze Tristani	0	176.7	0.6	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	2	0	1	5	No	No
249	Pona	43+820	374781	4653289	257	Nozadze Bondo heir Paata	0	12.4	0.6	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	0	0	1	4	No	No
250	Pona	43+875	374820	4653324	258	Nozadze Suliko	0	79.7	0.6	squatter/non -legalizable	Agri	3	7	0	0	3	No	Yes
251	Pona	43+895	374855	4653322	259	Nozadze Jemali	0	27.2	0.48	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	0	0	0	5	No	No
252	Pona	44+050	374933	4653470	265	Nozadze Natasha heir Abjandadze Taliko	0	64.0	0.45	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	2	0	0	5	Yes	No
253	Pona	44+090	374964	4653481	267	Jambazashvili Rezo heir	0	498.9	0.45	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	7	0	0	2	Yes	No

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						Marina												
254	Pona	44+170	375032	4653535	270	Nozadze Tarieli	57001051299	221.1	0.5	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	4	0	0	1	1	No	No
255	Pona	44+235	375087	4653561	271	Nozadze Zauri	0	475.5	1	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	3	0	0	2	No	No
256	Pona	44+300	375159	4653613	272	Nozadze Jumberi heir Maguli	57001043250	87.8	0.4	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	0	2	Yes	No
257	Pona	44+345	375202	4653602	273	Nozadze Zauri Roini	0	951.2	0.6	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	2	856	1	2	No	No
258	Pona	44+430	375262	4653653	274.1	Gagnidze Vera	0	246.8	0.23	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	222	1	2	Yes	No
259	Pona	44+385	375228	4653625	274.2	Nozadze Valiko	0	1232.4	0.87	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	233	1	1	No	Yes
260	Pona	44+565	375389	4653714	276	Nozadze Parmeni heir Zviadi	0	127.2	0.6	squatter/non -legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	1	3	No	Yes
261	Pona	44+610	375431	4653746	277	Nozadze Elguja	0	318.5	0.6	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	1	-	-	-
262	Pona	44+650	375461	4653779	278	Jambazashvili Gulnari Mileri	56001010050	352.8	0.25	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	1	2	No	Yes
263	Pona	44+670	375476	4653785	279	Nozadze Goderdzi heir Babo	56001010132	413.5	1.25	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	1	1	Yes	Yes
264	Pona	44+740	375532	4653813	280.1	Arsanidze Neli	56001012052	267.2	0.75	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	1	1	Yes	Yes

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265	Pona	44+715	375514	4653802	280.2	Jambazishvili Akaki	57001042757	411.0	0.8	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	1	3	No	No
266	Pona	44+690	375493	4653795	280.3	Nozadze Gurami	0	405.8	0.5	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	1	-	-	-
267	Pona	44+760	375554	4653826	281	Nozadze Meri	0	53.1	1	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	3	0	1	1	Yes	Yes
268	Pona	44+920	375727	4653857	281.1	Nozadze Zauri	0	174.3	0.9	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	0	4	No	No
269	Pona	44+860	375653	4653834	281.2	Nozadze Zauri	0	391.5	0.9	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	0	4	No	No
270	Chumateleti	45+775	376517	4654075	282.1	Lomidze Badri	0	320.4	0.43	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	0	3	No	No
271	Chumateleti	48+000	377076	4654025	284	Buziashvili Giorgi	57001009785	127.7	0.42	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	0	7	No	No
272	Chumateleti	47+350	376572	4653973	284.1	Samkharadze Nikolozi heir Giorgi	0	1000.1	0.43	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	0	6	No	No
273	Chumateleti	47+310	376596	4653967	284.2	Samkharadze Shaliko heir Eteri	57001038941	1000.4	0.43	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	0	2	Yes	Yes
274	Chumateleti	47+290	376618	4653964	284.3	Samkharadze Avtandili heir Natela	57001026073	1000.0	0.42	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	0	4	Yes	No
275	Chumateleti	48+365	377340	4654203	285	Bliadze Omari	57001039625	114.7	0.5	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	1	2	No	No
276	Chumateleti	48+420	377366	4654230	286	Papuashvili Lili	57001023399	1106.9	0.53	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	0	1	Yes	No

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277	Chumateleti	48+450	377405	4654270	287	Tabatadze Vakhtangi Heir Dato	57001038590	2599.7	0.45	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	0	5	No	No
278	Chumateleti	48+625	377483	4654159	288	Gelashvili Apoloni heir Nugzari	57001037703	71.4	0.54	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	0	4	No	No
279	Chumateleti	48+635	377479	4654152	289	Tabatadze Giorgi	01011052988	27.0	0.45	Registered/legalized	Agri	3	0	0	1	-	-	-
280	Chumateleti	48+775	377337	4654062	290	Chaduneli vakhtangi	57001032694	131.4	0.45	Registered/legalized	Agri	3	0	0	0	4	No	No
281	Chumateleti	48+900	377226	4654002	290.1	Chaduneli Tengizi heir Daviti	01008041371	97.7	1.4	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	0	4	No	No
282	Chumateleti	48+050	377157	4653993	290.2	Chaduneli Gaiozi	57001038316	165.5	0.3	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	0	5	No	Yes
283	Chumateleti	48+695	377379	4654110	290.3	Chaduneli Shota heir Lola	57001026747	174.3	0.35	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	1	3	Yes	Yes
284	Chumateleti	48+885	377287	4653917	291	Nozadze Roza	01013029860	54.5	0.45	Registered/legalized	Agri	3	0	0	1	3	Yes	No
285	Chumateleti	49+105	377087	4653925	292	Lomidze Neli	57001015350	16.1	0.45	Registered/legalized	Agri	3	0	0	0	2	No	No
286	Chumateleti	49+122	377071	4653922	293	Khachidze Suliko	57001024008	120.6	0.45	Registered/legalized	Agri	3	0	0	0	4	No	No
287	Chumateleti	49+135	377055	4653920	294	Khachidze Avtandili	57001007176	311.5	0.45	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	0	2	No	No
288	Chumateleti	49+155	377039	4653917	295	Chaduneli Zurabi	57001044368	550.8	0.45	Registered/legalized	Agri	3	0	0	0	4	No	Yes

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289	Chumateleti	49+170	377023	4653920	296	Chaduneli Nodari heir Luiza	0	540.5	0.45	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	0	3	Yes	No
290	Chumateleti	49+190	377000	4653928	297	Chaduneli Gela	01029003106	461.6	0.45	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	0	3	No	No
291	Chumateleti	49+210	376980	4653943	298	Lomidze Badri	57001019493	54.0	0.43	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	0	3	No	No
292	Chumateleti	49+215	376972	4653939	299	Korkotadze Lali	57001010999	40.1	0.4	Registered/legalized	Agri	3	0	0	0	4	Yes	No
293	Chumateleti	49+220	376964	4653939	300	Korkotadze Tamazi	0	21.7	0.45	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	3	0	0	0	-	-	-
294	Chumateleti	50+100	377732	4653966	301	L.T.D "Gzamsheni 5"	243855128	7.7	1.2	Registered/legalized	Non-Agri	20	0	0	1	-	-	-
295	Chumateleti	49+630	377332	4653826	301.1	Korkotadze Garegin	1100100738	17.8	1	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	20	0	0	2	2	No	No
296	Chumateleti	49+970	377641	4653993	301.2	Pcqialadze Ciala	0	12.6	0.4	squatter/non-legalizable	Agri	13	0	0	1	5	No	Yes
297	Chumateleti	50+170	377809	4654051	302	Ulumbelashvili Tamazi	57001037577	43.9	0.5	Registered/legalized	Agri	15	8	0	3	4	No	Yes
298	Chumateleti	50+265	377877	4654116	303.2	Miqavtadze Levani heir Manashvili Daviti	26001006767	18.9	0.4	Registered/legalized	Agri	15	4	0	2	-	-	-
299	Chumateleti	50+280	377888	4654128	303.3	Korkotadze Tamazi	57001015369	3.6	0.42	Registered/legalized	Agri	15	0	0	2	5	No	No

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300	Chumateleti	50+230	377850	4654096	303.4	Korkotadze Giorgi bought by Qurdadze Gocha	0	5.2	0.5	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	15	1	0	1	10	No	No
301	Chumateleti	50+330	377863	4654199	306	Ulumbelashvili Ianguli	01024050590	11.5	0.4	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	15	1	0	1	5	No	No
302	Chumateleti	50+340	377861	4654218	307	Ulumbelashvili Temuri	0	11.0	0.4	Eligible/ Legalizable	Agri	15	0	0	1	2	No	No
303	Chumateleti	50+345	377870	4654229	308	Ulumbelashvili Ianguli	01024050590	1.9	0.4	Registered/legalized	Agri	15	1	0	2	5	No	No
304	Chumateleti	50+360	377898	4654213	309	Gelashvili Zurabi Lili	57001024791	15.9	0.4	squatter/non-legalizable	Agri	15	2	0	1	1	Yes	No
305	Chumateleti	50+360	377906	4654188	310	Tabatadze ana Tabatadze Ivane Tabatadze Makvala Tabatadze Khatuna	57001011524 57001040616 57001040640 57001005986	40.0	0.4	Registered/legalized	Agri	15	2	0	1	5	No	No

ANNEXURE 3.1: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY (SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS)

1. GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Name of the Road Section **Dzirula –Kharagauli-Chumateleti**

1.2. Address a. Village/Town: …….

b. District: ……

c. Region: ……

1.3. Settlement Type: 1 Rural 2. Urban

2. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

2.1. Name of the head of Household……

2.2. Sex 1. Male 2. Female

2.3. Household Composition (Population)

Sl. No.	Category	Male	Female	Total
1	15- years			
2	15 – 65 years			
3	65+ years			
4	Total			

2.4. Ethnic Group: 1.Georgian 2. Others (Specify).....

3. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLDS

3.1. What are the economic activities of household?

Sl No	Type of Activities	Categorize in the order of Priority
1	Agriculture	
2	Working for other farmers(Agricultural Labourer)	
3	Small enterprise	
4	Government & NGO	
5	Business and trading	
6	Transport/Taxi	
7	Daily Wage	
8	Others (Specify)…….	

3.2. Landholding (In HA) ……..

Agrikultural		Non-agricultural	Total
Cultivable	Non -cultivable		

Irrigated	Non-Irrigated	Irrigated	Non-Irrigated	Commercial	Residential	

4. CROPPING PATTERN

Sl No.	Type of Crops	How many seasons per Year	Total Yield (ton)	Price per Ton (Lari)
1	*Cereal*			
2	*Vegitables*			
3	*Hey/grass*			
5	*Others*			

5. TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Sl. No.	Source	Monthly Income (LARI)	Annual Income (LARI)
1	Agriculture		
2	Service		
3	Business		
4	Labour		
5	Professional		
6	Pension		
7	Animal Husbandry		
8	Any other		
9	Total		

6. CONSUMPTION PATTERN

Kindly indicate the consumption/expenditure on different items in last one year.

Sl. No.	Particulars / Source	Expenditure (LARI)	
		Monthly	Annual
1	Food		
2	Health		
3	Education		
4	Energy (Cooking fuel and electricity)		
5	Transportation		
6	Agriculture (such as seeds, hiring of farm implements etc.)		
7	Miscellaneous (Social function,		

	entertainments, clothing, communication, etc)		

7. POSSESSION OF ASSETS/LIVESTOCKS:

Do you possess following items?

Sl. No.	Items	1. Yes 2. No
	Items	
1	Radio	
2	Bicycle	
3	Television	
5	L.P.G Connection/ Gas Cylinder	
6	Computer	
7	Refrigerator	
8	Washing Machine	
9	Motor cycle/Scooter	
10	Car	
11	Air Conditioner	
	Livestocks	
12	Cettle (neat)	
13	Pig	
14	Sheep/goat	
15	Horse/donkey	
16	Poultry	

8. INDEBTEDNESS (Lari)

8.1. Do you have debt or loan? 1. Yes 2. No

8.2. If yes, please indicate your borrowings during last one year (in Lari):

8.3. What is the source of borrowings? 1. Bank 2. Relatives 3. Private money lender 4 Others _____

8.4. Reasons for Borrowing:

1. Meeting the medical expenses; 2. To repay debts; 3. On food; 4. On education; 5. To start/upgrade business; 6. Helping relatives; 7. Improvement in house; 8. Marriage/rituals; 9. last rites/ funerals
10. Religious visit; 11. Durable/Non consumable goods; 12. To meet the daily Expenses
Others specify_____

9. HEALTH STATUS

9.1. Do you have access to Health Care Centre? 1. Yes 2. No

9.2 What is the Distance from your home? In Km……..

9.3. Was any member of your family affected by any major illness in last one year? 1 Yes 2 No

9.4. If 'Yes', please indicate the details

No. of Cases	Type of disease/ illness	Treatment Taken*

* 1. Allopathic 2. Homeopathic 3. Herbal 4. Traditional 5. No treatment

10. MIGRATION

10.1. Does any family member migrate for work? 1 Yes 2 No

10.2. If 'Yes', for how many months in a year……..…

10.3. Where do you migrate mostly? 1. Outside the District 2. Outside the country

10.4. What kind of job do you undertake?
1. Agricultural Labour 2. Non Agricultural Labour 3.Trade & Business 4. Others (Specify)

10.5. How much is the income per month? ……....

10.6. Trend of Migration 1. Once in a year 2. Twice in a year 3. Every alternative year
4. Once in every three years 5. No regular interval/as and when required

10.7. At what time of the year do you migrate? 1 Summer 2 Winter

11. STATUS OF WOMEN

11.1. Kindly indicate what kind of economic/ non-economic activities female members of your family are engaged in?

Sl. No.	Economic/Non-economic Activities	1. Yes 2. No
1	Cultivation	
2	Allied Activities*	
3	Collection and Sale of forest products	
4	Trade & Business	
5	Agricultural Labour	
6	Non Agricultural Labour	
7	HH Industries (Tailoring, Cooking for sales etc)	
8	Service	
9	Households Work	
10	Others (Specify): ……..	

* Dairy, Poultry, Sheep rearing, etc.

11.2. If, engaged in economic activities how much they contribute to total family income of the year: (Lari)……

11.3. Does your female member have any say, in decision making of household matters? 1. Yes 2. No

11.4. If 'Yes, give the following details?

Sl.No.	Issues	1 Yes 2 No
1	Financial matters	
2	Education of child	
3	Health care of child	
4	Purchase of assets	
5	Day to day activities	
6	On social functions and marriages	
7	Others……	

12. EDUCATION

Particulars	Male	Female	Total
Children (0-6 years) not going to school			
Pre-School			
Primary			
Secondary			
College/ University			
Illiterate			
Total			

13. AMENITIES

13.1. Source of Drinking Water: 1. Piped-water supply 2. Spring 3. Well 4. Stream 5. Others

13.2. Type of Toilet: 1. Flush toilet 2. Latrine

13.3. Fuel for Heating: 1. Electricity 2. Wood 3.Gas 4.Diesel/Kerosene 5. Solar

14. STRUCTURE/ BUILDING INFORMATION

14.1. Use of Structure 1. Residential. 2. Commercial 3. Residential- cum- Commercial. 4. Other

14.2. Age of the Structure (Years)……..

14.3. Type of Construction

1 Mud made 2 Brick made 3 Cemented 4. Wooden 5.Others…….

14.4. Type of Structure 1Temporary 2 Semi Permanent 3 Permanent

14.5 Is your house connected to the central power supply. 1. Yes 2. No

14.6. How many rooms are there in your house? ……..

14.7. How many rooms are heated in your house? ……

15. TRANSPORT USAGE

15.1. Is your house immediately connected to road 1. Yes 2. No

15.2. If Yes, to which road 1. Village Road., 2 District Road, 3. High Ways

15.3. What is the distance of the village from the main road? ……KM

15.4. How is the condition of the connected road? 1. Good, 2. Average, 3. Poor, 4. Very Poor

15.5. How much money do you spend per month on transportation? ……..(Lari)

ANY OTHER ISSUES (COMMENTS/ SUGGESTIONS)

GENDER ASSESSMENT (Respondent – any 25-65 year old woman in the household)

A Role of women and development trend

1. Satisfaction degree of participants to current status of women
   1. Satisfactory 2. un-satisfactory 3. un-clear

   Why un-satisfactory
2. Labor division_____workload_____trend of recent years
3. Who is responsible for family finance
   1. Man 2. Women 3. both

B Women's development activities

4. Recent development interventions effectiveness

activities	organization /agency	effectiveness (score 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 with 5 as the most effective)
education		
health care		
Other		

5. Priority activities for the village in 3 years

	activities	Why
1		
2		
3		

C Food, nutrition and health

6. Self-sufficiency of food supply of the village
   (1) Yes (2) No (3) Yes in some years.
7. Common health problems of women and children

	All residents	women	Children
1			
2			
3			

8. Treatment

Treatment			
See doctor	Buy medicine by oneself	Take rest	No care

9. Attended baby delivery

	present	3 years ago
Baby delivery at hospitals		
Reasons of changes		
Reasons for not going to hospitals		

10. HIV/AIDS knowledge

Knowledge: 1. heard of 2. Knew of 3. No idea

11. Prevention knowledge 1. Yes 2. No

D Mobility and migration of women

		times	Purpose
Mobility (times/month)	township		
	hospital		
	market		
	county town		
	others		
migration (persons)	present		
	years ago		

E Knowledge/Impacts of the Project

12. How can the road rehabilitation project improve local livelihood?

13. What do you expect over the project road rehabilitation?

14. Do you have any particular concern related to the rehabilitation of the Project road?

15. Is there any way in which the road rehabilitation project can negatively affect you?

F Social Barrier for Women Involvement

16. Would you be interested to be employed or involved in the project implementation?

(a) Yes (b) No ☐

17. If Yes, as (i) Labor, (ii) Opening a small business (iii) Others ☐

18. If no, is there any social barrier that negatively impacts your participation? ☐
(1) No (2) Yes, what is the barrier?

19. What is the skill women have in the locality and what kind of vocational training will you be interested in.

Name of the Investigator) Date: ..... (Signature of the investigator)

ANNEXURE 4.1: RECORDS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

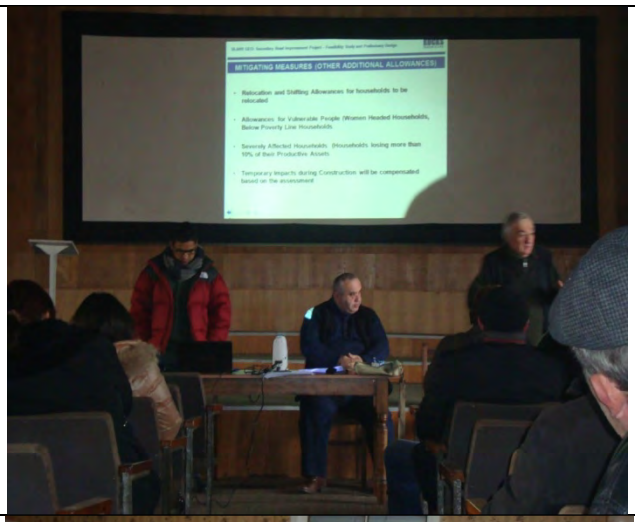
#	Name of the Participant	Age	Male /Female	Occupation
Name of the Place: Kharagauli **Date of Consultation: 02.12.14** **Number of Participants: 45**				
1	Maka Buachidze	40	Female	Librarian
2	Natia M eskhi	29	Female	Economist
3	Nana Lursmanashvili	40	Female	Deputy Director
4	Lika Devdariani	26	Female	Librarian
5	Lika Kalandadze	34	Female	Librarian
6	Marina Cubinidze	50	Female	Librarian
7	Sofo Latsabidze	33	Female	Librarian
8	Mamuka Cipashvili	43	Mail	Director of Tourism Center
9	Nikoloz Machavariani	46	Mail	Director of Central Library
10	Avtandil Kamkamidze	51	Mail	Deputy Director,Cleaning Service
11	Rezo Tutberidze	45	Mail	Cleaning Service employer
12	David Gabunia	58	Mail	Employee
13	Omar Machavariani	62	Mail	Manadjer
14	Zaal Lursmanashvili	61	Mail	Employee
15	Nodar Tsxiladze	53	Mail	Employee
16	Tamar Kiknadze	42	Female	Employee
17	Paata Phtskiladze	46	Mail	Civil Council representative
18	Tamar Shavidze	31	Female	Employee
19	Nargizi Gorgodze	40	Female	Unemployed
20	Murman Cipashvili	47	Mail	Economist
21	Nikoloz Magradze	57	Mail	Employee
22	Oleg Magradze	62	Mail	Employee
23	Zaza Katsitadze	47	Mail	Worker
24	Ketevan Ardjevanidze	50	Female	Employee
25	Merab Gluchadze	53	Mail	Employee
26	Rusudan Phtskiladze	57	Female	Employee
27	Nana Belashi	50	Female	Employee
28	Liana Vephkhvadze	56	Female	Employee
29	Mevlud Meskhi	50	Mail	Employee
30	Malkhaz Pkhaladze	53	Mail	Employee
31	Beka Khidjakidze	25	Mail	Employee
32	Bacho Guruli	20	Mail	Employee
33	Salome Tabukashvili	23	Female	Employee
34	Salome Tabukashvili	37	Female	Employee
35	Nino Buachidze	38	Female	Employee
36	Khatuna Tsitskishvili	40	Female	Employee
37	Revaz Okribashvili	53	Mail	Employee
38	Lasha Khidjakidze	27	Mail	Employee
39	David Kharadze	51	Mail	Employee
40	Tamar Magradze	22	Female	Jornalist
41	Tamta Gogoladze	25	Female	Jornalist
42	Akaki Machavariani	73	Mail	Member of Civil Cancel
43	Koba Lursmanashvili	44	Mail	Head of Municipality
44	Varlam Chipashvili	23	Mail	Member of Civil Cancel
45	Manana Barbaqadze	40	Female	Head of Civil Cancel
Name of the Village: Sagandzile				

#	Name of the Participant	Age	Male /Female	Occupation
Date of Consultation :02.12.14 Number of Participants: 17				
1	Giorgi Meskhi	40	Male	Teacher
2	S. Akvlediani	72	Male	Pensioner
3	M. Tsuladzr	65	Male	Pensioner
4	Ramaz Kamkamidze	54	Male	Employee
5	Marine Beridze	54	Female	Employee
6	Koba Kruashvili	50	Male	Employee
7	Vardo Cipashvili	55	Female	Employee
8	Eliso Kiknadze	44	Female	Individual entrepreneur
9	Varlam Chipashvili	23	Male	Civil council member
10	David Pavladze	29	Male	Civil collaborator
11	Kakha Bakuradze	44	Male	Employee
12	Sh.Chanua	70	Female	Pensioner
13	Nargiz Kiknadze	68	Female	Housewife
14	Vladimer Bluashvili	32	Male	Unemployed
15	Ucha Gabunia	30	Male	Unemployed
16	Avtandil Chipashvili	25	Male	Unemployed
17	Nika Osanadze	29	Male	Rescue
Name of the Village: Pona Date of Consultation :10.12.14 Number of Participants: 03				
1	Levan Nozadze	35	Male	Unemployed
2	Kukuri Nozadze	62	Male	Unemployed
3	Gela Nozadze	51	Male	Unemployed
Name of the Village: Moliti Date of Consultation :02.12.14 Number of Participants: 23				
1	Aleqsandre Tchoidze	62	Male	Self emploer
2	Davit Inasaridze	55	Male	Individual Entrepreneur
3	Gela kvinikadze	56	Male	
4	Akaki Kiknadze	38	Male	Engineer
5	Maia Gachechiladze	47	Female	Representative
6	Gocha Lacabidze	48	Male	Citizen
7	Besiki Lacabidze	39	Male	Deputy
8	Shorena Tchkoidze	41	Female	Self emploer
9	Umanko Maghradze	72	Female	Citizen
10	Iza Tsereteli	76	Female	pensioner
11	Ketevan Lacabidze	26	Female	Pharmaceutics
12	Madona Matcharashvili	37	Female	Librarion
13	Guram Ghonghadze	41	Male	Individual entrepreneur
14	Spartak Lacabidze	37	Male	Meneger representative
15	Merab Talakhadze	43	Male	Deputy
16	Kukuri Kvinikadze	65	Male	Pensioner
17	Valeri Kakiashvili	31	Male	Unemployed
18	Merabi Lacabidze	47	Male	Individual entrepreneur
19	Giorgi Talakhadze	33	Male	unemployed
20	Niko Kakiashvili	42	Male	unemployed
21	Varlam Tchipashvili	23	Male	City council member
22	Davit Pavladze	29	Male	Board collaborator
23	Irakli Beradze	27	Male	Board collaborator
Name of the Village: Tsipha Date of Consultation :15.12.14				

#	Name of the Participant	Age	Male /Female	Occupation
Number of Participants: 3				
1	Eldar Kurdadze	66	Male	Unemployed
2	Tengiz Bantsadze	52	Male	Unemployed
3	Merab Gachechiladze	49	Male	Unemployed
Name of the Village: Aneula **Date of Consultation :18.12.14** **Number of Participants: 5**				
1	Kvinikidze Mamuka	41	Male	Unemployed
2	Kakiashvili Valeri	31	Male	Unemployed
3	Talakhadze Giorgi	34	Male	Unemployed
4	Kakiashvili Gurami	57	Male	Railway
5	Kakiashvili Niko	42	Male	Unemployed
Name of the Village: Chumateleti **Date of Consultation :02.12.14** **Number of Participants: 18**				
1	Daria qoridze	62	Female	Mistress
2	Nona chaduneli	48	Female	Mistress
3	Givi korkotadze	66	Male	Pensioner
4	Dali suladze	50	Female	mistress
5	Lia korkotadze	63	Female	Businesswoman
6	Tamazi ulumbelashvili	67	Male	Pensioner
7	Otari ulumbelashvili	61	Male	Driver
8	Temuri korkotadze	52	Male	Driver
9	Alika ulumbelashvili	27	Male	Economist
10	Tamar korkotadze	40	Female	Businesswonam
11	Manana tskhovrebadze	60	Female	Pensioner
12	Levan korkotadze	69	Male	Pensioner
13	Eter korkotadze	65	Female	Pensioner
14	Nano gachechiladze	52	Female	Mistress
15	Omar bliadze	79	Male	Driver
16	Madona ulumbelashvili		Female	Mistress
17	Dimitri tarielashvili	34	Male	
18	Nana bliadze		Female	Mistress
Name of the Village: Dzirula **Date of Consultation :02.12.14** **Number of Participants: 14**				
1	Lamara lomidze	65	Female	Pensioner
2	Nato giorgadze	50	Female	Doctor
3	Bejani kalandadze	62	Male	Unemployed
4	Nunu skhiladze	55	Female	Unemployed
5	Bichiko kakhniashvili	64	Male	Unemployed
6	Paata gelashvili	35	Male	Unemployed
7	Eka zviadauri	36	Female	Mistress
8	Onegi gelashvili	63	Male	Unemployed
9	Avtandil ebanoidze	62	Male	Unemployed
10	Juta kalandadze	75	Male	Pensioner
11	Nugzar svanidze	45	Male	Unemployed
12	Merab skhiladze	63	Male	Unemployed
13	Ivane gvelesiani	31	Male	Driver
14	Malkhaz ebanoidze	40	Male	Unemployed

#	Name of the Participant	Age	Male /Female	Occupation
Name of the Village: Lashe **Date of Consultation :03.12.14** **Number of Participants: 8**				
1	Lia ciskadze	45	Female	Teacher
2	Amiran tkhelidze	63	Male	Lecturer
3	Goderdzi grdzelidze	73	Male	Pensioner
4	Nargizi manjavidze	63	Female	Mistress
5	Giorgi labadze	26	Male	Unemployed
6	Nugzari sakhvadze	63	Male	Unemployed
7	Giorgi arjevanidze	78	Male	Pensioner
8	Dali labadze	57	Female	Unemployed

PHOTOGRAPHS


MITIGATING MEASURES (OTHER ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCES)
Relocation and Shifting Allowances for households to be relocated
Allowances for Vulnerable People (Women Headed Households, Below Poverty Line Households
Severely Affected Households (Households losing more than 10% of their Productive Assets
Temporary Impacts during Construction will be compensated based on the assessment

ANNEXURE 4.2: LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT INFORMATION LEAFLET

A. Introduction and Project Description

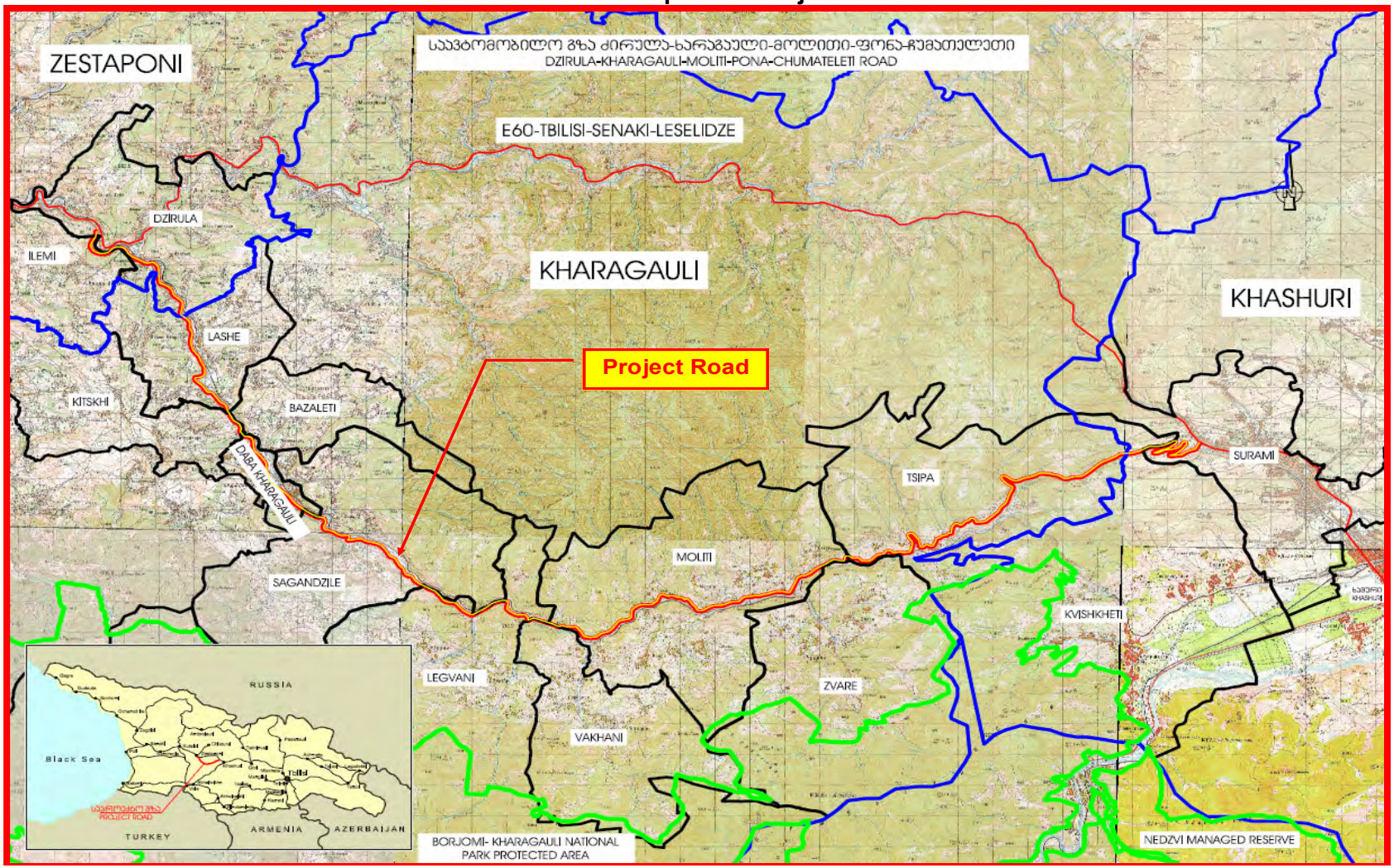
1. The Government of the Republic of Georgia (the Government) has requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to provide financial assistance for the Secondary Road Improvement Project (the Project) focusing on a 50-km road starting at Dzirula, and passing through Kharagauli, Moliti, Pona and ending in Chumateleti. Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure (MRDI) is the executing agency (EA) of the Project on behalf of the Government of Georgia and the Roads Department of the MRDI (RDMRDI) is the implementing agency (IA). This is a draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) which is based on feasibility study and preliminary design. The impact assessment on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is based on feasibility study and preliminary design; therefore, this remains as a draft LARP. However, it is a detailed draft which is near to final draft. The future possibility of change in alignment and Right of Way (RoW) during detailed design is not expected to vary much because of the terrain which is mountains in one side and river on the other side in most of the sections. The alignment and RoW has been chosen keeping in consideration the best engineering solution. 100% of inventory of affected land assets have been completed. Additionally, Geographic Information System (GIS) tools has been used for preparation of GIS aided safeguards planning to show the impacts of land acquisition and resettlement on GIS mapping. However, this Daft LARP will be updated and finalized during the detailed design in case there is any change in the alignment during the detailed design. The draft LARP takes in to consideration the Georgian laws and regulations related to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS, 2009).

2. The entire project road is primarily within Georgia's Imereti region with a few kilometers at the eastern end which is part of Shida Kartli region. It starts from a junction with E60 in the municipality of Dzirula and connects again with E60 at the east end in the village of Chumateleti, which is part of Surami municipality. This road will possibly serve as alternate road to E60 especially during the winter seasons when the Rikoti Tunnel area becomes impassable. **Table** below shows the geographical jurisdictions of the Project road.

Geographical Jurisdictions along the Project Road

No.	Municipalities	Districts	Regions
1	Dzirula	Zestafoni	Imereti
2	Ilemi		
3	Lahse	Kharagauli	
4	Kitskhi		
5	Bazaleti		
6	Daba Kharagauli		
7	Sagandzile		
8	Legvani		
9	Vakhani		
10	Moliti		
11	Zvare		
12	Tsifa		
13	Kvishkheti	Khashuri	Shida Kartli
14	Surami		

Location Map of the Project Road



B. Impact on land Acquisition and Resettlement

3. A total of 305 land parcels will be affected out of which out of which 100 are registered/legalized, 166 are legalizable and 39 parcels are non-legalizable/unauthorized/squatter. Total land required for the project is 1,006,776 square meter (sqm) equivalents to 100.68 hectare (ha). Out of the total land required, 71,933 sqm (7.19 ha) is private land and 934,843 sqm (93.48 ha) is state land. Out of the 93.48 ha of state land, 3765 sqm (0.38 ha) of land (39 land parcels) is used by non-legalizable/unauthorized/squatter. Total number of agricultural parcel is 290 and non-agricultural parcel is 15. A total of 4120 numbers of tress will be affected due to land acquisition out of which 4107 are fruit trees and 13 are non-fruit trees. Total area of crop loss is 11,636 m^2 (1.16 ha) out of which 10,196 m^2 (1.02 ha) is affected by cereals crops and 1,439 m^2 (0.14 ha) is affected by vegetable crop. A total of 363 structures are affected out of which only 15 are residential structures such as houses/dwelling. No cases of residential tenants have been recorded. Additionally, 2 number of small bakeries are being affected which are commercial structures. Remaining structures are small and associated facilities such as garage, storage, cowsheds, toilets etc. Remaining structures (346) are small/auxiliary and associated facilities such as garage, storage, cowsheds, toilets etc. Total structured needing relocation is 17. 50 households (135 persons) are losing more than 10% of their productive asserts due to land acquisition in the project. Total of 139 vulnerable households will be affected out of which 71 households are women headed and 68 are below poverty line households. There are no indigenous peoples in the Project area. Total number of affected households is 305. The total numbers of affected persons are 803 out of which 399 are male and 404 are female. The summary of impacts on land acquisition and resettlement is given in Table below.

Summary Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

#	Impacts	Unit of Quantification	Quantity
1	Total Land Requirement	Square meter (Hectare)	1,006,776 sqm (100.68ha)
2	Private Land	Square meter (Hectare)	71,933 sqm (7.19 ha)
3	State Land	Square meter (Hectare	934,843 sqm (93.48 ha)
4	Land parcels	Number	305
5	Registered Parcel	Number	100
6	Eligible/Legalizable Parcel	Number	166
7	Non-legalizable/unauthorized Parcel	Number	39
8	Agricultural Land Parcel	Number	290
9	Non-Agricultural Land Parcels	Number	15
10	Area of Agricultural Land (Registered and Legalizable)	Square Meter	66,814
11	Area of Agricultural Land (Non- Legalizable)		3,765
12	Area of Non-Agricultural Land	Square Meter	1,354
13	Area under Cereals Crop Cultivation	Square Meter (Hectare)	10,196 sqm (1.02 ha)
14	Area under Vegetables Crop Cultivation	Square Meter (Hectare)	1,439 sqm (0.14 ha)
15	Fruit Tress	Number	4107
16	Non Fruit/Timber Trees	Number	13
17	Total Structures/Buildings including Auxiliary Structures	Number	363
18	Residential Houses/Dwelling	Number	15

#	Impacts	Unit of Quantification	Quantity
19	Commercial Structures/ Shops	Number	2
20	Auxiliary Structures/Associated facilities	Number	346
21	Structures needing Relocation	Number	17
22	Severely Affected Households (AH/APs)	Number	50 AH (135 APs)
23	Vulnerable Households	Number	139
24	Affected Households	Number	305
25	Affected Persons	Number	803
26	Male Affected Persons	Number	399
27	Female Affected Persons	Number	404

Source: census Survey, Dec, 2014 to February, 2015

D. Consultation and Disclosure

4. Consultation events were arranged at various stages of project preparation i.e., alternative alignment during feasibility study , cadastral survey of affected lands, land census survey, socio-economic survey and targeted consultation meetings with affected people and local stakeholder organizations and individuals. It ensured that the affected people and other stakeholders are informed, consulted and allowed to participate actively in the process of road development and preparation of LARP. Community consultations were arranged through Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) at various sensitive locations, especially at 9 villages in the month of December 2014 which involved both men and women participants. The consultation will be continued throughout the project cycle. Copy of the draft LARP (full report) will also be translated to Georgian language and will be made available at Roads Department, Rayon office and at affected village level upon approval. The detailed report will be available for the APs as and when asked for. Copy of the draft LARP will be disclosed in ADB's website and in the website of Roads department within MRDI upon approval. The same procedure will also be followed during the disclosure of updated/final LARP during detailed design.

E. Grievance Redress Mechanism

5. A grievance mechanism will be established at the earliest following the loan approval to allow affected persons appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation. APs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, survey, and time of compensation. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established under the project. First, complaints resolution will be attempted at village level with the involvement of village authorities and Rayon level LAR representative at the village level. If any aggrieved AP is not satisfied with the solutions, the next option will be to lodge grievances to the GRC. If any aggrieved AP is unsatisfied with the GRC decision, the next option will be to lodge grievances to the Working Group of Resettlement and Environment Protection Division at RDMRDI at the national level within 2 weeks after receiving the decision from GRC. The grievance mechanism should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. Affected Persons can approach the court of law at any time and independent of grievance redress process. GRCs will be established at Rayon level at with an office order from the RDMRDI with provision of 6 members of following composition:

Representative of LAR Commission of RDMRDI	:	Convener
Representative Rayon/District	:	Member Secretary
Representative from the Village	:	Member
Representative of APs	:	Member
Representative of Women APs	:	Member
LAR Specialist of Design/Supervision Consultants	:	Member

6. The member secretary of GRCs and Rayon level representative dealing with LAR will be regularly available and accessible for APs to address concerns and grievances. The rayaon level LAR representative will assist the aggrieved APs in formally lodging their claims to the GRC and where applicable to the Working Group of Resettlement and Environment Protection Bureau/Division (REPB) at RDMRDI in centre. The complaints and grievances from the APs will be addressed through the process described below in **Table 5.1**.

Table 5.1: Grievance Resolution Process

Steps	Process
Step 1	First, complaints resolution will be attempted at village level with the involvement of village authorities and Rayon level LAR representative at the village level. If any aggrieved AP is not satisfied with the solutions, the next option will be to lodge grievances to the GRC.
Step 2	• If the grievance is not solved at the previous level, the rayon level LAR representative will assist the aggrieved APs to formally lodge the grievances with the respective GRC. The aggrieved APs must lodge the complaint within 2 weeks of failure of negotiation at village level and produce documents supporting his/her claim. • The GRC member secretary will review the complaint and prepare a Case File for GRC hearing and resolution. A formal hearing will be held with the GRC at a date fixed by the GRC member secretary in consultation with Convenor and the aggrieved APs. • On the date of hearing, the aggrieved AP will appear before the GRC at the village office and produce proof in support of his/her claim. The member secretary will note down the statements of the complainant and document all proof. • The decisions from majority of the members will be considered final from the GRC and will be issued by the Convenor and signed by other members of the GRC. The case record will be updated and the decision will be communicated to the complainant AP by the LAR Team at the village level.
Step 3	If any aggrieved AP is unsatisfied with the GRC decision, the next option will be to lodge grievances to the Working Group of Resettlement and Environment Protection Division at RDMRDI at the national level within 2 weeks after receiving the decision from GRC. The complainants, must produce documents supporting his/her claim. The Working Group will review the GRC hearing records and convey its decisions to the aggrieved APs within 4 weeks after receiving the complaint.

F. Legal Framework, Compensation Eligibility and Entitlement

7. The legal and policy framework of the Project is based on national laws and legislations related to Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) in Georgia and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009. Based on the analysis of applicable laws and policies and ADB's Policy requirement, project related LAR principles have been adopted. APs entitled for compensation or at least rehabilitation provisions under the Project are: (i) All APs losing land either covered by legal title/traditional land rights, Legalizable, or without legal status; (ii) Tenants and sharecroppers whether registered or not; (iii) Owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and (iv) APs losing business, income, and salaries. Entitlement provisions for APs losing land, houses, and income and rehabilitation allowance will include provisions for permanent or temporary land losses, buildings losses, crops and trees losses, a relocation

allowances, and a business losses allowance. The AP census carried out during this feasibility study will be considered as cut-off-date which is February, 2015. This will be communicated to the APs following the loan approval during the disclosure of LARP leaflet through public consultation. The valuation of assets being affected is done based on the core principle of replacement cost. An entitlements matrix is provided in Table below.

Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of AH/APs	Compensation Entitlements
Land			
Permanent loss of agricultural land	AP losing productive land regardless of impact severity	**Registered Owner:** Owner with full registration	Cash compensation at full replacement cost. If the residual plot becomes unviable for cultivation, the project will acquire it if the owner so desire.
		Eligible/Legalizable Owner: (APs with title formalization pending and APs who are not registered but legitimately use the land and have residential land or agricultural plots adjacent to the residential land)	The ownership rights of these APs will be recognized, the land registered in NAPR and the APs provided with cash compensation at full replacement cost.
		Non-legalizable/unauthorized/Squatter/Informal Settler: APs that are not legitimate land users or squatters	One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 12 months (@323 GEL per month x 12 months=3876 GEL / AH)
		Agricultural Tenant	One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 12 months (@323 GEL per month x 12 months=3876 GEL / AH)
Non-Agricultural Land	AP losing their commercial/ residential land	**Registered Owner:** (Owner with full registration)	Cash compensation at replacement rate or through replacement land equal in value to plot lost and at location acceptable to APs. The cash option has been selected for this project.
		Eligible/Legalizable Owner: (The owners legalizable according to active legislation)	The ownership rights of these APs will be recognized, the land registered in NAPR and the APs provided with cash compensation at full replacement cost.
		Non-legalizable/unauthorized/Squatter/Informal (without registration/valid documents using land permanently.)	One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 12 months (@323 GEL per month x 12 months=3876 GEL / AH)
Buildings and Structures			
Residential and non residential structures/assets		All AHs regardless of their legal ownership/ registration status (including legalizable and Informal Settlers)	Cash compensation for building/structures losses at full replacement costs free of depreciation and transaction costs
Loss Of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources			
Loss of common property resources	Community/Public Assets	Community/Government	Reconstruction of the lost structure in consultation with community and restoration of their functions
Loss of Income and Livelihood			
Crops	Standing crops affected or affected agricultural land, used permanently for crop cultivation.	All APs regardless of legal status (including legalizable and Informal Settlers)	Crop compensation in cash at market rate by default at to gross crop value of expected harvest.
Trees	Trees affected	All APs regardless of legal status (including legalizable and Informal Settlers)	Cash compensation at market rate on the basis of type, age and productive value of the trees.

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of AH/APs	Compensation Entitlements
Business/Employment	Business/employment loss	All APs regardless of legal status (including legalizable and Informal Settlers)	Owner: (i) (permanent impact) cash indemnity of 1 year net income or in the absence of income proof, One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 12 months (@323 GEL per month x 12 months=3876 GEL / AH); (ii) (temporary impact) cash indemnity of net income for months of business stoppage. Assessment to be based on tax declaration or, in its absence, minimum salary. Permanent worker/employees: indemnity for lost wages equal to One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 3 months (@323 GEL per month x 3 months=969 GEL / AH)
Allowances			
Severe Impacts	>10% income loss	All severely affected AHs including informal settlers	One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 3 months (@323 GEL per month x 3 months=969 GEL / AH)
Relocation/Shifting	Transport/transition costs	All AHs to be relocated	An allowance covering transport and livelihood expenses for the transitional period. (@ 250 GEL as vehicle hire charge + 323 GEL per month x 3 months =969 GEL) Total = 1219 GEL/AH)
Vulnerable People Allowances		AHs below poverty line, headed by Women	One time minimum subsistence allowance in cash for 3 months (@323 GEL per month x 3 months=969 GEL / AH) and employment priority in project-related jobs where feasible
Temporary impacts during construction		All APs	Due compensation to be assessed and paid when the impacts are identified based on the above provisions.

8. The project will adopt self relocation policy by the APs through adequate compensation at replacement cost and other additional assistances/allowances. Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure (MRDI) is the executing agency (EA) of the Project on behalf of the Government of Georgia and the Roads Department of the MRDI (RDMRDI) is the implementing agency (IA). The Asian Development Bank (ADB) will be the funding agency of the project. RDMRDI will have lead responsibility for implementation of the Project as well acquisition of land and implementation of the LARP. RDMRDI is assisted by a number of other government departments and private agencies in the design, construction and operation of the Project. Pursuant to the active legislations, National Agency of Public Registry (NAPR) within the Ministry of Justice is in charge of the recognition of ownership rights of rightful owners, registration of land ownership, with process verification and certification from Village Communities, Notaries, Property Rights Recognition Commission (PRRC), and sakrebulo. Rayon NAPR is also responsible for registering transfer of acquired land from landowners to the RDMRDI. The local government at Rayon and sakrebulo levels are involved in the legalization of legalizable land parcels and subsequently land acquisition and resettlement of APs. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection is responsible for environmental issues. The Project road will cover three administrative rayons such as Kharagauli, Khasuri and Zestaponi.

9. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement must be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. RDMRDI will monitor internally and externally the progress of

implementation of the LARP. Monitoring reports will be disclosed to the APs semi-annually. Tentative implementation schedule is described below in the table.

Tentative Implementation Schedule

LARP Activities	**MONTHS**																	
A. Detailed Design	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Establishment of Rayon LAR team and designated staff at REPB at MRDI	★																	
Capacity Building Training		★																
Appointment of Detailed Design Consultant			★															
Community Consultation			★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Issuance of Notice on cut-off-date																		
Updation of LARP based on Detailed Design and final AP Census			★	★	★	★	★	★										
Submission of Final LARP for ADB Approval									★									
Disclosure of LARP									★									
Legalization Process of the Legalizable					★	★	★	★	★	★								
B. LARP Implementation																		
Issuance of IDs to APs										★	★							
Payment of compensation to APs											★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Payment of all eligible assistance											★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Takeover possession of acquired property																		★
Handover land to contractors																		★
Schedule for Civil Work																		★
C. Monitoring																		
Internal Monitoring by RDMRDI										★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
External Monitoring													★					★

ANNEXURE 6.1: SYNOPSIS OF SELECTED GEORGIA LAWS AND REGULATIONS ON LAR

A. The Constitution of Georgia

1. The Constitution determines the essence of private ownership and defines presumption of inviolability however also regulates the issues related to compensation and expropriation of land and immovable property for necessary public need. The Constitution of Georgia ensures the publicity of information. Pursuant to the Article 21 of the Constitution of Georgia "the right of ownership and inheritance is declared and secured". Nobody is eligible cancel the universal right of ownership and legacy. Throughout of the necessary public need or if the urgent necessity has emerged, the Article 21.3 of the Constitution allows the expropriation of the private ownership however, only according to the Court Decision or under the rules identified in the organic law[5] on basis of the appropriate and fair reimbursement.

2. Other articles of the Constitution of Georgia also create legislative basis in respect with Land Acquisition and resettlement issues. These considers the State actions for expropriation of land for urgent public need, i.e. exercising the right of expropriation (power of eminent domain), also information disclosure and public consultations, protection of cultural heritage and grievance redress related to land acquisition and resettlement of population.

3. The Constitution ensures the right of a citizen to live in safe and healthy environment and use natural and cultural environment. The State undertakes environment protection measures to secure safe environment for people. People have the right to obtain "full, true and timely information" in regard with their work place and residential environment. The Article 42 of the Constitution makes the citizens eligible to claim, in particular protects them and encourages appealing to the court for protection of their rights and freedom.

B. Civil Code of Georgia

4. The Civil Code of Georgia regulates private civil relationships and evolves property rights, obligations, family law and the law on inheritance. Those regulations of the Civil Code that describes ownership right to property and considers right to build, servitude and other rights directly apply to the given project.

Ownership Rights

5. The ownership right entitles its beneficiary to freely possess and use property. It may be limited under the legislation or contractual basis. Ownership on the land parcel gives implicit right to land owner to implement construction activities if it is not restricted by any agreement or law. Alienation of real property is not limited under the Civil Code of Georgia. Pursuant to the article 183 of the Civil Code of Georgia "in order to purchase real property the agreement shall be made in a written format and the ownership right shall be registered on the name of the buyer at the Public Register". The agreement - based on which one person purchases and the other sells the real property may be notarized. The agreement also may be proved by the person identified under the law (Article 69 of the Civil Code of Georgia). Presently the agreement of sales transaction of real property may be proved by the representative of the

[5] In the hierarchy of the laws the Organic Law stands between the Constitution and other laws, what highlights the significant importance of the latest.

Public Register. The presumption of veracity and completeness of entries operate with respect to the Public Register, pursuant to the paragraph 1, Article 312 “an entry in the Public Register shall be deemed to be accurate until its inaccuracy is proven

Right to Build.

6. The owner is allowed to transfer a land plot to another person in temporary usage (not to exceed 59 yeMDFG) for charge or free of charge. The transferee obtains the right to build a building/construction on or under the land plot, as well as to assign and transfer this right under inheritance or tenancy, borrowing or renting. The construction right may cover such part of a land plot that is not necessary for the actual construction but allows a better use of the facility constructed on the basis of the construction permit. Termination of the construction right requires consent from the landowner. Based on the Article 180 of this Code, if a land parcel lacks the access to public roads that are necessary for its adequate use, the other owner may claim from a neighbour to tolerate the use of his land parcel by the owner for the purpose of providing the necessary access. The mentioned article may be used for road construction, though the determination of necessary right of way is rather complicated procedure and in case of road construction evolves the obligations to prove the existence of the elements of such rights. In case of necessary right of way, the implementer of road project shall have the right to undertake road construction notwithstanding the owner’s will.

Right of Servitude

7. This right shall also be noted that according to the Civil Code of Georgia means the restriction imposed onto a land parcel or real property in favor of the owner (beneficiary) of another land parcel or real property. The Beneficiary is granted the right to use land parcel under restriction with some conditions and /or restricts undertaking specific activities or prohibits land owner to exercise some rights against this land parcel. However, in regard with this project, terms and conditions for transfer of any right (among them ownership, construction, necessary right of way or servitude) shall be defined against each land parcel in accordance to the identified rule and on the basis of the agreement entered between the land owner and the party holding appropriate right to act so. This agreement shall be registered at the Public Register.

C. Law of Georgia on the Protection of Cultural Heritage

8. In addition to the Constitution of Georgia affirming the State's obligation to protect cultural heritage and requiring each citizen to care for, protect and preserve cultural heritage the Law of Georgia on Protection of Cultural Heritage defines the legislative principals for protection of existing cultural heritages in Georgia.

9. According to the Law, State protection of cultural heritage is undertaken by the Ministry of Culture, Monuments Protection and Sport, Ministry of Justice of Georgia, local self-government bodies, as well as other State Institutions, Public and Legal Persons of Private Law; On the territories of Abkhazia and Adjara autonomous republics the corresponding bodies of Abkhazia and Adjara autonomous republics within the scope of authority defined under the legislation of Georgia. It is worth to be mentioned that the State and local self-government bodies exercise their authorities in the sphere of protection of cultural heritage in accordance to the Constitutional Agreement between the State and the Orthodox Church of Georgia. The Ministry of Culture, Monuments Protection and Sports of Georgia provides general coordination and manages the activities undertaken in this sphere.

In respect with the ownership rights, the Law identifies some differentiations. Namely, the alienation of the State-owned land parcel - located within the zone of State-owned monument, considered as cultural valuables, or located within archeologically protected area - with the right to possess and use the Law considers the agreement with the Ministry of Culture, Monuments Protection and Sports with the terms and conditions of protecting and care being identified ahead. On the other hand, the Law directly restricts alienation of the monuments under private ownership that can only be alienated under the right to possess, and use and with the terms and conditions to care-and protect.

D. The Law of Georgia on Notary Actions

10. The stated law defines the types of notary actions and rule of their implementation. Also the law defines which insittutions and authorized persons except the Notaries have right to conduct Notary actions within the territory of Georgia and beyond it. On the basis of the Article 42 of the Law the local self-governments have right to implement Notary actions related to inheritance, accuracy of the copy to the original document, proving the fact that a citizen is alive, proving the fact of a citizen's ceratin location. Rural population often apply to local self-governments to condact certain notary actions. Especially, when it is required to identify a person and a document, or the notary actions are required to replace the deceased head of the household with a new member. This rule is often utilized in regsitration of the land parcels when as the owner of the land parcel the other member of the household is registered in place of the deceased member. The representatives of the Consulates of Georgia (consuls) also other key persons at the Consulates are eligible to conduct notary actions on behalf of the State of Georgia beyond the territory of the country. (Article 43). Citizens being abroad may apply to the Consulate of Georgia in the county of their location.

E. The Law of Georgia on Privatization of State-owned Agricultural Land

11. The Law regulates the privatization of State-owned agricultural land. On the basis of this law the leased or non leased State-owned agricultural land subject to privatization. However, the categories of agricultural lands listed below do not subject to privatization:

- grazing lands except the grazing lands which before law enactment were leased; grazing lands attached to existing structures being under ownership of legal and/or physical persons or state ownership in accordance to the rule refined by the Law;
- Cattle-driving routs;
- water fund land, except fish breeding artificial ponds and the lands of common water use category utilized as agricultural lands in accordance to the Law of Georgia on Water.
- Forest fund land used under agricultural designation;
- Recreation lands;
- Lands allocated to Historical monuments, nature and religious monuments;
- Land of protected areas;
- Agricultural lands assigned as reform land in Adjara Autonomous republic;
- Agricultural lands being used by Budgetary Institutions and legal entities of public law in the form of usufruct.

12. Privatization of the two categories (forest fund and recreation land) of agricultural land is still allowed, although only for development of resort-recreation infrastructure in accordance to the decision of the Government of Georgia.

F. The Law of Georgia on Ownership to Agricultural Land

13. The current law is completely different from the initial version adopted in 1996. The changes made in this law in different times (among them the amendments on the basis of the Law # 389 as of July 14, 2000) have significantly changed its initial format and simplified to maximum extend the procedures regulated by this Law.

14. Article 3.1. Defines that "a land parcel with or without household structure that is registered at the public register and used for cattle-breeding and plant cultivation produces is considered as an agricultural land parcel" with existing household and additional structures or without them. Also the share of a member of household community within the shared hay fields, grazing lands or forestry areas and the part of the agricultural land that may be the object "of separate ownership right" (Article 3.2).

15. The same Law determines that the ownership right to agricultural land is granted to the State, citizen of Georgia, household (komli) and legal person registered in accordance to the legislation of Georgia, which carries out his activities in agricultural sphere. Besides, the Law declares the State, private and community ownership right to grazing lands in the high mountain regions (Article 43).

16. Also, according to the limitations determined under this law, a foreigner and legal person registered abroad held ownership right only to the bequeathed agricultural land parcels and foreigners also in case when as citizens of Georgia they reasonably possessed agricultural land parcels. Besides, it is worth to be considered that foreigners and legal persons registered abroad are obliged to alienate privately owned agricultural land parcels to the citizen of Georgia, Komli and/or legal person registered in Georgia according to the legislation of Georgia within six months period since they obtained private ownership to the given land parcel. Besides, in case this legal requirement is neglected, private ownership to the agricultural land parcels privately owned by foreigners and legal persons registered abroad shall be taken away under the Court Decision and in return of due compensation. (The standards identified by the Law of Georgia on the Rules for Expropriation of Ownership for Necessary Public Need shall also be exercised in given case).

17. According to Articles 6 and 8, acquisition of agricultural land is allowed on the basis of ordinary rules and general restrictions. Ordinary rule considers land alienation without any permits and other limitations, and general restrictions consider land alienation only on the basis of the consent of co-owner of shared property. In case of agricultural land acquisition the lessee has the priority right to purchase the land. (Article10). Alienation is restricted if the area after this action will be less then 5 hectare (Article 9).

18. The Law defines Tax sanctions if land has not been cultivated for 2 yeMDFG and for non-payment of land tax and non transmission to the other person in lease condition. In such cases the law does not directly state any type of penalty and only refers that in described cases shall be exercised the sanctions under the Tax legislation (Article 20).

G. Law of Georgia on Registration of Rights to Immovable Property

19. The Law defines the rules, terms and conditions for registration of rights to immovable property (things), rights and obligations of the subjects participating in registration procedures. The goal of this Law is to declare and verify ownership rights for immovable property (things) within the territory of Georgia (so as some other rights out of subjective, guarantee and liability relationships)

through registration of these rights into the Public Register. The Law describes the rules set for organization and functioning of Public Register. Pursuant to the Law ownership right to real property, mortgage, right to build, usufruct, servitude, lease, sub-lease, rent, sub-rent, lending subject to registration (Article 13.2).

20. This law ensures successful process of expropriation and obtaining of necessary right of way since in case of purchasing immovable property from an owner, it is required that land and real property is registered into the public register to provide legal validity to the sales agreement. Pursuant to the active legislation of Georgia, acquisition (purchase) of private property is legally valid and ownership rights are declared only after its registration into the Public Registry.

H. The Law of Georgia on the Rules for Expropriation of Ownership for Necessary Public Need

21. The Law of Georgia of "Rules for Expropriation of Ownership for Necessary Public Need" (July, 23, 1999) specified the expropriation procedures, liabilities and implements the rules. The Rules for Expropriation of the ownership which has a possible usage in Georgia in some occasions including Road construction will be issued Regional (civil) Court verdict on the basis of the Presidential Decree.

22. According to the Constitution of Georgia the expropriation of the property in the process of construction of the magisterial motor road is permitted for necessary public need. The process of Expropriation is to be undertaken only by the Court Decision of the President of Georgia and corresponding instances. Expropriation is undertaking by means of compensation payment which is to be corresponding to market value and honest. The State of Georgia has a constitutional right to carry out acquisition property through Expropriation instead of payment of legislative compensation (Clause 21).

I. Procedural Civil Code of Georgia

23. The general courts of Georgia consider the cases according to the rules identified under the Procedural Civil Code of Georgia. The requirements of the procedural law are exercised during the lawsuit, during implementation of separate procedural actions or execution of the court decision.

24. The Procedural Civil Code of Georgia also regulates those cases when determination of the defendant is impossible. This may be important for the Project in the cases when the landowner is not found and correspondingly ownership to his/her land parcel cannot be obtained in legally valid manner, i.e. it is impossible to enter corresponding agreement with the landowner or him/her cannot sign other type of document.

The above-listed laws and regulations give the possibility of applying the following three mechanisms for legal application of the property rights:

- Obtaining the road right of way without expropriation through the payment of due compensation (on the basis of negotiations or a court decision) prior to commencement of the activities;
- Expropriation which gives the possibility of obtaining permanent right to land and/or necessary road on the basis of Eminent Domain Law or a court decision through the payment of due compensation;

- Expropriation of private properties for urgent public necessity, which gives the possibility of obtaining permanent rights on land and/or necessary road for the purpose of national security or accident prevention. Expropriation is to be made on the basis of the Presidential Decree on Expropriation through the payment of due compensation to affected people.

25. If applied adequately the above listed mechanisms can ensure the appropriate consideration of lawful interests of all parties and the due observation of the existing legislations.

ANNEXURE 7.1: METHODOLOGY FOR DETERMINING COMPENSATION RATES BY THE VALUATION COMPANY

A. VALUATION METHODOLOGY FOR LAND

#	Description	Address	Traded Price or agreement Price	Source of Information	Price	Trading Expenses	Correction of Price	Corrected Price	Location/Area	Correction on location	Corrected Price based on the location	Physical charasteristics of land	Correction on phycical charasteristic	Corrected Price	**Ri**	**∑R**	**Vi**	**Market Price per square meter**
Khasuri Rayon/District.- village- Chumateleti (Residential)																		
1	609 square meter	Daba Surami - Code-No-69.04.62.179	13.1 GEL /per sqm. (agreed price)	Public Registry, 03.02.2014	13.1	Agreed (No trading price available)	No Correction	13.1	Same	No correction	13.1	Same	No correction	13.1	2.0	18.0	1.5	15.0
2	801 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	daba surami sak. kodi 69.04.51.028	18.7 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი, 7.11.13	18.7	garigeba	ara	18.7	analoguri	ara	18.7	analoguri	ara	18.7	2.0		2.1	
3	426kv.m. miwis nakveTi	daba surami sak. kodi 69.04.59.277	25 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი, 17.10.14	25.0	garigeba	ara	25.0	ukeTesi	-6	19.0	analoguri	ara	19.0	2.0		2.1	
4	959 kv.m. miwis nakv	daba surami sak. kodi 69.04.61.017	10.4 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი, 05.09.14	10.4	garigeba	ara	10.4	analoguri	ara	10.4	analoguri	ara	10.4	2.0		1.2	

#	Description	Address	Traded Price or agreement Price	Source of Information	Price	Trading Expenses	Correction of Price	Corrected Price	Location/Area	Correction on location	Corrected Price based on the location	Physical charasteristics of land	Correction on phycical charasteristic	Corrected Price	**Ri**	**∑R**	**Vi**	**Market Price per square meter**
	eTi																	
5	671 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	daba surami sak. Kodi 69.04.51.139	14.9 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი, 6.09.13	14.9	garigeba	ara	14.9	uaresi	2	16.9	analogiuri	ara	16.9	1.0		0.9	
6	1067 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	daba surami sak. kodi 69.04.53.235	14.8 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი, 3.10.14	14.8	garigeba	ara	14.8	uaresi	3	17.8	analogiuri	ara	17.8	1.0		1.0	
7	218 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	daba surami sak. kodi 69.04.59.048	22.9 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი, 29.10.13	22.9	garigeba	ara	22.9	analogiuri	ara	22.9	analogiuri	ara	22.9	2.0		2.5	
8	388 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	daba surami sak. kodi 69.04.55.057	10.5 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი, 30.09.14	10.5	garigeba	ara	10.5	analogiuri	ara	10.5	analogiuri	ara	10.5	2.0		1.2	

#	Description	Address	Traded Price or agreement Price	Source of Information	Price	Trading Expenses	Correction of Price	Corrected Price	Location/Area	Correction on location	Corrected Price based on the location	Physical charasteristics of land	Correction on phycical charasteristic	Corrected Price	**Ri**	**∑ R**	**Vi**	**Market Price per square meter**
9	778 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	daba surami sak. kodi 69.04.53.225	11.6 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი 14.03..14	11.6	garigeba	ara	11.6	analogiuri	ara	11.6	analogiuri	ara	11.6	2.0		1.3	
10	1403 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	daba surami sak. kodi 69.04.52.233	11.3 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი 2..10.14	11.3	garigeba	ara	11.3	analogiuri	ara	11.3	analogiuri	ara	11.3	2.0		1.3	
Khasuri Rayon/District.- village- Chumateleti (Agriculture)																		
1	785 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	daba surami sak. kodi 69.04.70.259	3.4 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი, 31.10..14წ	3.4	garigeba	ara	3.4	analogiuri	ara	3.4	analogiuri	ara	3.4	2.0	16.0	0.4	3.0
2	666 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	daba surami sak. kodi 69.04.61.212	4.5 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი, 13.01.14	4.5	garigeba	ara	4.5	ukeTesi	-1	3.5	analogiuri	ara	3.5	1.0		0.2	

#	Description	Address	Traded Price or agreement Price	Source of Information	Price	Trading Expenses	Correction of Price	Corrected Price	Location/Area	Correction on location	Corrected Price based on the location	Physical charasteristics of land	Correction on phycical charasteristic	Corrected Price	**Ri**	**∑R**	**Vi**	**Market Price per square meter**
3	699 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	daba surami sak. kodi 69.04.59.226	4.3 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი, 02.09.13	4.3	garigeba	ara	4.3	ukeTesi	-1	3.3	analogiuri	ara	3.3	1.0		0.2	
4	1394 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	daba surami sak. kodi 69.04.59.067	3.6 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი, 15.10.13	3.6	garigeba	ara	3.6	analogiuri	ara	3.6	analogiuri	ara	3.6	2.0		0.5	
5	601 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	daba surami sak. kodi 69.04.58.277	3.3 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი, 6.10.14	3.3	garigeba	ara	3.3	analogiuri	ara	3.3	analogiuri	ara	3.3	2.0		0.4	
6	1055 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	daba surami sak. kodi 69.04.58.161	2.5 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი, 11.10.13	2.5	garigeba	ara	2.5	analogiuri	ara	2.5	analogiuri	ara	2.5	2.0		0.3	

#	Description	Address	Traded Price or agreement Price	Source of Information	Price	Trading Expenses	Correction of Price	Corrected Price	Location/Area	Correction on location	Corrected Price based on the location	Physical charasteristics of land	Correction on phycical charasteristic	Corrected Price	**Ri**	**∑ R**	**Vi**	**Market Price per square meter**
7	601 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	daba surami sak. kodi 69.04.61.233	4.2 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი, 12..09.14	4.2	garigeba	ara	4.2	ukeTesi	-1	3.2	analogiuri	ara	3.2	1.0		0.2	
8	733 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	daba surami sak. kodi 69.04.66.036	2 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი, 2..09.14	2.0	garigeba	ara	2.0	analogiuri	ara	2.0	analogiuri	ara	2.0	2.0		0.3	
9	1200 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	daba surami sak. kodi 69.04.62.086	6.8 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი 1.07.14	6.8	garigeba	ara	6.8	ukeTesi	-1	5.8	ukeTesi	-2	3.8	1.0		0.2	
10	880 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	daba surami sak. kodi 69.04.60.252	2.3 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი 21.05.14	2.3	garigeba	ara	2.3	analogiuri	ara	2.3	analogiuri	ara	2.3	2.0		0.3	
Kharagauli Region Villages (Agriculture) Near settlements/villages																		

#	Description	Address	Traded Price or agreement Price	Source of Information	Price	Trading Expenses	Correction of Price	Corrected Price	Location/Area	Correction on location	Corrected Price based on the location	Physical charasteristics of land	Correction on phycical charasteristic	Corrected Price	**Ri**	**∑R**	**Vi**	**Market Price per square meter**
1	735 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	xaragaulis raioni sofsaRanZile sak. kodi 36.14.36.165	3.3 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი, 7.08.13წ	3.3	garigeba	ara	3.3	analogiuri	ara	3.3	analogiuri	ara	3.3	2.0	15.0	0.4	3
2	1000 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	xaragaulis raioni sofleRvani sak. kodi 36.15.32.287	4.4 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი, 11.06.14	4.4	garigeba	ara	4.4	analogiuri	ara	4.4	ukeTesi	-1	3.4	1.0		0.2	
3	900 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	xaragaulis raioni sofleRvani sak. kodi 36.15.36.430	5.6 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი, 9.06.14	5.6	garigeba	ara	5.6	analogiuri	ara	5.6	ukeTesi	-1	4.6	1.0		0.3	
4	2282 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	xaragaulis raioni sofmoliTi sak. kodi 36.17.33.031	4.4 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი, 13.05.13	4.4	garigeba	ara	4.4	analogiuri	ara	4.4	ukeTesi	-1	3.4	1.0		0.2	

#	Description	Address	Traded Price or agreement Price	Source of Information	Price	Trading Expenses	Correction of Price	Corrected Price	Location/Area	Correction on location	Corrected Price based on the location	Physical charasteristics of land	Correction on phycical charasteristic	Corrected Price	**Ri**	**∑ R**	**Vi**	**Market Price per square meter**
5	210 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	xaragaulis raioni sof wifa sak. kodi 36.19.33.041	3.3 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი, 22.08.13	3.3	garigeba	ara	3.3	analogiuri	ara	3.3	analogiuri	ara	3.3	2.0		0.4	
6	3400 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	xaragaulis raioni sof saRanZile sak. kodi 36.19.34.001	3.4 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი, 26.03.13	3.4	garigeba	ara	3.4	analogiuri	ara	3.4	analogiuri	ara	3.4	2.0		0.5	
7	705 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	xaragaulis raioni sof fona sak. kodi 36.19.33.060	2.1 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი, 8.12.14	2.1	garigeba	ara	2.1	analogiuri	ara	2.1	analogiuri	ara	2.1	2.0		0.3	
8	2140 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	xaragaulis raioni sof leRvanie sak. kodi 36.15.37.167	1.9 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი, 8.05.14	1.6	garigeba	ara	1.6	uaresi	1	2.6	analogiuri	ara	2.6	1.0		0.2	

#	Description	Address	Traded Price or agreement Price	Source of Information	Price	Trading Expenses	Correction of Price	Corrected Price	Location/Area	Correction on location	Corrected Price based on the location	Physical charasteristics of land	Correction on phycical charasteristic	Corrected Price	**Ri**	**∑ R**	**Vi**	**Market Price per square meter**
9	2720 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	xaragaulis raioni sofleRvanie sak. kodi 36.15.39.281	1.9 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი 3.12.13	1.9	garigeba	ara	1.9	analogiuri	ara	1.9	analogiuri	ara	1.9	2.0		0.3	
10	1725 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	xaragaulis raioni sofzvare sak. kodi 36.18.36.043	2.9 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი 3.09.13	2.9	garigeba	ara	2.9	uaresi	1	3.9	analogiuri	ara	3.9	1.0		0.3	
Rayon- Zestaponi- Village- Zirula (Near Tbilisi-Senaki-LeseliZis Highway)- COMMERCIAL																		
1	550 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	xaragaulis raioni sofboriTi sak. kodi 36.03.40.008	17 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი, 21.05.13წ	17.0	garigeba	ara	17.0	uaresi	4	21.0	analogiuri	ara	21.0	1.5	6.0	5.3	19.9
2	605 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	xaragaulis raioni sofxevi sak. kodi 36.05.31.189	22 GEL /1kv.m. (გარიგება)	საჯარო რეესტრის მონაცემი, 22.08.14	22.0	garigeba	ara	22.0	analogiuri	ara	22.0	analogiuri	ara	22.0	2.0		7.3	

#	Description	Address	Traded Price or agreement Price	Source of Information	Price	Trading Expenses	Correction of Price	Corrected Price	Location/Area	Correction on location	Corrected Price based on the location	Physical charasteristics of land	Correction on phycical charasteristic	Corrected Price	**Ri**	**∑ R**	**Vi**	**Market Price per square meter**
3	40000 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	zestafoni-quTaisis gzis piras tel. 591-11-06-41	10 GEL /1kv.m. (SeTavazeba)	http://sales.saqme.ge/ka/uZravi_qoneba/218698.html	10.0	SeTavazeba	-10%	9.0	uaresi	5	14.0	analogiuri	ara	14.0	1.0		2.3	
4	2500 kv.m. miwis nakveTi	zestafonis raioni sof. fuTi gzis piras tel. 577155260	16.8 GEL /1kv.m. (SeTavazeba)	http://www.agproperty.ge/real_estate/view/RE0000011810	16.8	SeTavazeba	-10%	15.1	uaresi	5	20.1	analogiuri	ara	20.1	1.5		5.0	

LOCATION WISE UNIT RATE FOR LAND

#	Location	Commercial	Residential	Agricultural
1	Rayon- Zestaponi- Village- Zirula (Near Tbilisi-Senaki-LeseliZis Highway)	20	16	13
2	Kharagaulis and Zestafonis Rayons villages	6	4	3
3	Rayon-Khasuri- village- ChumaTeleTi (Near the settlement and village)	6	4	3
4	Rayon-Khasuri- village- ChumaTeleTi (Inside the settlement and village)	20	15	13

B. VALUATION METHODOLOGY FOR TREES

Type of Trees	Age Group of the Tree	Average Productivity (kilo)	Starting Year for the Productivity (Age when productivity starts)	Number of years for compensation	Price of the Seed Tree (while planation)-lari	Price of fruit per kilo at farm gate	Total Yield per year per kilo (lari)	Cost of associated Expenses (Land processing, chemical, storage etc)	Final Price per tree
komSi (Quince)	1-5	2	3	5	5	2.0	4	3	5
	6-10	10	3	10	5	2.0	20	15	50
	11-15	50	3	10	5	2.0	100	80	200
	16-20	50	3	10	5	2.0	100	80	200
	21+	35	3	8	5	2.0	70	60	80
Werami/gargari (Small Apricot)	1-5	4	3	5	2	1.5	6	4	10
	6-10	20	3	5	2	1.5	30	8	110
	11-15	20	3	5	2	1.5	30	8	110
	16-20	15	3	5	2	1.5	23	5	88
	21+	11	3	5	2	1.5	17	5	58
atami (Big Apricot)	1-5	3	3	5	5	1.0	3	2	5
	6-10	30	3	7	5	1.0	30	10	140
	11-15	30	3	7	5	1.0	30	10	140
	16-20	15	3	7	5	1.0	15	10	35
	21+	10	3	7	5	1.0	10	10	0
leRvi (Fig)	1-5	3	3	5	5	2.0	6	3	15
	6-10	10	3	7	5	2.0	20	10	70
	11-15	20	3	7	5	2.0	40	20	140
	16-20	20	3	7	5	2.0	40	20	140
	21+	10	3	7	5	2.0	20	10	70
xurma/karalioki (Persimmon)	1-5	3	3	5	5	2.0	6	3	15
	6-10	10	3	7	5	2.0	20	10	70
	11-15	20	3	7	5	2.0	40	20	140
	16-20	20	3	7	5	2.0	40	20	140
	21+	10	3	7	5	2.0	20	10	70
muSmala (Mushmala)	1-5	3	3	5	5	2.0	6	3	15
	6-10	10	3	7	5	2.0	20	12	56
	11-15	20	3	7	5	2.0	40	25	105
	16-20	20	3	7	5	2.0	40	25	105
	21+	10	3	7	5	2.0	20	12	56
vaSli (Apple)	1-5	2	3	5	5	2.0	4	3	5
	6-10	10	3	10	5	2.0	20	10	100

Type of Trees	Age Group of the Tree	Average Productivity (kilo)	Starting Year for the Productivity (Age when productivity starts)	Number of years for compensation	Price of the Seed Tree (while planation)-lari	Price of fruit per kilo at farm gate	Total Yield per year per kilo (lari)	Cost of associated Expenses (Land processing, chemical, storage etc)	Final Price per tree
	11-15	50	3	10	5	2.0	100	80	200
	16-20	50	3	10	5	2.0	100	80	200
	21+	35	3	8	5	2.0	70	60	80
msxali (Pears)	1-5	2	6	5	5	2.0	4	3	5
	6-10	10	6	10	5	2.0	20	11	90
	11-15	60	6	15	5	2.0	120	100	300
	16-20	60	6	15	5	2.0	120	100	300
	21+	60	6	13	5	2.0	120	100	260
qliavi/tyemali/aluCa (Plums)	1-5	3	5	5	4	1.5	5	1	18
	6-10	10	5	10	4	1.5	15	8	70
	11-15	30	5	10	4	1.5	45	32	130
	16-20	30	5	10	4	1.5	45	32	130
	21+	7	5	10	4	1.5	11	5	55
kakali (Wall nut)	1-5	2	10	5	5	5.0	10	3	35
	6-10	4	10	10	5	5.0	20	10	100
	11-15	20	10	15	5	5.0	100	80	300
	16-20	30	10	20	5	5.0	150	130	400
	21+	30	10	20	5	5.0	150	130	400
Txili (Small nuts)	1-5	4	3	5	2	1.5	6	4	10
	6-10	7	3	8	2	1.5	11	4	52
	11-15	15	3	8	2	1.5	23	5	140
	16-20	12	3	8	2	1.5	18	5	104
	21+	10	3	8	2	1.5	15	5	80
yurZeni (saxeivne)- (Grapes- single plant)	1-5	6	3	3	1	1.0	6	5	3
	6-10	15	3	5	1	1.0	15	10	25
	11-15	30	3	5	1	1.0	30	15	75
	16-20	30	3	5	1	1.0	30	15	75
	21+	25	3	5	1	1.0	25	15	50
yurZeni (savenaxe) - (Grapes in planation)	1-5	3	3	3	1	1.0	3	2	3
	6-10	15	3	5	1	1.0	15	13	10
	11-15	15	3	5	1	1.0	15	13	10
	16-20	15	3	5	1	1.0	15	13	10
	21+	15	3	5	1	1.0	15	13	10

Type of Trees	Age Group of the Tree	Average Productivity (kilo)	Starting Year for the Productivity (Age when productivity starts)	Number of years for compensation	Price of the Seed Tree (while planation)-lari	Price of fruit per kilo at farm gate	Total Yield per year per kilo (lari)	Cost of associated Expenses (Land processing, chemical, storage etc)	Final Price per tree
TuTa (Mulberry)	1-5	4	3	5	2	1.5	6	4	10
	6-10	20	3	5	2	1.5	30	8	110
	11-15	20	3	5	2	1.5	30	8	110
	16-20	15	3	5	2	1.5	23	5	88
	21+	11	3	5	2	1.5	17	5	58
bali/alubali (Cherry)	1-5	8	3	3	1	1.5	12	7	15
	6-10	15	3	5	1	1.5	23	11	58
	11-15	34	3	5	1	1.5	51	20	155
	16-20	34	3	5	1	1.5	51	20	155
	21+	25	3	5	1	1.5	38	20	88
broweuli (Pomegranate)	1-5	4	3	5	2	1.5	6	4	10
	6-10	15	3	5	2	1.5	23	8	73
	11-15	20	3	5	2	1.5	30	8	110
	16-20	15	3	5	2	1.5	23	5	88
	21+	11	3	5	2	1.5	17	5	58
kowaxuri (Barberry)	1-5	2	3	5	2	1.5	3	1	10
	6-10	10	3	5	2	2.3	23	1	110
	11-15	10	3	5	2	2.3	23	1	110
	16-20	8	3	5	2	2.3	19	1	88
	21+	5	3	5	2	2.3	12	1	57
jonjoli (Capers)	1-5	2	3	5	2	1.5	3	1	10
	6-10	10	3	5	2	2.3	23	1	110
	11-15	10	3	5	2	2.3	23	1	110
	16-20	8	3	5	2	2.3	19	1	88
	21+	5	3	5	2	2.3	12	1	57
Sindi (Cornel)	1-5	2	3	5	2	1.5	3	1	10
	6-10	10	3	5	2	2.3	23	1	110
	11-15	10	3	5	2	2.3	23	1	110
	16-20	8	3	5	2	2.3	19	1	88
	21+	5	3	5	2	2.3	12	1	57
zRmartli (Medlar)	1-5	2	3	5	2	1.5	3	1	10
	6-10	9	3	5	2	2.4	22	1	103
	11-15	12	3	5	2	2.3	28	1	133
	16-20	8	3	5	2	2.3	19	1	88

Type of Trees	Age Group of the Tree	Average Productivity (kilo)	Starting Year for the Productivity (Age when productivity starts)	Number of years for compensation	Price of the Seed Tree (while planation)-lari	Price of fruit per kilo at farm gate	Total Yield per year per kilo (lari)	Cost of associated Expenses (Land processing, chemical, storage etc)	Final Price per tree
	21+	5	3	5	2	2.3	12	1	57
dafna (Bay Leafes)	1-5	4	3	5	2	1.2	5	2	14
	6-10	15	3	5	2	1.2	18	8	50
	11-15	15	3	5	2	1.2	18	8	50
	16-20	15	3	5	2	1.2	18	8	50
	21+	15	3	5	2	1.2	18	8	50
kenkrovanebi (Other Berries)	1-5	2	3	3	1	4.0	8	3	15
	6-10	4	3	5	1	4.0	16	8	40
	11-15	6	3	5	1	4.0	24	10	70
	16-20	6	3	5	1	4.0	24	10	70
	21+	4	3	5	1	4.0	16	10	30

G=(C*N-V)*L

C. VALUATION METHODOLOGY FOR TREES FOR CROPS

1. CORN

Region	Corn Production (Total/tones)						Average Corn Production (Tones per Hectare)						Average Corn Production (5 years) tones/per hectare	Average Corn Production (5 years) kilo/per square meter	Price per kilo (Lari)	Compensation for per square meter (Lari)
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2006-2011	2006-2011		
Imrereti	61.8	85.8	97.2	95.4	44.8	67.3	1.4	2	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.8	1.8	0.18	1.2	0.21
Samegrelo	77.2	83.9	95	93.3	35.3	66.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.1	2.1	2.1	0.2	1.2	0.25
Guria	23.9	34.3	37.7	29.8	18.8	29.2	3	4.7	4.5	3.6	2.3	3.5	3.6	0.36	1.2	0.43
Kaketi	14.8	23.5	51.6	32.4	13.1	44	1.3	2.2	2	3.1	1.5	2.7	2.1	0.2	1.2	0.26
Qvemo QarTli	21.1	38	17.3	14.6	6.8	32.5	2.3	3.2	2.3	2.9	2.5	3	2.7	0.27	1.2	0.32
Other Region	18.6	30.3	29.4	25.5	22.3	29.9	1.5	2.2	1.9	2	1.7	2.4	2.0	0.195	1.2	0.23
Georgia (All)	**217**	**296**	**328**	**291**	**141**	**270**	**1.8**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**1.4**	**2.3**	**2.1**	**0.21**	1.2	**0.25**

2. BEANS

Region	Beans Production (Total/tones)						Average Bean Production (Tones per Hectare)						Average Bean Production (5 years) tones/per hectare	Average Bean Production (5 years) kilo/per square meter	Price per kilo (Lari)	Compensation for per square meter (Lari)
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2006-2011	2006-2011		
aWaris a/r	0.9	1.2	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.07	3	0.21
imereTi	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.2	0.4	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.07	3	0.21
samegrelo zemo svaneTi	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.07	3	0.21
Sida qarTli	1.5	1.9	2.8	1.4	1.4	2.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.05	3	0.15
mcxeTa mTianeTi	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.06	3	0.17
kaxeTi	0.3	0.6	1	2	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.08	3	0.25
qvemo qarTli	1.2	1.7	0.9	1.8	1.7	1.3	0.7	1	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.08	3	0.24
samcxe-javaxeTi	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	2	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.09	3	0.26
danarCeni regionebi	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.6	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.09	3	0.28
Georgia (All)	**7.6**	**10.5**	**11.6**	**10.2**	**5.8**	**8.9**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**1**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.07**	3	**0.21**

3. VEGETABLE

Region	Vegetable Production (Total/tones)						Average Vegetable Production (Tones per Hectare)						Average Vegetable Production (5 years) tones/per hectare	Average Vegetable Production (5 years) kilo/per square meter	Price per kilo (Lari)	Compensation for per square meter (Lari)
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2006-2011	2006-2011		
imereTi	17.2	15.3	15.9	14	17.9	20.8	4.3	5.3	5	3.3	4.7	3.5	4.4	0.4	2.5	1.09
samegrelo zemo svaneTi	14.6	8.6	9	7	19.4	14.2	4.9	3.2	2.7	2.6	7	5.6	4.3	0.4	2.5	1.08
Sida qarTli	34.4	36.9	32.9	25.4	29.3	47.1	8.2	6.7	6.1	5.9	7.4	7.7	7.0	0.7	2.5	1.75
kaxeTi	21.4	11.6	41.4	17.4	19.9	22.9	5.5	2.8	6.1	3.3	4.3	5.7	4.6	0.5	2.5	1.15
qvemo qarTli	62.2	79.5	28.9	66.8	57.7	40.5	8.5	8.3	7.5	9.4	8.8	12.9	9.2	0.9	2.5	2.31
samcxe-javaxeTi	15.5	2.6	17	27.6	14	23.7	11.9	9.4	10.5	10.6	11.7	11.1	10.9	1.1	2.5	2.72
danarCeni regionebi	14.4	17.8	19.9	12.1	17.5	16.6	4	4.5	8	3.3	7	6.7	5.6	0.6	2.5	1.40
Georgia (All)	**180**	**190**	**165**	**170**	**176**	**186**	**6.6**	**6.1**	**5.9**	**6.8**	**7.1**	**7.6**	**6.7**	**0.7**	2.5	**1.67**

4. POTATO

Region	Potato Production (Total/tones)						Average Potato Production (Tones per Hectare)						Average Potato Production (5 years) tones/per hectare	Average Potato Production (5 years) kilo/per square meter	Price per kilo (Lari)	Compensation for per square meter (Lari)
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2006-2011	2006-2011		
aWara	25.5	32	31.6	16.7	11.6	9	4.3	16	17	11.8	8.7	10.1	11.3	1.1	1.5	1.70
samcxe-javaxeTi	54.3	109	108	144	129	170	4.9	13.2	10.6	17.7	12.6	16	12.5	1.3	1.5	1.88
qvemo qarTli	69.8	59.9	24.9	35.3	63.3	58.4	8.2	9.8	4	7.8	13.8	17.3	10.2	1.0	1.5	1.52
danarCeni regionebi	19.1	28	28.8	20.7	25.4	36.8	4	5.8	5	4.3	5.4	6.5	5.2	0.5	1.5	0.78
Georgia (All)	**168.7**	**229.2**	**193.4**	**216.4**	**228.8**	**273.9**	**7.37**	**10.8**	**8.0**	**11.5**	**11.1**	**13.6**	**10.4**	**1.0**	1.5	**1.56**