

Resettlement Plan

Project Number: 43405
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Proposed Multitranche Financing Facility Georgia: Urban Services Improvement Investment Program

Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure
United Water Supply Company of Georgia LLC

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AF	Affected Family
AP	Affected Person
EA	Executing Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESSU	Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit
FY	Fiscal Year
GEC	Grievance Examination Commission
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
IPSA	Initial Poverty and Social Assessment
MoRDI	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
RF	Resettlement Framework
RP	Resettlement Plan
MFF	Multi-tranche Financial Facility
MLARO	Municipal Land Acquisition and Resettlement Office
MOED	Ministry of Economic Development
MRDI	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructures
NAPR	National Agency of Public Registry
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
RP	Resettlement Plan
UWSCG	United Water Supply Company of Georgia

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) for the Mestia Water Source Pipeline sub-project (the sub-project) has been prepared by the United Water Supply Company of Georgia (UWSCG), the Implementation Agency (IA), for the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure (MORDI), the Executing Agency (EA), under tranche 1 of the Georgia Urban Services Improvement Investment Program (the Investment Program). Its objective is to provide a comprehensive action plan for the compensation people affected by the sub-project in compliance with the requirement of the ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009.

A. Sub-project Description

2. The proposed sub-project entails the construction of a new water source located at Gvaldari, of a new 6.3 km-long HDPE pipeline and a new reservoir located at km 2.8 of the pipeline. From the reservoir the pipeline will be connected to the existing reservoirs at Lanchvali located downstream in the valley.

- (i) The construction of the Gvaldari water source and of the Lanchvali reservoir will be carried out in public unused land and will not cause any impact.
- (ii) Pipeline construction will require instead the digging of a 2 m wide trench along existing roads or mountain meadows privately hold by local villagers as land and a source of hay. The sections of the pipeline along roads will not cause any impact but the sections along the meadows will temporarily affect the properties of the villagers.
- (iii) The area affected by the pipeline is divided in two sections. The first located near the headworks will entail impacts on 13 plots of village Kvemo Mulakhi. The second section will entail impacts on 14 plots owned by residents of Mestia.
- (iv) No structures, trees or other assets are located on any of the mentioned land plots. All of the affected land plots are land growing hay.

B. RP Related Conditionalities

3. This RP is relevant for the following sub-sub-project milestones:

- (i) Investment Program's Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) first tranche appraisal: Conditional to preparation and disclosure of this RP.
- (ii) Provision of notice to proceed to contractors: Conditional to the full implementation of this RP (full delivery of compensation and rehabilitation) for the relevant sub-project. Such a condition will be clearly spelled out in the text of the civil works contract

C. RP Resettlement Classification

4. This sub-project will not severely affect any Affected People (AP). Its impact is limited to temporary disturbance to land and loss of hay within the pipeline corridor. Only for one land plot 5m of fence will be affected and will require restoration. No permanent land taking, no land acquisition and no resettlement of APs is required.

5. According to the ADB SPS 2009, this sub-project is thus classified as of category B and needs only the preparation of a Short Resettlement Plan (SRP).

II. IMPACTS ASSESSMENT AND AFFECTED PERSONS CENSUS

A. Methodological introduction

6. The census survey and impact assessment was conducted by a Consultant on 28 September 2010. This date has been introduced as cut-off date. The survey and impact assessment has been carried out with participation of the head of UWSCG services in Mestia and representatives of Mestia municipality. In the absence of cadastral maps, identification of affected land plots and their owners was done through site visit with engineers and UWSCG officers, who have presented the route, and with the representatives of local communities and municipal authorities. For each affected land plot, the owner and in some cases also leaseholders, were identified and the area of total land plot and its affected part were determined. Hay productivity of land parcels was estimated based on official statistical data.

B. Impacts Assessment

1. Temporary Crops Impacts / Structures Impacts

7. The pipeline will cross uncultivated land plots used for harvesting hay. The total length of the pipeline crossing land plots is 2.4 km. Section one of the pipeline is located near the head-works and crosses 13 land plots owned by the residents of village Kvemo Mulakhi. The second section is crossing 14 private land plots owned by residents of Mestia. Total number of affected land plots is 27. The corridor of impact is 10 m width. The impact is limited to temporary disturbance of land and loss of hay within the 10 m width corridor. The total area of hay land within the 10m width corridor of impact is 20,545 sqm. No structures, trees or other assets are located on any of the mentioned land plots.

8. Only one land plot (L2) is fenced from one side. The affected fence length is 5m.

9. No permanent land acquisition is required.

C. Affected Persons Census

10. The Affected households (AH) are 25. The Affected Persons (APs) are 162 out of which 64 are males and 72 are females.

11. **Severely Affected Households.** The sub-project does not impose severe impact on any of the household, so far as the area of affected land plots is much less than 10% of total land area for most households and the harvest of hay on the affected land plots is not a major source of income for the AH.

12. **Vulnerable AH.** Within the affected communities there is one vulnerable household. This household belongs to Gervasi Mchedliani and is officially considered as being below the poverty line. No women headed households are among the AH.

13. **Indigenous People.** There are no indigenous people in Georgia in traditional meaning of this word under the ADB SPS 2009. The local population is fully integrated in the socio-economic system of the country and there are no groups of population, which are partly isolated and characterized by very specific socio-economic patterns, habits and life-style and traditions, which may be affected by the sub-project.

Figure 1: Pipeline Alignment



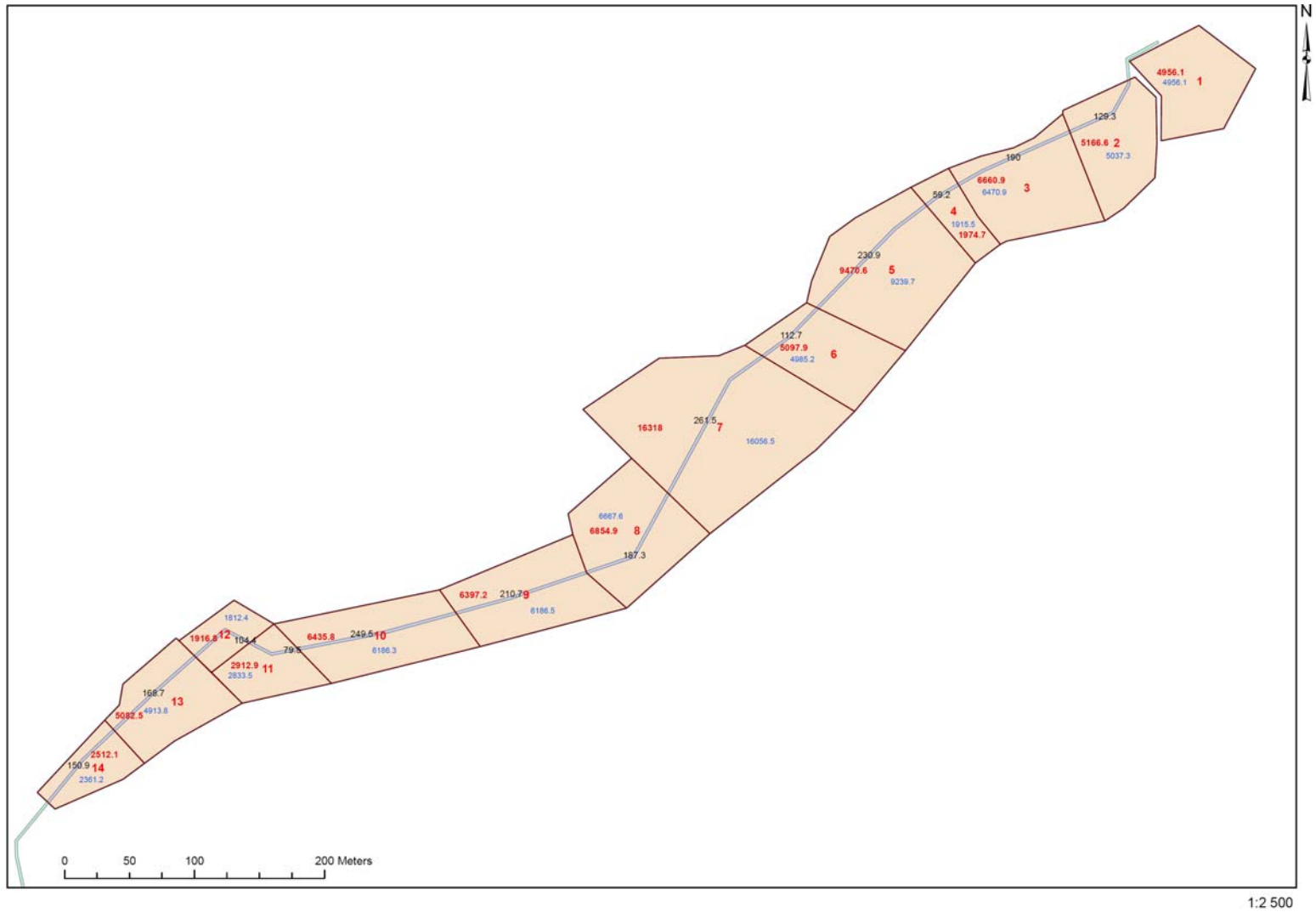
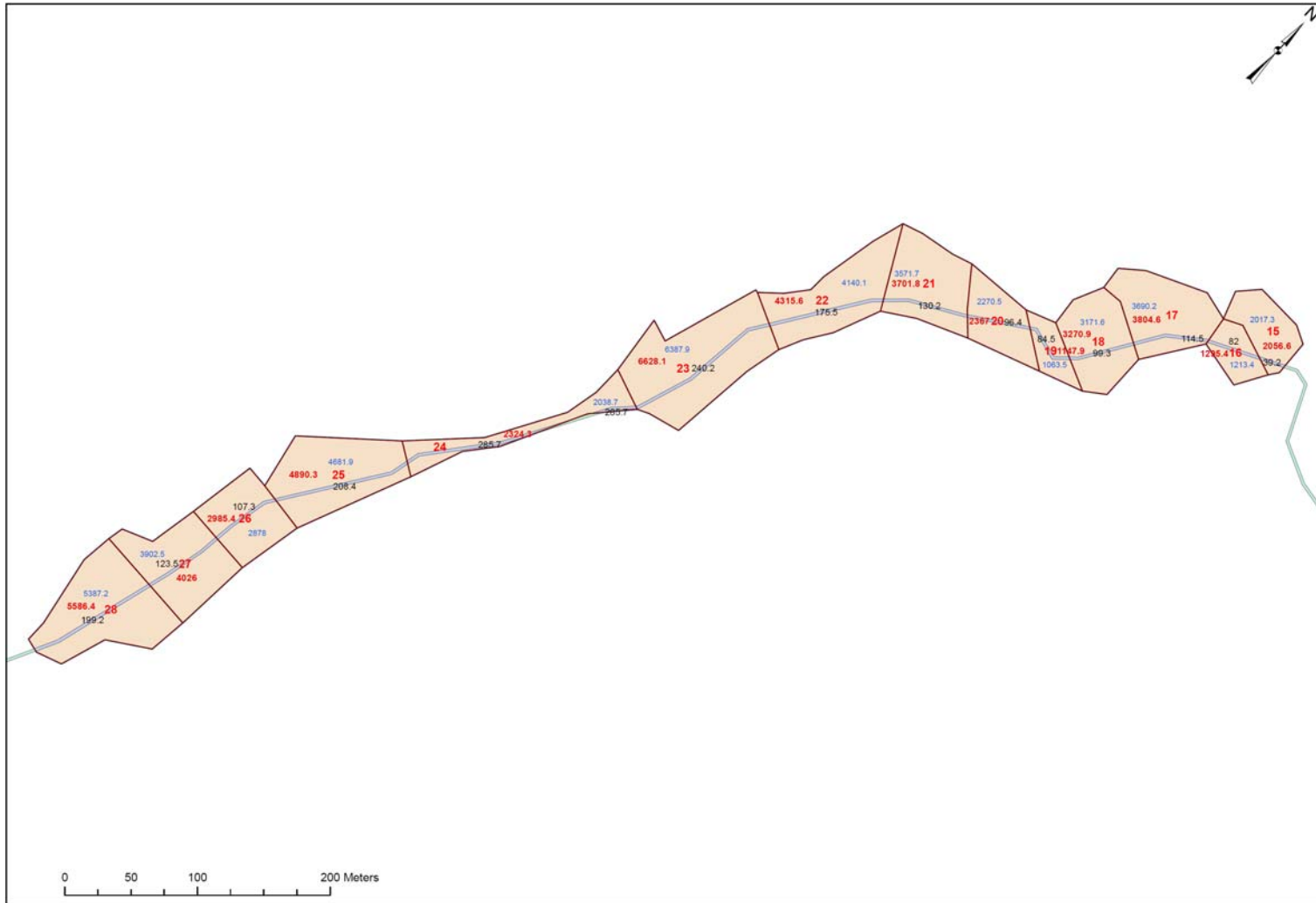
Figure 2: Affected Land Plots along Section 1 (v. Kvemo Mulakhi)

Figure 3: Affected Land Plots along Section 2 (Mestia)



1:2 500

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CENSUS

14. A number of basic socio-economic information was gathered among the AH. The socio-economic survey was carried out in parallel with the impacts assessment and is based on a full sample of the affected population.

15. **Average family composition.** The average family composition is 6.48 members. The male-female ration is 1:1.12.

16. **Main source of livelihood.** All the AH engage in cattle breeding and/or hay cultivation as main livelihood activity. A few families have members in government or private employment in Mestia town.

17. **Income:** The income spread of the AP is detailed in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Affected Population's Main Income Source

Main Source of Income for AH	Number of AH
Agriculture	11
Small business (shops, small guesthouses)	5
Regular wages/salary	2
Wages for casual labour	3
Non-waged earnings (rent, pension, and remittances)	5 (for 2 of pensioners agriculture is also important source of income)
Social assistance	1

18. **Severely affected and vulnerable AH.** The sub-project does not severely affect any AH. Only one AH is vulnerable. This family lives below poverty level and currently receives social assistance from the Government.

IV. COMPENSATION / REHABILITATION POLICY

A. Georgian Legislation and ADB Policy

19. The sub-project will be implemented in accordance with the Georgia law and ADB SPS 2009. In Georgia, the legislative acts given below regulate the issues of obtaining State ownership rights to privately owned land parcels based on the necessary public needs caused due to constructions activities:

- (i) The Constitution of Georgia, August 24, 1995
- (ii) The Civil Code of Georgia, June 26, 1997
- (iii) The Law of Georgia on Privatization of State-owned Pasture, July 8, 2005
- (iv) The Law of Georgia on Ownership Rights to Pasture, March 22, 1996
- (v) The Law of Georgia on Public Register (No820 IIs; December 19 2008)
- (vi) The Law of Georgia on Recognition of the Property Ownership Rights Regarding the Land Plots Owned (Used) by Physical Persons or Legal entities; 2007
- (vii) The Law of Georgia on Rules for Expropriation of Ownership for Necessary Public Need, July 23, 1999
- (viii) The Civil Procedural Code of Georgia, November 14, 1997

20. The most important of the above documents is the Law of Georgia of “Rules for Expropriation of Ownership for Necessary Public Need” (July, 23, 1999). The law specifies expropriation procedures, liabilities and implementation rules and mandates that expropriation is to be undertaken through a compensation payment corresponding to the market value of the lost assets and without deductions for depreciation. Overall the above laws/regulations endorse the principle of replacement cost. They also identify the types of damages eligible to compensation and provide that compensation is to be given both for loss of physical assets and of incomes. This implies that compensation is due also for loss of harvest or business closure. Finally, these laws stress public consultation to ensure that the APs participate in the process.

21. Overall, the legislation of Georgia reflects ADB safeguards Policy provisions but with some difference. Most significantly Georgian legislation/regulation, emphasizes formal property rights and on compensation while ADB policy focuses on compensation and livelihood restoration adding to Georgia law/regulation additional requirements. These are related to (i) the rehabilitation of all APs including those without legal/formal rights; (ii) the provision of indemnities for business and income loss, and (iii) the provision of allowances covering AP expenses during resettlement or the special needs of severely affected or vulnerable AP/Ahs. Another difference is that, Georgia law does not require the preparation of RPs. The main differences between Georgia law/regulation and ADB policy are outlined in **Table 2** below.

Table 2: Comparison of Georgia Laws/Regulations on LAR and ADB SPS 2009

Georgia Laws and Regulations	ADB SPS 2009
Only registered houses/buildings are compensated for damages/demolition caused by a sub-project	All affected houses/buildings are compensated for buildings damages/demolition caused by a sub-project
Crop losses compensation provided only to registered landowners.	Crop losses compensation provided to landowners and share crop/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 impacts assets value and entitlements is to be disclosed to the APs prior to appraisal.
No provision for income/livelihood restoration for severely affected/vulnerable APs, or resettlement costs.	ADB policy requires rehabilitation for income/livelihood, losses, and the AP's expenses during the relocation process.
Georgian legislation does not require the preparation of a RP.	Time bound implementable RP needs to be prepared before the disbursement of compensation.
No specific plan for public consultation is provided under the Georgian laws	Public and direct AP consultation is integral to ADB SPS 2009.

22. To reconcile gaps between Georgia laws/regulations and ADB Policy, UWSCG has drafted a Resettlement Framework (RF), which will be a tool for ensuring compensation at replacement cost of all items.

B. RF Principles adopted for the sub-project

23. The following core involuntary resettlement principles are developed for the Investment Program:

- (i) Land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative project designs;
- (ii) Where unavoidable, a time-bound RP will be prepared and APs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-project standard of living;
- (iii) Consultation with APs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of APs in planning and implementing sub-projects will be ensured;
- (iv) Vulnerable and severely affected APs will be provided special assistance;
- (v) Non-titled APs (informal dwellers or squatters) will receive a livelihood allowance in lieu of land compensation and will be fully compensated for losses other than land;
- (vi) Legalizable APs will be legalized and fully compensated for land losses;
- (vii) Provision of income restoration and rehabilitation to all APs;
- (viii) The RP will be disclosed to the APs in the local language;
- (ix) Payment of compensation, resettlement assistance and rehabilitation measures will be completed prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities on a particular package; and
- (x) Establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms to solve APs grievance if it occurs.

C. Compensation Entitlements and Eligibility for the sub-project

1. Eligibility

24. APs entitled for compensation or at least rehabilitation provisions under the sub-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.

25. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date set on the starting day of the AP Census/DMS. APs who settle in the affected areas after that date (28 September 2010) will not be eligible for compensation. They, however will be given sufficient advance notice to vacate premises/dismantle affected structures prior to sub-project implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

2. Entitlements

26. Entitlement provisions for APs include provisions for temporary land losses in form of crop compensation, compensation for structures, livelihood improvement allowances and allowances for vulnerable AHs. The entitlements are detailed below:

- (i) **Compensation for Crops:** Cash compensation at current market rates for the gross value of 3 year's harvest by default¹. Crop compensation will be paid to the land users - to landowners or tenants who have been delegated the right to harvest hay on the land.
- (ii) **Compensation for structures (fences, etc.):** Cash compensation at replacement cost (in case of full damage) or repair costs for partly damaged structures will be paid to the owner.
- (iii) **Livelihood Improvement Allowances:** These allowances will take the form of allowances for land registration. This allowance amounts of GEL51 (registration fees) and will be paid to each land owner for facilitating registration process in NAPR.
- (iv) **Vulnerable people Livelihood:** Vulnerable people (APs below poverty line and widow or women headed households) will be assisted with allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum subsistence allowance (GEL290 x 3 = GEL870).

3. Compensation Entitlement Matrix

27. LAR tasks under the sub-project will be implemented according to a compensation eligibility and entitlements framework in line with both Georgia laws and regulation and ADB SPS 2009. A summary entitlements matrix is included in **Table 3** below.

Table 3: Compensation Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of DPs	Compensation Entitlements
Buildings and Structures			
Non residential structures.		All AFs regardless of their legal ownership/ registration status (including legalizable and Informal Settlers)	Full impact: Cash compensation for loss of structures at full replacement costs free of depreciation and transaction costs. Partial impact: compensation for repairs
Loss of Income and Livelihood			
Crops	Standing crops affected	All AFs regardless of legal status (including legalizable and Informal Settlers) and/or tenants.	Crop compensation in cash at market rate by default at to gross crop value of expected harvest for 3 years.
Allowances			
Livelihood		All AFs	Allowance of 51 GEL for land registration fees.
Vulnerable people allowances		AFs below poverty line, headed by Women	3months of minimum subsistence allowance (GEL290 x 3 = GEL870) ^{a/}

a/ This figure is based on the minimum subsistence income data for a household of 5 provided by the National Statistics Office of Georgia, October 2010.

4. Impacts Valuation Methodology

28. Compensation for the loss of hay has been calculated based on the assumption that the land user loses one year yield of hay within a 10 meters corridor and hay productivity is reduced for the 2 next years. The compensation provided to them will thus equal 3 years yield of hay. Compensation for hay will be given to the land users or in case the land is leased to the leaseholder. Based on the official statistical data the maximum productivity rate for hay observed during last five years (0.53 kg per sq. m) has been taken as a basis for cost calculation. Price of 1 kg of hay is taken as GEL0.175 (GEL3.5 per 20kg bale). Price of hay harvested at 1 sq. m is

¹ 1 year is compensated for direct losses and 2 years for potential reduction of productivity within the corridor of impact.

estimated as GEL0.09275. The price for rehabilitation of 1m length of iron wire fence on wooden pales is estimated at GEL5 (based on an Independent Audit Report).

5. Livelihood Allowances

29. During public consultation the APs requested that Government legalizes and registers their plots. As land security is essential for a stable livelihood it was decided to satisfy the request of the APs and provide to each of them an allowance of GEL51 to cover registration fees. In turn the local government will ensure the inclusion of the 28 affected land plots in the ongoing program of cadastral description and mapping of private land plots in Mestia.

6. Methodology for Cost Estimation

30. Prices for hay compensation were derived based on data obtained from official catalogs and based on market rates. The Cost for the fence repair was derived from market prices of the iron wire and wooden bales required for repairing the fence and the cost of repair works.

V. ORGANIZATION

31. The RF compensation / rehabilitation program involves distinct processes, dynamics and actors. These include UWSCG, the IA, the Municipal Land Acquisition and Resettlement Office (MLARO), municipal governments, the Government of Georgia (GoG), the National Agency of Public Registry (NAPR), ADB, NGOs and consultants. Their role is as follows.

- (i) **UWSCG.** UWSCG will be responsible for all LAR tasks both at central and local government level. Among other tasks UWSCG will be responsible for
 - hiring and supervising the consultant that will prepare the RP at the detailed design stage
 - establishing needed MLARO in Mestia Municipality
 - will maintain the coordination on all LAR related activities
 - provide all needed documentation to ensure the prompt allocation of LAR budgets from the Government of Georgia and further payments to the APs
 - ensuring proper internal monitoring through Supervision Consultant
 - hire, if requested so by ADB, the external monitoring agency
- (ii) **MLARO.** RP preparation/execution and day-to-day RP activities at Municipality level UWSCG will be assigned to a Municipal LAR Office (MLARO) inclusive of:
 - Head of Mestia Municipality (Gangeoba)
 - Representative of UWSCG responsible for LAR activities
 - Local Representative of UWSCG in Mestia
 - Representative of v. Kvemo Mulakhi Community
 - Representative of Mestia section community
- (iii) **Supervision Consultant.** Supervision agency, responsible for overall supervision of construction activities, will check completion of all compensation/rehabilitation payments before the construction contractor enters the site.
- (iv) **Ministry of Finance (MoF).** MoF will allocate the finances for the compensation and rehabilitation program upon presentation to them of the RP and relative budgets. .
- (v) **Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA).** Given the small scope of this RP the IMA will be hired only for the RP implementation period and will prepare at the end of RP implementation a RP Compliance report.

VI. PUBLIC CONSULTATION, DISCLOSURE, COMPLAINT AND GRIEVANCES HANDLING

A. Public Consultation

32. Two ad hoc public consultation meetings with the AP have been conducted on 28 September 2010 in the villages of Kvemo Mulakhi and Mestia ni Mestia rayon, Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti region. Seven persons in v. Kvemo Mulakhi and 6 persons in v. Mestia participated.

33. All participants were informed of sub-project features and ADB SPS 2009. At the meeting the impacts and the compensation entitlements were reviewed and discussed in detail. The participants did not indicate any objection and noted that they welcome the sub-project because it is directly useful to them. Regarding the provision of livelihood assistance, they requested assistance to register their plots with the National Agency of Public Register. This proposal was supported by the UWSCG and appropriate provisions were included in this RP.

B. Disclosure

34. This SRP in English will be posted on ADB's website. The Georgian version will be posted on MORDI web-site and disclosed to the public in hard copy at the concerned offices of Mestia and Gamgeoba. An information pamphlet in Georgian summarizing RP entitlements, compensation rates, schedules and implementation features will be provided to all AP.

C. Complaints and Grievances

35. A grievance resolution mechanism will be set up to allow an AP appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from RP implementation. 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 will be obtained through careful LAR design and implementation, by ensuring full AP participation and consultation, and by establishing extensive communication and coordination between AP, UWSCG, and the local government.

36. To mitigate disputes during RP implementation a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established at the local government level. The GRC will include:

- (i) Local Representative of UWSCG;
- (ii) Head, Department of Social Issues of the Municipality (Rayon)– Chairman; and
- (iii) Designated informal leaders of sub-project affected communities.

37. Complaint and grievances will follow the process described below in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Grievance Resolution Process

Land/ Crops Compensation Issues
1. Complaint resolution will be attempted at the village level with the involvement of village leaders and informal mediators.
2. If still unsettled, a grievance can then be lodged with the GRC. The AP will be invited by the GRC two weeks after the complaints have been filed to hear the case. Two days after the hearing, the GRC will inform the AP whether the case is to be dismissed or whether recommendation has been made to UWSCG for settling the case.
3. If after the GRC intervention no solution has been reached a grievance can be directly lodged to UWSCG. The AP must lodge the complaint within 2 weeks after receiving response on the original complaint from the GRC and must produce documents supporting his/her claim. The UWSCG will provide a response within 2 weeks of registering the complaint. The UWSCG decision must be in compliance with this RF provisions.
4. Should the grievance redress system fail to satisfy the AP, they can pursue further action by submitting their case to the appropriate court of law (Rayon Court). The implementing NGO may help the APs in this process.

VII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

38. The RP preparation and implementation schedule is detailed in **Table 5** below together with the main sub-project implementation milestones.

Table 5: Implementation Schedule

Tasks	2010				2011					
	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
RP Preparation	—————									
ADB Approval			●							
Govt. approval			●							
Sub-project Appraisal				●						
Disclosure				—————						
RP implementation				—————	—————					
Compliance report						●				
Contract Bidding									●	
Contract award							—————	—————		
Construction										—————→

VIII. COSTS

A. Cost of Compensation for Temporary Impacts on Crops

39. Land users will receive compensation for temporary impacts on crops. Two of the land owners will receive compensation for two land plots. Two other land users will receive compensation for one owned and one leased land plots. Two landowners will not receive compensation as their plot is leased to two other APs who are eligible for crop compensation.

Table 6: Compensation Rates for Crops / Temporary Land Impacts

Crop Type	Area affected (sq. m)	Hay Market value (GELx sq. m)	Total (GEL)	Total x 3 years (GEL)
Hay	20,545	0,09275	1905,55	5,716.65

B. Costs of compensation for fence repair

40. One land owner will receive compensation required for repair of 5m length destroyed section of wire fence. The price for rehabilitation of 1m length of iron wire fence on wooden pale is estimated as GEL5. The total compensation cost is GEL25.

C. Cost of Rehabilitation Allowances for Land Registration

41. Twenty-five (25) land owners will receive rehabilitation allowances for registration of 27 land plots in NAPR equal to GEL1,377.

D. Cost of Rehabilitation Allowances for Vulnerable AP

42. There is only one vulnerable AH. Based on the policy for this sub-project the vulnerable household will receive allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum subsistence income (GEL290 x 3 = GEL870).

E. Summary Costs

43. The aggregated summary of costs is provided in **Table 7** below.

Table 7: Aggregated Costs

Crops Compensation (3 year yield of hay)	Assets Compensation	Rehabilitation allowances	Vulnerable AH Allowances	Total
GEL 5,716.65	GEL25	GEL1,377	GEL870	GEL 7,988.65

IX. MONITORING

A. Internal Monitoring

44. Internal monitoring of RP implementation will be carried out by UWSCG.

B. Independent Monitoring

45. The IMA will be an Independent Consultant or NGO hired by UWSCG or the Supervision Consultant for two weeks during and after the completion of SRP implementation. The IMA will check whether SRP implementation complies with the RP and ADB SPS 2009. The IMA will review implementation and internal monitoring documents and will interview all affected households and Grievance Redress Commission. At the end of its activities the IMA will prepare a SRP Implementation Compliance Report inclusive of the following:

- (i) Assessment based on a review of the compensation tallies and interviews with the APs that all AH have been compensated as specified in the RP;
- (ii) Review and analysis of all complaint cases and of their resolution;
- (iii) An assessment of the satisfaction of the APs through a 25% survey; and
- (iv) A recommendation on whether start the civil works or not.

46. The Compliance Report should be submitted to ADB within two weeks after commencement of assignment by the IMA.

Annex 1: Affected Households - Village Kvemo Mulakhi, Mestia Rayon

Number/ index of Affected Household	Name of head of affected household	Household composition	Ownership status	Plot number	Number of affected land plots	Total affected area	type of land plots	Cropping pattern	Possession of assets	Compensation for losses of crops (3 year yield of hay)	Compensation of assets	Rehabilitation allowances (51 Gel)	Total Payments (Compensation + Allowances)
H1	Valodia Tsipiani	4 women, 2 men, 2 children	Legalizable owner	#L2, L7	2	1950 sqm	Agricultural Land	Hay	Fence Iron wire on wooden pale	542.58Gel	For 5m length fence rehabilitation- 25 Gel	102 Gel (for 2 land plots)	669,58 Gel
H2	Deveti and Sosiko Daduani	5 women, 3 men	Legalizable owner	#L3	1	950 sqm	Agricultural Land	Hay	No	264.34 Gel	0	51 Gel	315,33 Gel
H3	Khvicha Kurdiani	2 women, 1 man.	Legalizable owner	1 owned L4 and 1 leased L5	1 owned L4 and 1 leased L5	295 sqm. L4 owned 1150 sqm. L5 leased 1445sq.m in total	Agricultural Land	Hay	No	402.07 Gel	0	51 Gel	453,07 Gel
H4	Emzar Gabliani, Valeri Gabliani	Emzar Gabliani - 3 women, 3 men. Valeri Gabliani - 4 women, 3 men.	Legalizable owner Rented to H3	#L5	1	1150 sqm (calculated in H3)	Agricultural Land	Hay	No	compensation is received by leaseholder K. Kurdiani (H3)	0	51 Gel	51Gel
H5	Gervasi Mchedliani		Legalizable owner	L6 - owned L14 - leased	1 owned 1 leased	560 sqm L6 (owned) 750sq.m L14 (leased) 1310 sq.m in total	Agricultural Land	Hay	No	364,50 Gel	0	51 Gel Allowance for vulnerable AHs GEL870	1285,5 Gel
H6	Gia Kurdiani	3 women, 4 men, 6 children.	Legalizable owner	#L8	1	935 sqm	Agricultural Land	Hay	No	260.16Gel	0	51 Gel	311,16 Gel
H7	Rostom (Iuri) Gabliani	4 women, 3 men, 1 child.	Legalizable owner	#L9, L12	2	1570 sqm	Agricultural Land	Hay	No	436,85 Gel	0	102 Gel (for 2 land plots)	538.85 Gel

Number/ index of Affected Household	Name of head of affected household	Household composition	Ownersh p status	Plot number	Number of affected land plots	Total affected area	type of land plots	Cropping pattern	Possession of assets	Compensation for losses of crops (3 year yield of hay)	Compensation of assets	Rehabilitation allowances (51 Gel)	Total Payments (Compensation + Allowances)
H8	Levan Kurdiani	1 women, 4 men, 3 children.	Legalizable owner	#L10	1	1245 sqm	Agricultural Land	Hay	No	346.42Gel	0	51 Gel	397,42Gel
H9	Valeri Gabliani	1 women, 4 men, 3 children	Legalizable owner	#L11	1	395 sqm	Agricultural Land	Hay	No	109.90Gel	0	51 Gel	160,9Gel
H10	Vasil Gabliani	6 women, 2 men.	Legalizable owner	#L13	1	840 sqm	Agricultural Land	Hay	No	233,73Gel	0	51 Gel	284.73Gel
H11	Abram Margiani	2 women, 2 men.	Legalizable owner Rented to H5	#L14	1	750 sqm (calculated in H5)	Agricultural Land	Hay	No	compensation is received by leaseholder Gervasi Mchedlianii (H5)	0	51 Gel	51Gel

Annex 2: Affected Households - Mestia

Number/ index of Affected Household	Name of head of affected household	Household composition	Ownership status	Plot number	Number of affected land plots	Total affected area	type of land plots	Cropping pattern	Possession of assets	Compensation for losses of crops (3 year yield of hay)	Compensation of assets	Rehabilitation allowances (51 Gel)	Total Payments (Compensation + Allowances)
H12	Valeri (Leo) Japaridze	2 women, 2 men.	Legalizable owner	L15	1	195 sqm.	Agricultural Land	Hay	No	54,25 Gel	0	51 Gel	105,25 Gel
H13	Dadashi Japaridze	4 women, 1 man.	Legalizable owner	L16	1	410sqm.	Agricultural Land	Hay	No	114,08 Gel	0	51 Gel	165.08Gel
H14	Dimitri Japaridze	3 women, 1 man, 1 child.	Legalizable owner	L17	1	570 sqm.	Agricultural Land	Hay	No	158,60 Gel	0	51 Gel	209,6Gel
H15	Jemali Japaridze	2 women, 2 men.	Legalizable owner	L18	1	495 sqm	Agricultural Land	Hay	No	137,73 Gel	0	51 Gel	188,73Gel
H16	Revaz Japaridze	3 women, 3 men, 2 children.	Legalizable owner	L19	1	420 sqm.	Agricultural Land	Hay	No	116,86Gel	0	51 Gel	167,86Gel
H17	Chiko Japaridze	4 men, 2 children	Legalizable owner	L20	1	480 sqm	Agricultural Land	Hay	No	133,56 Gel	0	51 Gel	184.56Gel
H18	Datiko Japaridze	1 men, 5 Women.	Legalizable owner	L21	1	650 sqm	Agricultural Land	Hay	No	180,86 Gel	0	51 Gel	231,86Gel
H19	Nino Japaridze	2 men, 2 Women.	Legalizable owner	L22	1	875 sqm	Agricultural Land	Hay	No	243,46 Gel	0	51 Gel	294.46Gel
H20	David Paliani	3 men, 2 Women.	Legalizable owner	L23	1	1200 sqm	Agricultural Land	Hay	No	333,9 Gel	0	51 Gel	384,94Gel
H21	Edvard and Mziuri Japaridze	3 men, 2 Women	Legalizable owner	L24	1	1425 sqm.	Agricultural Land	Hay	No	396,50 Gel	0	51 Gel	447.5Gel
H22	Vitali Japaridze	2 men, 3 Women.	Legalizable owner	L25	1	1040 sqm	Agricultural Land	Hay	No	289,38 Gel	0	51 Gel	340.38Gel
H23	Lasha and Zaza Japaridze	2 men, 2 women,	Legalizable owner	L26	1	535 sqm.	Agricultural Land	Hay	No	148,86 Gel	0	51 Gel	199,86Gel

Number/ index of Affected Household	Name of head of affected household	Household composition	Ownership status	Plot number	Number of affected land plots	Total affected area	type of land plots	Cropping pattern	Possession of assets	Compensation for losses of crops (3 year yield of hay)	Compensation of assets	Rehabilitation allowances (51 Gel)	Total Payments (Compensation + Allowances)
		2 children.											
H24	Levan Japaridze	2 men, 2 women, 2 children.	Legalizable owner	L27	1	615 sqm	Agricultural Land	Hay	No	171,12 Gel	0	51 Gel	222,12Gel
H25	Soso Khvibiani	3 men, 1 woman.	Legalizable owner	L28	1	995 sqm.	Agricultural Land	Hay	No	276,85 Gel	0	51 Gel	327,85Gel