

Final Compliance Report on Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

Loan 2879/2880(SF)-GEO
October 2012

GEO: Sustainable Urban Transport Investment Program, Tranche 2 (Construction of the Mtskheta Bridge Over River Aragvi in Mtskheta Municipality)

Prepared by Levan Bitsadze, Independent Monitoring Consultant for the Asian Development Bank.

Final Compliance Report

On

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

**Construction of the Mtskheta Bridge
Over River Aragvi in Mtskheta Municipality**

Prepared by

The Independent Monitoring Consultant – Levan Bitsadze

(ADB LOAN NO. 2879/2880(SF) GEO)

October 2012

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Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Project Affected Person
AH	Project Affected Household
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DMS	Detailed measurement survey
EMC	External Monitoring Consultant
GEL	Georgian Lari
GOG	Government of Georgia
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
IA	Implementing Agency
LARMC	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Monitoring Consultant
Km	Kilometer
LAR	Land acquisition and resettlement
LARC	Land acquisition and resettlement commission
LARF	Land acquisition and resettlement framework
LARP	Land acquisition and resettlement plan
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LFCR	LARP Final Compliance Report
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFF	Multi-tranche Financing Facility
MOF	Ministry of Finance of Georgia
MRDI	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure
NAPR	National Agency of Public Registry
PA	Project affected
PPTA	Project Preparation Technical Assistance
RD	Roads Department of Georgia
RDMRDI	Roads Department of the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure of Georgia
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RD	Roads Department
RDRD	Road Development and Resettlement Division
ROW	Right of Way
RU	Resettlement Unit
SES	Socio-economic survey
SPS	Safeguard policy statement

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. LARP is prepared by Municipal Development Fund of Georgia, based on detailed design and the requirements of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), to plan and implement LAR for the Construction of the Mtskheta Bridge over river Aragvi in Mtskheta municipality.
2. According to the LARP the entire impact for the project entail the acquisition of 22,269 sq.m. of land from 15 plots (including state and municipal land parcels). There is no building impacts or business affected by the project. The number Affected Households (AH) is 7. Given this impact magnitude the project is classified as “B” for resettlement.
3. As a result of undertaken monitoring it has been revealed that the LARP for the Construction of the Mtskheta Bridge is implemented completely. The comparative information about implementation assessment is presented in table A.

Table A. Summery implementation assessment for LARP

Impacts type	LARP Tallies				Compensation Implementation Tallies				Difference				Explanation of differences and needed actions
	Quantity	Dim.	Comp. Amount GEL	AHs No (without double counting)	Quantity	Dimensions	Comp. Amount GEL	AHs No (without double counting)	Quantity	Dim.	Comp. Amount GEL	AHs No (without double counting)	
A. Land Impacts by tenure status	Plots No.	sqm	GEL	no.	Plots No.	sqm	GEL	no	Plots No.	sqm	GEL	no	
Private titled	7	7,249	260,964	7	6	7,244	260,796	6	1	5	168	1	One land plot was affected minimally by the project (only 5 sq.m. covered by the corridor). The owner asked if it was possible to avoid the impact on the land. The issue has been reviewed and corridor corrected so that the land plot is out of project affection and impact. Also as a result of registration correction of final measurement data areas corrected insignificantly (less than 0.5 sq.m.), and total compensation increased by 12 GEL.
Public Not Used	8	15,020	0	0	8	15,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total A	15	22,269	260,964	7	14	22,264	260,796	6	1	5	168	1	
B. Land Impacts (by use Category)	Plots No.	Sqm			Plots No.	Sqm			Plots No.	Sqm			
Agricultural (not used)	7	7,249	260,964	7	6	7,244	260,796	6	1	5	168	1	
Public Not Used	8	15,020	0	0	8	15,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total B	15	22,269	260,964	7	14	22,264	260,796	6	1	5	168	1	
C. AH No				No.				No.				No.	
Total AH No.				7				6				1	
Severely affected AH			3,756	4			3,756	4			0	0	
Compensation for Registration Fee			0	0			204	2			-204	2	In two cases AHs has been paid additional compensation for land registration fee
Total amount of APs				35				30				5	
Total C			3,756				3,960				0		
TOTAL for the project			264,720				264,756				-36		Due to abovementioned changes the total amount of paid compensation has increased by 36 GEL.

4. In the process of LARP implementation 6 land plots are purchased out of overall 7 private land plots. Property sales and compensation agreements are fully processed and compensation finalized. No agreements have been signed with Kldiashvili Lasha owner of land plot #7. Only 5 sq.m. has been covered by the buffer. According the owners demand the issue has been reviewed in details and the borders of the buffer has been insignificantly changed so now the mentioned plot is not affected by the project.
In several cases the affected areas has been slightly changed (less than 1 sq.m.), due to precise registration and final measurement data. Detailed information regarding mentioned cases is given in a table B.

5. LARP for the Construction of the Mtskheta Bridge over river Aragvi in Mtskheta municipality can be considered as accomplished and finalized.
No expropriation procedures are needed for the project.

Table B - Detailed information regarding LARP implementation, considering changes under final measurement data.

No of AH	AH name	Num of the land plot	Ownership status	Land plot use	Explanation of change	Difference of compensation amounts, considering changes, GEL	Total area of land to be compensated (Including Residual Unviable Plots)	1 sq.m. land price (GEL)	Total Compensation for Land (GEL)	Sever affect compensation GEL	Compensation for registration fee	Total compensation for AH (GEL)
1	2	3	4	5	6	17	8	9	10	23	15	16
1	Siradze Irakli	1	Private	Agricultural	As a result of precise registration the affected area increased insignificantly (0.08 sq.m.), so the compensation increased by 3 GEL	3	1500	36	54003	939	0	54942
2	Pirtskalava Giorgi	2	Private	Agricultural	As a result of precise registration the affected area increased insignificantly (0.02 sq.m.), so the compensation increased by 3 GEL	1	1500	36	54001	939	0	54940
3	Djurakidze Akaki	3	Private	Agricultural	As a result of precise registration the affected area increased insignificantly (0.08 sq.m.), so the compensation increased by 3 GEL	3	1500	36	54003	939	0	54942
4	Sikharulidze Marina	4	Private	Agricultural	As a result of precise registration the affected area got smaller insignificantly (0.7 sq.m.), so the compensation decrease by 28 GEL. Also 102 GEL added as a compensation of registration fee.	74	92	36	3320	0	102	3422
5	Kakhuashvili Davit, Kakhuashvili Marika, Kakhuashvili Nodari	5	Private	Agricultural	As a result of precise registration the affected area increased insignificantly (0.4 sq.m.), so the compensation increased by 15 GEL	15	2600	36	93615	939	0	94554
6	Gigineishvili Avtandili	6	Private	Agricultural	As a result of precise registration the affected area increased insignificantly (0.5 sq.m.), so the compensation increased by 18 GEL. Also 102 GEL added as a compensation of registration fee.	120	51	36	1854	0	102	1956
7	Kldiashvili Lasha	7	Private	Agricultural	The affection on the land plot was minimal. As a result of land plot registration with a precise coordinates and correction of construction buffer, the land plot is not affected by the project anymore.	-180	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUM						36	7243		260796	3756	204	264756

I. INTRODUCTION

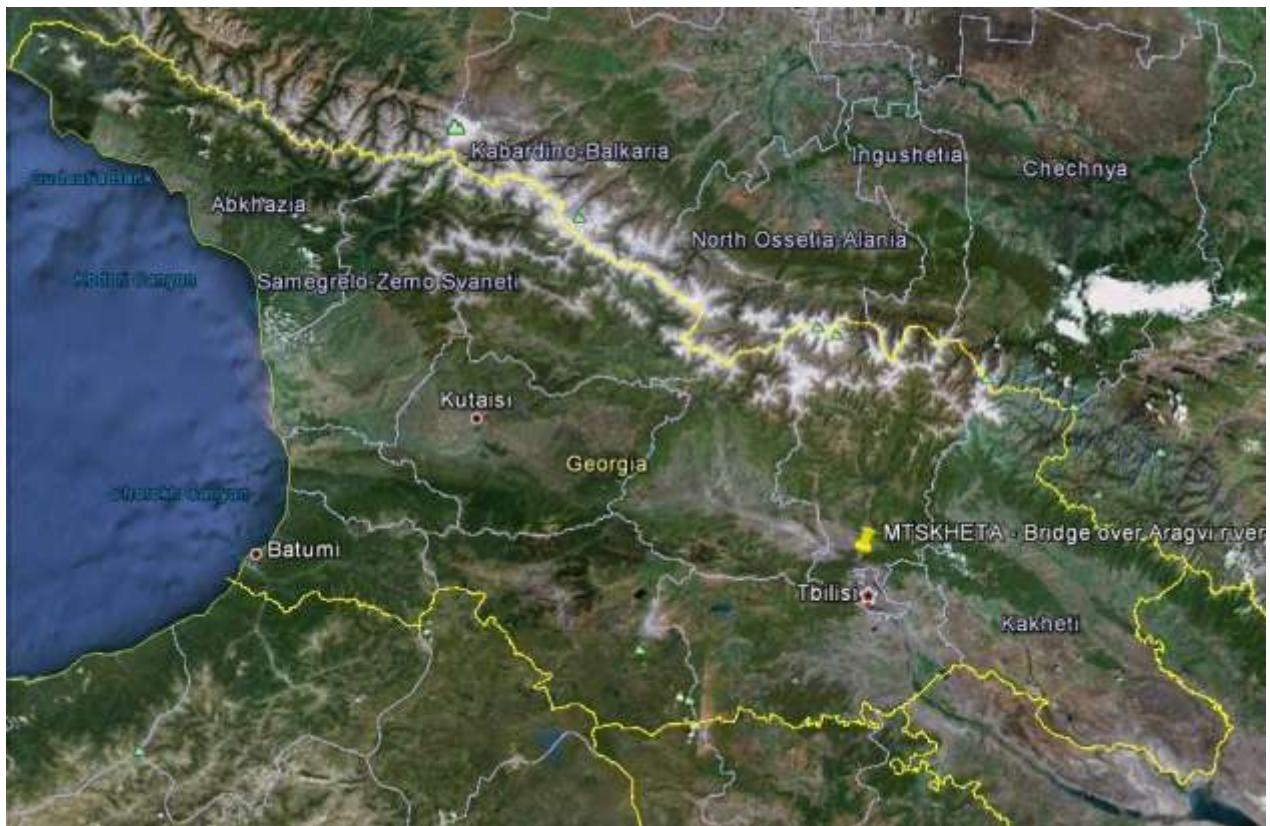
1.1. General Information

6. The Final Compliance Report refers to the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan of the Construction of the Mtskheta Bridge over river Aragvi in Mtskheta municipality.
7. The Project is included in the Sustainable Urban Transport Investment Program (Tranche 2), ADB loan number 2879/2880(SF) GEO. With MDF as the Implementing Agency (IA) and Independent Monitoring Specialist – Levan Bitsadze as External Monitoring Consultant (EMC).
8. As a result of monitoring process the EMC revealed that land acquisition and resettlement procedures are accomplished according the LARP.
In several cases the affected area of land plots under project buffer has been corrected based on final detailed measurement data. The figures have been changed after affected land plots have been registered in public registry according to final measurement data.

1.2. Description of the project

1.2.1. Project Location

9. Mtskheta is linked to Tbilisi by a small road with frequent sharp bends and small radii. The road is not safe and there are frequent accidents the road crosses the river Mtkvari using a steel reinforced concrete bridge, old and ending its life-span. As increased traffic flow is expected, Government requested to construct a new bridge across the river Aragvi which will provide direct access to the Eats – West highway and avoid crossing the old town.



10. The Construction of the Mtskheta Bridge over river Aragvi in Mtskheta municipality considers construction of a new 150 meter long bridge over Aragvi river and road junction on the left bank of the river. Project is located in the eastern Georgia, Mtskheta-Tianeti region, near Mtskheta city.



1.2.2. Types of affected land parcels

11. According Georgia's legislation and ADB requirements compensation for loss of land and property was considered and determined. Privately owned/used project affected land parcels has been divided into two types according to status of ownership registration:
 - Type 1: Private/public land that was considered as compensable because was titled or legalizable according to the law.
 - Type 2: Land that was not compensable because not regularly used or used extemporaneously by individuals.

1.2.3. About the External Monitoring

12. The executed external monitoring activities for the abovementioned Project and prepared report is based on (i) the procedures and guidelines of ADB as set out in Handbook on Resettlement (Manila, 1998); (ii) relevant laws, policies, and regulations in Georgia; (iii) ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009, on Involuntary Resettlement and pertinent local laws; and (iv) the general principle that Affected Persons' (AP).
13. This Final Compliance Report provides detailed description of monitoring process and evaluation of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan implementation, as well as comparison analyses of the results of land acquisition and delivery of compensations and the entitlements stipulated under the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan and Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (LARF) approved by the GOG and ADB.
14. The EMS has executed assessments as follows:
 - Assessment of the way compensation was carried out in relation of the stipulations of the LARP and the LARF;
 - Evaluate and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultative process;
 - Identification of strengths and weaknesses of the resettlement implementation objectives and approaches;
 - Evaluation of the effectiveness and thoroughness of the legalization process;
 - Review of complaint and their solution;
 - Evaluate and assess the adequacy of compensation and the livelihood opportunities given to the APs;
 - Estimation of the rehabilitation program for severely affected AHs;
 - Assessment of the satisfaction of the AHs;
 - Preparation of recommendations and lessons to be learned to be applied for the next projects;
 - General assessment of LARP implementation and recommendations to ADB regarding the provision of no objection letter to start the civil works.
15. The Final Compliance Report on land acquisition and resettlement for the Construction of the Mtskheta Bridge over river Aragvi in Mtskheta municipality is presented to the Municipal Development Fund of Georgia and submitted to ADB for review.

1.3. Monitoring and Compliance Report

1.3.1. Request for Compliance Report

16. Requester – The Municipal Development Fund of Georgia was tasked to engage an independent consultant, acceptable to ADB and the Government of Georgia, to conduct monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement process and impacts.

17. Request – For the LARP that involves land acquisition/resettlement for Construction of the Mtskheta Bridge over river Aragvi in Mtskheta municipality, the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Monitoring Consultant (LARMC) was recruited and requested to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the LARPs and engage in the following tasks:

- Monitor the progress of the land acquisition and resettlement activities;
- Review of action taken by the MDF to compensate the AHs with particular attention to the way this action fits the stipulation of the LARP;
- Review compensation tallies;
- Verify whether the compensation is provided thoroughly to all AHs;
- Assess the satisfaction of the APs with the information campaign and with the compensation/rehabilitation package offered to them;
- Review complaints & grievances case;
- Carry out an AH satisfaction survey with a 20% sample of the AHs;
- Submit the Final Compliance Report.

1.3.2. Conduct of Monitoring and Preparation of the Compliance Report

18. The LARMC was expected to undertake monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement process and impacts of the LARP and present the Final Compliance Report. The LARMC during the monitoring process revealed that land acquisition and resettlement process is implemented, sales and compensation agreements are fully processed and cash compensation finalized in regard with 6 affected land owner/user households.

19. Following actions has been taken by Land Acquisition and Resettlement Monitoring Consultant (LARMC), according to the given methodology of assessment:

- The LARMC studied the LARP, carefully reviewed the activities implemented by Municipal Development Fund of Georgia during land acquisition and resettlement process and the level of compliance with the stipulations under the ADB Handbook on Resettlement (Manila 1998) and ADB SPS (2009).
- The LARMC reviewed the status of ownership title of privately owned project affected land parcels and the validity of sales transaction registration at the National Agency of Public Registry.
- Aiming to determine the satisfaction level of AHs the LARMC met with the local population and affected persons and families and interviewed more than 20% of the AHs.
- The LARMC examined the accuracy of lost assets inventory and the level of fairness of calculation of compensation package; reviewed the activities conducted by the resettlement Municipal Development Fund of Georgia in the process of issuance of compensations to the AHs with reference to adherence to the terms and conditions determined under the LARP.
- No notifications from AHs were received, during LARP implementation, neither during LARMC monitoring process.

II. FINDINGS ON COMPENSATION DATA

20. LARMC reviewed and assessed the process of compensation and land acquisition. On the base of executed monitoring and assessment detailed information has been prepared regarding LARP implementation. The quantitative compensation compliance is presented in following paragraphs and tables.
21. In two cases AHs have been paid additional compensation (102 GEL), as AHs had to spend their own money to pay land parcel registration fees. This was necessary when the affected land plot was to be divided into two parts and the divided parts registered in public registry (separately part that is under project buffer and part that is left in private owner's property). The mentioned registration was necessary to sign contracts with the AHs regarding land purchase (no registration was needed if the parcel is purchased completely). According to the Georgian legislation for registration of every divided land plot AHs had to pay 51 GEL. The mentioned amounts have been also compensated to AHs. 2 AHs received 204 GEL under.
22. Implementation of LARP for the Construction of the Mtskheta Bridge is finalized. Property sales and compensation agreements are fully processed and compensation finalized regarding 6 private land plots out of total 7 land plots determined in LARP. One land plot was affected minimally by the project (only 5 sq.m. covered by the corridor). The owner asked if it was possible to avoid the impact on the land. The issue has been reviewed and corridor corrected so that the land plot is out of project affection and impact. Considering the above mentioned only 6 private land plots are affected by the project and all of the AHs are fully compensated.

Table 2.1. Summery implementation assessment for LARP

Impacts type	LARP Tallies				Compensation Implementation Tallies				Difference				Explanation of differences and needed actions
	Quantity	Dim.	Comp. Amount GEL	AHs No (without double counting)	Quantity	Dimensions	Comp. Amount GEL	AHs No (without double counting)	Quantity	Dim.	Comp. Amount GEL	AHs No (without double counting)	
A. Land Impacts by tenure status	Plots No.	sqm	GEL	no.	Plots No.	sqm	GEL	no	Plots No.	sqm	GEL	no	
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Public Not Used	8	15,020	0	0	8	15,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total A	15	22,269	260,964	7	14	22,264	260,796	6	1	5	168	1	
B. Land Impacts (by use Category)	Plots No.	Sqm			Plots No.	Sqm			Plots No.	Sqm			
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G. AH No				No.				No.				No.	
Total AH No.				7				6				1	
Severely affected AH			3,756	4			3,756	4			0	0	
Compensation for Registration Fee			0	0			204	2			-204	2	In two cases AHs has been paid additional compensation for land registration fee
Total amount of APs				35				30				5	
Total G			3,756				3,960				0		
TOTAL for the project			264,720				264,756				-36		Due to abovementioned changes the total amount of paid compensation has increased by 36 GEL

III. LAR MONITORING CONSULTANT FINDINGS AND ASSESSMENTS

3.1. Assessment of the LARP implementation

23. Land acquisition has been carried out based on Eminent domain principles and enfold in two phases: a) signing of agreements with AHs and (if agreement fails) b) expropriation. Expropriation has been avoided throughout all implementation process. LARP has been implemented in compliance with compensation policy and LAR Framework (LARF) agreed between ADB and Government.

Table 3.1. Compensation Matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of APs	Compensation Entitlements
Land			
Permanent loss of agricultural land	AH losing agricultural land regardless of impact severity	Owner with full registration	The option used for the Program is cash compensation. In case if residual plots became unusable the project acquired it in full if AP desired so.
		Legalizable Owner	All legalizable AH have been legalized and provided with cash compensation at full replacement cost.
		Informal Settlers/ AHs with no registration/valid documentation	No such case has been adopted by project
Non-Agricultural Land	AH losing commercial/residential land	Owner/user	No such case has been adopted by project
Buildings and Structures			
Residential and non residential structures/assets		All AHs regardless of legal ownership/ registration status	No such case has been adopted by project
Loss Of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources			
Loss of common property resources	Community/Public Assets	Community/Government	No such case has been adopted.
Loss of Income and Livelihood			
Crops	Standing crops affected	All AHs regardless of legal status	No crops are affected by the project.
Trees	Trees affected	All AFs regardless of legal status	No trees are affected by the project.
Business/Employment	Business/employment loss	All AHs regardless of legal status	No business or employment is affected by the project.
Allowances			
Severe Impacts	>10% income loss	All severely affected AHs including informal settlers	Severe impact AHs received 1 additional compensation for 3 months of minimum subsistence income.
Relocation/Shifting	Transport/transition costs	All AHs to be relocated	No such case has been adopted by project
Vulnerable People Allowances		AHs below poverty line, headed by Women, disabled or elderly	No such case has been adopted by project
Temporary Loss			
Temporary impact during construction		All AHs	No such case has been adopted by project
Unforeseen resettlement impacts, if any			MDF and the construction contractor will address and mitigate/compensate unforeseen resettlement impact during project

24. Based on survey and interview of AHs, the overall response reflected rather positive attitude of AHs towards the Project.

- All stated that they were content with the amount of compensation and considered that the approach was reasonable and fair;
- All AHs stated that they were informed in details about the Project, the survey, evaluation principles and compensation procedures;
- AHs in addition mentioned Public Meeting as the source of information about the project.

All interviewed AHs stated that they were informed about their rights and compensation entitlements and voluntarily signed Sales and/or Compensation Agreements.

25. The LARMC revealed that there were no complaints submitted to the Municipal Development Fund of Georgia or LAR Team. This fact to some extent has proved the positive satisfactory level of AHs in respect with the amounts of cash compensation, professional skills and work ethics of IU and LAR Team involved in LARP implementation procedures.

26. The Implementing Agency and LAR Team provided the AHs with new survey cadastral maps carrying all necessary data for free. The AHs applied to the Public Register and undertook necessary steps required for valid registration of all unregistered land parcels. Besides, in case of partial land take, some land parcels required to be sub-divided and registered as separate units at the NAPR. The Law determines fixed rate (51 GEL) per one act of registration. All AHs who divided land parcels were fully reimbursed for paid registration fees.

27. Based on all abovementioned, it can be stated that all policy and LARF requirements have been complied during implementation procedures and the LARPs and the policy were properly implemented.

IV. ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC SATISFACTION

4.1. Public Meetings and Raising Public Awareness

28. While reviewing the documents related to LARP implementation procedures, the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Monitoring Consultant (LARMC) took into close consideration the cut-off-date. No encroachers were revealed during the monitoring process.

The fact that not a single case of encroaching was revealed during the monitoring process demonstrates that local population was well-informed about the APs rights and responsibilities, as well as the cut-off-date limitations.

29. As a result of in-field interviews, the LARMC revealed that the representatives of local community, government bodies, local population and specifically APs were provided with consultations, public meetings, formal and informal discussions as considered appropriate under the LARPs.

During monitoring the LARMC revealed that people were consulted through individual contact during the census, survey under the feasibility study for identification of AP persons and inventory of project affected assets. During the LARP preparation on detail design stage, all likely affected persons were consulted through community level meetings, individual contacts at the time of census, socioeconomic survey and detail measurement survey.

The APs were informed and encouraged to attend Public Disclosure meeting. Besides, all important and necessary information was provided to APs on the goals and objectives of the Project and about the eligibility to fair compensation for losses incurred as a result of Project impacts.

4.2. The results of social survey

30. The LARMC conducted a Social survey in the period from 1st September till 1st of October, 2012. The APs were randomly selected. Based on the previous experience the LARMC had ready specifically designed questionnaires.

4 AHs affected by construction of Mtskheta bridge project under LARP were interviewed according the questionnaire. The interviewed part of AHs equals 57% of the entire LARP AHs number.

31. Based on answers received to the questions provided in the questionnaire, the overall response reflected rather positive attitude of AHs towards the Project results.

In particular, among the all interviewed AHs:

- ✓ All stated that they were content with the amount of compensation and considered that the approach was reasonable and fair;
- ✓ All AHs stated that they were informed in details about the Project, the survey, evaluation principles and compensation procedures;
- ✓ AHs in addition mentioned Public Meeting as the source of information about the project.

All interviewed AHs stated that they were informed about their rights and compensation entitlements and voluntarily signed Sales and/or Compensation Agreements.

32. The AHs are satisfied with the provided cash compensation and consider the measures undertaken by Municipal Development Fund of Georgia fair and reasonable. In general population carries rather positive approach to the Construction of Mtskheta bridge project and foresees future perspectives of the development of the city.

4.3. Gender and Resettlement Impacts

33. The gender analysis was conducted during the LARP development process and was revealed that among 6 AHs there are only 2 AH is female. The LARMC during monitoring process interviewed one female AH.
The LARP consider positive impact on gender and the civil works contracts to include provisions to encourage employment of women during implementation.

4.4. Complaints & Grievance Redress Mechanism

34. The LARMC revealed that there were no complaints submitted to the Municipal Development Fund of Georgia or LAR Team. This fact to some extent has proved the positive satisfactory level of AHs in respect with the amounts of cash compensation, professional skills and work ethics of IU and LAR Team involved in LARP implementation procedures.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

35. Under the Construction of Mtskheta bridge project, during conducting evaluation and monitoring of the progress of LARP by the LARMC, a number of minor problems and shortcomings were revealed. This gave the Implementation Agency and the LARMC some clear lessons which should be taken into consideration in the process of preparation, implementation and monitoring of future LARPs.

36. Considering the fact that in some cases it appears that project buffer can be slightly changed to avoid affection of some land plots or immovable property, the construction corridor should be optimized to put less impact on private property. The process of implementation is better organized if the insignificant impact on private lands is avoided.

In respect of LARP implementation the buffer has been slightly changed to avoid impact on one land parcel (only 5 sq.m. had been covered by the buffer). The mentioned correction satisfied the demand of land owner also made easier the LARP implementation.

For the future LARP preparation it would be helpful to consider such cases and optimize the project buffer to have less impact of private property in the process of project design and LARP preparation.

37. To refer for the future LARP monitoring procedures, it would be much effective and better organized, if monitoring of LARP implementation starts on early stages of implementation (almost from the beginning).

The abovementioned will be helpful for both Implementation Agency and Monitoring Specialist; they will be able to exchange information, identify weaknesses and determine problems earlier and find more effective solutions easier.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

38. The successful accomplishment of the implementation of LARP by Municipal Development Fund of Georgia for the Construction of Mtskheta Bridge over River Aragvi in Mtskheta Municipality is obvious. Through the analyses of the results revealed minor discrepancies during implementation process. The problem issues have been discussed by Municipal Development Fund of Georgia and corrected in favor of the AHs.
39. Land acquisition and resettlement within the scope of LARP implementation process was undertaken in compliance with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and guidelines on involuntary resettlement (Manila 1998) and pursuant to the active legislation of Georgia.
40. The hereby Final Compliance Report (LFCR) provides detailed descriptions of the monitoring results of land acquisition and resettlement implemented for the Construction of Mtskheta Bridge project and assessment of the level of compliance of the LARP implementation procedures with the stipulations determined in the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (LARF) and LARPs.
- Land acquisition and resettlement progress is presented in the summary table 6.1.

Table 6.1. – Summary implementation progress assessment for LARP

LARP	LARP Tallies		Compensation Implementation Tallies		Difference	
	GEL	AHs	GEL	AHs	GEL	AHs
LARP (Without AH double counting)	264,720	7	264,756	6	-36	1

41. Based on the findings of the desk and field studies undertaken by Land Acquisition and Resettlement Monitoring Consultant (LARMC) during LARP implementation process has been verified that the LARPs has been implemented in accordance with the stipulations of the LARF and LARPs and in adherence of the SPS and ADB guidelines stipulated in the Handbook on Resettlement (Manila 1998).
42. Regarding the implementation of the Construction of Mtskheta bridge project LARP, considering the following circumstances: (i) The Status of up to-date accomplishments of LARP implementation; (ii) The great social and economic importance of the planned project for Georgia’s socio-economic development; (iii) The accomplishment of land acquisition and compensation procedures.

The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Monitoring Consultant (LARMC) gives recommendation for adoption of LARP implementation, thus commencement of civil works for the Construction of Mtskheta Bridge may be exercised.

ANNEX - A

List of AH and relative losses (considering final measurement data)

No of AH	AH name	Num of the land plot	Ownership status	Land plot use	Explanation of change	Difference of compensation amounts, considering changes, GEL	Total area of land to be compensated (Including Residual Unviable Plots)	1 sq.m. land price (GEL)	Total Compensation for Land (GEL)	Sever affect compensation GEL	Compensation for registration fee	Total compensation for AH (GEL)
1	2	3	4	5	6	17	8	9	10	23	15	16
1	Siradze Irakli	1	Private	Agrecultural	As a result of precise registration the affected area increased insignificantly (0.08 sq.m.), so the compensation increased by 3 GEL	3	1500	36	54003	939		54942
2	Pirtskalava Giorgi	2	Private	Agrecultural	As a result of precise registration the affected area increased insignificantly (0.02 sq.m.), so the compensation increased by 3 GEL	1	1500	36	54001	939		54940
3	Djurakidze Akaki	3	Private	Agrecultural	As a result of precise registration the affected area increased insignificantly (0.08 sq.m.), so the compensation increased by 3 GEL	3	1500	36	54003	939		54942
4	Sikharulidze Marina	4	Private	Agrecultural	As a result of precise registration the affected area got smaller insignificantly (0.7 sq.m.), so the compensation decrease by 28 GEL. Also 102 GEL added as a compensation of registration fee.	74	92	36	3320		102	3422
5	Kakhuashvili Davit, Kakhuashvili Marika, Kakhuashvili Nodari	5	Private	Agrecultural	As a result of precise registration the affected area increased insignificantly (0.4 sq.m.), so the compensation increased by 15 GEL	15	2600	36	93615	939		94554
6	Gigineishvili Avtandili	6	Private	Agrecultural	As a result of precise registration the affected area increased insignificantly (0.5 sq.m.), so the compensation increased by 18 GEL. Also 102 GEL added as a compensation of registration fee.	120	51	36	1854		102	1956
7	Kldiashvili Lasha	7	Private	Agrecultural	The affection on the land plot was minimal. As a result of land plot registration with a precise coordinates and correction of construction buffer, the land plot is not affected by the project anymore.	-180	0	36	0			0
SUM						36	7243		260796	3756	204	264756