Environmental Monitoring Report

Project Number: 52339-001

Reporting period: January – June 2025

9 Semi-annual Report

July 2025

Georgia: Modern Skills for Better Jobs Sector Development Program – Subprogram 1

(Financed by the Asian Development Bank)

Prepared by Project Implementation Unit of the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of Georgia for Asian Development Bank

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 30 June, 2025)

Currency unit	–	Lari (GEL)
GEL1.00	=	$ 0.37
$1.00	=	GEL 2.72

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CC	Construction Contractor
CH	Cultural Heritage
CSC	Construction supervision company
DDR	Due Diligence Report (Social Safeguards)
dB	decibels
EA	Executing Agency
EM	Environmental monitoring
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMR	Environmental Management Report
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
GDP	Gross domestic product
GRM	Grievance redress mechanism
GRCE	Grievance Redress Committee
H&S	Health and Safety
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
HSMP	Health and Safety Management Plan
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IA	Implementing agency
IEE	Initial environmental examination
LISO	Loan implementation Safeguards Officer

MEPA	Ministry of Environment protection and Agriculture
MESD	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development
MOES	Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia
NVMP	Noise and Vibration Management Plan
O&M	Operation and maintenance
OPF	Operators of project facilities
PIU	Project implementation unit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RP	Resettlement plan
SAEMR	Semi Annual Environmental Monitoring Report
SDDR	Supplementary Initial Environmental Examination
SIEE	Supplementary Initial Environmental Examination
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement (of ADB)
SSEMP	Site Specific Environmental Management Plan
TA	Technical Assistance
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
VET	Vocational Education and Training
WMP	Waste Management Plan

SUMMARY PROJECT INFORMATION

GENERAL INFORMATION	
Project title:	Modern Skills for Better Jobs Sector Development Program – Subprogram 1
Date of project effectiveness:	March 3, 2021
Implementing agency:	Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia
PIU	Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia
PIU Environment Officer (name, email):	Rusudan Gholijashvili rgholijashvili@mes.gov.ge
Loan implementation consultant / firm:	Asian Development Bank
LISO:	Nino Nadashvili, Georgia Resident Mission Asian Development Bank
Construction supervision company(ies):	JV of Scientific, Project-Technological Enterprise Industria LLC (Georgia, lead member) and ILF Consulting Engineers Austria GmbH (Austria)
Contractor(s):	Ltd Hydromsheni Ltd Oval Ltd New Construction Ltd Kaizen Construction Georgia Ltd Georgian Construction Company
ADB web link to EMP:	https://www.adb.org/projects/52339-001/main#tabs-0-2
Domestic web link to project safeguards documentation	https://mes.gov.ge/content.php?id=7755&lang=eng&csrt=13912190863309030831

ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARD MONITORING	
ADB environment safeguard category:	B
Environmental report prepared as per ADB requirements for this category:	Initial Environmental Examination
Semi-annual period covered by this report:	1 January 2025 to 30 June 2025
# EMRs to date including this report:	9
Agency/person responsible for internal* environmental monitoring:	PIU of the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia CSC Industria Ltd
Agency/person responsible for external* environment monitoring:	Outsource companies contracted by the CC's
Agency/person responsible for compliance* environment monitoring:	PIU of the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia Supported by LISO
Overall status of environmental safeguards:	On track

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Preamble

1. This report represents the Semi – Annual Environmental Monitoring Review of the "Modern skills for better jobs sector development program" for the reporting period January 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025. This SAEMR is submitted in compliance with the Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)[1] of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the loan agreement between ADB and the project executing agency.
2. This is the ninth SAEMR for the project. It covers part of the construction phase of the project. The report describes project readiness with respect to fulfilling environmental requirements implementation of mitigation measures; monitoring activities; public consultations (including grievance redress); training and capacity building; reporting; and an overall assessment of key achievements, challenges, issues, corrective actions, and lessons learned, during the reporting period.

1.2. Headline Information

3. The Modern skills for better jobs sector development program – subprogram 1 is implemented by the Ministry of Education and science of Georgia with financial support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The program supports the GoG efforts to improve the quality and relevance of, and access to vocational education and training (VET) in Georgia.
4. The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) serves as a critical framework for ensuring environmental safeguards and guiding semi-annual monitoring. The Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of Georgia has agreed to implement the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and submit regular reports on its implementation. The consolidated Initial Environmental Examination (IEE), including the EMP, has been prepared in accordance with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and published on the Asian Development Bank (ADB) website in September 2020, which was revised by PIU and approved by ADB in December 2021. After final updated and approved list of Schools and VET programs and based on the request of local municipality representatives there was a need for replacement of four initial sites: (i) Keda public school, (ii) Bolnisi village Talaveri public school, (iii) Samtredia public school #15, (iv) Kharagauli village Tetratskaro Public School, with following schools: Samtredia public School #**11**, Martvili public school #1, Ninotsminda #4 and Kharagauli public school #2, therefore there was need for revision of Supplementary Environmental Examination & Social Safeguards Due Diligence reports as per ADB's instructions. The changes were addressed and reflected in MOUs of Inception Mission in July 2021 and Review Mission in July 2022.
5. A consolidated initial environmental examination (IEE) for all selected VET schools and hubs was prepared in accordance with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). The project specific environmental management plan (EMP), as part of Supplementary IEE is designed to avoid and compensate the adverse environmental impacts that may result from the project works and considers phases of the project cycle. The project is expected to have temporary and site-specific adverse impacts on the environment. Supplementary IEEs for selected sites

[1] ADB. 2009. Safeguard Policy Statement. Manila.

6. provide an overview of the potential project-specific environmental impacts, their mitigation measures, monitoring, including the timeframe and responsibilities for carrying out the monitoring process and describes Grievance Redress Mechanism procedure, results of public consultation and stakeholder's participation process.
7. The Modern skills for better jobs sector development program finances the establishment of innovative skills hubs in existing VET institutes in Kutaisi (Hub Kutaisi College Iberia) and Telavi (Hub Telavi college Prestige) to improve gender-sensitive facilities; updated equipment; training in entrepreneurship, languages, and soft skills; student placement services; capacity building; and support for income-generating activities. The program develops new or revise existing competency-based training and assessment programs at national qualifications framework (NQF) levels 4 and 5. The project support the introduction of income-generating activities in skills hubs.
8. The project support introduction of VET in 20 secondary schools to deliver competency-based training and assessment (CBTA) VET programs at national qualifications framework levels 3 and 4 in priority economic sectors, by upgrading facilities, providing equipment, supporting curriculum development, and building capacity. It will also (i) formulate a VET gender policy and guidelines, (ii) undertake social marketing of VET, and (iii) establish a career guidance and counseling system.

Table 1. The list of schools were rehabilitation or new contstraction civil works to be performed

1	Simon Skhirtladze Oni public school	11	Abasha public school No.1
2	Ilia Chavchavadze Sachkhere public school No.2	12	Martvili public school No.1
3	Chiatura public school No.1	13	Vale public school No.1
4	Vani public school No.1	14	Aspindza public school No.1
5	Terjola public school No.2	15	Ninotsminda public school No.4
6	Zestaponi public school No.6	16	Mukhrani public school No.1
7	Kharagauli public school No.2	17	Levan Devdariani Gardabani public school No.1
8	Samtredia public school No.11 merged with No.15	18	Kareli public school No.1
9	Ramin Dikhaminjia Ckhorotsku public school No.1	19	Duisi public school No.1
10	Tsalenjikha public school No.1	20	Tsnori public school No.1

9. The project has been assigned environmental category B, in accordance with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009). IEE report including the EMP has been prepared in accordance with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and considered as sufficient environmental assessment of the project. According to Georgian legislation, the Environmental Impact Assessment not required.
10. According to the Semi-Annual Environmental Monitoring Report from July to December 2024, Supplementary Initial Environmental Examinations (SIEEs) including the Environmental

Management Plans (EMPs) and Social Due Diligence Reports (SDDRs) were prepared separately for each project location, officially disclosed and made publicly available on the ADB website[2]. This step enhances transparency in managing environmental and social risks while ensuring stakeholders have access to essential project information. The SIEEs prepared under the project were disclosed in three phases for various schools: the first in December 2021, the second in September 2022, and the third in November 2023.

11. The project is expected to have temporary and site-specific adverse impacts on the environment. Supplementary IEEs for selected sites provide an overview of the potential project-specific environmental impacts, their mitigation measures, monitoring, including the timeframe and responsibilities for carrying out the monitoring process and describes Grievance Redress Mechanism procedure, results of public consultation and stakeholders' participation process.
12. The separate SDDRs and separate Supplementary IEEs for each individual site was included in the tender package (for selection the construction companies) to ensure full compliance of construction activities with environmental and social safeguard standards.
13. The selected construction companies are required to prepare and submit a Site-Specific Environmental Management Plan (SSEMP) prior to the commencement of any civil works for review and approval.
14. During the reporting period, construction and rehabilitation works were ongoing at six public schools (supporting photos are provided in the Annex 1), while contracts were awarded for an additional six schools [3] (Table 2):

Table 2. List of schools under construction and awarded contracts

#	Public school	Construction company	Contract awarded	Rehabilitation/ Construction Works Status
1	Vale VET school No.1	Hydromsheni, Ltd	3.10.2024	Ongoing
2	Aspindza VET school No. 1	Ovali, Ltd	24.10.2024	Ongoing
3	Ramin Dikhaminjia Chkhorotsu VET School No. 1	New Construction, Ltd	3.10.2024	Ongoing
4	Vani VET school No. 1	New Construction, Ltd	29.10.2024	Ongoing
5	Ninotsminda VET school No. 4	Kaizen construction Georgia, Ltd	30.09.2024	Ongoing
6	Kareli Public-School No. 1	Georgian Construction Company Ltd	26.03.2025	Ongoing
7	Gardabani No.1	Georgian Construction Company	27.03.2025	Pending
8	Mukhrani No.1	New Construction LLC	24.02.2025	Pending
9	Kharagauli No.2	New Construction LLC	30.03.2025	Pending
10	Martvili No.1	Hidromsheni Ltd	24.02.2025	Pending
11	Kutaisi Hub College Iberia	Mane Lux Ltd	25.04.2025	Pending

[2] Full documentation is available at: https://www.adb.org/projects/52339-001/main#tabs-0-2
[3] Table 2 lists a total of 11 schools: six under construction, five newly awarded, and Kareli Public School No. 1, which falls into both categories

Locations are given in the Figure 1 below.

Figure 1. Map of the Project locations

1.3. Project Outcome, Outputs and Subcomponents

15. The program supports the GoG efforts to transform the vocational education and training (VET) sector. The program is aligned with the following impact: inclusive economic growth strengthened. The impact of the project will be: labour productivity and competitiveness of the economy enhanced; its outcome will be: VET institutions and program aligned with evolving labor market needs.

Table 3. Summary Program Impact

Inclusive economic growth strengthened.		
Responsive VET network promoting excellence in skills development strengthened.		
Quality and relevance of VET in priority economic sectors improved	Access to, and inclusiveness of, the VET system increased	Institutional framework strengthened through increased private participation in VET

• Upgrade at least 2 colleges into Skills Hubs in East and West Georgia in 7 priority economic sectors • Support at least 2 Skills Hubs to introduce income generating activities, strengthen short-term training for vulnerable groups and women, career guidance and distance teaching/learning services and provision of soft skills training (including language skills and entrepreneurship) • 7 priority economic sectors are: electronic engineering, information and communications technology, services (hospitality and tourism), medical and pharmaceutical production, fashion and design, water engineering, furniture production and carpentry.	• Equip and strengthen at least 20 general education institutions in municipalities with no other VET provision across Georgia to develop and deliver VET, career guidance services and soft skills (including language skills and entrepreneurship) training • Develop and implement short-term VET programs for women and vulnerable groups • Develop a VET gender policy and guidelines • Conduct social marketing campaigns to improve the image of VET and encourage more female participation in non-traditional skills areas.	• Strengthen the proposed Skills Authority • Establish and/or strengthen SSOs in the seven priority sectors to develop and apply valid labor market intelligence systems and develop and/or revise occupational standards • Finance specialized training targeting internationally recognized programs for at least 500 individuals • Pilot private management of public VET institute model in at least 2 Skills Hub (or a department or school within).

16. The project plans to implement the following activities: 1. to equip and strengthen at least 20 general education institutions in municipalities with no other VET provision across Georgia to develop and deliver VET, career guidance services and soft skills (including language skills and entrepreneurship) training. 2. Upgrade two colleges into Skills Hubs in East and West Georgia in 7 priority economic sectors, Support Skills Hubs to introduce income generating activities, strengthen short-term training for vulnerable groups and women, career guidance and distance teaching/learning services and provision of soft skills training (including language skills and entrepreneurship).

1.4. Project Institutional Arrangements

17. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is providing funding for the Modern Skills for Better Jobs Sector Development Program. The Ministry of Education, Science and Youth (MOESY) of Georgia serves as Implementing Agency (IA) and established its Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in March 2021, responsible for program implementation.

18. PIU ensures availability of all environmental information and facilitates environmental supervision of the project. The PIU's national environmental specialist's responsibilities in respect of implementation of the IEE/SSEMP, are to: ensure that all relevant IEE/SSEMP requirements (including environmental designs and mitigation measures) are incorporated into the project bidding documents; Assist Contractors to obtain necessary permits and/or clearance, as required, from any relevant government agencies; Ensure that all necessary regulatory clearances are obtained before commencing any civil work on the project; Ensure,

that contractors have access to the EMP and IEE report and understand their responsibilities to mitigate environmental problems associated with their construction activities and facilitate training of their staff in implementation of the EMP; Approve the Site-Specific Environmental Management Plan (SEMP) prepared by the Contractor before he takes possession of construction site; Time-to time monitor the contractor's implementation of the SEMP in accordance with the environmental monitoring plan by conducting site monitoring visits.

19. The PIU through its Environmental Specialist, reports to the ADB every 6 months on the status of environmental compliance of construction works by preparing Semi-Annual Environmental Monitoring Reports. In case unpredicted environmental impacts occur during the project implementation, prepare and implement as necessary an environmental emergency program in consultation with relevant government agencies and ADB.

20. The construction company is obliged to follow EMP/SSEMP good construction practice during construction activities. In order to meet this obligation, Contractors have established environmental management teams and procedures.

21. Key responsibilities of the environmental teams of the Construction Contractors (CCs) are preparation of the Site-Specific Environmental Management Plans (SSEMP) for approval by the PIU and the CSC prior to the Contractors taking possession of the construction site; Ensure that the SSEMP is implemented effectively throughout the construction period; Carry out the monitoring and mitigation measures set forth in the IEE/EMP/SSEMP.

22. CCs environmental specialists are responsible to prepare monthly progress reports on SSEMP implementation, which should contain information on the main types of activities carried out during the reporting period, status of any clearances/permits/licenses which are required for carrying out such activities, mitigation measures applied, and any environmental issues that have emerged in relations with suppliers, local authorities, affected communities, etc.

23. Environmental and Social (ES) Managers' of the CCs is responsible for the: i. Ensuring the developed plans are implemented effectively throughout the project cycle and all works are executed in compliance with applicable environmental/social/HS standards; ii. Engaging in the process of grievance resolution and maintaining GRM log-book; iii. Recording and photo-documentation of all work sites in the process of preconstruction and construction activities; iv. Establishing and maintaining records of: (i) weekly site inspections using checklists based on SSEMP/ other plans and conducting instrumental environmental monitoring (if required); (ii) environmental accidents/incidents including resolution activities; (iii) Monitoring reports; (iv) Monthly reporting of SSEMP compliance and community liaison activities; (v) implementation of the developed plans.

24. Reporting monthly regarding the implementation of the prepared plans and results of Environmental, Social, HS inspections using SSEMP monitoring checklists; vi. Reporting immediately to the CSC/PIU if any serious environmental breach has occurred during construction; vii. Undertaking permanent noise, vibration and emissions monitoring; viii. Identifies all environmental impacts for each activity and if project variation is occurred; ix. Obtaining all required environmental permits necessary for project implementation Ensuring relevant permits are in place for prior commencement of site-specific activities;

Implementation and supervision of the monitoring program; Record keeping and reporting on a daily basis to the Project Manager; Ensuring implementation of all monitoring activities and evaluates results; and ensuring any corrective or preventative action is implemented in good time; xv. Keeping Project personnel fully informed of all environmental concerns and issues; xvi. Develop other relevant plans and conduct relevant measurements/surveys in the process of project implementation; xvii. Close supervising of Sub-Contractors.

25. Information on environmental issues, arising from the construction activities should be immediately brought to the attention of PIU safeguards team by the environmental specialists of construction and Supervision Companies', in order to coordinate efforts and ensure immediate mitigation of impacts, protect the environment and safeguard the health and welfare of the local communities. Construction Contractors (CC) are required to engage a full time Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Staff member that remain engaged until the completion of all works and ensure implementation of the safeguard's documents in true letter and spirit.

26. A list of main organizations involved in the project and relating to Environmental Safeguards is given below in the table 4. It includes lender, PIU (Project implementation unit), CC environmental staff with their names and contact details.

Table 4. List of Main Organizations under the Project

Type of project participant	Name of Agency/Company	Environmental Staff	Name and contact details
Lender	Asian Development Bank	Country Environmental Focal	Ninette R. Pajarillaga E-mail: npajarillaga@adb.org
		Safeguards Officer Georgia Resident Mission Asian Development Bank	Nino Nadashvili Tel: +995 577 44 09 90 E-mail: nnadashvili@adb.org
		Environmental RETA Consultant Georgia Resident Mission Asian Development Bank	Giorgi Kobaladze Tel: +995 599 68 98 34 E-mail: gkobaladze@adb.org
		Social Safeguards Officer Georgia Resident Mission Asian Development Bank	Nato Javakhishvili Tel: +995 595 85 03 21 E-mail: njavakhishvili@adb.org
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of Georgia	PIU Safeguards Specialist	Nino Shushtakashvili Tel: +995 591 31 32 05 E-mail: nino.shushtakashvili@mes.gov.ge

Construction supervisor	Industria	Environmental specialist		Salome Mepharishvili Tel: +995 599 952067 E-mail: Mepharishvili.salome@gmail.com
		Gender and social safeguards specialist		Nona Chichinadze Tel: +995 599 565109 Email: nona.chichinadze@yahoo.com
		HS Specialist		Levan Abaishvili Tel: 599 003355 Emai: levan.abaishvili300@gmail.com
CC	Hydromsheni LTD	(i) Vale (ii)Chkhorotsku	Environmental and Social safeguards manager	Ninia Utmelidze Tel: +995 591 517512 Email: utmelidzeninia@gmail.com
			HS Specialist	Levan Chakvetadze Tel: +995 571 557117 Email: chakvetadzelee@gmail.com
CC	Georgiasn Construction Company LLC	Kareli	Environmental and Social safeguards managers from the outsource company - Experts for Solution LLC	Ketevan Chichua Tel: +995 568 404056 Email: ketevanchicua@ef-s.ge Irma Bebia Tel: 557 97 46 69 Email: i.bebia@ef-s.ge
			HS Specialists	Zurab Patarashvili Tel: 577 380 054 Email: zurab.patarashvili@ef-s.ge Robert Turava Mob: 591 541 443 Email: r.turava@ef-s.ge
CC	Ovali LTD	Aspindza	Environmental and Social safeguards manager from the outsource company - Experts for Solution LLC	Ketevan Chichua Tel: +995 568 404056 Email: ketevanchicua@ef-s.ge
			HS Specialist	Zurab Patarashvili Tel: 577 380 054 Email: zurab.patarashvili@ef-s.ge
CC	Kaizen LTD	Ninotsminda	Environmental and Social safeguards Managers from the outsource company - Experts for Solution LLC	Ketevan Chichua Tel:568404056 Email: ketevanchichua@ef-s.ge Mikheil Murvanidze Tel: +995 579 008004 Email: m.murvanidze@kcg.ge
			HS Specialist	Zurab Patarashvili

				Tel: 577 380 054 Email: zurab.patarashvili@ef-s.ge
CC	New Construction LTD	Vani	Environmental and Social Manager from the outsource company - Experts for Solution LLC	Nata Girsiashvili Tel: +995 591 981837 Email: nata.girsiashvili@ef-s.ge Nika nonikashvili Tel: +995 591 600500 Email: nika@newconstruction.ge
			HS Specialists	Omar Kupradze mob: 593 023 902 Email: o.kupraze18@gmail.com

2. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

27. During this reporting period, Construction and rehabilitation works started and progressed in targeted locations/in 6 public schools, with continuous monitoring to ensure compliance with environmental and safety standards. Corrective and remedial actions were undertaken where necessary, e.g. to ensure the safety of workers and the public, the trainings of workers on the health and safety issues, and on the waste management performed. The Fencing of trees was performed in the activity sites. Additionally, stakeholder consultations and site inspections were conducted to address emerging issues promptly and to keep all parties informed about project progress.
28. The construction companies/contractors prepared the following plans: Waste Management Plan, Asbestos Management Plan, Noise and Vibration Management Plan, Camp Site Management Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Health and Safety Management plan, Traffic Management, Camp site management plan. The Detailed information regarding the plans prepared by the respective CCs and approval dates are presented below in the table 5.

Table 5. List of Environmental Management Plans

#	VET School	Construction Company	SSEMPs	Approval Date	Works Commencement Dates
1	Aspindza Public School #1	"Oval" Ltd	Site Specific Environmental Management Plan	5.12.2024	17.01.2025
			Waste Management Plan		
			Emergency Response Plan		
			Traffic Management Plan		
			Occupational HS Plan		
			Noise and Vibration Management Plan		
2	Vale Public School #4	"Hydromsheni" Ltd	Site Specific Environmental Management Plan	5.12.2024	26.12.2024
			Waste Management Plan		
			Emergency Response Plan		
			Traffic Management Plan		

			Occupational HS Plan Noise and Vibration Management Plan		
3	Chkhorotsku Public School #1	"New Construction" Ltd	Site Specific Environmental Management Plan Waste Management Plan Emergency Response Plan Traffic Management Plan Occupational HS Plan Noise and Vibration Management Plan	1.12.2024	3.03.2025
4	Vani Public School #1	"New Construction" Ltd	Site Specific Environmental Management Plan Waste Management Plan Emergency Response Plan Traffic Management Plan Occupational HS Plan Noise and Vibration Management Plan	13.02.2025	13.03.2025
5	Ninotsminda public school #4	"Kaizen construction Georgia" Ltd	Site Specific Environmental Management Plan Waste Management Plan Emergency Response Plan Traffic Management Plan Occupational HS Plan Noise and Vibration Management Plan	4.04.2025	20.06.2025
6	Kareli public school #1	"Georgian Construction Company" Ltd	Site Specific Environmental Management Plan Waste Management Plan Emergency Response Plan Traffic Management Plan Occupational HS Plan Noise and Vibration Management Plan	4.06.2025	19.06.2025
7	Martvili public school #1	"Hidromsheni" Ltd	Site Specific Environmental Management Plan Waste Management Plan Emergency Response Plan Traffic Management Plan Occupational HS Plan Noise and Vibration Management Plan	30.04.2025	N/A

8	Mukhrani Village public school #1	"New Construction" Ltd	Site Specific Environmental Management Plan Waste Management Plan Emergency Response Plan Traffic Management Plan Occupational HS Plan Noise and Vibration Management Plan	1.05.2025	N/A
9	Kharagauli public school #2	"New Construction" Ltd	Site Specific Environmental Management Plan Waste Management Plan Emergency Response Plan Traffic Management Plan Occupational HS Plan Noise and Vibration Management Plan	The documents are undergoing revision (no construction activities has been started yet)	N/A
10	Levan Devdariani Gardabani public school #1	"Georgian Construction Company" Ltd	Site Specific Environmental Management Plan Waste Management Plan Emergency Response Plan Traffic Management Plan Occupational HS Plan Noise and Vibration Management Plan	The documents are undergoing revision (no construction activities has been started yet)	N/A
11	Hub Kutaisi College Iberia	"Mane Lux" Ltd	Site Specific Environmental Management Plan Waste Management Plan Emergency Response Plan Traffic Management Plan Occupational HS Plan Noise and Vibration Management Plan	The document is undergoing revision (no construction activities has been started yet)	N/A

2.1. Progress in Implementing the EMP

29. The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) includes mitigation measures to minimize potential environmental and health impacts during the pre-construiction, construction and operational phases of the project. These measures include noise control to reduce disturbances to nearby communities; dust suppression techniques such as regular water spraying and covering of exposed surfaces to minimize air pollution; prevention of surface water and soil pollution by removing all potentially polluting materials (solid and liquid waste) from the site upon completion of work; effective waste management practices to ensure proper disposal and recycling of construction waste; and strict adherence to worker and public safety requirements, including the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and training on health

and safety issues. Additionally, the EMP outlines emergency response procedures to safeguard the health and well-being of all personnel involved in the project.

30. Construction Contractors/CCs/ has established Health, Safety, Environmental and Social (HSES) procedures and appointed a full time Social, Environmental and licensed Health and Safety, Managers.
31. During the reporting period, monitoring of SSEMP implementation on the construction sites was conducted by Contractor's environmental management specialist, using the weekly environmental checklist for the waste management monitoring and construction site checklist (the tamplate of checklist is provided in Annex 2. Weekly Environmental Checklist) for EMP Monitoring, based on SEMP. Contractors, through the qualified staff, necessary equipment, and allocated budget have the ability to fully implement the requirements set out under the SSEMP, which include site-specific environmental, health, and safety measures (e.g., waste management, dust and noise control, occupational health and safety provisions, and atc.).
32. During environmental monitoring, baseline environmental conditions were verified, and instrumental studies were conducted to assess ambient air quality, noise, and vibration levels. These measurements were carried out in accordance with Georgian standards including Technical Regulation on Environmental Quality Norms (Government of Georgia Resolution No. 297, 2018) and the Law of Georgia on Ambient Air Protection, as well as international standards such as WHO Air Quality Guidelines, and IFC Environmental, Helath and Safety Guidelines. Measurments were carried out using calibrated portable air quality analyzers, sound level meters, and vibration meters appropriate for construction monitoing. The summary of monitoring results is provided in the chepter 3.5. Environmental Monitoring Program
33. The construction materials were purchased (sand, gravel, stone and other natural materials) from the licensed (licenses are presented in Annex 3), quarries located in the municipality and also from private suppliers. The agreements on purchase of construction materials are presented.
34. Implementation of the construction works are not related to the cutting of vegetation. Fencing of trees on every site where it was necessary was performed (for photos see Annex 1).
35. The construction works are not implemented near the riverbed or any other water body, therefore, no negative impact on surface water is expected.
36. For the protection of the community's health and safety, fencing, warning signs and banners are arranged at all construction sites (photos are provided in Annex 1).
37. All construction sites are equipped with the proper materials and equipment.
38. The EHS trainings were performed by the construction company specialists (the appropriate HS Specialist Certificate presented). All the workers are properly equipped with the proper PPE and all training materials available on the construction sites.
39. Excavation works were carried out, and the excavated material was disposed of at designated dumpsites identified by the Solid Waste Management Company of Georgia. At some schools, the material was reused on-site for backfilling purposes. In Vani Public School - the excavated material was disposed on the private land plot at the request of local resident, who intended to use it for land leveling. An official request and handower certificate of the local resident are provided in Annex 4.

40. During construction work, various types of waste were generated, including municipal waste, construction and demolition waste, metal waste, packaging material waste and hazardous waste. Waste management performed according to the WMP and based on the agreements signed between CC's and relevant waste management companies. Contracts and delivery-acceptance acts are provided in Annex 5.
41. The sites are equipped with individual bins designated for waste separation. Construction waste is accumulated on construction sites in special isolated areas divided by hazardous, domestic and construction waste. Signs of Hazardous waste, household waste, temporary hazardous waste area, grievance box, WC and etc. were arranged (Photoes are provided in Annex 1).
42. The EHS trainings were performed by the specialists of CC. All the workers are properly equipped with the PPE.
43. Relevant trainings were performed by CSC's HS specialist prior to the construction activities commenced. Additionally, ad-hoc trainings performed, when the critical issues where monitored, e.g. during the visual site inspection, the environmental condition around the site, the cleanliness of the site, and the waste separation process were inspected. The violations were rectified immediately.

2.2. Compliance with loan covenants

Table 6. Loan Agreement Compliance Status

Schedule	Paragraph	Covenant	Compliance Status
4	4	The Borrower shall cause the Project Executing Agency not to award any Works or Non-Consulting Services contract which involves environmental impacts until the Project Executing Agency has: (a) obtained the final approval of the applicable IEE from the appropriate authority of the Borrower and cleared by ADB; and (b) incorporated the relevant provisions from the EMP into the Works or Non-consulting Services contract.	Being completed with: The IEEs) for all ongoing rehabilitation and construction projects have been approved by the Borrower and subsequently cleared by ADB The relevant provisions from the EMP have been duly incorporated into the Construction Company's contracts
	5	**Environment.** The Borrower shall ensure or cause the Project Executing Agency to ensure that the preparation, design, construction, implementation, operation and decommissioning of the Project and all Project facilities comply with (a) all applicable laws and regulations of the Borrower relating to environment, health and safety;	All project stages are being implemented in full compliance with national regulations, ADB safeguards, and the requirements outlined in the IEE and EMP

		(b) the Environmental Safeguards; and (c) all measures and requirements set forth in the IEE, the EMP, and any corrective or preventative actions set forth in a Safeguards Monitoring Report.	
	6	**Indigenous Peoples; Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.** The Borrower shall ensure that the Project does not have any indigenous peoples or involuntary resettlement impacts within the meaning of the SPS. In the event that the Project does have any such impact, the Borrower shall take all steps required to ensure that the Project complies with the applicable laws and regulations of the Borrower and with the SPS.	The Project does not involve any indigenous peoples or involuntary resettlement impacts. In case such impacts arise, full compliance with national legislation and ADB's SPS will be ensured.
	7	**Human and Financial Resources to Implement Safeguards Requirements.** The Borrower shall make available or cause the Project Executing Agency to make available necessary budgetary and human resources to fully implement the EMP.	Adequate budgetary and human resources have been allocated to ensure full implementation of the EMP.
	8	**Safeguards – Related Provisions in Bidding Documents and Works Contracts.** The Borrower shall ensure or cause the Project Executing Agency to ensure that all bidding documents and contracts for Works contain provisions that require contractors to: (a) comply with the measures relevant to the contractor set forth in the IEE, and the EMP, (to the extent they concern impacts on affected people during construction), and any corrective or preventative actions set forth in a Safeguards Monitoring Report; (b) make available a budget for all such environmental and social measures; and (c) provide the Project Executing Agency with a written notice of any unanticipated environmental, resettlement or indigenous peoples risks or impacts that arise during construction, implementation or operation of the Project that were not considered in the IEE and the EMP.	All bidding documents and contracts include provisions requiring contractors to comply with the IEE, EMP, and any measures from Safeguards Monitoring Reports relevant to construction-phase impacts. Budget provisions have been made for all environmental and social measures, and contractors are required to notify the Executing Agency in writing of any unanticipated environmental or social risks not covered in the IEE and EMP.
	9	**Safeguards Monitoring and Reporting.** The Borrower shall through the Project Executing Agency do the following: (a) submit semiannual Safeguards Monitoring Reports to ADB and disclose relevant	PIU submitting Semi-annual Monitoring Reports timely. This is the 9th Semi-annual Monitoring Report.

		information from such reports to affected persons promptly upon submission; (b) if any unanticipated environmental and/or social risks and impacts arise during construction, implementation or operation of the Project that were not considered in the IEE, and the EMP, promptly inform ADB of the occurrence of such risks or impacts, with detailed description of the event and proposed corrective action plan; and (c) report any actual or potential breach of compliance with the measures and requirements set forth in the EMP, promptly after becoming aware of the breach.	Any unanticipated environmental or social risks, as well as any actual or potential breaches of EMP compliance, will be promptly reported to ADB with detailed descriptions and proposed corrective actions
	11	**Grievance Redress Mechanism.** The Borrower, through the Project Executing Agency, shall ensure that safeguards grievance redress mechanisms acceptable to ADB are established at the PIU to consider safeguards complaints.	A safeguards grievance redress mechanism has been established to address and manage safeguards-related complaints
	12	**Labor Standards, Health and Safety.** The Borrower shall ensure, and shall cause the Project Executing Agency to ensure, that the core labor standards and the Borrower's applicable laws and regulations are complied with during Project implementation. The Borrower shall ensure, and shall cause the Project Executing Agency to include specific provisions in the bidding documents and contracts financed by ADB under the Project requiring that the contractors, among other things: (a) comply with the Borrower's applicable labor law and regulations and incorporate applicable workplace occupational health and safety norms; (b) do not use child labor; (c) do not discriminate workers in respect of employment and occupation; (d) do not use forced labor; (e) allow freedom of association and effectively recognize the right to collective bargaining; and (f) disseminate, or engage appropriate service providers to disseminate, information on the risks of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, to the employees of contractors engaged under the Project and to members of the local communities	All bidding documents and contracts include provisions ensuring compliance with core labour standards, national labour laws, and occupational health and safety norms, including prohibitions on child and forced labour, non-discrimination, and awareness on HIV/AIDS and related risks.

		surrounding the Project area, particularly women.	

2.3. Public consultations and status of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

44. A GRM is a formalized system of accepting, assessing and resolving/ addressing community feedback or complaints in projects, grievance resolution is viewed as a four-stage process. The first stage involves locally available means, such as discussing the concern with the Contractor, the on-site focal point from the Supervision Consultant / Contractor, or/and writing to the local municipality for the resolution of grievances on the spot. The second stage initial resolution. Based on the opinions of the screening and upon presentation of additional documentary evidences by the complainant, GRM coordinator will direct the complaint to one of the following options: Refer to appropriate authorities, Reject the complaint with clear explanation. Stage III: Selection of Approach and Strategy. Stage IV: Execution of Measures and Documentation. At this stage, the agreed solution or measures are implemented by the contractor under the supervision of the DCS firm and tracked by the GRM coordinator for documentary purposes. Both written and verbal complaints shall be documented in the official logbook.
45. For all ongoing projects within the Program, there was established a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), before the commencement of construction works, the beneficiaries were provided with the information related to GRM and submission of grievances. Informative banners and Grievance boxes are allocated near all construction sites' entrances. Information on the Grievance Form, the GRM Process, and contact information of the Social Managers of Construction Companies and "Industria" are disseminated near Grievance Boxes in both Georgian and English languages. A Book of Complaints/Log Books is maintained at all construction sites.
46. At the project level, responsibility for the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is assigned to Ms. Nona Chichinadze, Social Manager of the Construction Supervision Company 'Industria,' as well as to the environmental and social specialists of the construction companies: Ms. Ninia Urtmelidze (Hydromsheni Ltd), Ms. Ketevan Chichua (Ovali Ltd and Georgian Construction Ltd), and Ms. Irma Bebia (New Construction Ltd).
47. During the reporting period, Informational banners and complaint boxes were installed in all six construction sites. As mentioned above on public consultations, beneficiaries were informed regarding the GRM functioning.
48. During the reporting period, no formal grievances were received. However, a verbal request was made by a local resident adjacent to Vani Public School in June, who raised issue about potential rainwater runoff. She requested the construction of a concrete fence in case the schoolyard level exceeds the level of his property to prevent possible inundation. The contractor was instructed to formally register this request in the grievance log and track the issue in accordance with the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) requirements, ensuring proper documentation and follow-up. This issue will be closely monitored by the PIU during the next reporting period.

2.4. Training activities

During the reporting period, targeted trainings were carried out to strengthen the understanding and implementation of environmental, social, health, and safety (ESHS) requirements among project stakeholders, including contractors and site personnel. These trainings were jointly delivered by the Contractor and the Supervision Company's Health and Safety Specialist in all six schools where the construction activities are ongoing (Vale, Aspindza, Chkhorotsku, Vani, NInotsminda and Kareli). The training sessions covered the following key occupational health and safety topics:

- Working at Heights
- Fire Safety
- Lifting Safety
- Warning Signs and Safety Symbols
- Proper Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Electrical Safety
- Legal Aspects of Occupational Safety and Principles of Safe Work
- Safe Use of Hand Tools
- Basic First Aid
- Occupational Safety Instructions for Rebar Workers and Molders
- Occupational Safety Instructions for Bricklayers

The trainings were designed to enhance practical knowledge and compliance with applicable safety standards, thereby promoting a safer work environment across all project activities.

2.5. Internal and External monitoring activities undertaken

49. During the reporting period, internal environmental monitoring was carried out by the Contractor's environmental management team in coordination with the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) environmental specialist.
50. External monitoring activities, including instrumental measurements of baseline environmental parameters (ambient air quality, noise, and vibration), were conducted by specialized, third-party service providers (The results of the baseline and quarterly monitoring (where relevant) are provided in Annex 6).
51. Additionally, the PIU's environmental consultant conducted regular site visits to monitor compliance, working in close coordination with the CSC's ESHS team and the contractors' safeguard specialists. These efforts were also aligned with the ADB Environmental and Social Management Team to ensure continuous oversight and adherence to environmental requirements.

2.6. Key issues Tracked

52. During the reporting period, no major Environmental, Social, Health, and Safety (ESHS) violations were identified across the construction sites. However, several recurring minor non-compliances were observed in Vani and Vale and Chkhorotsku construction sites, including improper waste management practices, inadequate handling of electrical cables, and absence of hard copies for site monitoring checklists at some schools. These issues were promptly

addressed by the contractors under the supervision and guidance of the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) and PIU safeguard teams.

53. In terms of occupational health and safety (OHS) performance, no lost-time incidents, first aid cases, or near-miss events were recorded across the six active construction sites during the reporting period. Key safety performace indicators for the reporting period are as follows:
    (a) Lost-Time Incidents;
    (b) Minor First-aid Cases;
    (c) Near-miss Events;
    (d) Fatalities.
54. To strengthen monitoring and accountability, incident registration forms, developed in accordance with the *OHS Incident Reporting Format for ADB-Funded Projects in Georgia,* were utilized. These forms were completed by the CSC and submitted on a monthly bases to the PIU and ADB for each project site.

2.7. Status of Rehabilitation and Construction Activities

55. The project became effective on March 3 2021. The project is currently rated as “on track" for environmental safeguards indicators.
56. During the reporting period, construction permits were obtained for the Aspindza and Martvili sites. The permits were issued by the respective municipal authorities. Construction activities commenced at the Chkhorotsku, Kareli, and Aspindza schools during this time. Copies of the construction permits for these schools are provided in Annex 7**.** The SSEMPs for these schools were reviewed, approved, and confirmed as ready prior to the commencement of civil works.
57. Implementation progress for subcomponents is summarized in Table 7.

Table 7: Project implementation progress as of January 1, 2025 – June 30, 2025

Contract No.	Contract Name	Status	Civil work starting date	Name of contractor	Name of CSC	Implementation Description
CW04	Rehabilitation of **Aspindza** VET Public School Building	*Construction/ ongoing*	16.01.2025	Ovali Ltd	The Design and Construction Supervision firm, “Industria	• Fencing of the area and installation of temporary structures 100 % • Mobilization of construction machinery 100% • Demolition works 100 % • Installation of reinforced concrete and metal structures 90 % • Construction of walls and partitions of the building 95 % • Installation of doors, windows,

Contract No.	Contract Name	Status	Civil work starting date	Name of contractor	Name of CSC	Implementation Description
						and glass facades 90 % • Installation of water supply and sewage systems 100 % • Electrical installation works 80 % • Completion of interior and exterior finishing works 80 %
CW11	Construction of **Chkhorotsku** VET public school N1	*Construction/ ongoing*	03.03.2025	New Construction Ltd	The Design and Construction Supervision firm, "Industria	•Fencing of the area and installation of temporary structures – 100 % •Mobilization of construction machinery - 100% •Earthworks and excavation for the foundation – 100 % •Installation of reinforced concrete and metal structures - 80 % • Construction of walls and partitions of the building – 10 %
CW05	Construction of **Vale** public school N1	*Construction/ ongoing*	26.12.2024	HydromsheniLtd	The Design and Construction Supervision firm, "Industria	• Fencing of the area and installation of temporary structures – 100% • Mobilization of construction machinery – 100% • Earthworks and excavation for the foundation – 100% • Installation of reinforced concrete and metal structures - 90% • Construction of walls and

Contract No.	Contract Name	Status	Civil work starting date	Name of contractor	Name of CSC	Implementation Description
						partitions of the building – 15%
CW09	Construction of **Vani** VET public school N1	*Construction/ ongoing*	13.03.2025	New Construction, Ltd	The Design and Construction Supervision firm, "Industria	• Fencing of the area and installation of temporary structures 100 % • Mobilization of construction machinery 100 % • Demolition works 100 % • Earthworks and excavation for the foundation 100 % • Installation of reinforced concrete and metal structures 100 % • Construction of walls and partitions of the building 40 %
CW05	Construction of **Ninotsminda** VET public school,	*Construction/ ongoing*	20.06.2025	Kaizen Construction Georgia Ltd	The Design and Construction Supervision firm, "Industria	• Fencing of the area and installation of temporary structures 90 % • Mobilization of construction machinery 80 % • Earthworks and excavation for foundation 100 % • Installation of reinforced concrete and metal structure 20 %
CW07	Rehabilitation of **Kareli** Public VET School No.1	*Construction/ ongoing*	19.06.2025	Georgian Construction Company Ltd	The Design and Construction Supervision firm, "Industria	• Demolition works 90 %

3. SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

58. The project environmental management plan (EMP) is the primary reference document for the government and ADB for all environment-related mitigation, monitoring, reporting, and training activities for the project. Timely and effective implementation of the EMP is a key condition of the loan agreement between the government and ADB. The consolidated Initial Environmental Examination (IEE), including the EMP, has been prepared in accordance with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and approved by ADB in December 2021. The project is expected to have temporary and site-specific adverse impacts on the environment. Because of DD change based on existing IEE Supplementary Initial Environmental Examinations (SIEEs), as well as, Social Due Diligence Reports (SDDRs) were prepared separately per project location (in 2023-2024).
59. The Supplementary Initial Environmental Examinations (SIEEs), including the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), constituted an integral part of the contractors' contractual obligations, and full compliance with them was mandatory. Accordingly, construction contractors were required to prepare and submit Site-Specific Environmental Management Plans (SSEMPs) prior to the commencement of construction works. After the approval of SSEMPs contractor was allowed to start the pre-construction and construction works.
60. The SSEMP includes: institutional roles and responsibilities for EMP implementation; mitigation measures for environmental safeguard risks; environmental monitoring and reporting; training and capacity building; grievance redress mechanism (GRM); public consultation; and, other information.

3.1. Project Readiness Assessment

61. This is the first key step prior to the start of project civil works, to ensure that preparations for EMP implementation have been completed.
62. The project readiness assessment confirmed that all necessary environmental and social safeguard instruments were in place prior to the commencement of civil works. This included the preparation and approval of SSEMPs, appointment of qualified safeguard personnel, establishment of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and arrangement of site-specific environmental monitoring. All of the above-mentioned requirements were duly completed, ensuring full readiness for the initiation of construction activities.

3.2. Potential Impacts and Mitigation

63. There are sources of potential impacts resulting from the project on various environmental components, such as physical, biological, and social factors, that have been analyzed and presented in the form of a risk matrix, which defines the significance of the project's impact at all stages of its implementation. The SSEMP summarizes the potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures for the different phases of the project: pre-construction phase; rehabilitation phase or construction phase.
64. For this project, the key potential impacts and/or issues of concern are:

- **Air pollution**: Spread of inorganic dust in the atmosphere causing health risks

- **Noise and vibration**: Noise and vibration spread in the work zone and residential area boundary /impact on other receptors/affecting schools and communities
- **Surface and groundwater and soil contamination**: improper management of solid and liquid waste; fuel/oil spills or other substance spills. Improper use of hazardous materials polluting land and water.
- **Construction waste**: Risk of contamination with waste, (Construction, Hazardous and Household.) leading to environmental pollution.
- **Health and safety risks**: Expected impact on public health and safety, and on workers' health and safety.
- **Impact on historical, cultural, and archaeological sites**: Damage to cultural heritage objects and to unregistered archaeological objects during land works.
- **Access & Mobility** Impact on transportation infrastructure (damage to road surfaces; Overloading of transportation flows; Restriction of movement)
- **Social conflict:** Employment and related negative impact risks, specifically: Expectation of local employment and dissatisfaction; Disagreements between local population and workers (non-locals).
- **Impact on land ownership and use:** Loss or damage to properties and community assets.
- **Visual-landscape changes:** Preventing local population dissatisfaction.

3.3. Trainings

65. The EMP also describes the training program for environmental safeguards, including the recipients and frequency of training.
66. Under the project 22 sessions across 6 school sites (Ninotsminda, Kareli, Vani, Aspindza, Vale, Chkhorotsku) were conducted. Training topics covered (the details of the training seasons are provided in Annex 8):

    - **Occupational Health & Safety (OHS):** Working at Heights; Fire Safety; Lifting/Manual Handling Safety; Warning Signs & Symbols; PPE Use; Electrical Safety; Legal Aspects of OHS; Safe Use of Hand & Electrical Tools; Basic First Aid; Occupational Safety Instructions for Rebar Workers, Molders, and Bricklayers.
    - **Environmental Safeguards:** Introduction to Environmental & Social Safeguards; Implementation of SSEMPs (monitoring & reporting); Waste Management; Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM); Pollution Prevention & Control (dust suppression, noise, vibration).

3.4. Public Consultations

67. The EMP identifies the mechanisms by which consultations will be accomplished (e.g., through workshops, questionnaires, etc.), the frequency of consultations, topics, and target audiences.

68. A pre-mobilization public consultation meetings were held and attended by the local community representatives, representatives of the contractor(s) and other interested parties (e.g. district level representatives, etc.
69. During reporting period, five consultation sessions were conducted in total at Vani, Ninotsminda, Mukhrani, Martvili, Kareli oublic schools, engaging a total 112 participants.The objectives of the meeting were as follows:
    (i) Introduction of key personnel of each stakeholder including roles and responsibilities;
    (ii) Presentation of project information of immediate concern to the communities by the contractor (timing and location of specific construction activities, design issues, access constraints etc.)
    (iii) Establishment and clarification of the GRM to be implemented during project implementation including proactive public relations activities proposed by the project team, ensuring that communities are continually advised of project progress and associated constraints throughout project implementation period.

3.5. Environmental Monitoring Program

70. For this project the program comprises three types of monitoring: (i) internal monitoring; (ii) external monitoring; (iii) compliance monitoring.

    (i) Internal monitoring; During the construction phase, contractors implement mitigation measures to minimize dust, noise, air, and water pollution, as well as ensure worker and community safety. Regular site inspections are carried out to monitor compliance with environmental management practices by the contractor's ESHS specialists.

    The Internal monitoring's are performed by the project implementation units (PIUs) and CSCs to ensure the contractors are implementing mitigation measures as described in their contractual arrangements and EMP.

    (ii) External monitoring; in the pre-construction phase, baseline environmental assessments were conducted to identify potential environmental risks and impacts associated with the planned construction and rehabilitation activities. These measurements were conducted by authorized and certified organizations (see Table 8) in accordance with the national and international standards. Instrumental monitoring of ambient air quality, noise and vibration was performed in the vicinity of the project sites – typiccaly at the nearest residential building or other sensitive receptors. Measurments were carried out at the beginning of the construction works, subsequently on a quarterly bases, and additionally un response to any received complaints.

71. The monitoring was conducted using the calibrated, portable air quality analyzers, sound level meters, and vibration meters suitable for construction site environmental monitoring equipment. The results of the environmental measurements for each project site indicate that recorded values were within the acceptable limits established by Georgian legislation and relevant international standards. Overall, the monitoring results were considered satisfactory. Detailed results of baseline and construction-phase measurments are provided in Annex 6.

Table 8. The Dates and frequency of the measurmentes performed

VET School	Background measurement date	Second measurement date	Companies and Individual Entrepreneurs hired for external monitoring:
Aspindza	11.2024	April 4,2025	ICP Ltd
Chkhorotsku	20.10.2024	May17, 2025	IE Davit Alania
Vale	21.10.2024	May 16, 2025	IE Davit Alania
Vani	23.01.2025	June 19, 2025	ICP Ltd
Ninotsminda	4.04.2025	After 3 months	Scientific-research center "Gamma"
Kareli	12.05.2025	After 3 months	IE Archil Orjonikidze

(iii) Compliance monitoring;

72. The Compliance monitoring is the overall assessment of whether all EMP measures are being complied with, and is conducted by the PIU's Safeguards Consultant Nino Shushtakashvili, supported by the Loan Implementation Safeguards Officer LISO.
73. This monitoring does not involve quantitative measurement of environmental variables, but was based on visual inspection, site visits, and review of the progress reports for internal and external monitoring.

3.5.1 Summary of Environmental Monitoring Results

Aspindza VET School

74. Baseline measurements conducted in November 2024 and follow-up monitoring in April 2025 showed air pollutant concentrations (PM10, CO, NO_2, and SO_2) well below the national and IFC permissible limits. Noise levels ranged between 35–79 dB, and vibration indicators remained below 0.1 mm/s. During construction, measured air and noise parameters continued to comply with Georgian standards, confirming no significant environmental disturbance.

Vani VET School

75. Monitoring performed in January 2025 (baseline) and June 2025 (construction phase) demonstrated stable and compliant results. Noise levels ranged from 43–47 dB, and all measured air quality indicators, including CO, NO_2, SO_2, and particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5), remained significantly below threshold values. Vibration was minimal, confirming the absence of structural or community-level impact.

Vale VET School

76. Baseline studies (October 2024) and follow-up measurements (May 2025) showed dust, CO, and other gaseous pollutant concentrations within acceptable limits. Noise levels were low (23–24 dB), and vibration readings were negligible (<0.1 mm/s). No exceedance of national or IFC Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines was recorded during either phase.

Chkhorotsku VET School

77. Initial measurements in October 2024 and repeated assessments in May 2025 confirmed compliance with environmental quality standards. Air pollutant levels (dust, CO, NO_2, SO_2)

were well below permissible limits, and noise readings decreased from 31.6 dB (baseline) to 25.2 dB during construction. Vibration indicators were insignificant, confirming minimal construction impact.

Kareli VET Schoo

78. Baseline environmental monitoring conducted in May 2025 indicated low concentrations of NO_2, SO_2, CO, and particulate matter (PM10/PM2.5). Noise levels were around 30 dB, well below allowable limits, and vibration indicators were negligible. Overall, the data demonstrate a clean baseline condition with no anticipated exceedances during construction activities.

Ninotsminda VET school

79. Baseline measurements in April 2025 showed dust concentration at 0.085 mg/m³—significantly below the threshold of 0.5 mg/m³. Air emissions (CO, NO_2, SO_2) and noise (36 dB) were within Georgian and WHO guideline values. Vibration measurements in both horizontal and vertical axes were minimal, confirming the absence of adverse physical impacts.

Conclusion:

80. Across all six VET school sites, both baseline and subsequent monitoring results confirmed that air quality, noise, and vibration parameters remained within Georgian legal standards and international environmental health and safety (EHS) thresholds. No exceedances or environmentally significant deviations were recorded during the reporting period.

3.6. Reporting

81. The Environmental Monitoring Program includes regular reporting to ensure compliance. Contractors submit monthly environmental compliance reports detailing mitigation measures and site conditions. PIU, through the architectural design and construction supervision company ensures that semi-annual environmental monitoring reports are prepared and submitted to ADB, which will include information on environmental and social issues, where the information is reflected on the progress made in EMPs implementation, problems and taken measures. PIU's monitoring, evaluation and reporting specialist will be responsible for coordination the reporting process together with the team.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

82. This section summarizes the progress made to implement the project EMP during the current reporting period.

4.1. Implementation of the Project Mitigation Measures

83. Implementation of the mitigation measures in the EMP is summarized in Table 9. It summarizes the implementation status and compliance for each listed mitigation measure within the reporting period.

84. . In all six vocational education schools, the construction works were carefully planned to avoid the need for transposition of flora and fauna; accordingly, there was no direct impact on the biodiversity of the respective areas in any of the six schools.
85. Table 9 presents the mitigation measures implementation status for all schools under construction.

Table 9: Project impacts, mitigation measures, and implementation status

Work phase	Potential impacts/issues	Mitigation measure prescribed in EMP	Implementation status, issues identified and corrective actions	In compliance?
Pre-construction				
Pre - construction	Preparation of Site-Specific Environmental Management Plan	The selected contractors prepared the Site-Specific Environmental Management Plans (SSEMP) based, on the Supplementary IEE (Supplementary IEEs for selected sites provide an overview of the potential project-specific environmental impacts, their mitigation measures, monitoring, including the timeframe and responsibilities for carrying out the monitoring process and describes Grievance Redress Mechanism procedure, results of public consultation and stakeholders' participation process)	No construction works commenced without approval of the SSEMP.	Yes for all six schools (The dates of SSEMP approval and the commencement of construction/rehabilitation works are presented in Table 5)
Obtaining all necessary permits, licenses, and approvals	Carrying out activities without the appropriate license / permit /approval, environmental contamination with waste.	• Signing a contract for the removal of hazardous waste with an organization holding the appropriate permit; • Signing a contract with the local municipal service for the removal of household waste.	Contracts signed on removal of hazardous waste with the authorized company holding the appropriate permit and with the local municipal service for the removal of household waste.	Yes for all six schools (the detaile information regarding the companies and contracts signed is provided in Annex 5)
Training employees on environmental protection, social, and safety issues	Violation of environmental protection, social, and safety regulations by personnel	• Training employees on environmental protection, social, and safety issues periodically; • Conducting daily briefings on safety issues.	Trainings conducted	Yes for all six schools. During the reporting period, a total of 22 training sessions were conducted across six school sites - Ninotsminda, Kareli, Vani, Aspindza, Vale,

				and Chkhorotsku. These sessions comprehensively addressed environmental, health and safety, and social safeguard issues, ensuring that contractors, site personnel, and relevant stakeholders were informed and trained on their respective responsibilities
Informing the local population before the start of the work	Potential conflicts with the local population and stakeholders	• Installing an information banner about the project near the project site, indicating the project duration and contact persons (including those responsible for public relations, as well as environmental protection, safety, and social issues managers); • Conducting public consultations with the local population and stakeholders in coordination with the client before the start of the work.	Banners is installed Public consultations performed.	Yes. During reporting period, five consultation sessions were conducted in total at Vani, Ninotsminda, Mukhrani, Martvili, Kareli oublic schools, engaging a total 112 participants.
Construction				
Surface and groundwater contamination: • Contamination from improper management of solid and liquid	• Impact on water biodiversity; • Groundwater contamination; • Impact on receptors dependent on water resources (animals,	• Ensuring the technical functionality of machinery/equipment; • Installing drainage/water diversion channels on the perimeter of potentially contaminating areas; • Personnel training; • Prohibiting washing of vehicles near riverbeds;	• Fuels, lubricants and other fluids stored in appropriate structure • No evidence of leaks from construction equipment • No oil patches on soil surface	In compliance

waste; • Contamination from fuel/oil spills.	population).	• Removal of all potentially contaminating materials from the site after work completion; • Localization/cleaning of spilled fuel/lubricants in case of a spill;	• Personnel training on EHS issues conducted	
Air pollution/ Spread of inorganic dust in the atmosphere: • Dust generated from land works; • Dust generated from vehicle movement; • Dust generated during loading and unloading of inert materials; • Dust generated during rehab. works.	• Discomfort and negative health impacts on the local population and other residents; • Dust covering the vegetation on agricultural lands near the project site, which hinders growth and development;	• Adherence to optimal transport speeds (especially on dirt roads); • Maximizing the restriction of using roads passing through populated areas; • Taking precautionary measures (e.g., prohibiting dropping materials from high elevations during loading and unloading); • Spraying work areas and road surfaces during dry weather conditions; • Proper covering of vehicle beds during the transport of easily dust able materials; • Use of special coverings or spraying at storage locations of easily dust able materials to prevent wind-blown dust; • Providing personnel with personal protective equipment (e.g., respirators) as needed (especially during specific tasks); • Conducting personnel trainings; • Recording and addressing complaints appropriately.	• Air quality Instrumental measurements were conducted in the vicinity of the design area, including at the nearest residential building.	Baseline and quarterly monitoring studies have been carried out at all six schools. The dates of the measurements, along with the company names are presented in Chapter 3.5,
Noise and vibration reporting spread in the work zone and residential area boundary/impact on other receptors: • Noise and vibration caused by transportation vehicles; • Noise and	• Discomfort to the population and workers; • Disturbance and migration of animals.	• Ensuring the technical functionality of machinery and equipment; • Placement of noise-producing equipment away from sensitive receptors (workers' rest rooms, residential buildings); • Conducting noisy work and intensive transportation operations only during daylight hours; • Determining the period for noisy work, taking social considerations into account; • Informing the local population about noisy work and providing explanations; • Use of acoustic protective measures (e.g.,	Noise Instrumental measurements were conducted in the vicinity of the design area, including at the nearest residential building.	Yes fo all six schools

vibration caused by repair works; • Noise and vibration caused by construction equipment and rehabilitation operations.		noise-reducing covers, etc.) for noise-producing equipment when necessary; • Frequent rotation of personnel performing high-noise and vibration- producing tasks; • Providing personnel with personal protective equipment (earplugs); • Conducting personnel trainings; • Recording and addressing complaints appropriately; • Conducting instrumental measurements at sensitive areas (residential zones) boundaries; • Reducing noise and vibration at the source where possible (using noise- reducing covers) and limiting spread through artificial screening.		
Risk of contamination with waste: • Construction waste; • Hazardous waste; • Household waste.	• Negative impacts on human health and safety; • Environmental pollution; • Water contamination; • Direct negative impacts on animals; • Negative visual landscape changes and others;	• Importing construction and other necessary materials in quantities required for the project's objectives; • Using removed soil and waste rock for project purposes; • Reusing waste whenever possible; • Ensuring maximum safety measures during waste transportation; • Removal of hazardous waste through a contractor with the appropriate permit for future management; • Removal of municipal waste by the municipal service; • Implementing proper accounting mechanisms for waste generation, temporary storage, and further management, along with maintaining the relevant logbook.	• All categories of waste managed in accordance with Waste Management Plan • Documentation of disposal municipal waste • Documentation on disposal the hazardous waste • Waste management is adequately controlled • regular training is conducted of staff in waste management issues; • All recyclable waste (plastic, metal, paper, etc.) are sorted.	Yes
Soil contamination:	• Indirect impact on vegetation;	• Ensuring the technical functionality of machinery /equipment; • Safe storage/ disposal of potentially	• Prescribed soil protection measures effectively	Yes

• Soil contamination from waste; • Contamination from fuel, oil, or other substance spills.	• Contamination of groundwater and surface water.	contaminating materials (oils, lubricants, etc.); • Equipping construction sites with appropriate technical means and inventory (containers, spill containment equipment, etc.); • Separating waste and reusing it if possible. Placing unusable waste in containers and removing it from the site; • Removal of all potentially contaminating materials after work completion; • Laboratory control of soil quality if necessary; • Localization and cleaning of spilled fuel/lubricants; Personnel training.	implemented at all work sites • Fuels, lubricants and other fluids stored in appropriate structure • No evidence of leaks from construction equipment • No oil patches on soil surface • The waste management plan implemented; • Personnel training on EHS issues	
Impact on land ownership and use. Resource availability: • Impact on neighboring land; • Use of water or other resources due to repair works.	• Preventing damage to private property; • Avoiding restriction of local resources.	• Recording and registering complaints, activating the mechanism for their resolution, and responding accordingly; • Performing tasks that limit the use of local resources within the shortest time possible, whenever feasible.	• Awareness the Grievance Redress Mechanism; • Perimeter of each worksite properly fenced prior to the start of construction, and fence maintained for duration of works	Yes
Employment and related negative impact risks, specifically: • Expectation of local employment and dissatisfaction; Disagreements between local population and workers (non-	Preventing dissatisfaction of the project's workforce and the local population.	• Developing and publishing a personnel hiring policy at the local (office), municipal (municipality building, etc.), and regional levels; • Signing individual employment contracts with each staff member; • Including clauses in the signed contracts with staff related to all plans, procedures, and mitigation measures, as well as clauses regarding monitoring of safety plans and reporting accidents;	• Awareness with the grievance redress mechanism (GRM); • Awareness with the Procedure for Recording, Investigating, and Reporting Accidents in the Workplace.	Yes

locals).		• Providing all staff with information about their job, including the development of a work conduct code; • Informing all non-local staff about local skills and culture; • Prioritizing the purchase of local products and supporting local enterprises when procuring materials; • Developing and practically implementing a mechanism for handling staff complaints; • Keeping a record of staff complaints;		
Impact on transportation infrastructure: • Damage to road surfaces; • Overloading of transportation flows; • Restriction of movement.	• Preserving road surfaces and facilitating free movement; • Minimizing road hazards and traffic jams; • Eliminating population dissatisfaction.	• Minimizing disruption to local traffic; • Selecting the optimal bypass route for accessing the work site; • Limiting vehicle movement on public roads as much as possible; • Maximizing restrictions on the movement of tracked vehicles; • Providing the public with information about the working hours and period of construction; • Maximizing the repair of damaged road sections to maintain accessibility for the public; • Recording and addressing complaints as needed.	• Follow the traffic management plan • Trainings on traffic management; • Traffic management plan including vehicle movement scheme is on place	Yes
Impact on historical, cultural, and archaeological sites: • Damage to cultural heritage objects; • Damage to	• Minimizing risks of damage/destruction to cultural and archaeological sites.	• Halting construction in case any artifact is found. Promptly informing the National Agency for the Protection of Cultural Heritage about the discovery and resuming work only after receiving their permission.	• Awareness Cultural Heritage Management Plan • Workers are aware of the chance find procedure.	Yes

unregistered archaeological objects during land works.				
Health and safety risks: • Expected impact on public health and safety; • Expected impact on workers' health and safety.	• Ensuring human health and safety	• Conducting training for personnel on safety and labor protection issues; • Providing personnel with personal protective equipment; • Ensuring hand hygiene in the workplace and informing workers accordingly; • Ventilating enclosed rooms/storage rooms periodically, several times a day; • Regular disinfection of work equipment, inventory, tools, and work areas at intervals; • Placing appropriate containers for tissues, masks, or other hygienic waste for staff and visitors; • Developing an emergency action plan, which will outline the measures to be taken to prevent the spread of viruses, as well as measures to be taken in case of suspected infection; • Installing appropriate warning, signaling, and prohibitory signs in health- hazardous areas and roads; • Fencing off health-hazardous areas; • Ensuring the availability of standard first aid kits in health-hazardous areas and the construction site; • Ensuring the technical readiness of machinery and equipment; • Strict adherence to safety rules during transport operations, speed restrictions; • Minimizing the use of public roads within residential areas; • Controlling unauthorized or unprotected entry and movement of outsiders on work sites;	Trainings on: • Emergency response plan • Camp site management plan • Occupational Safety and Health Protection Policy • Rescue Plan for Work at Height • Site specific health and safety plan	Yes

		• Risk assessment at locations to determine specific risk factors for the population and manage such risks accordingly; • Ensuring personnel are secured with ropes and special supports when working at heights; • Keeping a log for incidents and accidents; • Taking all measures to prevent deterioration of air, water, and soil quality. Implementing noise mitigation measures;		

86. Based on Table 7: the instrumental baseline studies of the ambient air quality, noise and vibration were performed (in the vicinity of the design area, at the nearest residential building) prior to the beginning of the construction works, once every three months and will be conducted in case a complaint is received, in accordance with Georgian and international standards using the appropriate equipment.

4.2. Implementation of the Project Monitoring Program

87. During the reporting period (January 1 – June 30, 2025), regular monitoring of all ongoing construction and rehabilitation sites was carried out by the Construction Companies (CCs), the Construction Supervision Company (CSC), and the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). The CSC submitted monthly progress reports to the PIU, providing detailed updates on the implementation status of civil works as well as the contractors' Environmental, Social, Health, and Safety (ESHS) performance. These reports served as a key instrument for tracking compliance with the approved site-specific Environmental Management Plans (EMPs).
88. In addition to monthly reporting, the PIU holds weekly coordination meetings with the CSC "Industria" to review the progress of ongoing activities, identify any issues or gaps, and provide instructions for necessary corrective actions. These regular engagements ensure proactive management of safeguards and timely resolution of site-level challenges.
89. Furthermore, the PIU's Safeguard Consultant (Nino Shushtakashvili) conducts monthly field visits to all active sites to directly observe construction practices and verify ESHS compliance. The Safeguard Consultant maintains continuous communication and collaboration with both CSC and CC safeguard teams to ensure the effective implementation of mitigation measures and adherence to the EMP requirements
90. This multi-tiered monitoring and coordination approach has contributed to maintaining consistent oversight of the project's environmental and social performance across all sites
91. As part of the monitoring framework, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) conducted a project review mission from June 23–30, 2025. On 24-26 June the mission team visited several project sites, including Vale, Aspindza, Vani, Chkhorotsku, Kareli, Mukhrani, and Kutaisi (no construction activities have been commenced in Mukhrani and Kutaisi). Minor non-compliances were identified at some active sites, and the ADB team provided detailed recommendations and guidance to the PIU on how to address the issues promptly and effectively. The PIU has since taken necessary steps, in coordination with CSC and contractors, to ensure these recommendations are implemented and corrective actions are tracked.

4.3. Implementation of the EMP mitigation measures

92. During the reporting period, ESHS monitoring was carried out by the ESHS specialists of the construction companies. These specialists are employed full-time for the duration of the project and are qualified in EHS-related issues, certified in accordance with Georgian legislation. Their responsibilities include monitoring project-specific environmental measures, verifying permits, and conducting on-site monitoring of potential impacts such as noise, dust, soil contamination, landscape changes, construction waste, flora and fauna disturbance, water pollution, and air emissions. These efforts aim to minimize environmental impacts and ensure the safety of both workers and surrounding communities through the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures.
93. The ESHS specialists of the construction companies maintain comprehensive site records, including:

- Weekly site inspections using checklists based on the SSEMP;

- Monthly reporting on SSEMP compliance;
- Instrumental monitoring of air, noise, and vibration on a quarterly basis, and additionally in response to concerns or grievances raised by local communities or other stakeholders, in collaboration with accredited laboratories;
- Records of waste utilization
- Documentation of environmental accidents or incidents, along with any resolution measures taken;
- Maintenance of complaints register and records of community relations, where applicable.

94. In parallel, the CSC conducted regular oversight to ensure that contractors implemented the mitigation measures stipulated in their contractual agreements and SSEMPs. The CSC's ESHS specialists conducted routine monitoring of environmental parameters (e.g., dust, noise, air and water quality, and waste management), reviewed environmental documentation submitted by the contractors, provided feedback and approvals as necessary, organized environmental trainings to raise staff awareness, and promptly reported any potential environmental incidents or non-compliances to the PIU. The CSC also actively participated in site visits and ADB/PIU-led monitoring missions.
95. During the reporting period, three new SSEMPs (Vani, Ninotsminda, Kareli) were submitted by contractors, reviewed, and approved by both the CSC and PIU. These are in addition to three SSEMPs approved in 2024 (Aspindza, Chkhorotsku and Vale), which were covered in the previous environmental monitoring report.
96. In total, 24 monthly environmental monitoring reports were prepared and submitted by the contractors for all six VET school construction/rehabilitation sites. These reports were reviewed by the CSC, and upon incorporating feedback where necessary, were approved and submitted to the PIU.
97. No major environmental impacts or health and safety risks were recorded during the reporting period. However, some minor non-compliances were identified, primarily relating to waste management and documentation. These were addressed promptly and effectively by the contractors under the guidance of the CSC and PIU safeguard teams.
98. During the reporting period, several minor ESHS non-compliances were identified across the VET school construction sites. These primarily related to waste management, site cleanliness, improper management of electric cables and material storage. Additionally, one instance was noted where a verbal request from a local resident was not recorded in the grievance log, as required by the GRM procedure (Vani public school). All issues were promptly addressed through corrective actions taken by the contractors under the guidance of the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) and the Project Implementation Unit (PIU).

- **Aspindza VET Public School:** Mixed waste was observed in bins, despite the availability of separate containers for different waste types. To prevent recurrence, ad hoc training sessions were conducted for workers, and additional signage was installed to reinforce proper waste segregation practices. The non-compliance stemmed from challenges in maintaining site orderliness during ongoing construction activities.

- **Vani VET Public School:** The site required general cleaning, which was immediately undertaken once the issue was identified. The contractor responded promptly to restore cleanliness and organization. During the ADB mission, it was noted that a verbal request from a local resident had not been recorded in the grievance log. The resident had requested the construction of a concrete retaining wall between the school yard and his adjacent property, should the elevation of the school yard be higher than his land, in order to prevent potential rainwater runoff and flooding. The contractor was instructed to formally document the resident's request in the grievance log and to address the issue in accordance with the established Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) procedures. This includes evaluating the concern, consulting with relevant stakeholders, and implementing appropriate mitigation measures if deemed necessary.
- **Ninotsminda VET Public School:** At the early stage of construction, topsoil was not stored safely. In coordination with the school administration, a designated, marked area was allocated for topsoil storage, ensuring its protection and future reuse on site (See Annex 1).
- **Kareli VET Public School:** During the ADB mission, concerns were raised regarding accumulated construction waste and lack of site organization. The issue was attributed to ongoing demolition activities. The contractor explained that waste was being collected until sufficient volume was reached for transportation, in line with standard waste management practices. Nonetheless, the contractor was instructed to enhance site organization and maintain interim cleanliness.
- **Chkhorotsku VET Public School:** Non-conformities related to cleanliness and improper material storage were identified. The contractor took immediate action to resolve these issues.
- **Vale VET Public School:** Improper storage of sand and silt was noted at the initial phase of construction. This issue was quickly corrected, and workers were reminded of proper material handling procedures. Additionally, improper disposal of household waste by workers—who were not utilizing the designated waste bins—was addressed through training and improved site supervision.

99. As a proactive measure, all construction sites adopted a good housekeeping practice: allocating dedicated time during working hours each day for cleaning and organizing work areas, including the construction yard. This initiative has significantly improved overall site conditions and helped maintain cleanliness and order, even during intensive construction activities.

100. In the pre-construction phase, baseline environmental assessments were conducted to identify potential environmental impacts in the construction phase. The measurements were provided by the authorized companies. The instrumental studies of the background state of ambient air quality, noise and vibration were performed (in the vicinity of the design area, at the nearest residential building) at the beginning of the construction works, once every three months and in case a complaint is received, in accordance with Georgian and international standards using the appropriate equipment (The detailed results of the measurments for each school conducted during the reporting period are provided in Annex 6).

101. The following normative acts and methodologies were applied during the measurements for environmental assessments, including ambient air quality, noise, and vibration.
    - "On approval of environmental quality standards", Order of the Minister of Labor, Health and Social Protection of Georgia No. 297/n of August 16, 2001;
    - Technical Regulation approved by Order of the Government of Georgia No. 83 of July 27, 2018 - On approval of ambient air quality standards;
    - ISO 2631-1:1997(2017) Vibration and shock. Measurement of total vibration and assessment of human exposure;
    - ISO 16622:2002 – Meteorology, sonic anemometers/ acceptance test methods for mean wind measurements;

102. The following instruments with appropriate calibration certificates were used to conduct measurements in the construction area:
    - Gasella Mikro Dust Pro;
    - Элан CO/NO2;
    - MiniRae 7600;
    - WASP-XM-E-SO2;
    - AR63B Vibration Meter;
    - Mini Sound Level Meter N05CC
    - WT63B
    - RZ1359
    - DBMeter

4.4. Summary of Waste Generation and Disposal

103. During the reporting period, construction contractors systematically recorded and reported the volumes of waste generated at each project site, in accordance with their approved Site-Specific Environmental Management Plans (SSEMPs) and Waste Management Plans. The collected data include information on the type, quantity, and method of disposal of both hazardous and non-hazardous waste. The summarized figures are presented in Table 10 below.

Table 10. Waste Volumes Reported by CC's during Current Period

N	Project	Waste	Quantity of waste generated	Final disposal sites for waste
1.	Aspindza Vocational School	Mixed municipal waste	63 Kg	It was placed in the municipal bins allocated by the municipality and managed by the municipality
		Hazardous waste	16	Paint cans
		Inert waste - Construction and demolition waste	20 t	Has been removed from the rehabilitation site and disposed of at the licensed landfill

N	Project	Waste	Quantity of waste generated	Final disposal sites for waste
				of LTD "Solid Waste Management Company of Georgia."
		Construction waste	60 kg	The waste accumulated as a result of cleaning of the site has been placed in the appropriate bin.
2	Chkhorotsku Vocational School	Mixed municipal waste	150 Kg	It was placed in the municipal bins allocated by the municipality and managed by the municipality
		Hazardous waste	0	N/A
		Construction waste		Construction waste is currently stored on-site and will be transported to the designated landfill, as specified by the Georgian Solid Waste Management Company, in accordance with the existing agreement.
3	Vale Vocational School	Mixed municipal waste	110 Kg	It was placed in the municipal bins allocated by the municipality and managed by the municipality
		Hazardous waste	0	N/A
		Construction waste	458,95	Construction waste is currently stored on-site and will be transported to the designated landfill, as specified by the Georgian Solid Waste Management Company, in accordance with the existing agreement.
4	Vani Vocational School	Mixed municipal waste	8 Kg	It was placed in the municipal bins allocated by the municipality and managed by the municipality
		Hazardous waste	0	N/A
		Inert waste – excavated naterial	700 m^3	Excavated material have been disposed to the private land based on the landowner's request to level the land plot (official request and Handover document is attached in Annex 4)

N	Project	Waste	Quantity of waste generated	Final disposal sites for waste
5	Kareli Public School	Mixed municipal waste	30 Kg	It was placed in the municipal bins allocated by the municipality and managed by the municipality
		Hazardous waste	0	N/A
		Inert waste - Construction and demolition waste	33,12 t	The inert waste generated as a result of the demolition was disposed of at the appropriate landfill (presented in Annex 1).
6	Ninotsminda Vocational School	Mixed municipal waste	30 Kg	It was placed in the municipal bins allocated by the municipality and managed by the municipality
		Hazardous waste	0	N/A

4.5. Public Consultations and Grievances

4.5.1. Public Consultations

104. During 2023, a total of 22 public consultation sessions were conducted, including at four VET schools currently under construction. These sessions involved over 781 participants from various towns and communities within the project implementation areas (see Table 11 below). The consultations were organized in line with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to promote inclusive and transparent engagement and to provide timely project-related information to stakeholders. The purpose of the meetings was to provide participants with detailed information about the project, including the following topics:
    - Introduction of the Project's Grievance Mechanism (GRM), including key contact information;
    - Environmental safeguards;
    - Gender-related issues;
    - Presentation of the final project design and construction schedule.
105. Participants included students, teachers, local residents, municipal mayors, representatives from City Halls and Educational Resource Centers, as well as representatives from the construction companies and the consulting firm Industria.
106. In the previous reporting period (July–December 2024), three additional consultation meetings were held at the Chkhorotsku, Vale, and Aspindza VET schools, with a total of 58 participants.
107. During the current reporting period (January–June 2025), five consultation sessions were conducted at the Vani, Ninotsminda, Mukhrani, and Kareli VET schools.
108. All consultations were conducted in accordance with the project's Consultation Plan and served as effective platforms for community members to interact with the project team,

express concerns, and receive clarifications on project impacts. Common issues raised included:

(i) potential traffic congestion near schools
(ii) access to updated construction schedules, and
(iii) safety measures around construction zones

109. These concerns were addressed through direct communication with the CSC and contractors, installation of improved signage, and ongoing updates to local communities.
110. The minutes of meetings for all consultation sessions conducted during the reporting period, including participant lists, photos, and materials presented in Appendix 9.

Table 11 Public Consultations Conducted Throughout the Project Lifecycle

#	Consultation session	Date	Persons	# Partic-ipants	Outcome	Complies with consultation plan? (Y/N)	Follow-up needed? (list)
(Project design phase 2023)							
1	Information session for residents	On Jun 8	Residents of Vocational Technical College “Prestige in town Telavi	14	Residents informed of construction, operation, and for IEE, SDDR, GRM and Gender Issues and the next month’s schedule	Yes	Before construction
2	Information session for residents	On Jun 8	Residents of Duisi community, vill.Tsinubani public school	26	Residents informed of construction, operation, and for IEE, SDDR, GRM and Gender Issues and the next month’s schedule	Yes	Before construction
3	Information session for residents	On Jun 9	Residents of city Gardabani, public school #1	31	Residents informed of construction, operation, and for IEE, SDDR, GRM and Gender Issues and the next month’s schedule	Yes	Before construction
4	Information session for residents	On Jun 9	Residents of city Tsnori, public school #1	11	Residents informed of construction, operation, and for IEE, SDDR, GRM and Gender Issues and the next month’s schedule	Yes	Before construction
5	Information session for residents	On July 10	Residents of city Sachkhere N2 public school.	37	Residents informed of construction, operation, and for IEE, SDDR, GRM and Gender Issues and the next month’s schedule	Yes	Before construction

6	Information session for residents	On July 10	Residents of city Chiatura N1 public school	55	Residents informed of construction, operation, and for IEE, SDDR, GRM and Gender Issues and the next month's schedule	Yes	Before construction
7	Information session for residents	On July 10	Residents of Community Mukhrani N1 public school	33	Residents informed of construction, operation, and for IEE, SDDR, GRM and Gender Issues and the next month's schedule	Yes	Before construction
8	Information session for residents	On July 11	Residents of city Oni N1 public school	57	Residents informed of construction, operation, and for IEE, SDDR, GRM and Gender Issues and the next month's schedule	Yes	Before construction
9	Information session for residents	On July 11	Residents of city Terjola N2 public school	42	Residents informed of construction, operation, and for IEE, SDDR, GRM and Gender Issues and the next month's schedule	Yes	Before construction
10	Information session for residents	On July 11	Residents of city Zestaphoni N6 public school	34	Residents informed of construction, operation, and for IEE, SDDR, GRM and Gender Issues and the next month's schedule	Yes	Before construction
11	Information session for residents	On July 11	Residents of city Abasha N1 public school	24	Residents informed of construction, operation, and for IEE, SDDR, GRM and Gender Issues and the next month's schedule	Yes	Before construction
12	Information session for residents	On July 12	Residents of city Samtredia N1 public school	35	Residents informed of construction, operation, and for IEE, SDDR, GRM	Yes	Before construction

					and Gender Issues and the next month's schedule		
13	Information session for residents	On July 12	Residents of city Kharagauli N2 public school	25	Residents informed of construction, operation, and for IEE, SDDR, GRM and Gender Issues and the next month's schedule	Yes	Before construction
14	Information session for residents	On July 12	Residents of city Kareli N2 public school	23	Residents informed of construction, operation, and for IEE, SDDR, GRM and Gender Issues and the next month's schedule	Yes	Before construction
15	Information session for residents	On August 5	Residents of city Aspindza public school	112	Residents informed of construction, operation, and for IEE, SDDR, GRM and Gender Issues and the next month's schedule	Yes	Before construction
16	Information session for residents	On August 5	Residents of city Ninitsminda public school #4	27	Residents informed of construction, operation, and for IEE, SDDR, GRM and Gender Issues and the next month's schedule	Yes	Before construction
17	Information session for residents	On August 5	Residents of city Vale public school #1	20	Residents informed of construction, operation, and for IEE, SDDR, GRM and Gender Issues and the next month's schedule	Yes	Before construction
18	Information session for residents	On August 11	Residents of city Kutaisi Hub/college "Iberia",	11	Residents informed of construction, operation, and for IEE, SDDR, GRM and Gender Issues and the next month's schedule	Yes	Before construction

19	Information session for residents	On August 11	Residents of city Vani public school #1	41	Residents informed of construction, operation, and for IEE, SDDR, GRM and Gender Issues and the next month's schedule	Yes	Before construction
20	Information session for residents	On August 12	Residents of city Ckhorotsku , Ramin Dikhaminjia Public School #1	22	Residents informed of construction, operation, and for IEE, SDDR, GRM and Gender Issues and the next month's schedule	Yes	Before construction
21	Information session for residents	On August 12	Residents of city Tsalendikha Public School #1	82	Residents informed of construction, operation, and for IEE, SDDR, GRM and Gender Issues and the next month's schedule	Yes	Before construction
22	Information session for residents	On December 8	Residents of city Kutaisi, Akaki Tsereteli Kutaisi State University"/Hub	19	Residents informed of construction, operation, and for IEE, SDDR, GRM and Gender Issues and the next month's schedule.	Yes	Before construction
	1 July – 31 December 2024						
1	Information session for residents	December 20	Residents of city Chkhorotsku public school #1	11	Before construction activities residents again were informed regarding the access to and inclusiveness of the VET system; environmental, social and gender issues, GRM. Also, information about the construction schedule. Consideration of traffic congestion problems (if any).	Yes	During the implementation
2	Information session for residents	December 23	Residents of city Vale public school #1	23	Before construction activities residents again were informed regarding the access to and inclusiveness of the VET system; environmental, social and	Yes	During the implementation

					gender issues, GRM. Also, information about the construction schedule. Consideration of traffic congestion problems (if any).		
3	Information session for residents	December 23	Residents of city Aspindza public school #1	24	Before construction activities residents again were informed regarding the access to and inclusiveness of the VET system; environmental, social and gender issues, GRM. Also, information about the construction schedule. Consideration of traffic congestion problems (if any).	Yes	During the implementation
	Project implementation phase, including current reporting period						
	1 January – 30 June 2025						
1	Information session for residents	On January 21	Residents of city Vani public school #1	24	Before construction activities residents again were informed regarding the access to and inclusiveness of the VET system; environmental, social and gender issues, GRM. Also, information about the construction schedule. Consideration of traffic congestion problems (if any).	Yes	During the implementation
2	Information session for residents	On March 27	Residents of city Ninotsminda public school #4	18	Before construction activities residents again were informed regarding the access to and inclusiveness of the VET system; environmental, social and gender issues, GRM. Also, information about the construction schedule. Consideration of traffic congestion problems (if any).	Yes	During the implementation

3	Information session for residents	On May 16	Residents of city Mukhrani public school #1	39	Before construction activities residents again were informed regarding the access to and inclusiveness of the VET system; environmental, social and gender issues, GRM. Also, information about the construction schedule. Consideration of traffic congestion problems (if any).	Yes	During the implementation
4	Information session for residents	On May 28	Residents of city Matvili public school #1	17	Before construction activities residents again were informed regarding the access to and inclusiveness of the VET system; environmental, social and gender issues, GRM. Also, information about the construction schedule. Consideration of traffic congestion problems (if any).	Yes	During the implementation
5	Information session for residents	On June 28	Residents of city Kareli public school #1	14	Before construction activities residents again were informed regarding the access to and inclusiveness of the VET system; environmental, social and gender issues, GRM. Also, information about the construction schedule. Consideration of traffic congestion problems (if any).	Yes	During the implementation

4.5.2. Grievances

111. No grievances were formally documented during the reporting period, except for one verbal request from a local resident in Vani. The resident requested the construction of a concrete wall between the schoolyard and his property to prevent potential inundation during heavy rainfall. The CC was instructed to reflect the verbal request of the resident in the grievance log and follow up to ensure an issue is addressed properly.

4.6. Issues for Follow up from the Previous Environmental Monitoring Report and ADB Missions During the Current Reporting Period

112. Key issues identified in the previous monitoring report were followed up during the reporting period, with corrective actions either completed or currently being implemented by the contractors under PIU and CSC supervision (see Table 12).

Table 12. Issues for Follow-Up Documented in the Previous Environment Monitoring Report

#	Activities	Schedule	Status
1	Environment, health and safety provisions will be incorporated in Civil work providers firm's contract documentation.	Q1 2025	Done
2	The site-specific EMPs, which are based on the generic EMP included in the IEE, will be submitted by the contractor(s) to the PIU for approval for each newly awarded project before starting of civil works	Q1-Q2 2025	Done
3	Civil works and environmental monitoring will commence	Q1 -Q2 2025 onwards	Ongoing

113. On June 24-26, the ADB mission visited seven different school locations where CWs contracts have been awarded: Vale, Aspindza, Kutaisi (construction not yet started), Vani, Chkhorotsku, Kareli and Mukhrani (construction not yet started) to review the project progress, including the status of EMP implementation. Environmental issues described in the mission memorandum of understanding (MOU), and corrective actions taken, are summarized in Table 13 respectively.

Table 13: Corrective Actions to Address Environment Safeguard Issues Identified in the ADB Mission on June 24-26, 2025

When	Where	What	Corrective Action
24.06.2025	Vale Public School School (New construction)	The SSEMP was prepared and approved by the CSC prior to the commencement of construction activities. However, based on ADB's recommendations, the	The CC has started revision of the document. The updated version will be approved by CSC in early July and

When	Where	What	Corrective Action
		document required updates to incorporate information on ES and H&S personnel, relevant management plans, and the actual commencement date of works. Redundant content should be removed. The revised version shall be finalized and submitted prior to the preparation of the SAEMR for January–June 2025. Improve waste management, housekeeping, HS arrangements such as proper management of electrical cables and warning signs.	subsequently shared in the next reporting period. Instructions given by the mission were properly addressed
24.06.2025	Aspindza Public School (Renovation of existing building)	Renovation works are almost completed. Grievance registration log book should be available on site before full completion of works. PIU safeguard specialist was asked to check CC contracts of safeguard specialists.	The contracts will be provided in the next reporting period
25.06.2025	Kutaisi College "Iberia" on Anjafaridze Street (New construction)	Contract was signed in May 2025. No construction activities have been started yet. Civil works will start in the next reporting period.	N/A
25.06.2025	Vani Public School (New construction)	SSEMP is prepared, needs to be updated. Improve waste management, housekeeping, HS arrangements such as proper management of electrical cables and warning signs. filled out check lists from implemented supervision/monitoring activities should be available in place. Additional consultations with the household near the construction site should be conducted regarding his verbal request to arrange concrete wall. It was identified that spoil was disposed of on a third party parcel	The CC has started working on the document and the revised version will be finalized and shared in the next reporting period. Consultation with the local resident regarding his request will be conducted under the close monitoring of the CSC and PIU representatives in the next reporting period.

When	Where	What	Corrective Action
		(based on owners request). No agreement or handover certificate (only request letter).	Handover certificate with signatures of both parties (land owner and CC) will be provided in the next reporting period
25.06.2025	Chkhorotsku Public School (New construction)	SSEMP is prepared, needs to be updated. Ensure proper arrangement of storing areas for different types of waste - inert, hazardous, municipal - collection and placement.	The CC has started working on the document and the revised version will be finalized and shared in the next reporting period. During the mission (June 24-26, 2025) it was observed that storage areas for inert, hazardous, and municipal waste were not properely arranged. Therefore, environmental and HS specialists of CC were instructed to improve waste management following the WMP.
26.06.2025	Kareli Public School (Renovation of VET space)	SSEMP is prepared, needs to be updated. Ensure proper arrangement of construction waste and improve electrical cables management on site	The CC has started working on the document and the revised version will be finalized and shared in the next reporting period
26.06.2025	Mukhrani Public schook (New construction)	SSEMP is under preparation and will be submitted in the next reporting period. No construction activities have yet commenced.	N/A

5. LESSONS LEARNED

114. One of the key lessons learned during this reporting period is the value of conducting regular weekly coordination meetings between the PIU and SCS teams. These meetings serve as a platform to systematically review and update the progress and status of each construction site, including environmental, social, health, and safety (ESHS) issues. Safeguards specialists from both teams participate in these meetings: on behalf of the PIU, the Safeguards Specialist; and on behalf of the CSC, the Environmental Specialist, the Social Specialist, and the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Specialist.
115. This structured communication has significantly improved project oversight, facilitated early identification and resolution of site-specific challenges, and ensured timely follow-up on ESHS compliance. It has also enhanced collaboration among teams and improved information flow between stakeholders.

116. The introduction of such regular coordination mechanisms can be considered a good practice, especially in similar infrastructure or education sector projects, involving multiple sites and Construction Contractors.
117. The trainings on EHS issues are very important. During reporting period, regular EHS trainings were conducted on a monthly basis. In addition, the Ad-hoc trainings performed, when the critical issues where inspected, e.g. during the visual site inspection, the environmental condition around the site, the cleanliness of the site, and the waste separation process were critical. After the ad-hoc training the violations were rectified immediately.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

6.1. Conclusions

118. During the reporting period, the implementation of environmental, social, health, and safety (ESHS) measures across all active VET school construction and rehabilitation sites was generally in compliance with the approved Environmental Management Plan (EMP). Most mitigation measures outlined in the site-specific EMPs (SSEMPs) were effectively implemented by the Contractors under the supervision of the Construction Supervision Company (CSC) and the PIU.
119. Environmental parameters - including dust, noise, vibration, waste management, and site safety - remained within acceptable limits. However, several minor non-compliances were identified, primarily related to:

- Waste segregation and site cleanliness,
- Disorganized material and cable management,
- Incomplete on-site ESHS documentation,
- One verbal grievance not recorded in the log.

120. These issues were addressed through corrective actions such as ad hoc trainings, improved signage, and closer coordination among Contractors, CSC, and the PIU.
121. The ADB mission conducted from June 23–27, 2025, visited several school sites and confirmed overall compliance with EMP requirements, while noting minor site-specific non-conformities. ADB provided clear guidance, which has been incorporated by the PIU to strengthen ongoing safeguard implementation.
122. Public consultations were conducted in accordance with the consultation plan and continue to be an integral part of project implementation. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) remains operational, and follow-up on proper documentation and timely response will be a priority in the next period.

6.2. Next Steps

123. To ensure continued compliance with environmental and social safeguards and to address minor gaps identified during the reporting period, the following next steps have been outlined:

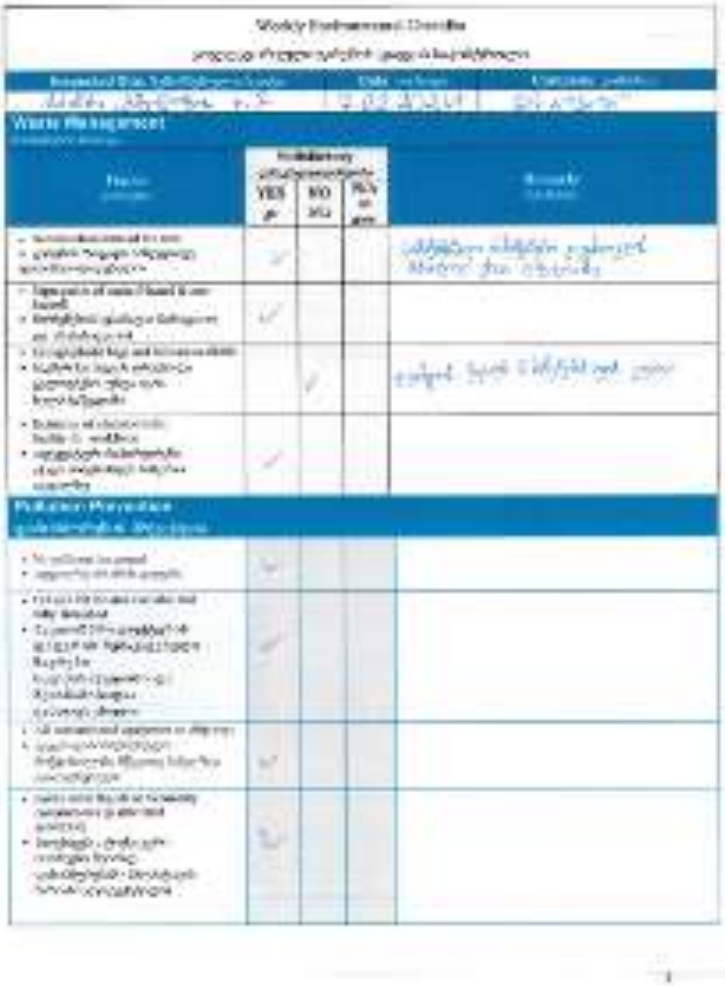
- Ensure continuous implementation of SSEMPs with timely corrective actions as needed including update of existing ESMPs for ongoing construction sites as per ADB reccomendations. Completion of update process scheduled for the Late August and information will be reflected in the next reporting period.
- Improve the quality and structure of monthly progress reports from the CSC, particularly in detailing construction progress and ESHS performance.
- Maintain regular site inspections by the PIU and safeguard consultants.
- Strengthen grievance documentation and ensure all concerns are addressed in line with the GRM procedure.
- Continue regular public consultations, with at least three new sessions planned in line with upcoming tenders.
- Consolidate good practices across all sites and address recurring issues to ensure consistent compliance in the next reporting cycle.
- Provide a delivery and acceptance certificate confirming the disposal of excavated material from the Vani public School site to the local residential property;
- Keep the practice of preparing delivery-acceptance certificates when the material is disposed on the private territory of the local residents.

ANNEX 1. Photo Material

Aspindza Public School

On-site ESHS arrangements

Monitoring checklists



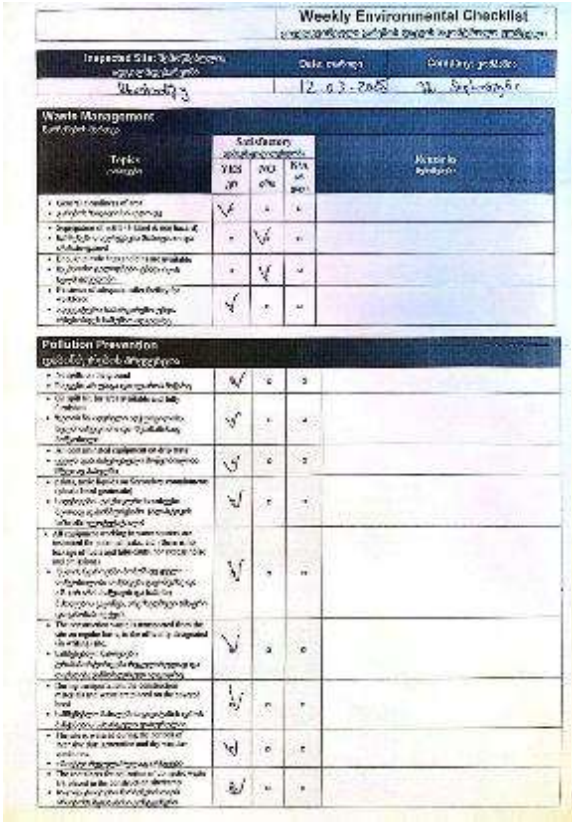
Trainings

Rehabilitation Progress

Chkhorotsku Public School

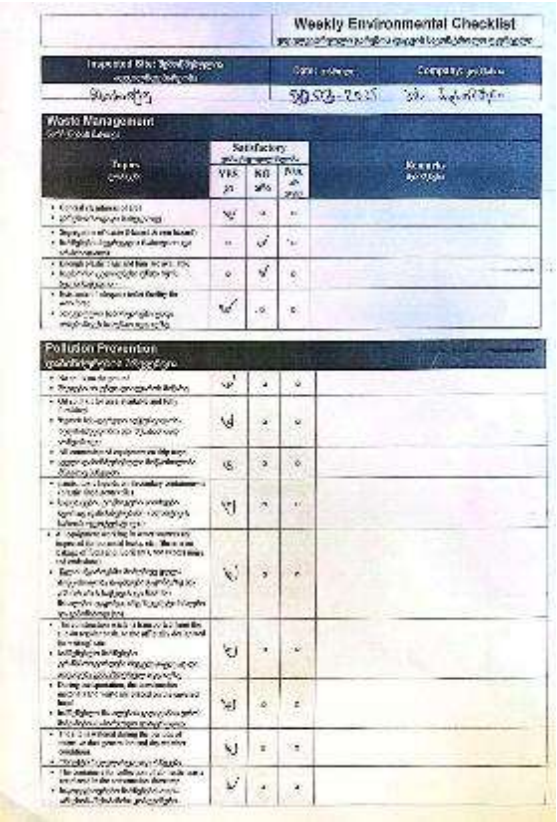
On-site ESHS arrangements

Monitoring checklists


Weekly Environmental Checklist

Waste Management

Pollution Prevention


Weekly Environmental Checklist

Waste Management

Pollution Prevention

Trainings

Training's Journal

Site address: Akhaltsikhe Municipality, village Vale

"Hydromsheni" LLC

Trainer: Levan Chakvetadze

Working at height

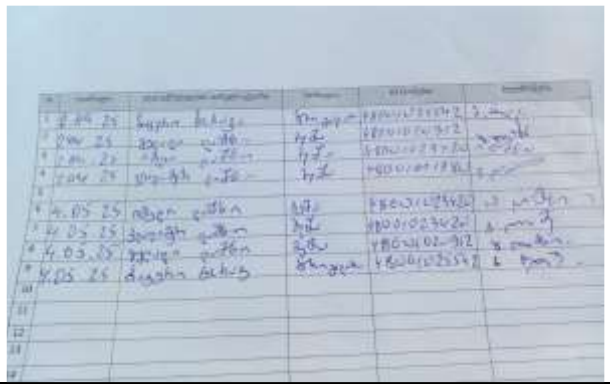
1. **Working at height and safety measures.**

After completing the course, the employee will be able to:

- Identify issues necessary for safe working at height
- Discuss working at height
- Analyze the hazards of working at height
- Use personal protective equipment correctly
- Discuss the compliance of working at height with legislative requirements.

Topics

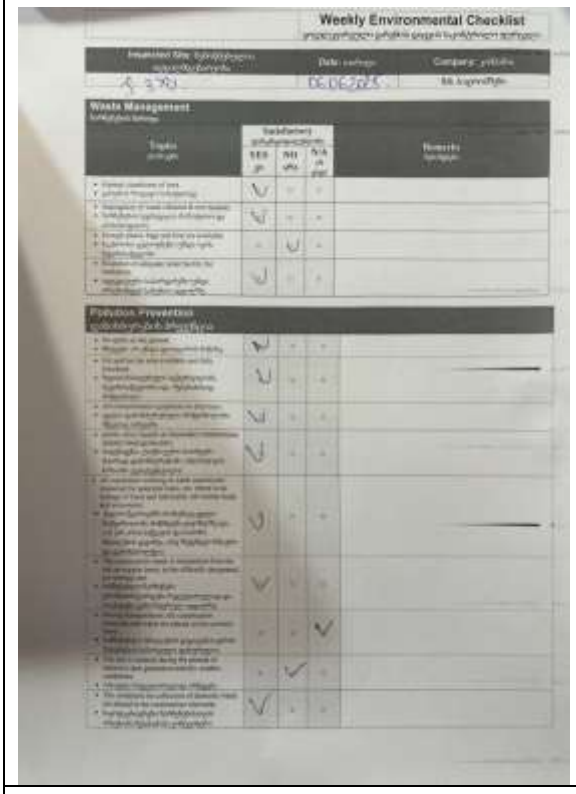
1. Fall Prevention
2. Protective Equipment
3. Perimeter Control
4. Safe Ladder Work
5. Falling Materials

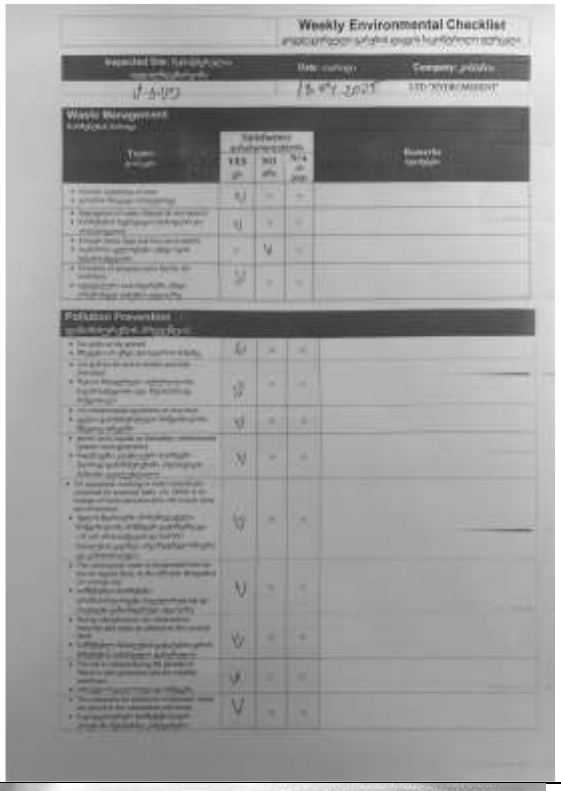


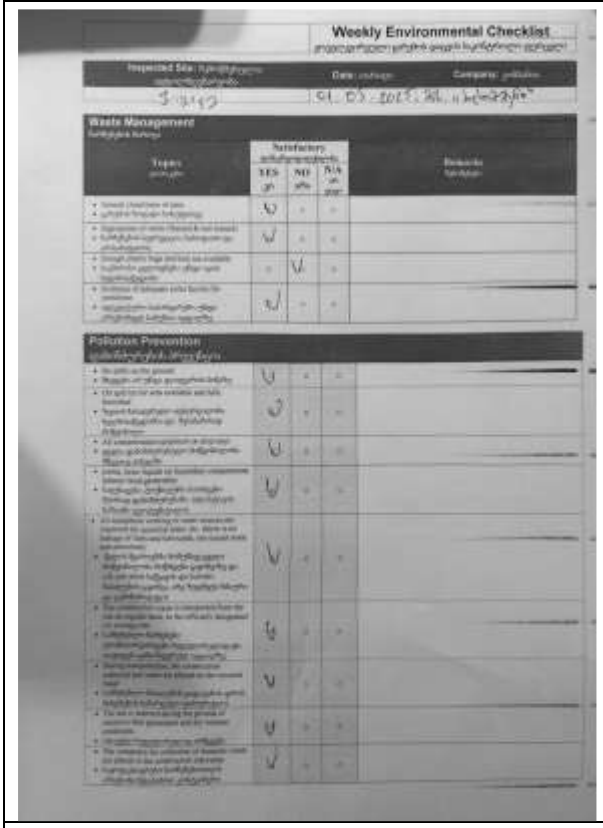
Vale Public School

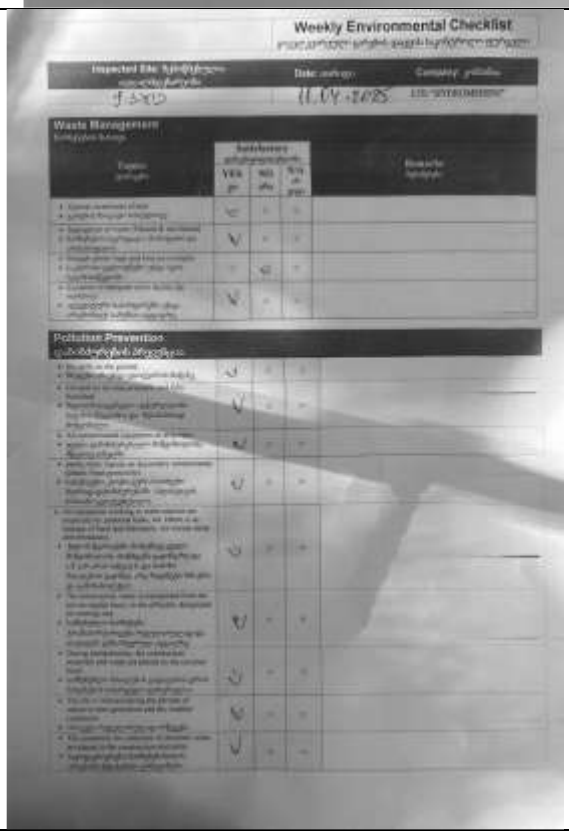
On-site ESHS arrangements

Monitoring checklists









Trainings

Training's Journal

Site address: Akhaltsikhe Municipality, village Vale

"Hydromsheni" LLC

Trainer: Levan Chakvetadze

Working at height

1. **Working at height and safety measures.**

After completing the course, the employee will be able to:

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- Discuss working at height
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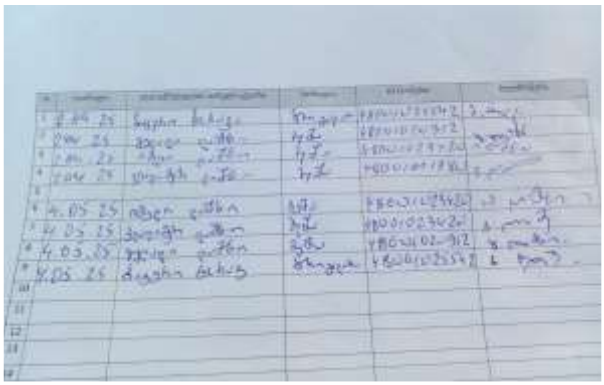
Topics

1. Fall Prevention
2. Protective Equipment
3. Perimeter Control
4. Safe Ladder Work
5. Falling Materials



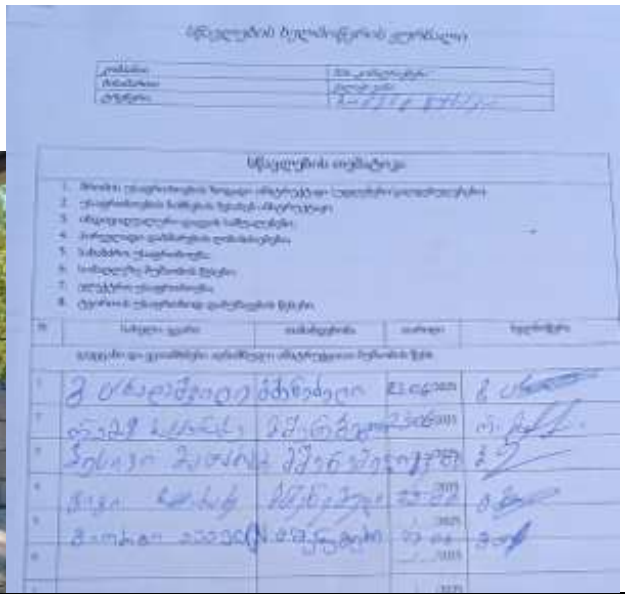
Construction Progress

Vani Public School

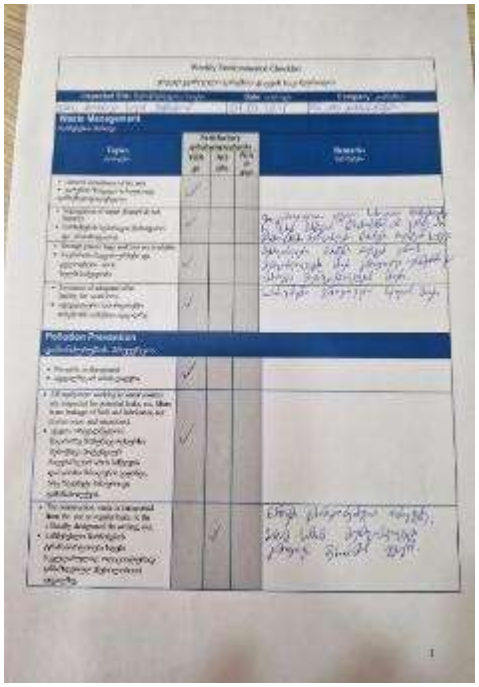
On-site ESHS arrangements

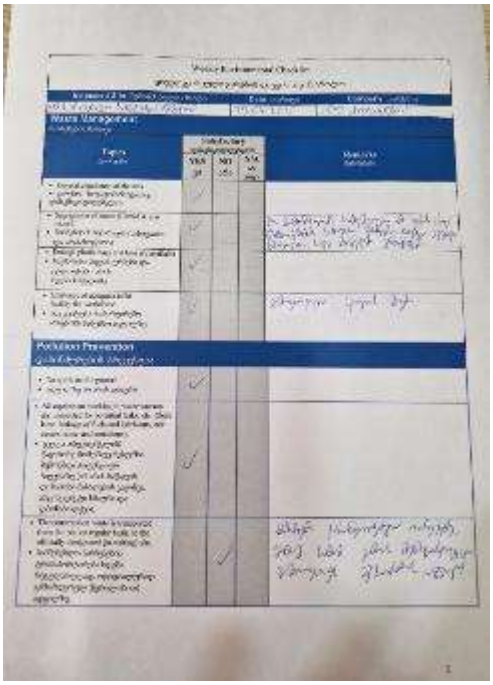


Trainings

Monitoring Checklists





Construction Progress

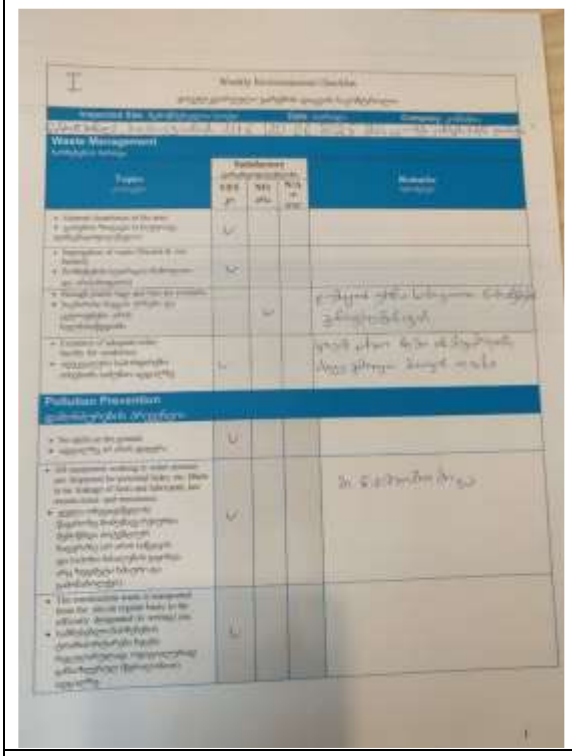
Ninotsminda Public School

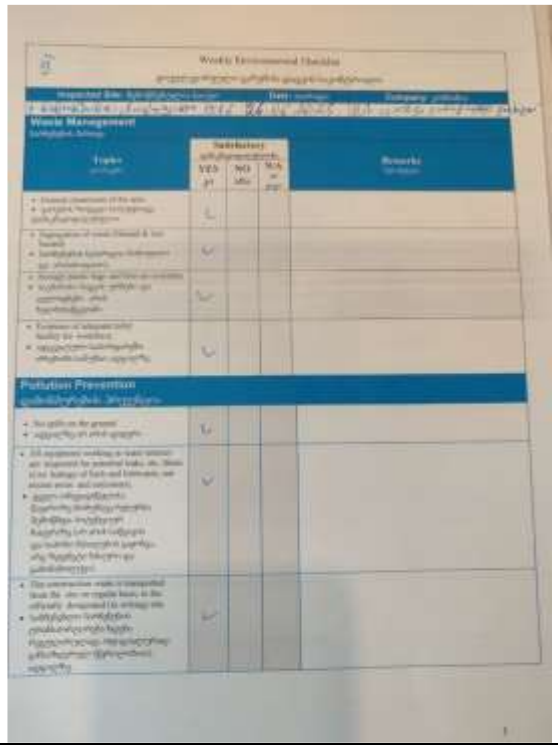
On-site ESHS arrangements

Topsoil Management

Trainings

Monitoring checklists





ANNEX 2. Tamplate of Environmental Cheklist

Weekly Environmental Checklist ყოველკვირეული გარემოსდაცვითი საკონტროლო კითხვარი				
Inspected Site/შემოწმებული საიტი			**Date/თარიღი**	**Company/კომპანია**
ნარჩენების მართვა				
Topics/თემა	**Satisfactory** **დამაკმაყოფილებელი**			**Remarks/შენიშვნები**
	YES/კი	**NO/არა**	**N/A** **არ ვიცი**	
• General cleanliness of area გარემოს ზოგადი სისუფთავე				
• Segregation of waste (Hazard & non hazard) ნარჩენების სეგრეგაცია (სახიფათო და არასახიფათო)				
• Enough plastic bags and bins are available საკმარისი ცელოფნები და ურნები ხელმისაწვდომია				
• Existence of adequate toilet facility for workforce ადეკვატური საპირფარეშო უნდა არსებობდეს სამუშაო ადგილზე				
Pollution Prevention **დაბინძურების პრევენცია**				
• No spills on the ground შხეფები არ უნდა დაიღვაროს მიწაზე				
• Secondary containments available and cleaned up მეორადი კონტეინმენტი ხელმისაწვდომია და გასუფთავებულია				
• Oil spill kit for area available and fully furnished ზეთის ჩასაღვრელი აღჭურვილობა ხელმისაწვდომია და შესაბამისად მოწყობილი				
• All contaminated equipment on drip trays ყველა დაბინძურებული მოწყობილობა მწვეთავ პანელში				
• paints, toxic liquids on Secondary containments (plastic lined geotextile) საღებავები, ტოქსიკური სითხეები მეორად				

კონტეინმენტში (პლასტიკით დაფარული გეოტექსტილი)				
• All equipment working in water sources are inspected for potential leaks, etc. (no leakage of fuels/lubricants; no excess noise/emissions) ყველა წყალში მომუშავე რესურსი შემოწმდა პოტენციურ ჩაღვრაზე (ნავთობპროდუქტების დაღვრა არ ფიქსირდება; ჭარბი ხმაური/ემისიები არ არის)				
• The construction waste is transported from the site on regular basis, to the officially designated (in writing) site. • სამშენებლო ნარჩენები ტრანსპორტირდება რეგულარულად და თავსდება განსაზღვრულ • ადგილზე				
• During transportation, the construction materials and waste are placed on the covered hood. • სამშენებლო მასალების გადატანის დროს მანქანების საბარგული დახურულია				
• The site is watered during the periods of intensive dust generation and dry weather conditions. • ობიექტი რეგულარულად ირწყვება				
• The containers for collection of domestic waste are placed in the construction site/camp. • საჭმლის ნარჩენებისთვის არსებობს				
• The construction camp is supplied with water and toilets in good sanitary condition. • ობიექტი აღჭურვილია შესაბამისი საპირფარეშოთი და დაცულია სანიტარული ნორმები				
• Monitoring measurement data (air, water, soil). • კონტროლდება (ჰაერი, წყალი და მიწა)				
• Spill contingency equipment (spaghetti booms) deployed across				

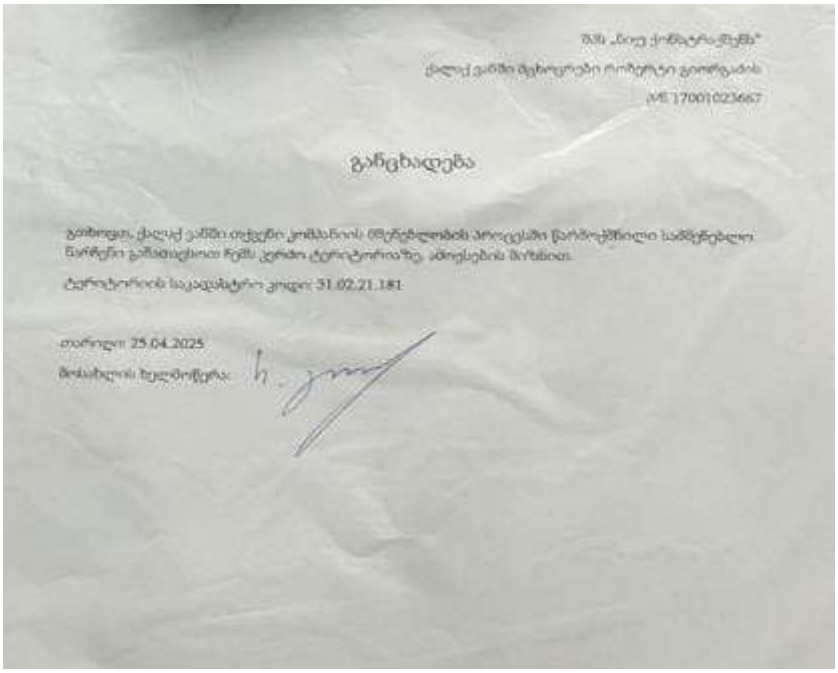
the water downstream from the crossing • დაღვრილ მდგომარეობაში მყოფი მოწყობილობები (სპაგეტის ღობურები) განლაგდა წყლის დინების ქვემო • მიმართულებით საწყის გადაკვეთაზე				
Erosion/Silt Control **ეროზიის/შლამის კონტროლი**				
Topics **თემები**	**Satisfactory** **დამაკმაყოფილებელი**			**Remarks** **შენიშვნები**
	YES/კი	NO/არა	N/A/არ ვიცი	
• No Damage to lands • მიწის დაზიანება არ არის				
• No Damage to flora • ფლორის დაზიანება არ არის				
• Water turbidity level is visually monitored წყლის სიმღვრივეს დონე ვიზუალურად მოწმდება				
Others/სხვა				
• Unauthorized paths forbidden • არაავტორიზირებული ბილიკები აკრძალულია				
• No incorrectly parked vehicles არასწორად მანქანის დაყენება				
• Toolbox talks conducted				
Additional Notes დამატებითი შენიშვნები				

Annex 3. Licences of Construction Materials

Project	CC	Product	Company	License
Chkhorotsku Vet school	Hydromsheni Ltd	Sand/gravel	Ltd Chkhorbusiness center	ს/ვ 442260287 No.16, No.427, and No.441
Vale Vet school	“Hydromsheni” Ltd	Sand/gravel	"Tengo-2000" LLC "Astoria" LLC	10002592 No. 434 & No.1399
Vani VET school	“New Construction” Ltd	Sand/gravel	“B.P. Trans”	No. 1587
Ninotsminda VET school	“Kaizen Construction” Ltd	Sand/gravel	“Artur Kurghinian” IE	No. 10002208
Aspindza VET school	“Ovali” Ltd	Send	“Meeki” Ltd	No. 1004393

ANNEX 4. (i) Official request of the local resident on disposal of excavated materials and (ii) delivery-acceptance act on disposal of the material on the required territory

(i) Official letter of the local resident Robert Giorgadze (Vani)



შპს „ნიუ ქონსტრაქშენს"

ქალაქ ვანში მცხოვრები რობერტი გიორგაძის

პ/ნ 17001023667

განცხადება

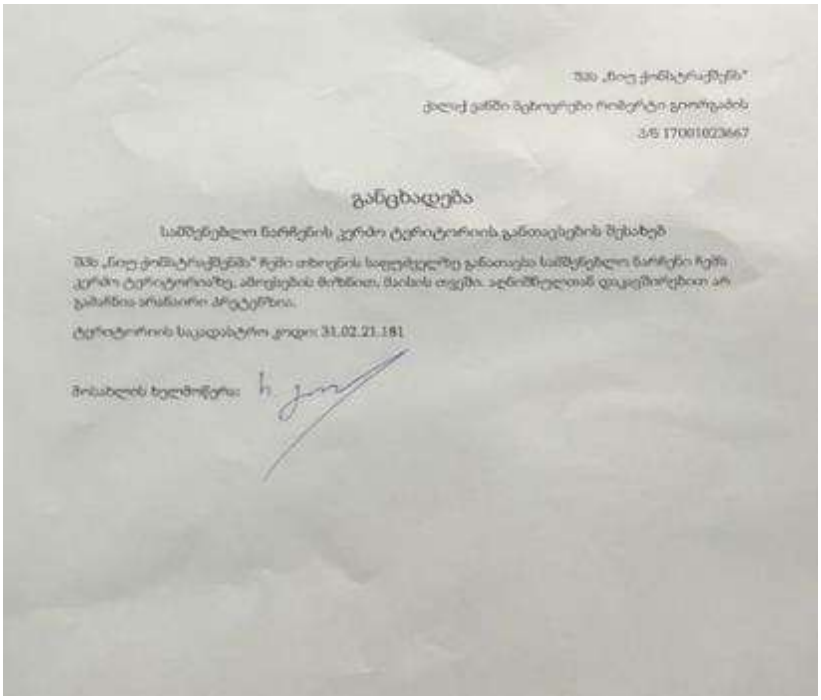
გთხოვთ ქალაქ ვანში თქვენი კომპანიის მშენებლობის პროცესში წარმოქმნილი სამშენებლო ნარჩენი გამოვიყენო ჩემს კერძო ტერიტორიაზე, ამოვსების მიზნით.

ტერიტორიის საკადასტრო კოდი: 31.02.21.181

თარიღი: 25.04.2025

მოსახლის ხელმოწერა:

(ii) Delivery-acceptance act



შპს „ნიუ ქონსტრაქშენს"

ქალაქ ვანში მცხოვრები რობერტი გიორგაძის

პ/ნ 17001023667

განცხადება

სამშენებლო ნარჩენის კერძო ტერიტორიის განთავსების შესახებ

შპს „ნიუ ქონსტრაქშენს" ჩემი თხოვნის საფუძველზე განათავსა სამშენებლო ნარჩენი ჩემს კერძო ტერიტორიაზე, ამოვსების მიზნით, მაღალი ტყეში. აღნიშნულთან დაკავშირებით არ გამართია არანაირი პრეტენზია.

ტერიტორიის საკადასტრო კოდი: 31.02.21.181

მოსახლის ხელმოწერა:

Annex 5. Contracts with waste management companies and Delivery-acceptance certificates for waste disposal

Aspindza VET School – contract with the “Medical Technology” Ltd on removal of hazardous waste

ხელშეკრულება 24/01-12

წარმოება-დაწესებულებებიდან, ორგანიზაციებიდან - ჩამოწერილი,

ვადაგასული პროდუქტებისა და ნარჩენების გატანა-განადგურებაზე

ქ. თბილისი 24.01.2025წ.

ერთის მხრივ (წარმოება, დაწესებულება), შპს „ოვალი" ს/კ 405051170, წარმოდგენილი მისი დირექტორის, დიმიტრი არჩვაძის სახით, შემდგომში მოხსენიებული როგორც „დამკვეთი" და, მეორეს მხრივ, შპს „მედიკალ ტექნოლოგი", ს/კ 404384590, წარმოდგენილი დირექტორის, გია გოგბაიძის სახით, შემდგომში მოხსენიებული, როგორც შემსრულებელი ვდებთ წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულებას შემდეგზე:

1. ხელშეკრულების საგანი

1.1 „დამკვეთი" უკვეთავს, ხოლო „შემსრულებელი" ვალდებულებას კისრულობს გაუწიოს მომსახურება – გაანადგუროს დამკვეთის კუთვნილი - დაბინძურებული ჩვრები, ხელთათმანები, სპეცტანსაცმელი, შესაფუთი მასალა და სხვა სახიფათო და არასახიფათო ნარჩენები.

1.2 განსანადგურებელი პროდუქციის სრული სახეობები, მოცულობები, მომსახურების ფასები პირობები დამოკიდებულია თითოეულ შეკვეთაზე, რაც მოცემულია დანართების სახით. დანართები წარმოადგენს ხელშეკრულების განუყოფელ ნაწილს.

2. ფასი და ანგარიშსწორების პირობები

2.1 წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულებით გათვალისწინებული „მომსახურების" ღირებულება განისაზღვრება, ჩამოსაწერი პროდუქციის წონის მიხედვით:

2.2 თვითოეული კილოგრამი პროდუქციის განადგურების ღირებულება შეადგენს 2.80ლარს დღგ-ს ჩათვლით, სატრანსპორტო მომსახურების საფასური - ფდდმა ასპინძიდან იმსიწერაციის საამქრომდე (გარდაბნის რ-ნი სოფ. მარტყოფი) 800 ლარი.

ტრანსპორტირების

2.3 მომსახურების ღირებულების ანაზღაურება მოხდება პროდუქციის განადგურების აქტის გადაცემიდან 5 (ხუთი) სამუშაო დღის ვადაში.

3. პროდუქციის განადგურების პირობები

3.1 „დამკვეთი" ვალდებულია განსანადგურებელი პროდუქციის მიწოდებამდე 2 (ორი) სამუშაო დღით ადრე შეატყობინოს შემსრულებელს განსანადგურებელი პროდუქციის ოდენობის შესახებ.

3.2 პროდუქციის მიწოდებისას ფორმდება შესაბამისი მიღება-ჩაბარების აქტი.

3.3 „შემსრულებელი" ვალდებულია პროდუქციის მიწოდებიდან 5-10 დღის ვადაში გაანადგუროს პროდუქცია და განადგურებიდან არაუგვიანეს მომდევნო სამუშაო დღისა მიაწოდოს „დამკვეთს" მიწოდებული პროდუქტის განადგურების აქტი.

3.4 ნარჩენების პროდუქციის მიწოდებისა და განადგურების ადგილი - გარდაბნის რ-ნი სოფ.მარტყოფი.

4. მხარეთა უფლება-მოვალეობები

4.1 შემსრულებლის უფლება-მოვალეობები:

4.1.1 შემსრულებელი ადასტურებს, რომ გააჩნია სრული უფლებამოსილება წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულებით ნაკისრი ვალდებულებების შესრულებისათვის, რაც დასტურდება საქართველოს გარემოს დაცვის სამინისტროს მიერ გაცემული 29.12.2015წ. ექსპერტიზის დასკვნა №74; ბრძანება №1037, 16.01.2017წელს გაცემული №000233, MD-1 ნებართვით.

4.1.2 შემსრულებელი ვალდებულია განახორციელოს მომსახურება წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულებით გათვალისწინებულ ვადებში.

4.1.3 შემსრულებელი ვალდებულია სრულად აუნაზღაუროს დამკვეთს მიყენებული ზიანი, მომსახურების ვადებისა და პირობების დარღვევის შემთხვევაში.

4.1.4 შემსრულებელს უფლება აქვს მოსთხოვოს დამკვეთს წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულებით ნაკისრი ვალდებულებების შესრულება. წინააღმდეგ შემთხვევაში მოითხოვოს დამკვეთისადან ზარალის სრული ანაზღაურება.

4.2 დამკვეთის უფლება-მოვალეობები:

4.2.1 დამკვეთი ვალდებულია წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულებით განსაზღვრულ ვადებში აუნაზღაუროს შემსრულებელს მომსახურების ღირებულება.

4.2.2 დამკვეთი ვალდებულია დროულად მიაწოდოს შემსრულებელს გასანადგურებელი პროდუქცია.

4.2.3 დამკვეთი უფლებამოსილია მოთხოვოს შემსრულებელს ზარალის ანაზღაურება, შემსრულებლის მიერ წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულებით გათვალისწინებული ვალდებულებების არაჯეროვნად შესრულების შემთხვევაში.

5. დავათა გადაწყვეტა

5.1 წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულება განიმარტება საქართველოს მოქმედი კანონმდებლობის შესაბამისად.

5.2 მხარეთა შორის დავა წყდება ურთიერთმოლაპარაკების საფუძველზე. შეთანხმების მიუღწევლობის შემთხვევაში, მხარეთა შორის დავა წყდება სასამართლოს წესით საქართველოს კანონმდებლობის შესაბამისად.

6. კონფიდენციალურობა

6.1 მხარეთა მიერ ურთიერთანამშრომლობის შედეგად მოპოვებული ინფორმაცია წარმოადგენს კონფიდენციალურ ინფორმაციას და არ დაიშვება წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულების პირობების გაცნობა მესამე პირთათვის, მეორე მხარის წინასწარი წერილობითი თანხმობის გარეშე. აგრეთვე მხარეებმა უნდა უზრუნველყონ ხელშეკრულების შესრულებისათვის გამიზნული კორესპონდენციისა და სხვა საქმიანი დოკუმენტაციის მესამე პირთაგან დაცვა.

6.2 მხარეთა ეს მოვალეობა ძალაშია ხელშეკრულების შეწყვეტის შემდეგაც.

6.3 კონფიდენციალური ინფორმაციის ნებისმიერი სახით მესამე პირთათვის გადაცემის შემთხვევაში (გარდა კანონმდებლობით გათვალისწინებული შემთხვევებისა) დამრღვევი მხარე ვალდებულია გადაუხადოს მეორე მხარეს პირგასამტეხლო, რომლის ოდენობა განსაზღვრული იქნება მეორე მხარის მიერ.

7. ფორს-მაჟორი

7.1 წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულების დარღვევად არ ჩაითვლება შემთხვევა, როცა რომელიმე მხარე ვერ ახერხებს თავისი მოვალეობების შესრულებას ფორს-მაჟორული (დაუძლეველი) გარემოების ზემოქმედების გამო:

7.2 ფორს-მაჟორული გარემოებების აღმოფხვრის შემდგომ მხარეები შეთანხმდებიან ხელშეკრულებით ნაკისრი ვალდებულებების შესრულების ახალ ვადებზე, მოქმედი კანონმდებლობის შესაბამისად.

8. ხელშეკრულების მოქმედების ვადები

8.1 წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულება ძალაშია 31.12.2025 წ.-მდე

8.2 ხელშეკრულების ვადის გაგრძელება ხდება მხარეთა შეთანხმებით, წერილობითი სახით.

9. დასკვნითი დებულებები

9.1 მხარეები ხელმძღვანელობენ ურთიერთპატივისცემის პრინციპითა და თანამშრომლობის გაღრმავების სურვილით.

9.2 ხელშეკრულების მხარეები ვალდებულნი არიან გაუფრთხილდნენ თითოეულის სახელს, საქმიან რეპუტაციას და ღირსებას.

9.3 მხარეთა შორის წამოჭრილი დავები შესაძლებელია გადაწყვეტილ იქნეს ორივე მხარის ერთობლივი მოლაპარაკების საფუძველზე; თუ მხარეები ვერ შეძლებენ მოლაპარაკების საფუძველზე გადაწყვიტონ დავა, მაშინ ნებისმიერ მხარეს შეუძლია მიმართოს სასამართლოს კანონმდებლობით დადგენილი წესით.

9.4 წინამდებარე ხელმოწერილი ხელშეკრულება შედგენილია 2 (ორი) ეგზემპლარად ქართულ ენაზე, რომელთაგან თითოეულს გააჩნია თანაბარი იურიდიული ძალა და ინახება მხარეებთან.

10. მხარეთა რეკვიზიტები

„დამკვეთი“	„შემსრულებელი“
შპს „ოვალი“	შპს „მედიკალ ტექნოლოგი“
საიდენტიფიკაციო კოდი: 405051170	საიდენტიფიკაციო კოდი: 404384590
ბანკის კოდი: სს „საქართველოს ბანკი“	სს „პროკრედიტ ბანკი“
ბანკის კოდი : BAGAGEE22	ბანკის კოდი: MIBGGE22
ა/ა GE24BG0000000842222400	ა/ა GE22PC0133600100053668
მისამართი: ქ.თბილისი, მიროტაძის #12	მისამართი: ქ. თბილისი,
Tel: 555 14 46 64	დ/მასივი, ევგენი მიქელაძის ქუჩა №9
დირექტორი: დიმიტრი არჩვაძე	დირექტორი: გია გოგბაიძე

Dimitri Archvadze 01024062374
Digitally signed by Dimitri Archvadze
Date: 2025.01.27 14:07:29

მომსახურების ხელშეკრულება N40

ქ. თბილისი 23.06.2025

შპს „საქართველოს მყარი ნარჩენების მართვის კომპანია“, მისი დირექტორის გიორგი შუხოშვილის სახით, (შემდგომში წოდებული როგორც „შემსრულებელი“) ერთის მხრივ და მეორეს მხრივ შპს „ჯორჯიანს კონსტრაქშენ კომპანი“ წარმოდგენილი მისი დირექტორის გიორგი ნინიძის სახით, (შემდგომში წოდებული როგორც „დამკვეთი“) მეორის მხრივ, საქართველოს მოქმედი კანონმდებლობისა და საწარმოს წესდების მე-8 მუხლის მე-8 პუნქტის შესაბამისად, ურთიერთ შეთანხმების საფუძველზე დებენ ხელშეკრულებას შემდეგზე:

1.1 შემსრულებელი ორგანიზაცია 2023 წლის 29 დეკემბრის N86-ო ბრძანების საფუძველზე, ახორციელებს იურიდიული და/ან ფიზიკური პირების მიერ წარმოქმნილი სამშენებლო და ნგრევის შედეგად მიღებული ნარჩენის განთავსების მომსახურებას შემსრულებლის ბალანსზე არსებული ქ. ხაშურის არასახიფათო ნარჩენების ნაგავსაყრელზე (შემდგომში – მომსახურება).

მუხლი 2. ხელშეკრულების პირობები

2.1 შემსრულებელი ვალდებულია დროულად და ხარისხიანად მოემსახუროს დამკვეთს და უზრუნველყოს ხელშეკრულების 1.1 პუნქტში აღნიშნული მომსახურების გაწევა.

მუხლი 3. მხარეთა უფლება-მოვალეობები

3.1 შემსრულებლის უფლება-მოვალეობები:

3.2 დროულად და ხარისხიანად განახორციელოს 1.1 [illegible]ული მომსახურება.

3.3 მომსახურების გაწევისას დაიცვას საერთაშორისო სტანდარტებითა და ტექნიკური რეგლამენტებით განსაზღვრული პირობები.

3.4 ხელშეკრულებით განსაზღვრულ ვადაში დამკვეთისაგან მოითხოვოს მომსახურების ღირებულების დროულად გადახდა.

3.5 დამკვეთისაგან მოითხოვოს წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულების პირობების დაცვა.

3.6 დამკვეთის უფლება-მოვალეობები:

3.7 ხელშეკრულების მოქმედების პერიოდში მოითხოვოს შემსრულებლისაგან წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულების პირობების დაცვა.

3.8 ხელშეკრულებით განსაზღვრულ ვადაში და პირობებით გადაუხადოს შემსრულებელს მომსახურების ღირებულება.

3.9 შემსრულებლის კუთვნილ არასახიფათო ნარჩენების ნაგავსაყრელზე ნარჩენის შემოტანა უზრუნველყოს სახანძრო და უსაფრთხოების ნორმების დაცვით.

მუხლი 4. ანგარიშსწორება და ხელშეკრულების ღირებულება

4.1 1 (ერთი) ტონა იურიდიული და/ან ფიზიკური პირების მიერ წარმოქმნილი სამშენებლო და ნგრევის შედეგად მიღებული ნარჩენის განთავსების მომსახურების ღირებულება შეადგენს 10 (ათი) ლარს დღგ-ს ჩათვლით.

4.2 დამკვეთი ვალდებულია მიღებული მომსახურების თანხა ჩარიცხოს შემსრულებლის საბანკო ანგარიშზე შესაბამისი ანგარიშ-ფაქტურის ატვირთვიდან 10 (ათი) კალენდარულ დღეში.

4.3 შემსრულებლის მიერ წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულებით ნაკისრი ვალდებულებების შესრულების შემდეგ მხარეები ადგენენ ნარჩენების განთავსების აქტს.

4.4 შემსრულებლის მხრიდან ნარჩენების განთავსების აქტს ხელს აწერს შემსრულებლის სტრუქტურული ერთეულის - რეგიონული მართვის დეპარტამენტის თანამშრომელი შესაბამის რეგიონში.

მუხლი 5. ხელშეკრულების მოქმედების ვადა და მისი შეწყვეტის წესი

5.1 წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულება ძალაში შედის მხარეთა მიერ მისი ხელმოწერის მომენტიდან და მოქმედებს მხარეთა მიერ ნაკისრი ვალდებულებების სრულად და ჯეროვნად შესრულებამდე - 2025 წლის 31 დეკემბრის ჩათვლით.

5.2 ხელშეკრულების ვადამდე შეწყვეტა მხარეებს არ ათავისუფლებთ ხელშეკრულების შეწყვეტამდე შესასრულებელი ვალდებულების შესრულების მოვალეობისაგან.

მუხლი 6. სადავო საკითხების მოგვარება

6.1 დამკვეთისა და შემსრულებელს შორის წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულების რეალიზაციისას წარმოშობილი სადავო საკითხები წესრიგდება მხარეთა შეთანხმებით, ხოლო შეთანხმების მიუღწევლობის შემთხვევაში სადავო საკითხს განიხილავს სასამართლო.

მუხლი 7. დასკვნითი დებულებები

7.1 წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულების ყველა მუხლი და დანართი წარმოადგენს მის განუყოფელ ნაწილს. ხელშეკრულებაში ცვლილების შეტანა შეიძლება მოხდეს მხარეთა შეთანხმებით მხოლოდ წერილობით.

7.2 ხელშეკრულების მხარეები თანხმდებიან მასზედ, რომ იმ შემთხვევაში, თუ შემსრულებელი ორგანიზაციის 2023 წლის 29 დეკემბრის N86-ო ბრძანების დანართში, რომლითაც რეგულირდება შესატანი ნარჩენის სახეობები და საფასური შევა რაიმე სახის ცვლილება, ხელშეკრულება დაკორექტირდება შესაბამისად.

7.3 წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულება შედგენილია 2 (ორი) თანაბარი იურიდიული ძალის მქონე ეგზემპლარად ქართულ ენაზე ერთი ეგზემპლარი გადაეცემა დამკვეთს, ხოლო ერთი ეგზემპლარი ინახება შემსრულებელთან.

მუხლი 8. მხარეთა რეკვიზიტები და ხელმოწერები:

შემსრულებელი:

შპს „საქართველოს მყარი ნარჩენების მართვის კომპანია", იურიდიული მის: ქ. თბილისი, ანა პოლიტკოვსკაიას ქ. N14 მე-3 სართული, საიდენტიფიკაციო კოდი: 404942470. საბანკო რეკვიზიტები: მომსახურე ბანკი: სახელმწიფო ხაზინა, ბანკის კოდი: TRESGE22, სახაზინო კოდი: 820017499, მიმღები: შპს „საქართველოს მყარი ნარჩენების მართვის კომპანია"

ხელმოწერა ____________________ გიორგი შუხოშვილი

დამკვეთი:

შპს „ჯორჯიანს კონსტრაქშენ კომპანი", იურიდიული მისამართი: საქართველო, თბილისი, საბურთალოს რაიონი, პეკინის გამზ., N2, ბ. 11. საიდენტიფიკაციო კოდი: 405282992

ხელმოწერა ____________________ გიორგი ნინიძე

მომსახურების ხელშეკრულება N39

ქ. თბილისი 20.06.2025

შპს „საქართველოს მყარი ნარჩენების მართვის კომპანია“, წარმოდგენილი მისი დირექტორის გიორგი შუხოშვილის სახით, (შემდგომში წოდებული როგორც „შემსრულებელი“) ერთის მხრივ და მეორეს შპს „ნიუ ქონსთრაქშენი“ წარმოდგენილი მისი დირექტორის ლევან ნორაკიძის სახით, (შემდგომში წოდებული როგორც „დამკვეთი“) საქართველოს მოქმედი კანონმდებლობისა და საწარმოს წესდების მე-8 მუხლის მე-8 პუნქტის შესაბამისად, ურთიერთ შეთანხმების საფუძველზე დებენ ხელშეკრულებას შემდეგზე:

1.1 შემსრულებელი ორგანიზაცია 2023 წლის 29 დეკემბრის N86-ო ბრძანების საფუძველზე, ახორციელებს იურიდიული და/ან ფიზიკური პირების მიერ წარმოქმნილი ნარჩენების, მიწა (გრუნტი მიწარევების გარეშე) აგრეთვე იურიდიული და/ან ფიზიკური პირების მიერ წარმოქმნილი სამშენებლო და ნგრევის შედეგად მიღებული ნარჩენები, აგრეთვე ინერტული მასალა, აგრეთვე სხვა არასახიფათო მერეული სახით ნარჩენების განთავსების მომსახურებას შემსრულებლის ბალანსზე არსებული სამტრედიის,თერჯოლის,ჯასპის არასახიფათო ნარჩენების ნაგავსაყრელზე (შემდგომში – მომსახურება).

მუხლი 2. ხელშეკრულების პირობები

2.1 შემსრულებელი ვალდებულია დროულად და ხარისხიანად მოემსახუროს დამკვეთს და უზრუნველყოს ხელშეკრულების 1.1 პუნქტში აღნიშნული მომსახურების გაწევა.

მუხლი 3. მხარეთა უფლება-მოვალეობები

3.1 შემსრულებლის უფლება-მოვალეობები:

3.2 დროულად და ხარისხიანად განახორციელოს 1.1 მუხლში აღნიშნული მომსახურება.

3.3 მომსახურების გაწევისას დაიცვას საერთაშორისო სტანდარტებითა და ტექნიკური რეგლამენტებით განსაზღვრული პირობები.

3.4 ხელშეკრულებით განსაზღვრულ ვადაში დამკვეთისაგან მოითხოვოს მომსახურების ღირებულების დროულად გადახდა.

3.5 დამკვეთისაგან მოითხოვოს წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულების პირობების დაცვა.

3.6 დამკვეთის უფლება-მოვალეობები:

3.7 ხელშეკრულების მოქმედების პერიოდში მოითხოვოს შემსრულებლისაგან წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულების პირობების დაცვა.

3.8 ხელშეკრულებით განსაზღვრულ ვადაში და პირობებით გადაუხადოს შემსრულებელს მომსახურების ღირებულება.

3.9 შემსრულებლის კუთვნილ არასახიფათო ნარჩენების ნაგავსაყრელზე ნარჩენის შემოტანა უზრუნველყოს სახანძრო და უსაფრთხოების ნორმების დაცვით.

მუხლი 4. ანგარიშსწორება და ხელშეკრულების ღირებულება

4.1 1 (ერთი) ტონა იურიდიული და/ან ფიზიკური პირების მიერ წარმოქმნილი ნარჩენი მიწა (გრუნტი მიწარევების გარეშე) , ნარჩენის განთავსების მომსახურების ღირებულება შეადგენს 0 (ნული) ლარს, 1 (ერთი) ტონა იურიდიული და/ან ფიზიკური პირების მიერ წარმოქმნილი სამშენებლო და ნგრევის შედეგად მიღებული ნარჩენის განთავსების მომსახურების ღირებულება შეადგენს 10 (ათი) ლარს დღგ-ს ჩათვლით. 1 (ერთი) ტონა იურიდიული და/ან ფიზიკური პირების მიერ წარმოქმნილი სხვა არასახიფათო მერეული სახით,ნარჩენის განთავსების მომსახურების ღირებულება შეადგენს 50 (ორმოცდაათი) ლარს დღგ-ს ჩათვლით. 1 (ერთი) ტონა იურიდიული და/ან ფიზიკური პირების მიერ წარმოქმნილი ინერტული მასალის ნარჩენის განთავსების მომსახურების ღირებულება შეადგენს 10 (ათი) ლარს დღგ-ს ჩათვლით.

4.2 დამკვეთი ვალდებულია მიღებული მომსახურების თანხა ჩარიცხოს შემსრულებლის საბანკო ანგარიშზე შესაბამისი ანგარიშ-ფაქტურის ატვირთვიდან 10 (ათი) კალენდარულ დღეში.

4.3 შემსრულებლის მიერ წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულებით ნაკისრი ვალდებულებების შესრულების შემდეგ მხარეები ადგენენ ნარჩენების განთავსების აქტს.

4.4 გამსრულებლის მიერ ნარჩენების განთავსების აქტს ხელს აწერს შემსრულებლის სტრუქტურული ერთეულის - რეგიონული მართვის დეპარტამენტის თანამშრომელი შესაბამის რეგიონში.

მუხლი 5. ხელშეკრულების მოქმედების ვადა და მისი შეწყვეტის წესი

5.1 წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულება ძალაში შედის მხარეთა მიერ მისი ხელმოწერის მომენტიდან და მოქმედებს მხარეთა მიერ ნაკისრი ვალდებულებების სრულად და ჯეროვნად შესრულებამდე - 2025 წლის 31 დეკემბრის ჩათვლით.

5.2 ხელშეკრულების ვადამდე შეწყვეტა მხარეებს არ ათავისუფლებთ ხელშეკრულების შეწყვეტამდე შესასრულებული ვალდებულების შესრულების მოვალეობისაგან.

მუხლი 6. სადავო საკითხების მოგვარება

6.1 დამკვეთსა და შემსრულებელს შორის წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულების რეალიზაციასა წარმოშობილი სადავო საკითხები წესრიგდება მხარეთა შეთანხმებით, ხოლო შეთანხმების მიუღწევლობის შემთხვევაში სადავო საკითხს განიხილავს სასამართლო.

მუხლი 7. დასკვნითი დებულებები

7.1 წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულების ყველა მუხლი და დანართი წარმოადგენს მის განუყოფელ ნაწილს. ხელშეკრულებაში ცვლილების შეტანა შეიძლება მოხდეს მხარეთა შეთანხმებით მხოლოდ წერილობით.

7.2 ხელშეკრულების მხარეები თანხმდებიან მასზედ, რომ იმ შემთხვევაში, თუ შემსრულებელი ორგანიზაციის 2023 წლის 29 დეკემბრის N86-ო ბრძანების დანართში, რომლითაც რეგულირდება მისატანი ნარჩენის სახეობები და საფასური შეგა რაიმე სახის ცვლილება, ხელშეკრულება დაკორექტირდება შესაბამისად.

7.3 წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულება შედგენილია 2 (ორი) თანაბარი იურიდიული ძალის მქონე ეგზემპლარად ქართულ ენაზე. ერთი ეგზემპლარი გადაეცემა დამკვეთს, ხოლო ერთი ეგზემპლარი ინახება შემსრულებელთან.

მუხლი 8. მხარეთა რეკვიზიტები და ხელმოწერები

შემსრულებელი:
შპს „საქართველოს მყარი ნარჩენების მართვის კომპანია", იურიდიული მის: ქ. თბილისი, ანა პოლიტკოვსკაის ქ. N14 მე-3 სართული, საიდენტიფიკაციო კოდი: 404942470. საბანკო რეკვიზიტები: მიმღები: შპს „საქართველოს მყარი ნარჩენების მართვის კომპანია"

ხელმოწერა _____ გიორგი შუხოშვილი

დამკვეთი:
შპს „ნიუ ქონსთრაქშენი" იურიდიული მისამართი: საქართველო, თბილისი, საბურთალოს რაიონი, აღმაშენებლის ქუჩა, N 5, ბინა 46 საიდენტიფიკაციო კოდი: 405434169

ხელმოწერა _____ ლევან ნორაკიძე

Sanitary

ხელშეკრულება ნარჩენების გადამუშავება-უტილიზაციის შესახებ# HDR091224

რუსთავი: 09 დეკემბერი 2024 წელი

მუხლი 1. ხელშეკრულების მხარეები

1.1.	შემსრულებელი:	
1.1.1.	სახელწოდება (საფირმო):	შპს სანიტარი
1.1.1.1.	საიდენტიფიკაციო ნომერი:	204927240
1.1.1.2.	იურიდიული მისამართი:	ქ. რუსთავი, გამარჯვების გზატკეცილი #4
1.1.1.3.	საკორესპონდენციო (ფაქტობრივი) მისამართი:	ქ. რუსთავი, გამარჯვების გზატკეცილი #4
1.1.1.4.	წარმომადგენელი (ხელმოწერაზეა):	
1.1.1.4.1.	სახელი და გვარი:	ბესიკ ჭელიძე
1.1.1.4.2	თანამდებობა/სტატუსი:	დირექტორი
1.1.1.5.	საკონტაქტო მონაცემები:	
1.1.1.5.1.	საკონტაქტო პირის სახელი და გვარი:	დავით ჭაია
1.1.1.5.2	თანამდებობა/სტატუსი:	გენერალური მენეჯერი
1.1.1.5.3.	ტელეფონი:	599 58-31-30
1.1.1.5.4	ელფოსტა:	sanitary@sanitary.ge
1.1.1.5.5.	საბანკო რეკვიზიტები:	
1.1.1.5.6	ბანკის დასახელება:	საქართველოს ბანკი
1.1.1.5.7	ბანკის კოდი:	BAGAGE22
1.1.1.5.8	ანგარიშის კოდი:	GE33BG0000000126078100
		სს ბაზის ბანკი CBASGE22
		GE64BS0000000006536520

1.2.	დამკვეთი	
1.2.1.	სახელი, გვარი/ სახელწოდება:	შპს „ჰიდრონენი“
1.2.1.1.	პირადი (საიდენტიფიკაციო) ნომერი:	400104230
1.2.1.2.	იურიდიული/საცხოვრებელი მისამართი:	თბილისი, გლდანის 2 მკრ., კორპ. 28, ბ.88
1.2.1.3.	საკორესპონდენციო (ფაქტობრივი) მისამართი:	თბილისი, გლდანის 2 მკრ., კორპ. 28, ბ.88
1.2.1.3.1.	საკონტაქტო პირის სახელი და გვარი:	ელგუჯა ტოტოჩია
1.2.1.4.	თანამდებობა/სტატუსი:	დირექტორი
1.2.1.5.	ტელეფონი:	595 91 92 98
1.2.1.6.	ელ. ფოსტა:	hydromsheni@gmail.com
1.2.1.7.	დამატებითი საკონტაქტოპირი:	
1.2.1.7.1.	საკონტაქტო პირის სახელი და გვარი:	ნინია უთმელიძე
1.2.1.7.2.	ტელეფონი:	591 51 75 12
1.2.1.7.3	ელ. ფოსტა:	Utmelidzeninia@gmail.com
1.2.1.7.4	საბანკო რეკვიზიტები:	
1.2.1.7.5.	ბანკის დასახელება:	სს საქართველოს ბანკი
1.2.1.7.6.	ბანკის კოდი:	BAGAGE22
1.2.1.7.7.	ანგარიშის კოდი:	GE02BG0000000603085082

შემსრულებელი: ---------- დამკვეთი: ----------

თავი I
ზოგადი დებულებანი

მუხლი 2: ტერმინთა განმარტება:

2.1 თუ მხარეთა დამატებითი შეთანხმებით სხვა რამ არ განისაზღვრება ან/და კონტექსტიდან სხვა აზრი არ გამომდინარეობს, წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულებაში გამოყენებულ ტერმინებს აქვთ მომდევნო მნიშვნელობა:

2.1.1 ხელშეკრულება – წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულება ნარჩენების გადამუშავება-უტილიზაციის შესახებ, ასევე მისი ნებისმიერი დამატება, სხვა სახის დამატებითი შეთანხმება დადებული მხარეთა შორის ამ ხელშეკრულების ფარგლებში.

2.1.2 მხარე – დამკვეთი ან/და მენარდებელი (კონტექსტიდან გამომდინარე).

2.1.3 დანართი – წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულების ან/და სხვა ხელშეკრულების (კონტექსტიდან გამომდინარე) ფარგლებში მხარეთა შორის დადებული/მიღწეული დამატებითი შეთანხმება, რომელიც წარმოადგენს ხელშეკრულების განუყოფელ ნაწილს.

2.1.4 სხვა ხელშეკრულება – წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულებიდან გამომდინარე ნარმოშობილ ვალდებულებათა შესრულებასთან დაკავშირებით, მხარეთა შორის დადებული დამატებითი შეთანხმებანი.

2.1.5 მესამე პირი – ნებისმიერი ფიზიკური თუ იურიდიული პირი, გარდა წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულების მხარეებისა.

2.1.6 სამუშაო დღე – საშუალო დღე საქართველოში მოქმედი კომერციული ბანკებისათვის (გარდა შაბათ-კვირისა და საქართველოს კანონმდებლობით განსაზღვრული დასვენების დღეებისა).

2.1.7 ფორს-მაჟორი – განსაკუთრებული ვითარება რომლის დროსაც შეუძლებელია მხარ(ეებ)ის მიერ ხელშეკრულებით ნაკისრი ვალდებულებათა შესრულება, მათ შორის: მასობრივი არეულობები, სტიქიური უბედურობები, დაავადებათა მასობრივი გავრცელება/პიდემია, სახელმწიფოს მიერ გამოცემული ადმინისტრაციულ-სამართლებრივი აქტი, მხარეთათვის გადაულახავი, მათგან დამოუკიდებელი გარემოება, რომელთა გათვალისწინებაც არ შეეძლო მხარეს და რომელიც უშუალო უარყოფით/დამაბრკოლებელ ზემოქმედებას ახდენს ხელშეკრულებით მხარის მიერ ნაკისრ ვალდებულებათა შესრულებაზე.

2.1.8 კანონმდებლობა – საქართველოს მოქმედი კანონმდებლობა, ასევე საერთაშორისო ხელშეკრულებები და შეთანხმებები რომლებიც რატიფიცირებულია საქართველოს მიერ.

2.1.9 კანონმდებლობის დისპოზიციური ნორმა – კანონმდებლობის ნორმა, რომლის მიხედვითაც მხარეებს ეძლევათ შესაძლებლობა, მათ შორის არსებული ურთიერთობა დარეგულირონ, კანონმდებლის მოთხოვნისაგან განსხვავებული სახით, საკუთარი შეხედულებისამებრ.

2.1.10 უნაღდო ანგარიშსწორება – ანგარიშსწორება მხარეთა შორის საბანკო გადარიცხვების მეშვეობით.

მუხლი 3: ხელშეკრულების მოქმედების სფერო

3.1. წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულება წარმოადგენს მხარეთა მიერ, ნების თავისუფალი გამოვლენის საფუძველზე, მიღწეულ შეთანხმებას (გარიგებას), რომელიც ანესრიგებს მხარეთა შორის წარმოშობილ კერძო სამართლებრივ ურთიერთობებს.

3.2. მოცემული ხელშეკრულების შესაბამისად მხარეები განსაზღვრავენ ურთიერთობის მირითად პირობებსა და სტანდარტებს, ხელშეკრულების მოქმედების მთელი პერიოდის განმავლობაში;

3.3. ხელშეკრულების მუხლებით გათვალისწინებულ თითოეული მხარის უფლებას შეესაბამება მეორე მხარის ვალდებულება და პირიქით.

3.4. ხელშეკრულების მუხლებს გააჩნიათ უპირატესი იურიდიული ძალა კანონმდებლობის დისპოზიციურ ნორმებთან მიმართებაში;

3.5. თუ ხელშეკრულების მუხლები იძლევიან მათი ურთიერთ-საწინააღმდეგო შინაარსით განმარტების შესაძლებლობას, ურთიერთობის რეგულირებისას გამოიყენება ის მუხლი, რომელიც მისი სათაურიდან გამომდინარე განკუთვნილია სპეციალურად მოსაწესრიგებელი ურთიერთობისათვის, ხოლო ასეთის არ არსებობის შემთხვევაში მუხლი რომელიც ყველაზე მეტად შეესატყვისება დასარეგულირებელი ურთიერთობის შინაარსს.

შემსრულებელი: დამკვეთი:

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თავი II
ხელშეკრულების საგანი

მუხლი 4: ხელშეკრულების საგანი

4.1 ხელშეკრულების ფარგლებში, დამკვეთის მოთხოვნის საფუძველზე, წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულების პირობების შესაბამისად მემსრულებელი ახორციელებს, დამკვეთის საწარმოს ტერიტორიაზე წარმოშობილი სახიფათო და არასახიფათო ნარჩენების გამოტანას და დროებით განთავსებას შპს „სანიტარი"-ს ბაზაზე სპეციალურად მოწყობილ უბანზე, აგრეთვე მათ შემდგომ გადამუშავება-უტილიზაციას.

4.2 მემსრულებელი იღებს ვალდებულებას მოახდინოს სახიფათო ნარჩენების განთავსება და გადამუშავება-უტილიზაცია საქართველოს კანონმდებლობის შესაბამისად

მუხლი 5: შეკვეთა მომსახურების მიღების შესახებ

5.1. მემსრულებელი ხელშეკრულებით გათვალისწინებულ მომსახურებას ახორციელებს დამკვეთის მოთხოვნის (შემდგომში „შეკვეთა") საფუძველზე.

5.2. კონტრაქტით გათვალისწინებული მომსახურეობის დირებულება ვრცელდება მხოლოდ დამკვეთის მიერ წარმოქმნილ და შეროვებულ ნარჩენზე.

5.3. მომსახურების მიღების მიზნით დამკვეთმა უნდა განახორციელოს შეკვეთა (მემრულებელს უნდა ეცნობოს) მომსახურების გაწევამდე არანაკლებ ხუთი სამუშაო დღით ადრე.

5.4. შეკვეთა უნდა განხორციელდეს წერილობითი ფორმით, მოკლე ტექსტური შეტყობინების (შემდეგ სატელეფონო ნომრებზე: 599 583 130; 599 165 747;) ან ელექტრონული წერილის (შემდეგ მისამართებზე: sanitary@sanitary.ge; transport@sanitary.ge;) გაგზავნის გზით. გადაუდებელ შემთხვევებში შეკვეთა შეიძლება განხორციელდეს ზეპირი ფორმით ამ პუნქტში მითითებულ სატელეფონო ნომრებზე კომუნიკაციის გზით.

5.5. შეკვეთა მიღებულად ითვლება მემსრულებლის მიერ მისი მიღების დადასტურების შემთხვევაში.

5.6. დამკვეთმა შეკვეთაში უნდა მიუთითოს, ნარჩენების ადგილმდებარეობა, მათი მოცულობა, სახეობა და მომსახურების მიღებისათვის მისთვის მისაღები დროის პერიოდი, რომელიც დამატებით უნდა შეთანხმდეს მხარეთა შორის.

მუხლი 6: მხარეთა უფლება-მოვალეობანი

6.1. ხელშეკრულებაში მონაწილეობს ორი მხარე: დამკვეთი კომპანია და მემსრულებელი.

6.2. ხელშეკრულების მხარეები ვალდებულნი არიან კეთილსინდისიერად სრულად და ჯეროვნად შეასრულონ ხელშეკრულებით ნაკისრი ვალდებულებანი.

6.3. <u>მემსრულებელი ვალდებულია:</u>

6.1.1. განახორციელოს სახიფათო ნარჩენების ტრანსპორტირება, რეციკლირება, სეგრეგაცია, გადამუშავება/უტილიზაცია კანონმდებლობით გათვალისწინებული მოთხოვნების სრული დაცვით.

6.1.2. დაიწყოს სახიფათო ნარჩენების გადამუშავება/უტილიზაცია მხარეთა შორის შეთანხმებულ ვადაში და აწარმოოს ბრალეული გაჭიანურების გარეშე.

6.3 <u>დამკვეთი ვალდებულია:</u>

6.2.1. კანონმდებლობის შებლებისმაგვარად მოახდინოს ნარჩენების სეგრეგაცია.

6.2.2. გამთავსოს/შეფუთოს ნარჩენი ისეთი ფორმით, რომ მისი დატვირთვა/ტრანსპორტირების დროს მინიმუმამდე იყოს დაყვანილი დაღვრის/გაფრქვევის რისკი.

6.2.3. მოახდინოს ტრანსპორტირებისათვის გამზადებული სახიფათო ნარჩენის აწონვა და მიღებული მონაცემებით შეავსოს ნარჩენების გადაზიდვის სატრანსპორტო ზედდებული (Waste Transfer Note) არასახიფათო ნარჩენისთვის, ხოლო სახიფათო ნარჩენის შემთხვევაში გაატაროს გარემოსდაცვის სამინისტროს პლათფორმაზე (waps.mepa.gov.ge) ნარჩენის კოდისა და წონების მითითებით კანონმდებლობის შესაბამისად. არასწორად გაკეთების გამო დამდგარ შედეგებზე გარემოსდაცვით სამინისტროსთან პასუხისმგებელია დამკვეთი.

მემსრულებელი: დამკვეთი:

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6.2.4. მიაწოდოს ინფორმაცია შემსრულებელს საბიფსთო ნარჩენების სახეობისა და სახეობიდან გამომდინარე განსაკუთრებული რისკის შესახებ, მოთხოვნის შემთხვევაში მოიძიოს და მიაწოდოს შემსრულებელს ნარჩენის/მასალების უსაფრთხოების მონაცემთა ფურცელი(MSDS)

მუხლი 7: მომსახურების მიღება

7.1 სახიფათო ნარჩენების გადამუშავება-უტილიზაციასთან დაკავშირებით, მხარეები ადგენენ შესაბამის მიღება-ჩაბარების აქტს, რომელშიც აღნიშნება ნარჩენების სახეობა, რაოდენობა და მომსახურების განევასთან დაკავშირებული სხვა მონაცემები.

მუხლი 8: კომუნიკაცია.

8.1 მხარეთა შორის კომუნიკაცია შესაძლებელია განხორციელდეს როგორც წერილობითი, ასევე ხელშეკრულებით განსაზღვრულ შემთხვევებში ზეპირი ფორმით.

8.2 წერილობითი შეტყობინება მხარეს შესაძლებელია მიეწოდოს როგორც დაზღვეული წერილის, ასევე დეპეშის, ფაქსის ან/და ელექტრონული ფოსტის მეშვეობით.

8.3 შეტყობინება ჩაბარებულად ითვლება მისი ჩაბარების მეორე დღიდან, თუკი მის ჩაბარებას ადასტურებს თვითონ ადრესატი.

8.4 იმ შემთხვევაში როდესაც არ არსებობს ადრესატის დადასტურება, შეტყობინება ჩაბარებულად ითვლება მისი გაგზავნიდან 2 სამუშაო დღის შემდეგ.

8.5 მხარეები ურთიერთობას ახორციელებენ ხელშეკრულებაში აღნიშნულ მისამართებზე, ხოლო მათი შეცვლის შემთხვევაში კისრულობენ ვალდებულებას დაუყოვნებლივ შეატყობინონ ერთმანეთს აღნიშნული ცვლილების შესახებ.

8.6 ხელშეკრულების 8.5 მუხლით გათვალისწინებული ვალდებულების დაუცველობის შემთხვევაში, შეტყობინება გაგზავნილი ბეღელ მისამართზე ითვლება ჩაბარებულად 8.4 მუხლით გათვალისწინებული წესის შესაბამისად.

თავი III
მხარეთა ფინანსური ვალდებულებანი

მუხლი 9: ფინანსური ვალდებულებანი

9.1 ხელშეკრულებით ნაკისრი ვალდებულების შესრულებიდან გამომდინარე მხარეთა შორის წარმოიშობა ფინანსური ვალდებულებანი, რომლებიც განისაზღვრება საზღაურის გადახდის, ზიანის მიყენების შემთხვევაში მისი ანაზღაურებისა, ჯარიმის/პირგასამტეხლოს გადახდის და ხელშეკრულებით გათვალისწინებული სხვა ფულად გადასახდელებთან დაკავშირებული ვალდებულებით.

9.2 ხელშეკრულებით გათვალისწინებულ ფინანსურ ვალდებულებებთან დაკავშირებით, ანგარიშსწორება მხარეთა შორის ხორციელდება საქართველოს ეროვნულ ვალუტაში, ნაღდი ან უნაღდო ანგარიშსწორების გზით.

მუხლი 10: მომსახურების ანაზღაურება

10.1 ხელშეკრულების მე-4 მუხლში მოცემული მომსახურების განფასება მოცემულია ამავე ხელშეკრულების დანართ N1-ში, რომელიც წარმოადგენს ხელშეკრულების განუყოფელ ნაწილს.

10.2 დამკვეთი აუნაზღაურებს შემსრულებელს გაწეული მომსახურების (ნარჩენების ტრანსპორტირების, გადამუშავების და უტილიზაციის) ღირებულებას, ყოველი კონკრეტული მიღება-ჩაბარების აქტის გაფორმებიდან 7 (შვიდი) კალენდარული დღის განმავლობაში, შემსრულებლის მიერ წარმოდგენილი ინვოისის საფუძველზე. უნაღდო ანგარიშსწორება უნდა განხორციელდეს საბანკო გადარიცხვის გზით ნიშანდებულ ხელშეკრულების 1-ლ მუხლში მითითებულ შემსრულებლის საბანკო რეკვიზიტებზე.

შემსრულებელი: დამკვეთი:

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10.3 ხელშეკრულების №1 დანართში მოცემული ფასები მოიცავს დამკვეთის საწარმოს ტერიტორიიდან სახიფათო ნარჩენების როგორც ტრანსპორტირების ღირებულებას, ასევე ნარჩენის უტილიზაციის ღირებულებას. ფასები მეიცავს დამატებითი ღირებულების გადასახადს (დღგ-ს).

თავი IV
დასკვნითი დებულებანი

მუხლი 11: მხარეთა პასუხისმგებლობა.

11.1 მხარეები ვალდებულნი არიან აუნაზღაურონ ერთმანეთს ხელშეკრულების შეუსრულებლობით ან/და არაჯეროვანი შესრულებით მიყენებული ზიანი.

11.2 მხარეები თავისუფლდებიან ზიანის ანაზღაურების ვალდებულებისაგან თუ ხელშეკრულებით გათვალისწინებული ვალდებულებების შეუსრულებლობა განპირობებულია ფორს-მაჟორული გარემოებებით.

11.3 იმ შემთხვევაში, თუკი დამკვეთი დაარღვევს ანგარიშსწორების ვადას, რომელიც მითითებულია წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულების 10.2 პუნქტში და ასეთი ვადაგადაცილება გადააჭარბებს 10 (ათ) კალენდარულ დღეს, შემსრულებელი უფლებამოსილი იქნება გადაგადაცილების მე-11-ე დღიდან დავალიანების სრულ დაფარვამდე დარიცხოს დამკვეთს პირგასამტეხლოს სახით დროულად გადაუხდელი თანხის 0.5% ყოველ გადაგადაცილებულ დღეზე. ამასთან, დავალიანების სრულ დაფარვამდე შემსრულებელი უფლებამოსილი იქნება შეაჩეროს ამ ხელშეკრულებით განსაზღვრული მომსახურების გაწევა დამკვეთისათვის.

მუხლი 12: ხელშეკრულების მოქმედების ვადა, ხელშეკრულების შეწყვეტა.

12.1 <u>ხელშეკრულება დადებულად ითვლება ორივე მხრიდან ხელმოწერისთანავე და მალიშია ერთი წლის ვადით.</u>

12.2 ხელშეკრულება წყდება:

12.2.1. მხარეთა წერილობით შეთანხმებით, სხვა შემთხვევაში ვადა ავტომატურად გაგრძელებულად ჩაითვლება ყოველი მომდევნო ერთწლიანი პერიოდებით.

12.3. მხარეებს შეუძლიათ ცალმხრივად ვადაზე ადრე შეწყვიტონ წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულება, მეორე მხარისთვის 20 (ოცი) კალენდარული დღით ადრე წერილობითი შეტყობინების გაგზავნის საფუძველზე.

მუხლი 13: დავების გადაწყვეტის წესი.

13.1. ხელშეკრულების საფუძველზე წარმოშობილი დავა წყდება მხარეთა ურთიერთ შეთანხმებით. შეთანხმების ვერ მიღწევის შემთხვევაში დავის გადაწყვეტა მოხდება საქართველოს სასამართლოთა მიერ.

13.2. მხარეთა შორის ურთიერთობის რეგულაცია ხორციელდება საქართველოს კანონმდებლობის შესაბამისად.

მუხლი 14: გარდამავალი დებულებანი

14.1. ხელშეკრულების რომელიმე მუხლის ბათილობა არ იწვევს ხელშეკრულების მოქმედების შეწყვეტას ან მისი სხვა ნაწილების ბათილობას.

14.2. ხელშეკრულებას ენიჭება უპირატესი იურიდიული ძალა მის ხელმოწერამდე მხარეთა შორის გაფორმებულ ნებისმიერ დოკუმენტზე, შეთანხმებაზე, ან/და ზეპირი მოლაპარაკებით შეთანხმებულ პირობასთან შედარებით.

შემსრულებელი:

დამკვეთი:

14.3. მხარის მიერ ხელშეკრულებით მინიჭებული უფლებების გამოუყენებლობა, ან დროებით არ გამოყენება არ განიმარტება როგორც ამგვარ უფლებაზე უარის თქმა. უფლებებზე უარის თქმა იურიდიული ძალის მქონეა თუ იგი შედგენილია გარკვევით და წერილობითი ფორმით.

14.4. ხელშეკრულებაში შეტანილი ნებისმიერ ცვლილება ძალაში შევა მხოლოდ იმ შემთხვევაში თუ იგი დადებულია წერილობით და ხელმოწერილია ორივე მხარის მიერ.

14.5. ხელშეკრულება შედგენილია ორი თანაბარი იურიდიული ძალის მქონე ეგზემპლარად და იმახებს მხარეებთან.

14.6. ნებისმიერი საკითხი, რომელიც არ არის გათვალისწინებული ხელშეკრულებით, რეგულირდება საქართველოს მოქმედი კანონმდებლობის შესაბამისად.

Sanitary LLC

მენეჯერი: Digitally signed by Sanitary LLC
Date: 2024.12.26 16:05:06 +04'00'

დამკვეთი:

მომსახურების ხელშეკრულება N58

ქ. თბილისი 06.12.2024

შპს „საქართველოს მყარი ნარჩენების მართვის კომპანია“, მისი დირექტორის გიორგი შუბოშვილის სახით, (შემდგომში წოდებული როგორც „შემსრულებელი“) ერთის მხრივ და მეორეს მხრივ შპს „ჰიდრომშენი“ წარმოდგენილი მისი დირექტორის ელგუჯა ტოტოჩიას სახით, (შემდგომში წოდებული როგორც „დამკვეთი“) საქართველოს მოქმედი კანონმდებლობისა და სანარმოს წესდების მე-8 მუხლის მე-8 პუნქტის შესაბამისად, ურთიერთ შეთანხმების საფუძველზე დებენ ხელშეკრულებას შემდეგზე:

1.1 შემსრულებელი ორგანიზაცია 2023 წლის 29 დეკემბრის N86-ო ბრძანების საფუძველზე, ახორციელებს იურიდიული და/ან ფიზიკური პირების მიერ წარმოქმნილი სამშენებლო და ნგრევის შედეგად მიღებული ნარჩენის და სხვა არასახიფათო (შერეული სახით) ნარჩენის განთავსების მომსახურებას შემსრულებლის ბალანსზე არსებული ქ.ზუგდიდის და ქ. ახალციხის არასახიფათო ნარჩენების ნაგავსაყრელზე (შემდგომში – მომსახურება).

მუხლი 2. ხელშეკრულების პირობები

2.1 შემსრულებელი ვალდებულია დროულად და ხარისხიანად მოემსახუროს დამკვეთს და უზრუნველყოს ხელშეკრულების 1.1 პუნქტში აღნიშნული მომსახურების გაწევა.

მუხლი 3. მხარეთა უფლება-მოვალეობები

3.1 შემსრულებელის უფლება-მოვალეობები:

3.2 დროულად და ხარისხიანად განახორციელოს 1.1 მუხლში აღნიშნული მომსახურება.

3.3 მომსახურების გაწევისას დაიცვას საერთაშორისო სტანდარტებითა და ტექნიკური რეგლამენტებით განსაზღვრული პირობები.

3.4 ხელშეკრულებით განსაზღვრულ ვადაში დამკვეთისაგან მოითხოვოს მომსახურების ღირებულების დროულად გადახდა.

3.5 დამკვეთისაგან მოითხოვოს წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულების პირობების დაცვა.

3.6 დამკვეთის უფლება-მოვალეობები:

3.7 ხელშეკრულების მოქმედების პერიოდში მოითხოვოს შემსრულებლისაგან წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულების პირობების დაცვა.

3.8 ხელშეკრულებით განსაზღვრულ ვადაში და პირობებით გადაუხადოს შემსრულებელს მომსახურების ღირებულება.

3.9 შემსრულებლის კუთვნილ არასახიფათო ნარჩენების ნაგავსაყრელზე ნარჩენის შემოტანა უზრუნველყოს სახანძრო და უსაფრთხოების ნორმების დაცვით.

მუხლი 4. ანგარიშსწორება და ხელშეკრულების ღირებულება

4.1 1 (ერთი) ტონა იურიდიული და/ან ფიზიკური პირების მიერ წარმოქმნილი სამშენებლო და ნგრევის შედეგად მიღებული ნარჩენის განთავსების მომსახურების ღირებულება შეადგენს 10 (ათი) ლარს დღგ-ს ჩათვლით, სხვა არასახიფათო (შერეული სახით) ნარჩენის განთავსების მომსახურების ღირებულება შეადგენს 50 (ორმოცდაათი ლარი) ლარს დღგ-ს ჩათვლით.

4.2 დამკვეთი ვალდებულია მიღებული მომსახურების თანხა ჩარიცხოს შემსრულებლის საბანკო ანგარიშზე შესაბამისი ანგარიშ-ფაქტურის ატვირთვიდან 10 (ათი) კალენდარულ დღეში.

4.3 შემსრულებლის მიერ წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულებით ნაკისრი ვალდებულებების შესრულების შემდეგ მხარეები ადგენენ ნარჩენების განთავსების აქტს.

4.4 შემსრულებლის მხრიდან ნარჩენების განთავსების აქტს ხელს აწერს შემსრულებლის სტრუქტურული ერთეულის - რეგიონული მართვის დეპარტამენტის თანამშრომელი შესაბამის რეგიონში.

მუხლი 5. ხელშეკრულების მოქმედების ვადა და მისი შეწყვეტის წესი

5.1 წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულება ძალაში შედის მხარეთა მიერ მისი ხელმოწერის მომენტიდან და მოქმედებს მხარეთა მიერ ნაკისრი ვალდებულებების სრულად და ჯეროვნად შესრულებამდე - 2025 წლის 30 ოქტომბრის ჩათვლით.

5.2 ხელშეკრულების ვადამდე შეწყვეტა მხარეებს არ ათავისუფლებთ ხელშეკრულების შეწყვეტამდე შესასრულებელი ვალდებულების შესრულების მოვალეობისაგან.

მუხლი 6. სადავო საკითხების მოგვარება

6.1 დამკვეთსა და შემსრულებელს შორის წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულების რეალიზაციისას წარმოშობილი სადავო საკითხები წესრიგდება მხარეთა შეთანხმებით, ხოლო შეთანხმების მიუღწევლობის შემთხვევაში სადავო საკითხს განიხილავს სასამართლო.

მუხლი 7. დასკვნითი დებულებები

7.1 წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულების ყველა მუხლი და დანართი წარმოადგენს მის განუყოფელ ნაწილს. ხელშეკრულებაში ცვლილების შეტანა შეიძლება მოხდეს მხარეთა შეთანხმებით მხოლოდ წერილობით.

7.2 ხელშეკრულების მხარეები თანხმდებიან მასზედ, რომ იმ შემთხვევაში, თუ შემსრულებელი ორგანიზაციის 2023 წლის 29 დეკემბრის N85-ო ბრძანების დანართში, რომლითაც რეგულირდება შესატანი ნარჩენის სახეობები და საფასური შევა რაიმე სახის ცვლილება, ხელშეკრულება დაკორექტირდება შესაბამისად.

7.3 წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულება შედგენილია 2 (ორი) თანაბარი იურიდიული ძალის მქონე ეგზემპლარად ქართულ ენაზე. ერთი ეგზემპლარი გადაეცემა დამკვეთს, ხოლო ერთი ეგზემპლარი ინახება შემსრულებელთან.

მუხლი 8. მხარეთა რეკვიზიტები და ხელმოწერები:

შემსრულებელი:

შპს „საქართველოს მყარი ნარჩენების მართვის კომპანია", იურიდიული მის: ქ. თბილისი, აწა პოლიტკოვსკაიას ქ. N14 მე-3 სართული, საიდენტიფიკაციო კოდი: 404942470. საბანკო რეკვიზიტები: მომსახურე ბანკი: სახელმწიფო ხაზინა. ბანკის კოდი: TRESGE22. სახაზინო კოდი: 820017499. მიმღები: შპს „საქართველოს მყარი ნარჩენების მართვის კომპანია"

ხელმოწერა _____ გიორგი შუხოშვილი

დამკვეთი:

შპს „ჰიდროშენი" , იურიდიული მისამართი: საქართველო, თბილისი, გლდანის რაიონი, გლდანის II მ/რ., კორპ. №28. ბ. 88 საიდენტიფიკაციო კოდი: 400104230

ხელმოწერა _____ ელგუჯა ტოტოჩია

Disposal of construction waste, Aspindza VET School

Figure 2 Documentation confirming the removal of inert waste

ANNEX 6. Environmental Baseline and quarterly measurements

Aspindza VET public school LTD "ICPC".

Instrumental measurements of noise, vibration, and air emissions

<u>Baseline measurements</u> (November 2024)

№	Measured concentration of ingredients, mg/m³				
	Measurement	PM10	Carbon monoxide CO	Nitrogen dioxide NOx	Sulfur dioxide SO_2
1	Maximum	0,022	7,3	0,09	0,3
2	Minimum	0,007	5,2	0,06	0,19
3	Average	0,014	6,2	0,015	0,24

N	Vibration		Noise sound level		
	Speed, mm/s	Acceleration, m/s²	Minimum	Average	Maximum
1	< 0,1	< 0,1	35 dB	45	79

During rehabilitation phase (4 April 2025).

N	Measured ingredient concentration mg/m3		
	Parameter	**Result**	**Norms**
1	Dust	0,08	500 mg/m3
2	Carbon monoxide CO	0.001	10 mg/m3
3	Nitrogen dioxide NO_2	0,001	200 µg/m3
4	Sulfur dioxide SO_2	< 0.001	500 µg /m³

№	**Vibration**				**Noise sound level, db**	
	result		**norms**		result	norms
	Speed, mm/s	Acceleration, m/s²	Speed, mm/s	Acceleration, m/s²		
1	0.000	0.000	4.0	1.1	45	65

Vani VET public school

Instrumental measurements of noise, vibration, and air emissions

Baseline measurements (23 January 2025)

Date	Location	Noise dBA	Nitrogen Dioxide NO,2	Sulfur Dioxide SO,2	Carbon Monoxide CO	Vibration mm/sc	Dust	
							PM2.5 (µg/m3)	PM10 (µg/m3)
Baseline 23.01. 2025	N1 Location	47	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	008	009
	N2 Location	45	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	008	0089
	N3 Location	44	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	007	008
	N4 Location	43	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	006	006

During construction phase (19 June 2025)

N	Sampling/Measurement Location	Nitrogen dioxide NO.2	Sulfur dioxide SO,2	Carbon monoxide CO	Noise DB	Dust PM 10	Dust PM.2.5	Vibroacceleration m/s ^{1}	Vibrospeed m/s.10 $^{-2}$
1	Point 1 (current construction)	0.001	0.001	0.001	45	009	007	0.000	0.000
2	Point 2 (current construction)	0.001	0.001	0.001	46	007	008	0.000	0.000
3	Point 3 (current construction)	0.001	0.001	0.001	47	007	006	0.000	0.000
4	Point 4 (current construction)	0.001	0.001	0.001	45	007	008	0.000	0.000
5	Point 5 (current construction)	0.001	0.001	0.001	47	008	006	0.000	0.000
6	Point 6 (current construction)	0.001	0.001	0.001	44	006	005	0.000	0.000
7	Point 7 (current construction)	0.001	0.001	0.001	45	009	008	0.000	0.000
8	Point 8 (current construction)	0.001	0.001	0.001	48	008	007	0.000	0.000
9	Point 9 (current construction)	0.001	0.001	0.001	47	005	008	0.000	0.000
10	Point 10 (current construction)	0.001	0.001	0.001	45	007	006	0.000	0.000
11	Point 11 (outdoor space on the school side)	0.001	0.001	0.001	46	008	006	0.000	0.000
12	Point 12 (outdoor space street side)	0.001	0.001	0.001	50	009	009	0.000	0.000

Vale VET public school

Instrumental measurements of noise, vibration, and air emissions

Baseline measurements (21 October 2024)

No	Measured ingredient concentration, mg/m³				
	Dust	Carbon monoxide	Nitrogen dioxide	Sulfur dioxide	Total hydrocarbons, CnHm
1	0,012	0,07	0,001	< 0,01	< 0,1

№	Vibration		Noise sound level, db
	Speed, mm/s	Acceleration, m/s²	
1	< 0,1	< 0,1	23,1

During construction phase (16 May 2025)

№	Vibration		Noise sound level, db
	Speed, mm/s	Acceleration, m/s²	
1	< 0,1	< 0,1	24,3

No	Measured ingredient concentration, mg/m³			
	PM 2.5	PM 10	HCHO	Total hydrocarbons
1	10-14 µg/m³	30 µg/m³	0,01 µg/cm³	0,2 µg/m³

Chkhorotsku VET public school

Instrumental measurements of noise, vibration, and air emissions

Baseline measurements (20 October 2024)

No	Measured ingredient concentration, mg/m³				
	Dust	Carbon monoxide	Nitrogen dioxide	Sulfur dioxide	Total hydrocarbons
1	0,017	0,10	0,004	<0,01	<0,1

№	Vibration		Noise sound level, db
	Speed, mm/s	Acceleration, m/s²	
1	< 0,1	< 0,1	31,6

During construction phase (17 May 2025)

№	Vibration		Noise sound level, db
	Speed, mm/s	Acceleration, m/s²	
1	< 0,1	< 0,1	25,2

№	Measured ingredient concentration, mg/m³			
	PM 2.5	PM 10	HCHO	Total hydrocarbons
1	9-25 µg/m³	31 µg/m³	0,01 µg/cm³	0,2 µg/m³

Kareli VET public school

Instrumental measurements of noise, vibration, and air emissions

Baseline measurements 12 May 2025

N	ნიმუშის აღების/გაზომვის ჩატარების ადგილი	აზოტის დიოქსიდი NO,2	გოგირდის დიოქსიდი SO,2	ნახშირბადის ო CO	ხმაური დბ	მტვერი PM 10	მტვერი PM.2.5	ვიბროაჩქარება მ/წმ²	ვიბროაჩქარე მ/წმ.10⁻³
1	წერტილი 1 (მიდგ. სივრც)	0.001	0.001	0.001	30	004	004	0.000	0.000
2	წერტილი 2 (მიდგ. სივრც)	0.001	0.001	0.001	30	007	006	0.000	0.000
3	წერტილი 3 (მიდგ. სივრც)	0.001	0.001	0.001	30	008	007	0.000	0.000
4	წერტილი 4 (მიდგ. სივრც)	0.001	0.001	0.001	30	008	008	0.000	0.000
5	წერტილი 5 (მიდგ. სივრც)	0.001	0.001	0.001	30	009	009	0.000	0.000
6	წერტილი 6 (მიდგ. სივრც)	0.001	0.001	0.001	30	006	005	0.000	0.000
7	წერტილი 7 (მიდგ. სივრც)	0.001	0.001	0.001	30	007	007	0.000	0.000
8	წერტილი 8 (მიდგ. სივრც)	0.001	0.001	0.001	30	005	009	0.000	0.000
9	წერტილი 9 (გარე სივრც)	0.001	0.001	0.001	40	005	004	0.000	0.000
10	წერტილი 10 (გარე სივრც)	0.001	0.001	0.001	40	005	004	0.000	0.000

Ninotsminda VET public school

Instrumental measurements of noise, vibration, and air emissions

Baseline measurements (04 April 2025)

Dust Measurement point	Coordinates	Measurement results, mg/m^3	Dust threshold, µg/m^3
	X – 382240 Y - 4569003	0.085	0,5

Air emission, Measurement date	Components					
04.04.2025	CO mg/m^3		NO_2 mg/m^3		SO_2 mg/m^3	
	result	threshold	result	threshold	result	threshold
	< 1.0	5	< 0.1	0.2	< 0.5	0.5

Measurement point	Noise for 30 minutes, LA equ., dB	Noise threshold, LA equi, dB	Vibration					
			Speed, mm/s			Acceleration, m/s^2		
	36	50	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z
			0,002	0.002	0.003	< 0,01	< 0,01	< 0,01

Z&Y Horizontal position of vibration, X- Vertical position of vibration

ANNEX 7. Construction Permits

Aspindza Public School

საქართველო
ასპინძის მუნიციპალიტეტის მერის
ბრძანება

ბრძანება:ბ120. 120250505
თარიღი:19/02/2025

მშენებლობის ნებართვის გაცემის შესახებ

საქართველოს ორგანული კანონის „ადგილობრივი თვითმმართველობის კოდექსის 54-ე მუხლის პირველი პუნქტის ე.ე ქვეპუნქტის და საქართველოს მთავრობის 2019 წლის 31 მაისის N255 დადგენილების, „მშენებლობის ნებართვის გაცემისა და შენობა-ნაგებობის ექსპლუატაციაში მიღების წესისა და პირობების შესახებ“ შესაბამისად

ვ ბ რ ძ ა ნ ე ბ :

1. გაიცეს მშენებლობის ნებართვა, დაბა ასპინძაში, რუსთაველის ქუჩა N7-ში განთავსებული საჯარო სკოლის შენობის N2 ობიექტის (ს.კ 60.01.31.071) (ორსართულიანი შენობა, განაშენიანების ფართი 311კვ.მ) რეკონსტრუქციის შესახებ;
2. ბრძანება გაეცნოს დაინტერესებულ მხარეებს;
3. ბრძანება შეიძლება გასაჩივრდეს, გაცნობიდან ერთი თვის ვადაში, ახალციხის რაიონულ სასამართლოში (ქ. ახალციხე, მებაღიშვილის ქ. N 60ა);
4. ბრძანება ძალაშია ხელმოწერისთანავე.

საფუძველი: ასპინძის მუნიციპალიტეტის მერიის ინფრასტრუქტურის, სივრცითი მოწყობის და არქიტექტურის სამსხურის 2025 წლის 14 თებერვლის N03-1202504528 მომართვა.

როსტომ მაგრაქველიძე

ასპინძის მუნიციპალიტეტის მერია-მერი

გამოყენებულია კვალიფიციური ელექტრონული ხელმოწერა/ ელექტრონული შტამპი

Martvili Public School

საქართველო
მარტვილის მუნიციპალიტეტის მერის
ბრძანება
ქ. მარტვილი

ბრძანება №ბ58. 58250762
თარიღი:17/03/2025

ქ. მარტვილი, მშვიდობის ქუჩა №11-ში სახელმწიფო საკუთრებაში (მოსარგებლე სსიპ მარტვილის №1 საჯარო სკოლა ს/ნ 235444088) არსებულ არასასოფლო-სამეურნეო დანიშნულების მიწის ნაკვეთზე ს/კ 41.09.37.390 პროფესიული სასწავლებლის მშენებლობის პროექტის შეთანხმებისა და მშენებლობის ნებართვის გაცემის შესახებ

საქართველოს ორგანული კანონის „ადგილობრივი თვითმმართველობის კოდექსის" 54-ე მუხლის პირველი ნაწილის „ე" ქვეპუნქტის „ე.ე" და „ე.ი" ქვეპუნქტების, მე-16 მუხლის მე-2 ნაწილის „გ" ქვეპუნქტის და საქართველოს კანონის სივრცის დაგეგმარების, არქიტექტურული და სამშენებლო საქმიანობის კოდექსის 107-ე მუხლის პირველი პუნქტისა და „მშენებლობის ნებართვის გაცემისა და შენობა-ნაგებობის ექსპლუატაციაში მიღების წესისა და პირობების შესახებ" საქართველოს მთავრობის 2019 წლის 31 მაისის №255 დადგენილების 25-ე და 26-ე მუხლების შესაბამისად

ვბრძანებ:

1. შეთანხმებულ იქნას ქ. მარტვილი, მშვიდობის ქუჩა №11-ში სახელმწიფო საკუთრებაში (მოსარგებლე სსიპ მარტვილის №1 საჯარო სკოლა ს/ნ 235444088) არსებულ არასასოფლო-სამეურნეო დანიშნულების მიწის ნაკვეთზე ს/კ 41.09.37.390 პროფესიული სასწავლებლის მშენებლობის პროექტი და გაიცეს მშენებლობის ნებართვა მშენებლობის განსახორციელებლად.

2. ნებართვის მფლობელი-საქართველოს განათლების, მეცნიერებისა და ახალგაზრდობის სამინისტრო;

3. პროფესიული სასწავლებლის შენობა განაშენიანების ფართით - 463.39მ²; პირველი სართულის სასარგებლო ფართი - 411.05მ²; მეორე სართულის სასარგებლო ფართი - 313.05მ²; ორივე სართულის სასარგებლო ფართი - 724.1მ², სიმაღლე-7.26მ;

4. მშენებლობის განხორციელების ვადა განისაზღვროს 9(ცხრა)თვე; 2025 წლის 17 დეკემბრის ჩათვლით.;

5. მშენებლობის ნებართვის მფლობელი ვალდებულია:

ა) სამშენებლო სამუშაოების დაწყებამდე სამშენებლო მოედანზე იქონიოს სამშენებლო დოკუმენტაციის სათანადოდ დამოწმებული ეგზემპლარი;

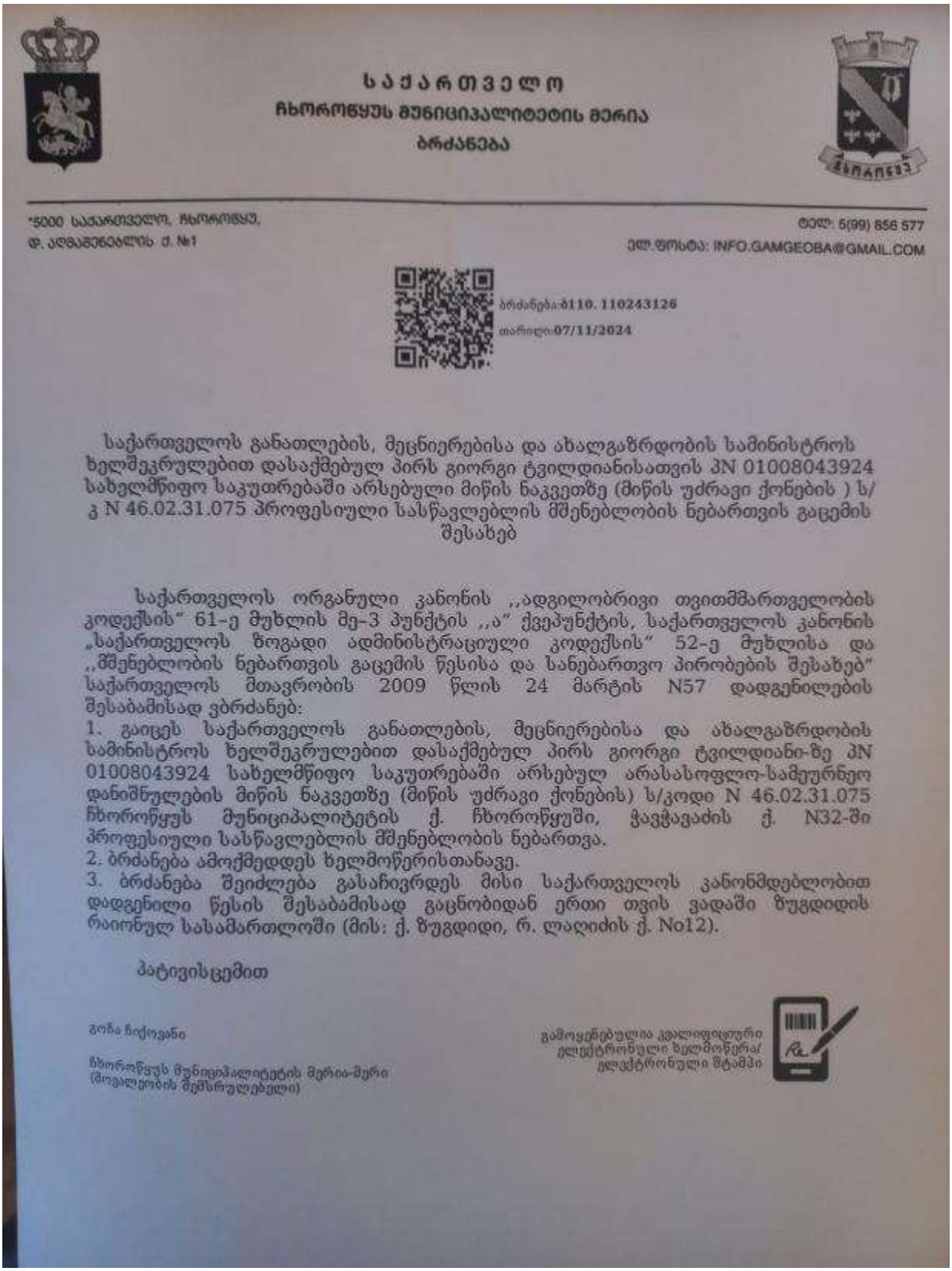
ბ) აწარმოოს მშენებლობა ნებართვით განსაზღვრულ ვადებში;

გ) აწარმოოს მშენებლობა მიწის ნაკვეთის სამშენებლოდ გამოყენების პირობების ან/და განაშენიანების რეგულირების გეგმის მოთხოვნების დაცვით;

დ) აწარმოოს მშენებლობა სამშენებლო დოკუმენტების ფარგლებში;

ე) აწარმოოს მშენებლობა ტექნიკური რეგლამენტის მოთხოვნათა დაცვით;

Chkhorotsku Public School



საქართველო
ჩხოროწყუს მუნიციპალიტეტის მერია
ბრძანება

*5000 საქართველო, ჩხოროწყუ,
დ. აღმაშენებლის ქ. №1

ტელ: 5(99) 856 577
ელ.ფოსტა: INFO.GAMGEOBA@GMAIL.COM

ბრძანება №110. 110243126
თარიღი 07/11/2024

საქართველოს განათლების, მეცნიერებისა და ახალგაზრდობის სამინისტროს ხელშეკრულებით დასაქმებულ პირს გიორგი ტვილდიანისათვის პN 01008043924 სახელმწიფო საკუთრებაში არსებული მიწის ნაკვეთზე (მიწის უძრავი ქონების) ს/კ N 46.02.31.075 პროფესიული სასწავლებლის მშენებლობის ნებართვის გაცემის შესახებ

საქართველოს ორგანული კანონის ,,ადგილობრივი თვითმმართველობის კოდექსის" 61-ე მუხლის მე-3 პუნქტის ,,ა" ქვეპუნქტის, საქართველოს კანონის „საქართველოს ზოგადი ადმინისტრაციული კოდექსის" 52-ე მუხლისა და ,,მშენებლობის ნებართვის გაცემის წესისა და სანებართვო პირობების შესახებ" საქართველოს მთავრობის 2009 წლის 24 მარტის N57 დადგენილების შესაბამისად ვბრძანებ:

1. გაიცეს საქართველოს განათლების, მეცნიერებისა და ახალგაზრდობის სამინისტროს ხელშეკრულებით დასაქმებულ პირს გიორგი ტვილდიანი-ზე პN 01008043924 სახელმწიფო საკუთრებაში არსებულ არასასოფლო-სამეურნეო დანიშნულების მიწის ნაკვეთზე (მიწის უძრავი ქონების) ს/კოდი N 46.02.31.075 ჩხოროწყუს მუნიციპალიტეტის ქ. ჩხოროწყუში, ჭავჭავაძის ქ. N32-ში პროფესიული სასწავლებლის მშენებლობის ნებართვა.
2. ბრძანება ამოქმედდეს ხელმოწერისთანავე.
3. ბრძანება შეიძლება გასაჩივრდეს მისი საქართველოს კანონმდებლობით დადგენილი წესის შესაბამისად გაცნობიდან ერთი თვის ვადაში ზუგდიდის რაიონულ სასამართლოში (მის: ქ. ზუგდიდი, რ. ლაღიძის ქ. No12).

პატივისცემით

გოჩა ჩიქოვანი

ჩხოროწყუს მუნიციპალიტეტის მერია-მერი
(მოვალეობის შემსრულებელი)

გამოყენებულია კვალიფიციური ელექტრონული ხელმოწერა/ელექტრონული შტამპი

ANNEX 8. Trainings

#	Construction Site	Training Topic	Trainer(s)	Date
1	Ninotsminda Public School No.4 (Construction of VET School)	**OHS Topics:** Working at Heights; Fire Safety; Lifting Safety; Warning Signs and Safety Symbols; Proper Use of PPE; Electrical Safety; Legal Aspects of Occupational Safety and Principles of Safe Work; Safe Use of Hand Tools; Basic First Aid; OHS Instructions for Rebar Workers, Molders, and Bricklayers. **Environmental Topics:** Introduction to Environmental & Social Safeguards; SSEMP Implementation, Monitoring & Reporting; Waste Management; GRM – Complaint Handling; Pollution Prevention (dust, noise, vibration).	Zurab Patarashvili HS Specialist of CC "Kaizen construction Georgia, Ltd" Ketevan Chichua – Environmental Specialist of CC "Kaizen construction Georgia, Ltd"	20.06.2025
2	Kareli Public School No.1 (Rehabilitation of VET space)	**OHS Topics:** Working at Heights; Fire Safety; Lifting Safety; Warning Signs; Proper Use of PPE; Electrical Safety; Legal Aspects of Occupational Safety; Safe Use of Hand Tools; Basic First Aid; OHS Instructions for Rebar Workers & Molders. **Environmental Topics:** Introduction to Safeguards; SSEMP Implementation & Reporting; Waste Management; GRM; Pollution Prevention (dust, noise, vibration).	Zurab Patarashvili HS Specialist of CC "Georgian Construction Company Ltd" Irma Bebia – Environmental Specialist of CC "Georgian Construction Company Ltd"	18.06.2025
3	Vani Public School No. 1 (Construction of VET School)	**OHS Topics:** Working at Heights; Fire Safety; Lifting Safety; Warning Signs; PPE; Electrical Safety; Legal Aspects; Hand Tools; First Aid; OHS Instructions for Rebar Workers, Molders & Bricklayers. **Environmental Topics:** Safeguards Introduction; SSEMP Implementation; Waste Management; GRM; Pollution Prevention.	Anzor Lomtatidze - HS Specialist of CC "New Construction Ltd" Robert Turava - HS Specialist of CC New Construction Ltd Nata Ghirsiashvili - ES specialist of CC "New Construction Ltd"	12.03.2025 20.04.2025 20.05.2025 26.06.2025

4	Aspindza Public School No.1 (Rehabilitation of VET School)	**OHS Topics:** Working at Heights; Fire Safety; Lifting Safety; Warning Signs; PPE; Electrical Safety; Legal Aspects; Hand Tools; First Aid; OHS Instructions for Rebar Workers & Molders. **Environmental Topics:** Safeguards Introduction; SSEMP Implementation; Waste Management; GRM; Pollution Prevention.	Zurab Patarashvili - HS Specialist of CC "Ovali Ltd" Ketevan Chichua – Environmental Specialist of CC "Ovali Ltd"	16.01.2025 15.02.2025 7.03.2025 2.04.2025 23.05.2025 20.06.2025
5	Vale Public school No. 1 (Construction of a VET School)	**OHS Topics:** Working at Heights; Fire Safety; Safe Manual Handling of Loads; Workplace Safety Signs; Legal Aspects; PPE; Safe Use of Electrical & Hand Tools; Electrical Safety; First Aid; OHS Instructions for Rebar Workers & Bricklayers. **Environmental Topics:** Waste Management; Pollution Prevention.	Levan Chakvetadze - HS Specialist of CC "Hidromsheni Ltd" Ninia Utmelidze – ES Specialist of CC "Hidromsheni Ltd"	17.01.2025 10.02.2025 20.03.2025 5.04.2025 15.05.2025 10.06.2025
6	Chkhorotsku Public School No.1 (Construction of a VET School)	**OHS Topics:** Working at Heights; Fire Safety; Safe Manual Handling of Loads; Workplace Safety Signs; Legal Aspects; PPE; Safe Use of Electrical & Hand Tools; Electrical Safety; First Aid; OHS Instructions for Rebar Workers & Bricklayers. **Environmental Topics:** Waste Management; Pollution Prevention.	Levan Chakvetadze - HS Specialist of CC "Hidromsheni Ltd" Ninia Utmelidze – ES Specialist of CC "Hidromsheni Ltd"	1.03.2025 15.04.2025 15.05.2025 20.06.2025

ANNEX 9. Minutes of Meeting for Public Consultations Carried out during the reporting Period

January 21, 2025

Vani Municipality, Imereti Region

Minutes of Meeting

MODERN SKILLS FOR BETTER JOBS SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Subprogram 1

Project Public Consultation meeting

On January 21 Construction company LTD “New Construction “organized a public consultation meeting in Vani Public School #1. Construction Supervision Consultation Company “Industria” participated as well. Teachers, students and Stakeholders participated in the consultation meeting. The names of those who attended the meeting have been compiled and are displayed herewith. The goal of the consultation was to inform the local population about the activities under the project and to discuss Gender, social, safeguard issues and environmental protection.

Nona Chichinadze gave a speech on project-related issues, gender equality and clarified the ADB standpoint regarding gender issues; she also discussed the benefits to be derived by society, including women and girls.

Topics of the consultation:

- Improve quality and relevance of VET in priority economic sectors;
- Increase Access to and inclusiveness of the VET system;
- Gender-related issues;
- The design properties in terms of gender, wheelchair users, arrangement of sex-disaggregated safe sanitary facilities (toilets);
- The sexual harassment /violence against women and girls;
- Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- Safeguard issues.

She held detailed discussions on mentioned topics and distributed awareness fliers among the participants.

Nona Chichinadze informed the participants about procedures and the importance of the Grievance Redress Mechanism, namely - In projects, grievance resolution is viewed as a four-stage process. The first stage involves locally available means, such as discussing the concern with the Contractor, the on-site focal point from the Supervision Consultant / Contractor, or/and writing to the local municipality for the resolution of grievances on the spot. The second stage initial resolution. Based on the opinions of the screening and upon presentation of additional documentary evidences by the complainant, GRM coordinator will direct the complaint to one of the following options: Refer to appropriate authorities, Reject the complaint with clear explanation. Stage III: Selection of Approach and Strategy. Stage IV: Execution of Measures and Documentation. At this stage, the agreed solution or measures are implemented by the contractor under the supervision of the DCS firm and tracked by the GRM coordinator for documentary purposes. Both written and verbal complaints shall be documented in the official logbook.

Nata Girsiashvili briefly introduced:

- The company's environmental policy;
- Consideration of traffic congestion problems (if any)
- Need for new social infrastructure;
- The essence and purpose of the complaint box to receive feedback from the population, which ensures timely identification and resolution of problematic issues. The form for filling out the application, the location of the complaint box, the frequency with which complaints will be considered, who will be able to make a specific complaint or recommendation, and other issues were discussed;
- Project social banner and contact persons;
- Maintaining constant contact with the population;

she explained that according to the Environmental Assessment Code of Georgia, the project does not require the Environmental Decision from the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA). However, to ensure the SP's environmental and social safety, MOES is responsible for following the Asian Development Bank (ADB) safeguard policies. Therefore, she presented the ADB's social and environmental procedures and presented part of the SEMP elaborated for this project. She presented the environmental, social, public relations, and labor-management measures described in the document. As an essential part of the SEMP, she informed the attendees about potential environmental and social risks associated with this VET and mitigation measures to prevent or minimize those negative impacts.

She mentioned that According to the new design, there is no necessary tree cutting.

The conversation also touched on the layout and capacity of rooms. Project beneficiaries noted that the new work environment would be an additional source of motivation for them.

At the end of the meeting, representatives revealed their positive attitude toward project implementation and expressed their hope that work will be completed in due time.

4.Information about attendees

The public discussion was attended by local residents, including school teachers and director. The meeting attendees expressed interest in the above-referred topics and a detailed discussion was held to disclose more long-term benefits of developing competencies in all project related issues.

Project beneficiaries noted that new working environment would be an additional source of motivation for them.

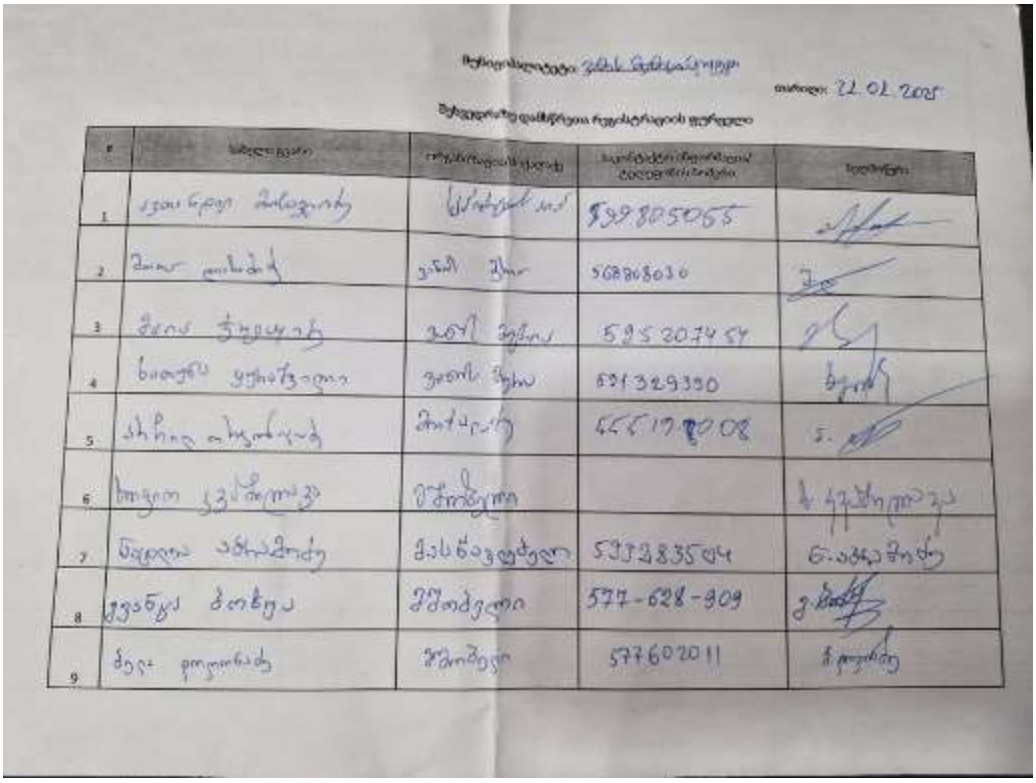
Participants: 24, Women-13, Man – 11.

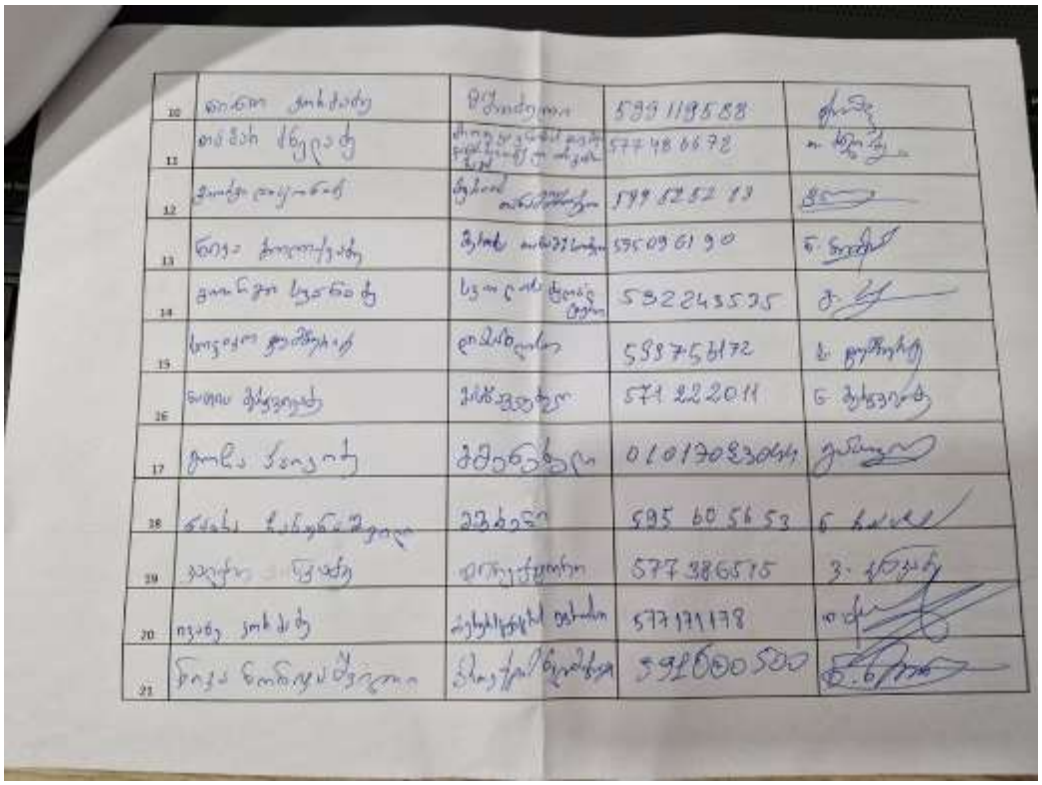
Questions and Remarks:	**Answers and Comments:**
When will construction begins?	Early February 2025
How long will construction last?	7 months
When will the school year begin?	From September

Who will select the teachers?	This issue is the competence of the Ministry of Education and is selected in cooperation with the director	

Photo materials and registration list of meeting attendances are hereby enclosed.

Minutes was prepared by Nata Girsiashvili –LLC „New Construction„ Social and Environmental Protection Specialist. Reviewed by Nona Chichinadze LTD “Idustria” safeguard specialist.





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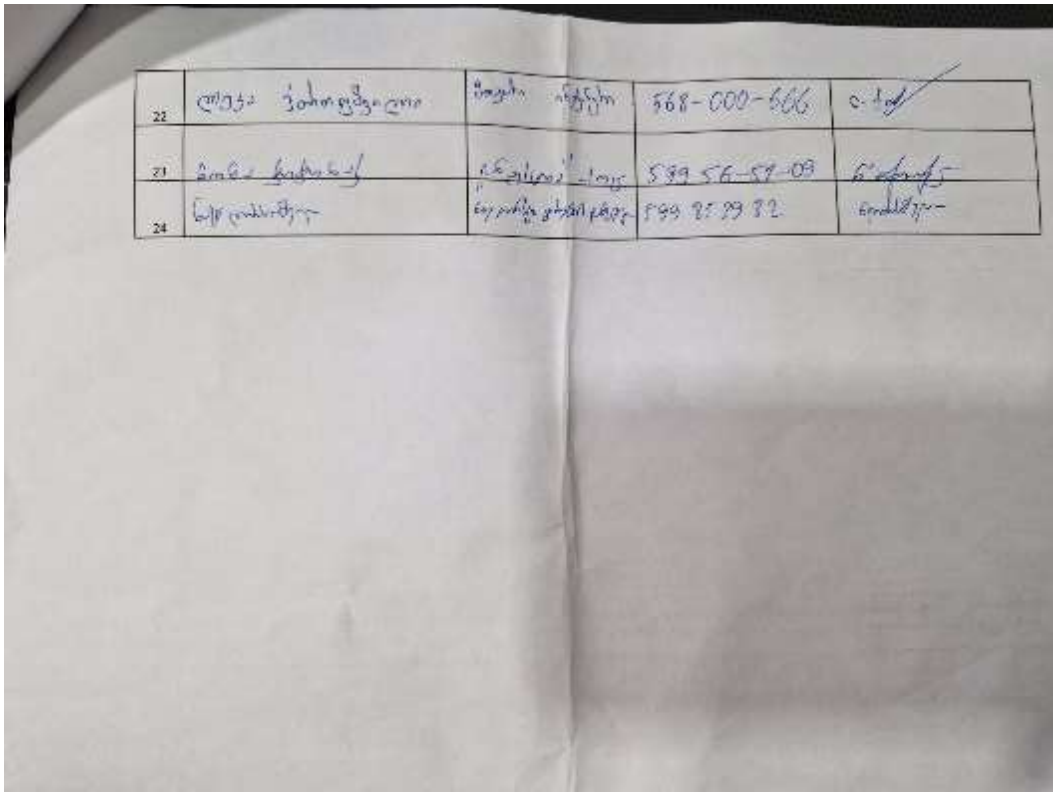

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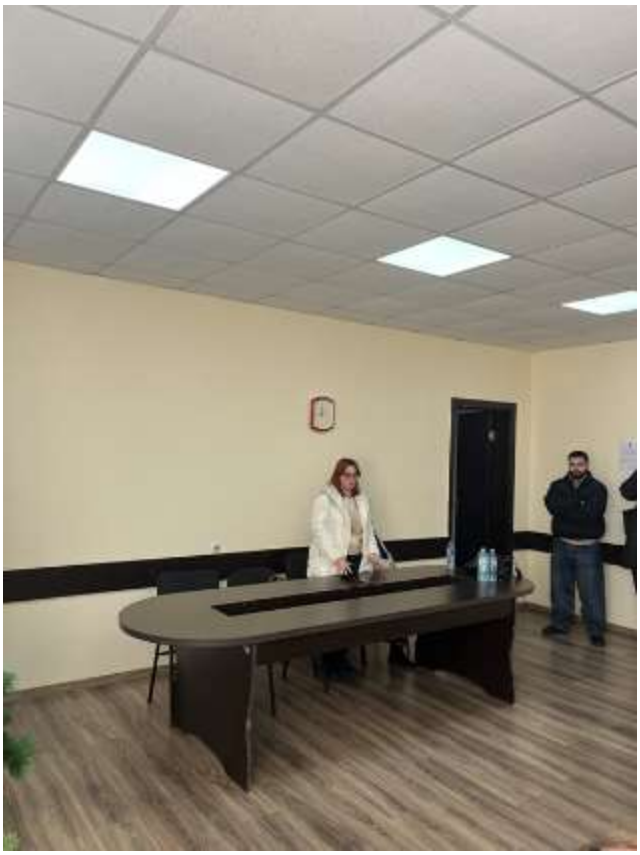


March 27, 2025
Ninotsminda City, Ninotsminda Municipality

Minutes of Meeting

MODERN SKILLS FOR BETTER JOBS, SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Subprogram 1

Project Public Consultation Meeting Report

On March 27, 2025, the construction company LTD "Kaizen Construction Georgia" held a public consultation meeting at the fourth public school in Ninotsminda, which was attended by the construction supervision consulting company "Industria." The consultation was attended by teachers, local government representatives, residents of the surrounding area, and other interested parties. The names of those who attended the meeting have been compiled and are displayed herewith. The goal of the consultation was to inform the local population about the activities under the project and to discuss Gender, social, safeguard issues and environmental protection.

Nona Chichinadze gave a speech on project-related issues, gender equality and clarified the ADB standpoint regarding gender issues; she also discussed the benefits to be derived by society, including women and girls.

Topics of the consultation:

- Improve quality and relevance of VET in priority economic sectors;
- Increase Access to and inclusiveness of the VET system;
- Gender-related issues;
- The design properties in terms of gender, wheelchair users, arrangement of sex-disaggregated safe sanitary facilities (toilets);
- Sexual harassment /violence against women and girls;
- Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- Safeguard issues.

She held detailed discussions on the mentioned topics.

Nona Chichinadze introduced the participants to the procedures and the importance of the grievance-handling mechanism, specifically emphasizing that grievance resolution in projects is considered a four-stage process. Stage I: Registration and initial assessment; Stage II: Initial decision-making; Stage III: Selection of approach and strategy; Stage IV: Implementation of measures and documentation.

The environmental manager of LTD "Kaizen Construction Georgia," Ketevan Chichua, spoke about the following topics:

- Project purpose and benefits;
- Start and completion dates of works;
- Responsible parties;
- Creation of new jobs;
- The company's environmental policy;
- Need for new social infrastructure;

- The essence and purpose of the complaint box to receive feedback from the population, which ensures timely identification and resolution of problematic issues. The form for filling out the application, the location of the complaint box, the frequency with which complaints will be considered, who will be able to make a specific complaint or recommendation, and other issues were discussed;
- Project social banner and contact persons;
- Maintaining constant contact with the population;

she explained that according to the Environmental Assessment Code of Georgia, the project does not require the Environmental Decision from the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA). However, to ensure the SP's environmental and social safety, MOES is responsible for following the Asian Development Bank (ADB) safeguard policies. Therefore, she presented the ADB's social and environmental procedures and presented part of the SEMP elaborated for this project. She presented the environmental, social, public relations, and labor-management measures described in the document. As an essential part of the SEMP, she informed the attendees about potential environmental and social risks associated with this VET and mitigation measures to prevent or minimize those negative impacts.

She mentioned that according to the new design, there is no necessary tree cutting.

The conversation also touched on the layout and capacity of rooms. Project beneficiaries noted that the new work environment would be an additional source of motivation for them.

At the end of the meeting, the representatives once again expressed a positive attitude towards the implementation of the project and hoped that the work would be completed on time.

Information about attendees:

The public discussion was attended by local residents, including schoolteachers, parents, and representatives of the local government.

The attendees expressed interest in the topics mentioned above, and a detailed discussion took place, during which the long-term benefits of competence development in all project-related matters were once again highlighted.

The project's beneficiaries stated that this project would serve as an additional source of motivation for them and they are eagerly awaiting its implementation.

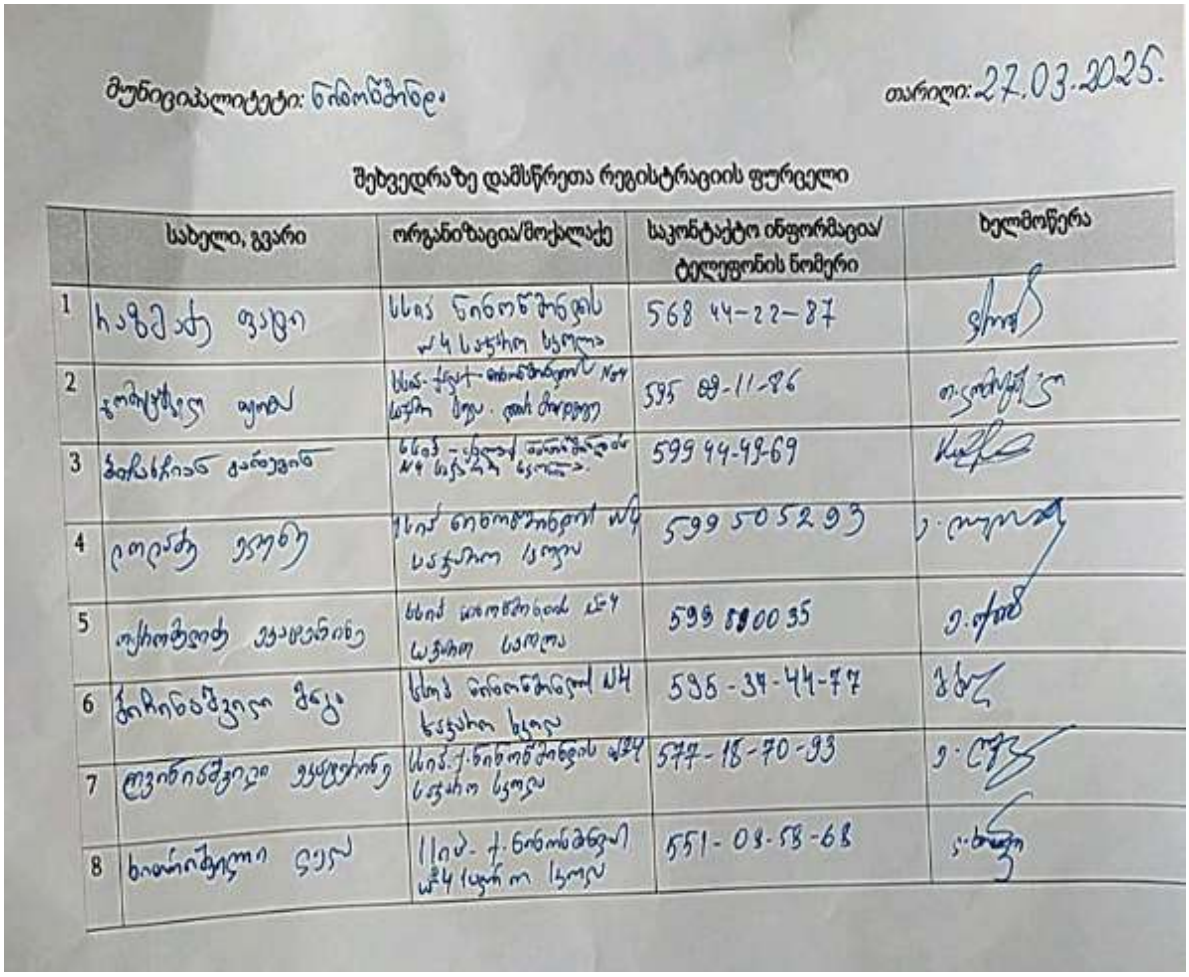
Participants: 18 people, including 16 women and 2 men.

Questions and Remarks:	**Answers and Comments:**
When will the construction work begin?	In the beginning of April 2025, depending on the weather conditions.
Can the start of the work be delayed?	It depends on the weather conditions, but with the current circumstances, no.
How long will the construction work last?	The project duration is 9 months.
Will the local climate be taken into account during construction, and what is the energy efficiency of the construction materials?	Yes, the local climate was taken into account when selecting construction materials. The

	materials will have certificates indicating their energy efficiency.
There is a newly planted pine tree in the yard. Will it be transplanted?	It is likely that the pine tree will be transplanted, as it falls directly within the project area.

Photo materials and registration list of meeting attendances are hereby enclosed.

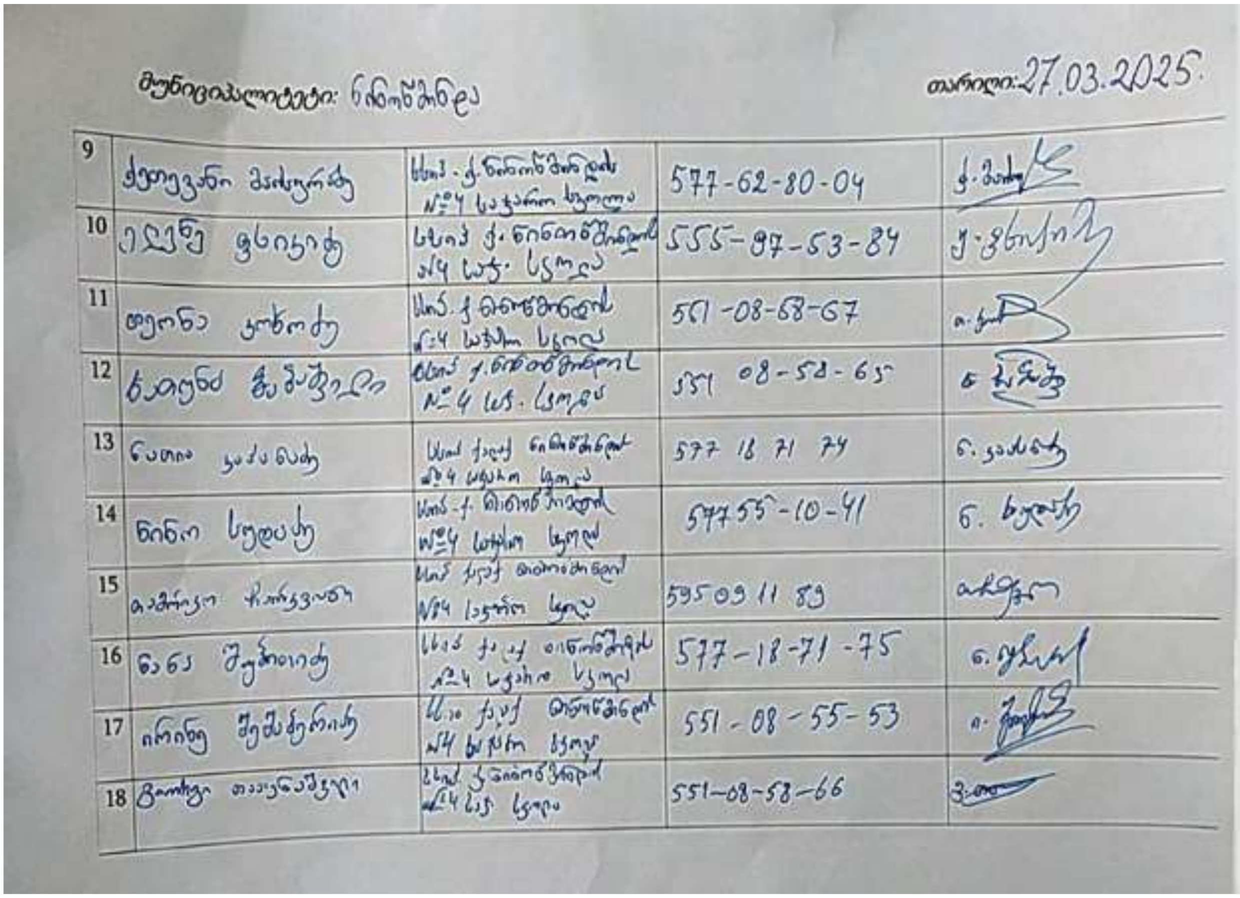
The document was prepared by Ketevan Chichua – Social and Environmental Specialist of LTD "Kaizen Construction Georgia". The correction was made by Nona Chichinadze, Social and Gender Issues Specialist of LTD "Industria". The photo material and the registration list of the meeting attendees are attached.



მუნიციპალიტეტი: ნინოწმინდა თარიღი: 27.03.2025.

შეხვედრაზე დამსწრეთა რეგისტრაციის ფურცელი

	სახელი, გვარი	ორგანიზაცია/მოქალაქე	საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია/ ტელეფონის ნომერი	ხელმოწერა
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	568 44-22-87	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	595 09-11-86	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	599 44-49-69	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	599 50 52 93	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	599 58 00 35	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	595-34-44-77	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	577-18-70-93	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	551-08-58-68	[illegible]



მუნიციპალიტეტი: ნინოწმინდა

თარიღი: 27.03.2025

9	[illegible]	სსიპ ქ. ნინოწმინდის №4 საჯარო სკოლა	577-62-80-04	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	სსიპ ქ. ნინოწმინდის №4 საჯ. სკოლა	555-97-53-84	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	სსიპ ქ. ნინოწმინდის №4 საჯარო სკოლა	551-08-58-67	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	სსიპ ქ. ნინოწმინდის №4 საჯ. სკოლა	551 08-58-65	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	სსიპ ქალაქ ნინოწმინდის №4 საჯარო სკოლა	577 18 71 74	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	სსიპ ქ. ნინოწმინდის №4 საჯარო სკოლა	577 55-10-41	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	სსიპ ქალაქ ნინოწმინდის №4 საჯარო სკოლა	595 09 11 89	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	სსიპ ქალაქ ნინოწმინდის №4 საჯარო სკოლა	577-18-71-75	[illegible]
17	[illegible]	სსიპ ქალაქ ნინოწმინდის №4 საჯარო სკოლა	551-08-55-53	[illegible]
18	[illegible]	სსიპ ქ. ნინოწმინდის №4 საჯ. სკოლა	551-08-58-66	[illegible]

May 28 2025

Minutes of Meeting

MODERN SKILLS FOR BETTER JOBS SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Subprogram 1

Project Public Consultation Meeting Report

On May 28, 2025 Construction Supervision Consultation Company “Industria” and Construction company LTD “Hydromsheni “organized a public consultation meeting in City Martvili public school #1. Teachers, students, Stakeholders participated in the consultation. The names of those who attended the meeting have been compiled and are displayed herewith. The goal of the consultation was to inform the local population about the activities under the project and to discuss Gender, social, safeguard issues and environmental protection

Nona Chichinadze gave a speech on project-related issues, gender equality and clarified the ADB standpoint regarding gender, safeguard issues and GRM. she also discussed the benefit to be derived by society, including women and girls.

Topics of the consultation:

- Improve quality and relevance of VET in priority economic sectors;
- Increase Access to and inclusiveness of the VET system;
- Gender-related issues;
- The design properties in terms of gender, wheelchair users, arrangement of sex-disaggregated safe sanitary facilities (toilets);
- The sexual harassment /violence against women and girls.
- Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Safeguard issues

She held detailed discussions on mentioned topics and distributed awareness fliers among the participants.
Nona Chichinadze informed the participants about procedures and the importance of the Grievance Redress Mechanism, namely - In projects, grievance resolution is viewed as a four-stage process. The first stage involves locally available means, such as discussing the concern with the Contractor, the on-site focal point from the Supervision Consultant / Contractor, or/and writing to the local municipality for the resolution of grievances on the spot. The second stage initial resolution. Based on the opinions of the screening and upon presentation of additional documentary evidences by the complainant, GRM coordinator will direct the complaint to one of the following options: Refer to appropriate authorities, Reject the complaint with clear explanation. Stage III: Selection of Approach and Strategy. Stage IV:

Execution of Measures and Documentation. At this stage, the agreed solution or measures are implemented by the contractor under the supervision of the DCS firm and tracked by the GRM coordinator for documentary purposes. Both written and verbal complaints shall be documented in the official logbook.

Ninia Utmelidze briefly introduced

- Project purpose and benefits;
- Exact location and scale (dimensions) of construction;
- Start and completion dates of works;
- Responsible parties;
- Creation of new jobs;
- Consideration of traffic congestion problems (if any)

- Need for new social infrastructure;
- The essence and purpose of the complaint box to receive feedback from the population, which ensures timely identification and resolution of problematic issues. The form for filling out the application, the location of the complaint box, the frequency with which complaints will be considered, who will be able to make a specific complaint or recommendation, and other issues were discussed;
- Project social banner and contact persons;
- Maintaining constant contact with the population;

She explained that according to the Environmental Assessment Code of Georgia, the project does not require the Environmental Decision from the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA). However, to ensure the SP's environmental and social safety, MOES is responsible for following the Asian Development Bank (ADB) safeguard policies. Therefore, she presented the ADB's social and environmental procedures and presented part of the SEMP elaborated for this project. She presented the environmental, social, public relations, and labor-management measures described in the document. As an essential part of the SEMP, she informed the attendees about potential environmental and social risks associated with this VET and mitigation measures to prevent or minimize those negative impacts.

She mentioned that the soil removed from the area will be temporarily stored on the site and used for backfilling purposes. According to the Waste Management Code of Georgia inert waste, during the construction work any amount of subsoil can be used for backfilling activities according to a written agreement with the local authority. According to the new design, there is no necessary tree cutting.

The meeting attendees expressed interest in the above-referred topics and a detailed discussion was held to disclose more long-term benefits of developing competencies in gender-related issues.

The conversation also touched on the layout and capacity of rooms and laboratories. Project beneficiaries noted that the new work environment would be an additional source of motivation for them.

At the end of the meeting, representatives revealed their positive attitude toward project implementation and expressed their hope that work will be completed in due time.

Information about attendees

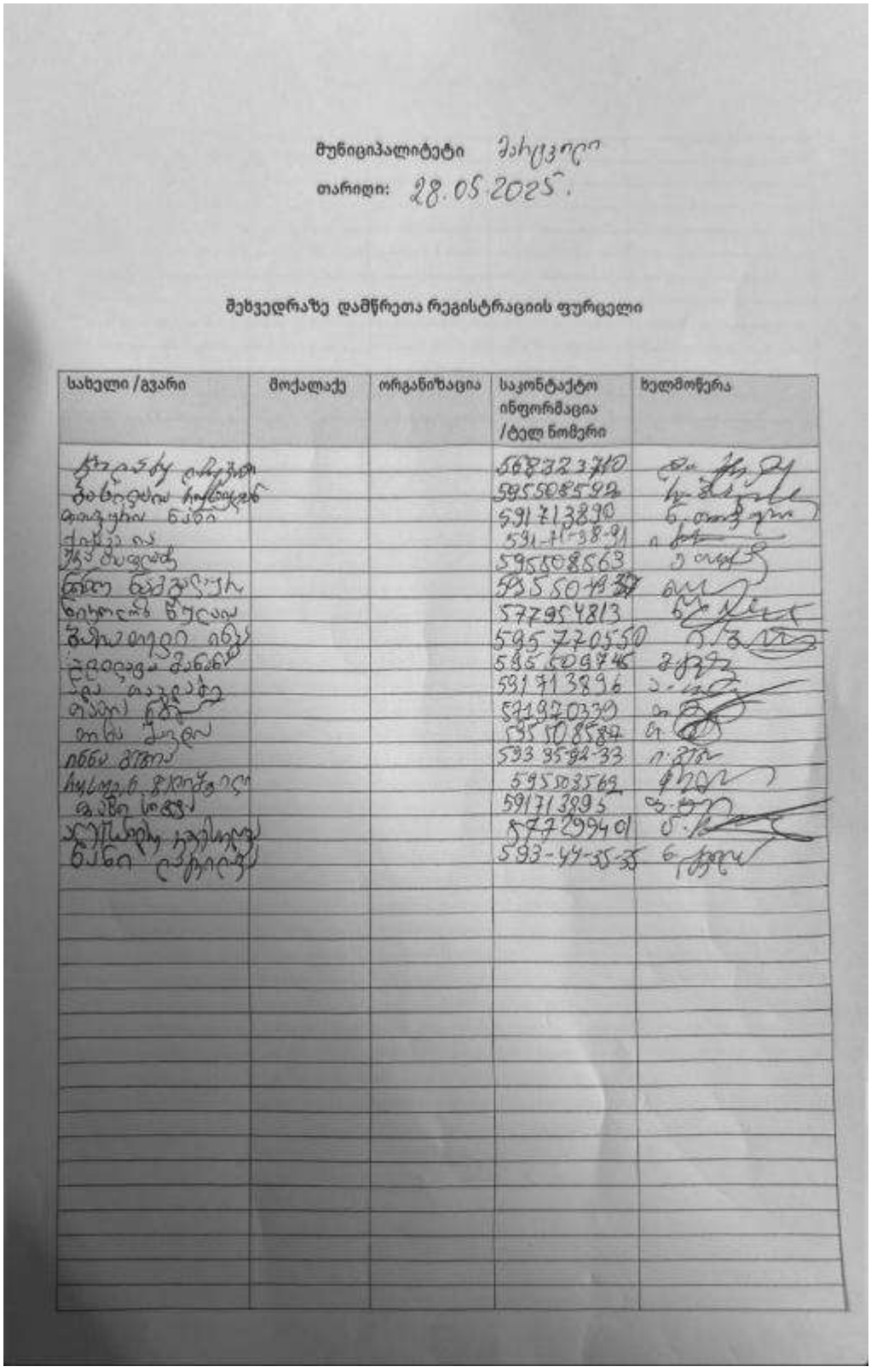
The public discussion was attended by local residents, including school teachers and director. The meeting attendees expressed interest in the above-referred topics and a detailed discussion was held to disclose more long-term benefits of developing competencies in all project related issues.

The conversation also touched on the layout and capacity of rooms and laboratories. Project beneficiaries noted that new working environment would be an additional source of motivation for them.

Participants: 17. Men-2

Questions and Remarks:	**Answers and Comments:**
When will the construction works be launched?	Expected date – 2025 Deceber
About the type of building	The project envisages the construction of a two story building, 724,09 sq.m.
Can students from other school's study here?	Yes, of course

Photo materials and registration list of meeting attendances are hereby enclosed. Minutes was prepared by Ninia Utmelidze –“ LTD Hydromsheni ” Social and *Enviromental* Protection Specialist. Reviewed by Nona Chichinadze LTD “Idustria” safeguard specialist.



მუნიციპალიტეტი ახალციხე

თარიღი: 28.05.2025.

შეხვედრაზე დამწრეთა რეგისტრაციის ფურცელი

სახელი /გვარი	მოქალაქე	ორგანიზაცია	საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია /ტელ ნომერი	ხელმოწერა
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			595508563	
			595550	
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			595 609746	
			591713896	
			591920330	
			595108584	
			593 35 92 33	
			595503569	
			591713895	
			577299401	
			593-44-35-35	

May 16, 2025

Mtsketa Municipality,Mukhrani, Kvemo Kartli Region

Minutes of Meeting

MODERN SKILLS FOR BETTER JOBS SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Subprogram 1

Project Public Consultation meeting

On May 16 Construction company LTD “New Construction “organized a public consultation meeting in Mukhrani Public School #1. Construction Supervision Consultation Company “Industria” participated as well. Teachers, students and Stakeholders participated in the consultation meeting. The names of those who attended the meeting have been compiled and are displayed herewith. The goal of the consultation was to inform the local population about the activities under the project and to discuss Gender, social, safeguard issues and environmental protection.

Nona Chichinadze gave a speech on project-related issues, gender equality and clarified the ADB standpoint regarding gender issues; she also discussed the benefits to be derived by society, including women and girls.

Topics of the consultation:

- Improve quality and relevance of VET in priority economic sectors;
- Increase Access to and inclusiveness of the VET system;
- Gender-related issues;
- The design properties in terms of gender, wheelchair users, arrangement of sex-disaggregated safe sanitary facilities (toilets);
- The sexual harassment /violence against women and girls;
- Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- Safeguard issues.

She held detailed discussions on mentioned topics and distributed awareness fliers among the participants.

Nona Chichinadze informed the participants about procedures and the importance of the Grievance Redress Mechanism, namely - In projects, grievance resolution is viewed as a four-stage process. The first stage involves locally available means, such as discussing the concern with the Contractor, the on-site focal point from the Supervision Consultant / Contractor, or/and writing to the local municipality for the resolution of grievances on the spot. The second stage initial resolution. Based on the opinions of the screening and upon presentation of additional documentary evidences by the complainant, GRM coordinator will direct the complaint to one of the following options: Refer to appropriate authorities, Reject the complaint with clear explanation. Stage III: Selection of Approach and Strategy. Stage IV: Execution of Measures and Documentation. At this stage, the agreed solution or measures are implemented by the contractor under the supervision of the DCS firm and tracked by the GRM coordinator for documentary purposes. Both written and verbal complaints shall be documented in the official logbook.

Sopio Kvashilava briefly introduced:

- The company's environmental policy;
- Consideration of traffic congestion problems (if any);
- Need for new social infrastructure;

- The essence and purpose of the complaint box to receive feedback from the population, which ensures timely identification and resolution of problematic issues. The form for filling out the application, the location of the complaint box, the frequency with which complaints will be considered, who will be able to make a specific complaint or recommendation, and other issues were discussed;
- Project social banner and contact persons;
- Maintaining constant contact with the population.

She explained that according to the Environmental Assessment Code of Georgia, the project does not require the Environmental Decision from the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA). However, to ensure the SP's environmental and social safety, MOES is responsible for following the Asian Development Bank (ADB) safeguard policies. Therefore, she presented the ADB's social and environmental procedures and presented part of the SEMP elaborated for this project. She presented the environmental, social, public relations, and labor-management measures described in the document. As an essential part of the SEMP, she informed the attendees about potential environmental and social risks associated with this VET and mitigation measures to prevent or minimize those negative impacts.

She mentioned that According to the new design, there is no necessary tree cutting.

The conversation also touched on the layout and capacity of rooms. Project beneficiaries noted that the new work environment would be an additional source of motivation for them.

At the end of the meeting, representatives revealed their positive attitude toward project implementation and expressed their hope that work will be completed in due time.

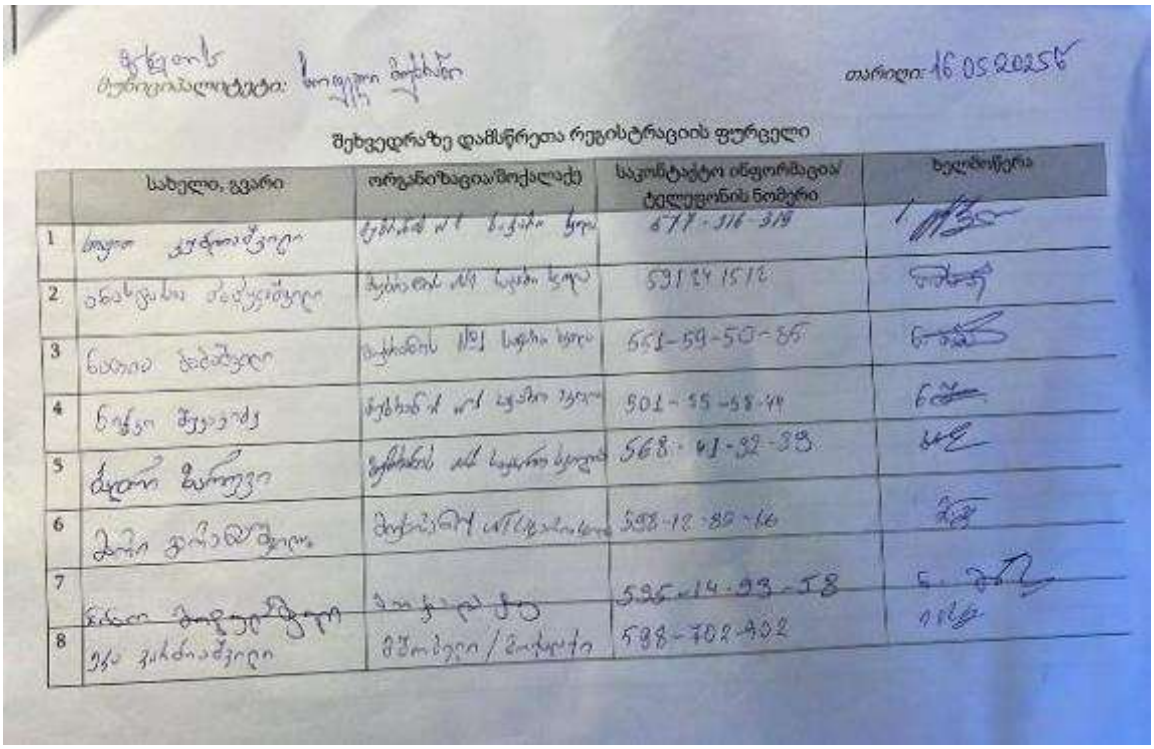
4. Information about attendees

The public discussion was attended by local residents, including school teachers and director. The meeting attendees expressed interest in the above-referred topics and a detailed discussion was held to disclose more long-term benefits of developing competencies in all project related issues.

Participants: 39, Women-36, Man – 3.

Questions and Remarks:	**Answers and Comments:**
When will the construction works begin?	The construction works will begin in May 2025.
How long will the construction work last?	The duration of the construction works is 8 months.
Will the academic process be postponed in September if the construction is not completed?	No, the academic process will not be postponed, as by that time the external construction works will be fully completed, and the internal works will not interfere with the learning process.
What will the learning process be like — when will it start, and will classes be held daily?	This matter falls under the competence of the Ministry of Education. It will be defined according to the curriculum and communicated to you accordingly.

Photo materials and registration list of meeting attendances are hereby enclosed.



შეხვედრაზე დამსწრეთა რეგისტრაციის ფურცელი

	სახელი, გვარი	ორგანიზაცია/მოქალაქე	საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია/ ტელეფონის ნომერი	ხელმოწერა
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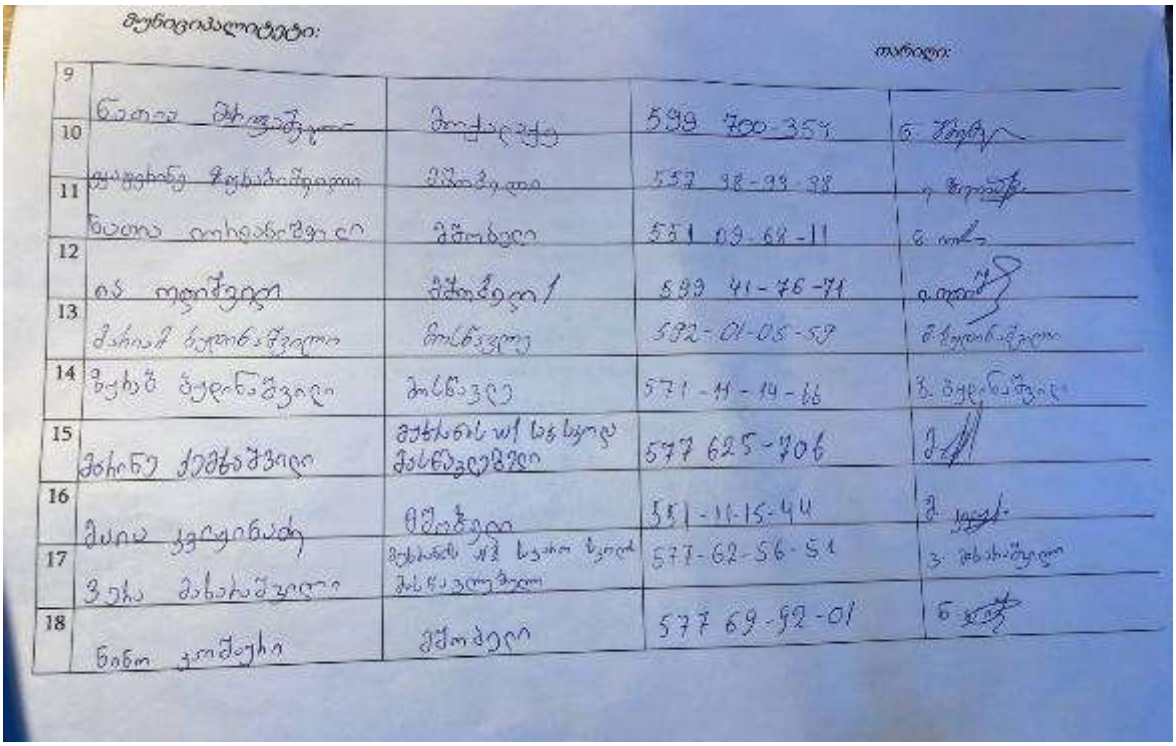
Minutes was prepared by Sopio Kvashilava - LLC „New Construction" Social and Environmental Protection Specialist. Reviewed by Nona Chichinadze LTD "Idustria" safeguard specialist.



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მუნიციპალიტეტი: თარიღი:

19	ია [illegible]	მუხრანის N1 საჯარო სკოლა მასწავლებელი	577-62 56-59	
20	ნინო [illegible]	მუხრანის N1 საჯარო სკოლა მასწავლებელი	577 62-56-89	
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22	[illegible]	მუხრანის N1 საჯ. სკოლა მასწავლებელი	577 62-57-17	
23	ნინო [illegible]	მუხრანის N1 საჯ. სკოლა მასწავლებელი	577-62-57-19	
24	თამილა [illegible]	მუხრანის N1 საჯ. სკოლა [illegible]	577-62-56-83	
25	მარიამ [illegible]	მუხრანის N1 საჯ. სკოლა [illegible]	595 95-60-57	
26	თამარ [illegible]	მუხრანის N1 საჯ. სკოლა მასწავლებელი	599 35 02 69	
27	[illegible]	მუხრანის N1 საჯარო სკოლა მასწავლებელი	577-62-56-74	
28	თეონა [illegible]	მუხრანის N1 საჯარო სკოლა მასწავლებელი	598-19-10-95	

მუნიციპალიტეტი: თარიღი:

29	ანა [illegible]	[illegible]	579 03-50-44	
30	მარი [illegible]	[illegible]	598-15-20-32	
31	ეკატერინე [illegible]	მუხ. N1 საჯ. სკოლა [illegible]	599 36-50-25 572 56-60-80	
32	მაია [illegible]	[illegible]	599 75 55 34	
33	ნინო [illegible]	[illegible]	598 15-25-27	
34	ნინო [illegible]		598-07-66-09	
35	[illegible]	[illegible]	598-12-60-33.	
36	ნინო [illegible]	[illegible]	577-41-73-67	
37	[illegible]	[illegible]	577-62-56-53	
38	[illegible]	[illegible]	551-04-81-80	

June 11, 2025

Shida Kartli Region, the town of Kareli

Minutes of Meeting

MODERN SKILLS FOR BETTER JOBS SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Subprogram 1

Project Public Consultation meeting

On June 11, 2025, the construction company LTD "Georgians Construction Company" organized a public consultation meeting at the First Public School of Kareli, Shida Kartli Region. The meeting was attended by Nino Shushtakashvili, a representative of the Ministry of Education, Science, and Youth of Georgia, responsible for safety. Participants included the school principal, teachers, parents, and other interested stakeholders. The minutes of the meeting include the names of those who attended. The purpose of the consultation was to inform the local community about the planned activities within the project framework and to discuss gender, social, and environmental issues.

Nino Shushtakashvili provided information on project-related matters, addressed the topic of gender equality, and explained ADB's position on gender and social issues. She also spoke about the benefits the project will bring to the community, including women and girls.

Topics of the consultation:

- Improving the quality and relevance of vocational education in priority economic sectors;
- Increasing the accessibility and inclusiveness of the vocational education system;
- Gender-related issues;
- Project-related benefits disaggregated by gender, as well as for persons with disabilities, particularly in terms of the provision of safe and sanitary facilities (toilets);
- Sexual harassment/violence against women and girls;
- Grievance redress mechanism.

A detailed discussion was held on the above-mentioned topics.

Nino Shushtakashvili presented the procedures and emphasized the importance of the grievance redress mechanism. Specifically, grievance resolution within the project framework is considered a four-stage process: **Stage I: Registration and initial assessment; Stage II: Initial resolution; Stage III: Selection of approach and strategy; Stage IV: Implementation of measures and documentation.**

Sophio Kvashilava spoke about the following issues:

- The company's environmental policy;
- Discussion of traffic congestion issues (if any);
- The need for new social infrastructure;
- The purpose and function of the grievance box as a tool to gather feedback from the population, which helps ensure the timely identification and resolution of problematic issues. The participants discussed the application form, the location of the grievance box, the frequency of grievance review, who can submit specific complaints or recommendations, and other related matters;
- The project's social banner and contact persons;

- Maintaining continuous communication with the local population.

She explained that, according to the Environmental Assessment Code of Georgia, the project does not require an environmental decision from the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA). However, to ensure the environmental and social safety of the subproject, the Ministry of Education and Science (MOES) is responsible for complying with the safeguards policy of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Accordingly, she presented ADB's environmental and social procedures and introduced sections of the Environmental and Social Management Document developed for this project. She outlined the environmental, social, stakeholder engagement, and labor management procedures described in the document and informed attendees about the potential environmental and social risks related to the vocational education activities, as well as the mitigation measures designed to prevent or minimize these negative impacts.

She noted that, according to the new design, no tree cutting will be required. The attendees expressed interest in the above-mentioned topics.

A detailed discussion was also held on gender-related issues to highlight the long-term benefits of developing competencies in this area.

The discussion also addressed the layout and capacity of the rooms. Project beneficiaries emphasized that the new working environment would serve as an additional source of motivation for them.

4. Information about the attendees

The public consultation was attended by local residents, including school teachers and the principal.

The attendees expressed interest in the above topics, and a detailed discussion took place to explore the long-term benefits of developing competencies in gender-related matters.

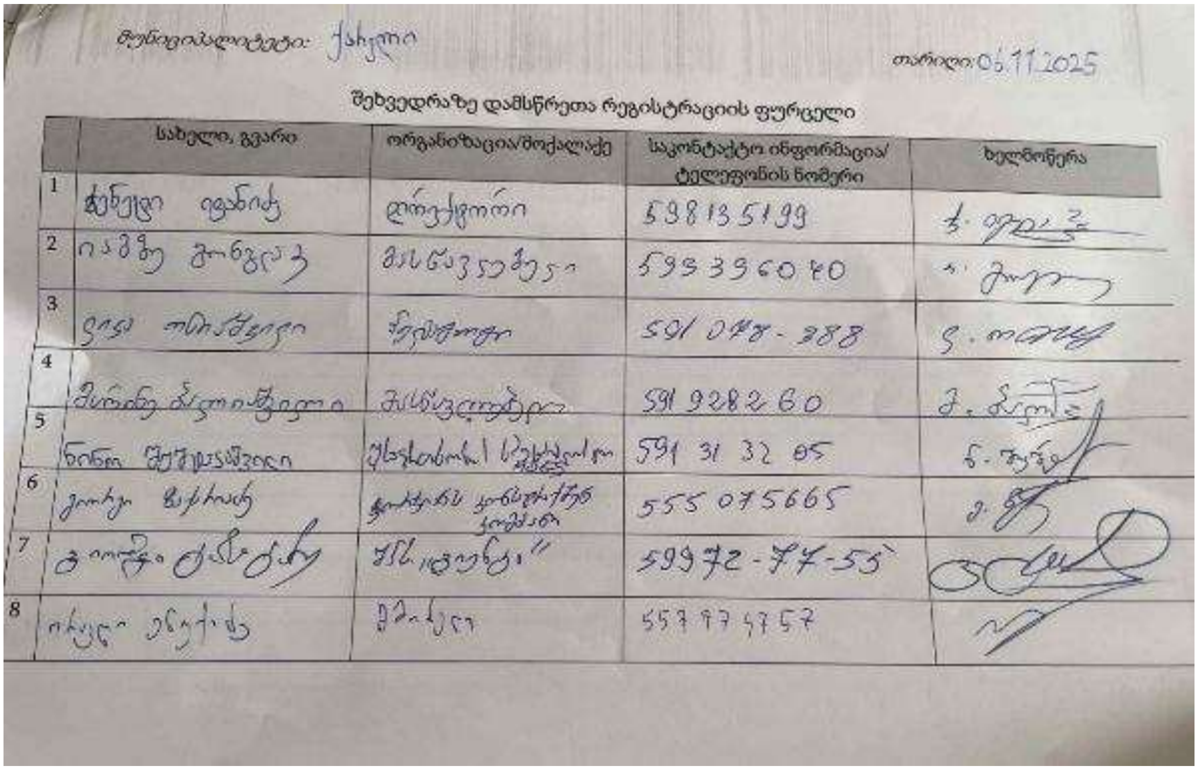
The project beneficiaries stated that the improved working environment would serve as a motivating factor.

Number of participants: 14 people - 5 women and 9 men.

Questions and Remarks:	Answers and Comments:
How long will the construction work last?	8 months
Will the current teachers be retrained, or will new teachers be brought in?	This matter is under the competence of the Ministry of Education, and once clarified, you will definitely be informed.
Will the grass be damaged during the construction works?	No, because the necessary machinery will move from the other side during the works, which will not come into contact with the grass.
Will the students receive certificates upon completion?	Yes, definitely, after the successful completion of studies.

Photo materials and registration list of meeting attendances are hereby enclosed.

Minutes was prepared by Sopio Kvashilava - LTD „New Construction" Social and Environmental Protection Specialist. Reviewed by Nona Chichinadze LTD "Idustria" safeguard specialist.



მუნიციპალიტეტი: ქარელი

თარიღი: 06.11.2025

შეხვედრაზე დამსწრეთა რეგისტრაციის ფურცელი

	სახელი, გვარი	ორგანიზაცია/მოქალაქე	საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია/ ტელეფონის ნომერი	ხელმოწერა
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3	[illegible]	[illegible]	591 048-388	[illegible]
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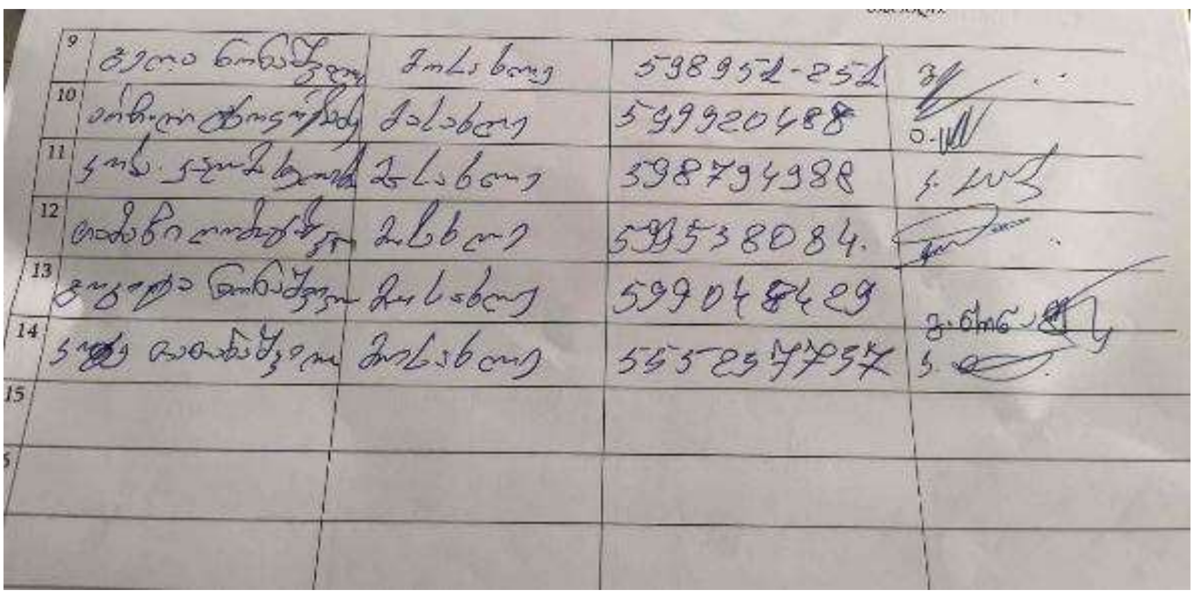

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12	[illegible]	[illegible]	599538084.	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	599048429	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	555 23 77 37	[illegible]
15				
16				

ANNEX 10. SSEMPs for the schools commenced during the reporting period

"Hydromsheni" LLC	**Construction of a vocational school on the territory of Ramin Dikhaminjia Chkhorotsku No. 1 Public School** **Chkhorotsku**	Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of Georgia

Site Specific Environmental Management Plan

Modern Skills for Better Employment, Sector Development Program

Contract No.: CW11

Prepared by: **"Hydromsheni" LLC** **Environmental Specialist** **Ninia Utmelidze**		Approved by: **Approved by:** **Specialist of the Consulting Supervisory Organization - Salome Meparishvili**	Approved by: **Safeguard specialist of the PIU**
:	Date: 04.11.2024 Signature	Date: 28.11.2024 Signature: Signature:	Date: 01.12.204 Signature:

Abbreviations

SSEMP	Site Specific Environmental Management Plan (SSEMP)
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
ADB	Asian Development Bank
MEPA	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IEE	Preliminary environmental study
NEA	LEPL National Environmental Agency

Table of contents

1. Introduction

The given document is an environmental impact assessment for preparation of a site-specific environmental management plan for construction of a vocational educational workshop on a non-agricultural land plot (cadastral code: №46.02.31.075) in Chkhorotsku. The document also includes information on the ecological situation in the design area.

In accordance with Annexes I and II of the Environmental Assessment Code of Georgia, the above-mentioned activity does not require the preparation of an environmental impact assessment report and the adoption of an environmental decision by the LEPL National Environmental Agency.

As already mentioned, the project envisages the construction of a vocational educational workshop in Chkhorotsku, which is being implemented within the framework of the "Modern Skills for Better Employment, Sector Development Program".

The Program Implementation Unit (PIU) was established in the first quarter of 2021 under the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia.

The Georgian government has declared human capital development as one of the pillars of economic and social development. Vocational Education and Training (VET) is the responsibility of the Ministry of Education and Science. As of 2019, there were 90 vocational education institutions in Georgia (52 private and 38 public), including 66 vocational colleges, 8 general education schools and 16 higher education institutions implementing long-term vocational education programs.

The “Modern Skills Better Employment, Sector Development Program” will help the vocational educational system produce qualified personnel, thereby contributing to the country's economic growth and job creation in priority economic sectors. The project is in line with government strategies, including the Vocational Education Development Strategy 2013-2020.

The project finances the establishment of vocational skills schools in various regions, which will offer high-quality competency-based programs in seven selected priority economic sectors. Vocational education schools will receive a range of assistance under the program, including renovated facilities, upgraded equipment, teacher training, and management and capacity building.

The program is funded by the Asian Development Bank. In addition, all projects financed by the Asian Development Bank must comply with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009, which aims to assist developing member countries in managing environmental and social risks in projects to minimize or avoid adverse project impacts on people and the environment.

The above-mentioned policy of Asian Development Bank applies to all ADB-supported projects. The policy also includes the participation and engagement of project-affected people and other stakeholders at the early stages of project design and implementation.

The program is classified as Category B under the Asian Development Bank's SPS, so only an Initial Environmental Assessment (IEE) is required. This document, which also includes an Environmental

Management Plan and an Environmental Monitoring Plan, is an integral part of the contract and its terms are mandatory for performance.

According to the IEE report prepared under the given project, the expected environmental risks and impacts under the project are minor, site-specific, largely reversible, limited to the project site, and easily addressed through the application of mitigation measures.

This document is a Site Specific Environmental Management Plan (SSSMP) for the construction area, which details the scale of the project's impact on the environment and human health, the mitigation measures to be implemented and planned during the project implementation process, provides a risk assessment for each component of the environment and ways to avoid these risks. This document will be submitted to the project implementing unit for approval.

2. National Environmental Legislation, International Contracts and Policies of Asian Development Bank

2. National Environmental Legislation

The environmental legislation of Georgia includes the Constitution, environmental laws, international agreements, subordinate normative acts, presidential decrees, Cabinet resolutions, ministerial orders, instructions, regulations, etc. Georgia has ratified several international environmental conventions.

The implementation of the project, in accordance with Annexes I and II of the Law of Georgia on the "Environmental Assessment Code", does not require a screening procedure with the LEPL National Environment Agency, nor the preparation of an environmental impact assessment report.

HOWEVER, THE FOLLOWING ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND STANDARDS WILL BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (TABLE 2.1.1 AND TABLE 2.1.2).

TABLE №2.1.1 – Environmental legislation

Name of the law	Registration code	Date of receipt	Date of last update
Constitution of Georgia	010.010.000.01.001.000.116	24.08.1995	29.06.2020
Environmental Assessment Code	360160000.05.001.018605	01.06.2017	16.03.2021
Waste Management Code	360160000.05.001.017608	26.12.2014	26.12.2014

Law of Georgia on Soil Protection	370.010.000.05.001.000.080	12.05.1994	02.11.2021
Law of Georgia on Environmental Protection	360.000.000.05.001.000.184	10.12.1996	02.03.2021
Law of Georgia on the Animal World	410.000.000.05.001.000.186	25.12.1996	15.07.2020
Georgian Law on Water	400.000.000.05.001.000.253	16.10.1997	15.07.2020
Law of Georgia on the Protection of Atmospheric Air	420.000.000.05.001.000.595	22.06.1999	02.03.2021
Georgian Law on Subsoil	380.000.000.05.001.000.140	17.05.1996	15.07.2020
Forest Code of Georgia	390.000.000.05.001.000.599	22.06.1999	16.03.2021
Law of Georgia on Compensation for Damage Caused by Hazardous Substances	040.160.050.05.001.000.671	23.07.1999	02.03.2021
About the Red List and Red Book of Georgia	360.060.000.05.001.001.29	06.06.2003	16.03.2021
Law of Georgia on Soil Conservation and Restoration-Improvement of Fertility	370.010.000.05.001.001.274	08.05.2003	02.11.2021
Law of Georgia on Licenses and Permits	300.310.000.05.001.001.914	24.06.2005	17.07.2020
Law of Georgia on Cultural Heritage	450.030.000.05.001.002.815	08.05.2007	16.11.2021

TABLE №2.1.2 - *GEORGIAN ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS*

Date of receipt	Name of normative document	Registration code
31/12/2013	Technical Regulations - "On the Protection of Surface Waters of Georgia from Pollution", approved by Resolution No. 425 of the Government of Georgia.	300160070.10.003.017650

3/1/2014	Technical Regulations - "On the Protection of Atmospheric Air in Adverse Meteorological Conditions", approved by Resolution No. 8 of the Government of Georgia.	300160070.10.003.017603
14/01/2014	The Technical Regulation - "Methodology for Determining (Calculating) Environmental Damage" was approved by Resolution No. 54 of the Government of Georgia.	300160070.10.003.017673
31/12/2013	Technical Regulations - "On Quarry Safety", approved by Resolution No. 450 of the Government of Georgia.	300160070.10.003.017633
1/12/2013	Technical Regulations - "On the Removal, Storage, Use and Recultivation of the Fertile Soil Layer", approved by Resolution No. 424 of the Government of Georgia.	300160070.10.003.017647
15.01.2014	Technical Regulations on Drinking Water were approved by Resolution No. 58 of the Government of Georgia.	300160070.10.003.017676
31/12/2013	Technical Regulations - "On Water Protection Zones" were approved by Resolution No. 440 of the Government of Georgia.	300160070.10.003.017640
4/8/2015	Technical Regulations - "Rules for Reviewing and Agreeing on a Company's Waste Management Plan". Approved by Order No. 211 of the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia	360160000.22.023.016334
17/08/2015	Technical Regulation - “On the Determination and Classification of Waste Lists by Types and Characteristics.” Approved by Resolution N426 of the Government of Georgia.	300230000.10.003.018812
1/8/2016	Resolution No. 422 of the Government of Georgia of August 11, 2015 “On the Form and Content of Waste Accounting, Reporting”.	360100000.10.003.018808

2.2. International Contracts

Georgia is a party to many international conventions and contracts, the following of which are important in the process of assessing the environmental impact of the design area:

- Protection of nature and biodiversity:
- Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro, 1992;
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat, Ramsar, 1971;

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Washington, 1973;
- Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 1983.

- **Climate change:**
  - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, New York, 1994;
  - Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Montreal, 1987;
  - Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, 1985;
  - Kyoto Protocol, Kyoto, 1997;
  - United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Paris 1994.

- **Polution and ecological hazards**
  - Euro-Mediterranean Agreement on Major Disasters, 1987 Y.;
- **Cultural heritage:**
  - - Convention for the Protection of the European Cultural Heritage;
  - - Convention for the Protection of the European Archaeological Heritage;
- **Public information**
  - Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention, 1998).

2.3. Asian Development Bank Security Policy

All projects financed by the Asian Development Bank have to comply with the Asian Development Bank's Safeguard Policy Statement (ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009, which aims to assist developing member countries in managing environmental and social risks in projects to minimize or avoid adverse project impacts on people and the environment.

The above-mentioned Asian Development Bank policy applies to all ADB-supported projects. The policy also includes the participation and engagement of project-affected people and other stakeholders at the early stages of project design and implementation.

The Liveable Cities Investment Program (LCIP) is classified as Category B under the Asian Development Bank's SPS, and therefore only an Initial Environmental Assessment (IEE) is required. This document, which also includes an Environmental Management Plan and an Environmental Monitoring Plan, is an integral part of the contract and its terms and conditions are mandatory for its implementation.

The IEE developed for the project aims to meet the requirements of ADB's guidelines and Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009), as well as to demonstrate compliance with Georgian environmental legislation.

According to the IEE report prepared under this project, the expected environmental risks and impacts under the project are minor, site-specific, largely reversible, limited to the project site, and easily addressed through the application of mitigation measures.

As already mentioned, the given document is a Site Specific Environmental Management Plan (SSSMP) for the construction area, which, in accordance with the ADB SPS, details the extent of the project's impact on the environment and human health. In addition, the document provides the following information:

- Information on the baseline state of the environment;
- Mitigation management plan;
- Environmental management plan;
- Environmental monitoring plan;
- Waste management plan;
- Risk assessment analysis;
- Grievance handling mechanism, etc.

3. Project description

3.1. Infrastructure determined under the project

As noted above, construction of a vocational educational workshop is planned on the territory of Chkhorotsku N1 Public School named after Ramin Dikhaminjia. On the mentioned territory, there is an existing infrastructure necessary for public school. In addition, in North-west of the mentioned territory, determined is construction of vocational educational workshop.

As already mentioned, this project is being implemented within the framework of the "Modern Skills for Better Employment, Sector Development Program", which will significantly help the vocational educational system produce qualified workers, thereby contributing to the country's economic growth and job creation in priority economic sectors.

The above-mentioned vocational school will offer the local population various training programs selected within the framework of the program. The programs were selected taking into account the factors such as: the development of critical and such skills, that are required by technologically advanced and export-oriented companies in the Georgian labor market; skills that are increasingly in demand in the global market. The program selection process included consultations with sector representatives, the study of several classifications of professions, and the analysis of international experience and the national qualification system.

The project of Chkhorotsku vocational educational workshop determines construction of a zigzag shape, a one-story building, a roofed reinforced-concrete head. The total area of the building will be approximately 391 sq.m. Which will be with an appropriate adapted ramp. The maintenance system of the mentioned building will be with metal-plastic windows, and the interior doors will be made of MDF-Isaly. In addition, the floor will be covered with ceramic granite tiles. And according to the planned project, fire safety, water supply, sewage and gas leakage will be arranged in the building. From the city water supply network. And, wastewater will be discharged into the city sewage network.

Due to the scale of the works, the arrangement of a separate independent construction camp is not envisaged at the project implementation stage and the construction site will be used.

A small mobile office and a bio-toilet will be located at the construction site. The facility will be supplied with drinking water in bottled form. Production water will be used from the local water supply network. Construction materials will be brought to the site in the amount, that will be needed at a specific stage of the works. In addition, a temporary area will be allocated on the construction site for the collection of various types of waste (including hazardous waste), the arrangement of which will be carried out in compliance with relevant rules.

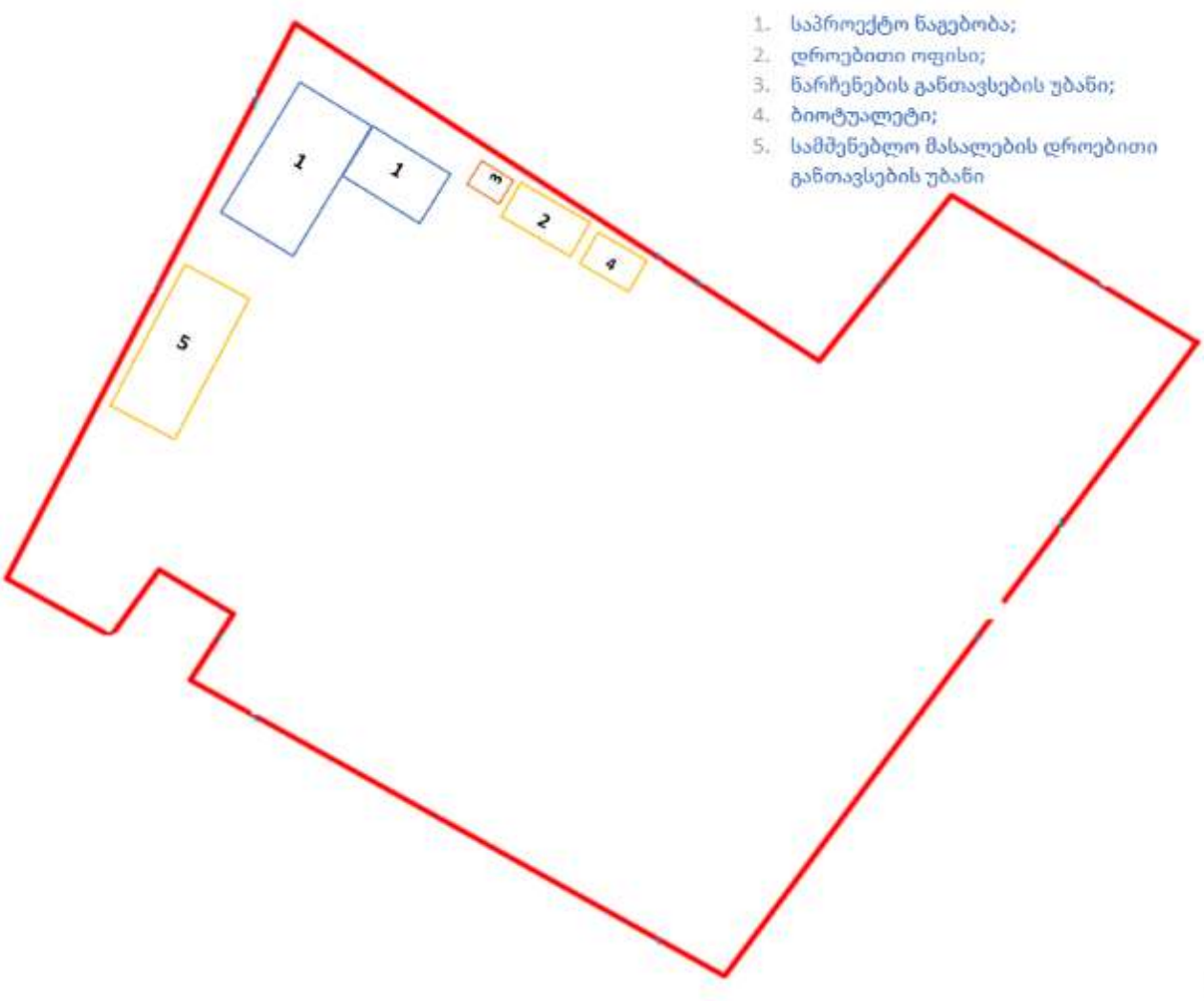


Photo 3.1.1 - **Construction site plan**

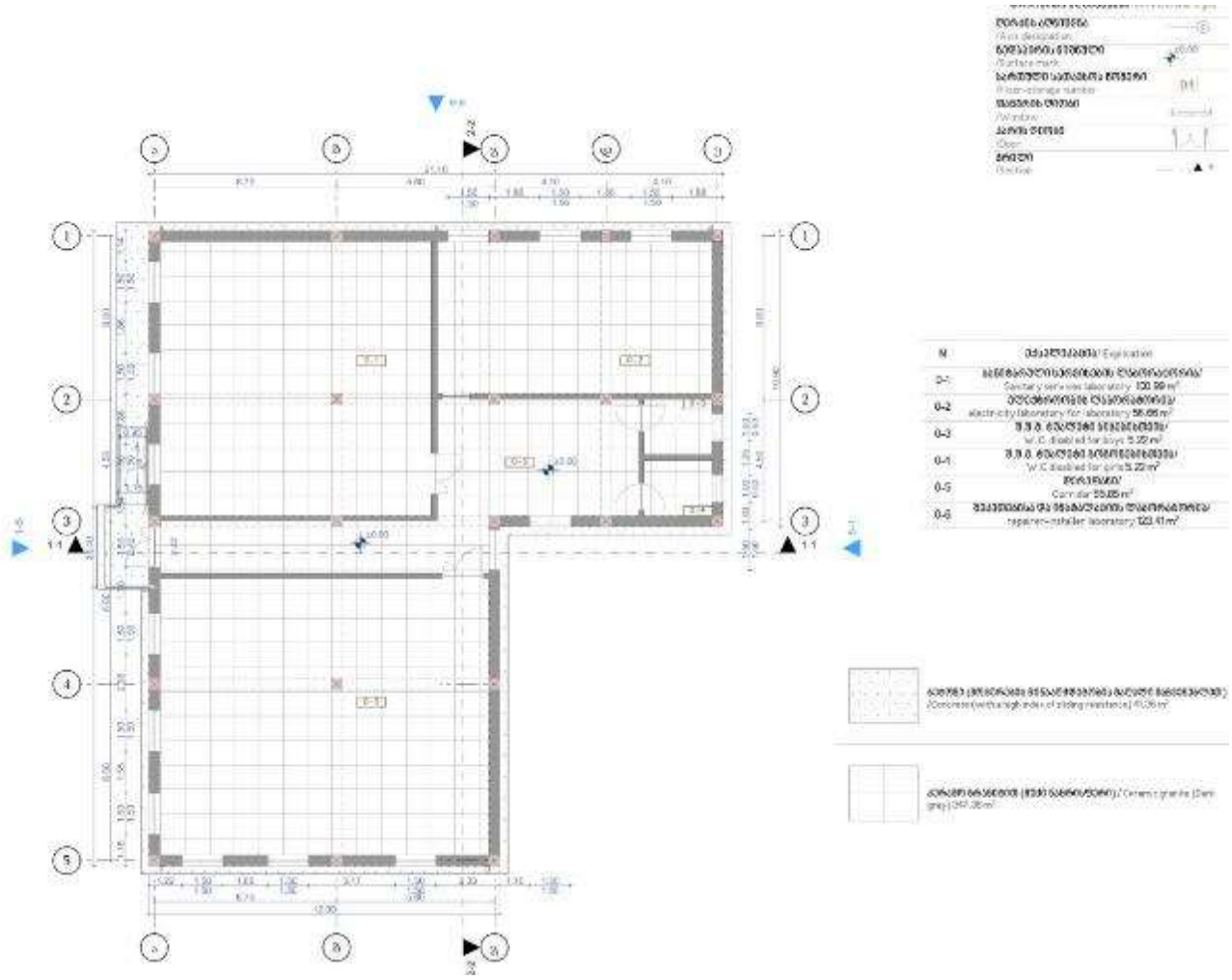


Photo 3.1.2 – General plan of the design building

3.2. Location of design territory

The design territory is located on a non-agricultural land plot in Chkhorotskhu, with cadastral code: 46.02.31.075, the area of which is 10,078 sq.m. The land is a state property. An extract from the public register of the design territory is presented as an appendix.

GPS coordinates of the design land are:

#	X	Y
1	264055	4712087
2	264120	4712039
3	264136	4712063
4	264167	4712042
5	264108	4711952
6	264042	4711994
7	264047	4712003
8	264038	4712010
9	264032	4712000
10	264019	4712008

GPS coordinates for the location of specifically the design building on the land plot are:

N	x	y
1	264044.0	4712046.0
2	264052.6	4712041.3
3	264060.6	4712057.4
4	264073.4	4712050.7
5	264077.7	4712058.4
6	264055.7	4712070.2

The construction of Ramin Dikhaminjia Public School No. 1 is also ongoing on the territory designated for the vocational educational workshop and is almost completed. The school was built on the site of an old, depreciated school building, which was dismantled by the local municipality. The design area is surrounded by the state and private non-agricultural agricultural and agricultural lands.

Since the land is state-owned, the project implementation will not involve any forced resettlement.

Photographs of the design area and the layout of the area are presented in the images below.

Photo 3.2.1 – Situational map of the design area

Photo 3.2.3 – Photos of construction of a new school on the design territory

Photo 3.2.4 - Photographs of the area designated for the vocational educational workshop on the design land plot

3.3. Access roads

There are access roads to the design area (I. Chavchavadze and G. Brtskhinvali streets), the technical condition of which are satisfactory and the construction of new roads are not envisaged.

Photo 3.3.1 - Design area with access roads shown

4. Events/actions, that are to be taken and responsibilities

4.1. Construction company

"Hydromsheni" LLC is a construction company known in the Georgian market for its high standards. The company has participated in numerous infrastructural and civil construction projects.

The Company, taking into account the current experience of project management, has good practices and experience in managing environmental and occupational/labor safety issues. In addition, the Company has already implemented environmental management and safety policies and procedures, which will be extended to the construction process of the vocational educational workshop, in order to implement the project in compliance with environmental and safety standards. The Company has appointed safety and environmental managers to implement the environmental and safety policies and procedures, who will be involved in all stages of project implementation, including ensuring monitoring of compliance with the IEE and SSEMP conditions and reporting to the customer as provided for in the contract. The organizational structure of the Company is presented in Figure 4.1.1.

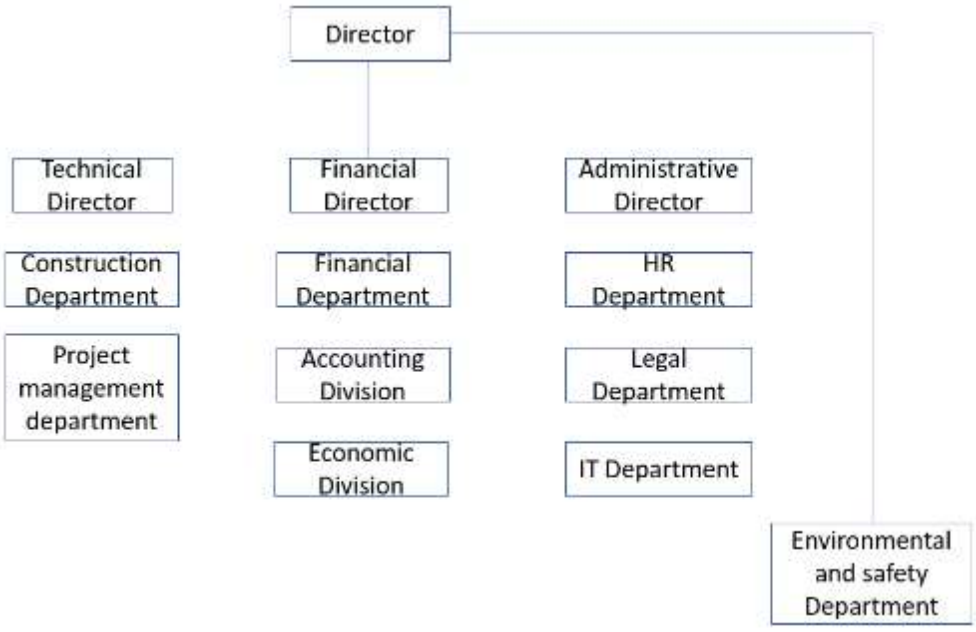


Photo. 4.1.1 – Organizational structure of "Hydromsheni" LLC

4.2. Responsibilities of the construction company during the project implementation process

The team of “Hydromsheni” LLC has prepared a Site Specific Environmental Management Plan (SSEMP) for this project, which will be submitted to the Supervising Company and the Employer.

Commencement of construction works will only be possible after the Employer approves the given document and issues consent to commence works.

The main responsibilities of the Contractor, in this case, “Hydromsheni” LLC, are as follows:

- Before commencement of construction works, take photo documentation to reflect the current situation at the construction site;
- Before commencement of construction works, place an information banner near the design area about the implementation of the project, indicating the duration of the project and contact persons (including those responsible for public relations, as well as managers of environmental protection, safety and social issues);
- At the initial stage of construction, fence the construction area and arrange appropriate warning signs;
- Before commencement of construction, plan and conduct a public hearing in coordination with the customer;
- Implement the SSEMP throughout the construction period;
- Carry out all types of construction and preparatory work in compliance with applicable environmental and social standards;
- Involve the public and stakeholders at all stages of the project;
- Implement a procedure for receiving and reviewing complaints during the project;
- Maintain a register of complaints;
- Conduct environmental monitoring, both instrumental and visual, including continuous monitoring of noise, vibration and ambient air;
- Respond promptly to accidental spills (if any), by implementing appropriate corrective measures;
- Restore the area to its original or better condition after completion of construction works, including access roads and surrounding areas;
- Conduct monthly reporting;

4.2.1. Responsibilities of the Safety Manager during Project Implementation

- Development of a traffic management plan;
- Development of a health and safety management plan;
- Development of a noise and vibration management plan;
- Development of an emergency response management plan;
- Periodic training of employed personnel on safety issues;
- Conducting daily briefings;
- Installation of safety and prohibitory signs on the construction site and access roads and periodic control.

4.2.2. Responsibilities of the Environmental Manager during Project Implementation

- Conducting a public hearing prior to the commencement of construction works to inform the public about the project implementation;
- Developing and periodically updating the SSSMP;
- Monitoring the implementation of the SSEMP throughout the construction period;
- Maintaining a register of complaints related to environmental protection issues;
- Providing monthly reports to the supervisor and the client;
- Preparing a waste management plan and monitoring the implementation of the requirements set out in the plan;
- Periodic training of employed personnel on environmental protection, including waste management issues;

4.3. Construction organization and construction camp

Before the main construction works begin, technical issues and structures will be brought into the system in order to ensure construction operations. The preparatory works include temporary fencing of the construction area and arrangement of the construction site. Also, providing the construction site with a temporary electricity and water supply network. As already noted, the arrangement of a separate construction camp is not envisaged and the construction site (design area) will be used.

The design area and its components will include temporary structures such as: a security booth, a workers' changing room, a mobile office, as well as a bio-toilet. In addition, a first aid station will be included in the construction site.

In addition, a temporary storage facility for hazardous and non-hazardous waste will be arranged, in compliance with relevant regulations, in order to prevent environmental pollution by waste generated during the construction

process. In addition, after the completion of construction works, all temporary facilities within the construction site will be dismantled and the landscape will be brought into harmony with the environment.

4.4. Sensitive receptors

The design area is characterized by flat relief, which is located adjacent to a densely populated area. The design area does not contain sensitive receptors such as, cultural heritage and archeological monuments, forest fund lands, protected areas, endangered and/or “Red Book” and “Red List” protected flora and fauna species. In addition, the nearest surface water body, Khobistskali River, is approximately 140 m. away from the design area.

There are no enterprises and/or construction sites located in the vicinity of the design area. Accordingly, there will be no cumulative impact during the construction phase of the vocational educational workshop.

The main sensitive receptor during the project implementation phase is the local population.

During the construction process, there may be a deterioration in the quality of ambient air, the presence of noise and vibration sources, and an increase in traffic flows, which may have a negative impact on the local population, especially on residents living adjacent to the design territory. However, these impacts will be temporary in nature and will end upon completion of construction works. In addition, if appropriate mitigation measures are implemented during the construction process, these impacts will be minimized.
The implementation of the project will be associated with long-term positive impacts, since local youth will be provided with a vocational educational institution with modern standards.

4.5. Construction works and phases

In accordance with the contract concluded between the Employer and “Hydromsheni” LLC, the construction works are scheduled to be completed within 10 months. Pre-construction preparatory and construction works will be carried out in the following sequence:

1. Clearing the construction area;
2. Fencing the construction site and arranging temporary buildings, including a security booth, an office room, as well as a temporary dry toilet;

3. Mobilizing construction equipment;

4. Earthworks, cutting foundations;

5. Arrangement of reinforced concrete and metal structures;

6. Arrangement of walls and partitions;

7. Arrangement of the roof;

8. Arrangement of doors, windows and stained glass windows;

9. Installation of heating-cooling systems;

10. Installation of water supply-sewerage systems;

11. Electrical installation works;

12. Internal and external finishing works;

13. Restoration of damaged earth embankments and access roads (if any);

14. Handover of the completed project.

5. Description of the environmental baseline and impact assessment

5.1. Climatic conditions of the region

Data on climatic indicators of design territory, the administrative center closest to the design area, were taken according to the “Construction Climatology” of the design data, approved by the Order of the Minister of Economic Development of Georgia No. 1-1/1743 of August 25, 2008. According to the construction-climatic zones, the design area belongs to the IIIb district.

Table N5.1.1 - Characteristics of construction-climatic regions

№	Climatic region	Climatic subregion	Average January temperature, ^{0}C	Average wind speed for 3 months of winter, m/s	Average July temperature, ^{0}C	July relative humidity, %
1	III	IIIb	From +2 to +6	-	From +22 to +28	50 and more 13s

Table N5.1.2 - Air temperature

№	Name of locations	Outside air temperature, ^{0} C																			Period with average monthly temperature <8^{0}C		Average temperature at 13 o'clock	
		Monthly average												Annual average	Absolute minimum	Absolute maximum	Average maximum of the hottest month	Coldest five-day average	Average coldest day	Average of the coldest period	Duration in days	Average temperature	For the coldest months	For the hottest month
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	Chkhorotsku	3,8	4,8	8,0	12,3	18,9	20,2	22,5	23,0	19,3	14,9	10,0	5,6	13,4	-20	40	28,4	-4	-7	2,2	110	5,0	7,3	27,0

Table N5.1.3 - Air temperature amplitude

№	Name of locations	Monthly average, ^{0} C												Monthly maximum, ^{0} C											
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
2	Chkhorotsku	9,0	9,1	11,0	12,4	12,0	10,5	9,8	10,6	11,9	11,9	12,1	9,6	19,2	19,3	21,2	22,6	22,2	20,7	20,0	20,8	22,1	22,1	22,3	19,8

Table N5.1.4 - Relative humidity of the air

N	Name of location	Relative humidity of the air, %													Average relative humidity at 13:00		Average daily amplitude of relative humidity	
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual average	Of the coldest month	Of the hottest month	Of the coldest month	Of the hottest month
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Chkhorotsku	70	72	72	70	74	78	82	82	80	74	70	67	74	65	60	12	20

Table N5.1.5 - Amount of precipitation

N	Name of location	Amount of precipitation per year, mm	Daily maximum precipitation, mm
1	Chkhorotsku	2053	173

Table N5.1.6 - Snow cover

N	Name of location	Snow cover weight, kPa	Number of days with snow cover	Snow cover water content, mm
1	Chkhorotsku	0,50	45	34

Table N5.1.7 - Wind characteristics

N	Name of location	Maximum wind speed possible 1,5,10,15,20 times a year, m/s					Wind direction repeatability (%) January, July								Average, maximum and minimum wind speed, m/s		Wind direction and calm repeatability (%) per year								
		1	5	10	15	20	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	January	July	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Windless weather
1	Chkhorotsku	21	24	27	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table N5.1.8 - Normative depth of seasonal soil freezing, cm

N	Name of location	Clay and loamy	Sandstone of fine and dusty sand	Coarse and medium-grained gravelly sand	Puzzle
1	Chkhorotsku	0	0	0	0

5.2. Background conditions of ambient air quality, noise and vibration, results of instrumental monitoring

Within the framework of the construction project of a vocational educational workshop in Chkhorotsku, on October 20, 2024, an instrumental study of the background state of ambient air quality, noise and vibration was carried out by order of “Hydromsheni” LLC in order to adequately assess the scale of the impact caused by construction on ambient air quality during the course of construction works and to implement appropriate mitigation measures based on a comparative analysis.

Instrumental measurements were conducted in the vicinity of the design area, near the nearest residential building.

The following normative acts and methodologies were used during the measurements conducted in the design area:

- “On approval of environmental quality standards”, Order of the Minister of Labor, Health and Social Protection of Georgia No. 297/n of August 16, 2001;
- Technical Regulation approved by Order of the Government of Georgia No. 383 of July 27, 2018 - On approval of ambient air quality standards;
- ISO 2631-1:1997(2017) Vibration and shock. Measurement of total vibration and assessment of human exposure;
- ISO 16622:2002 – Meteorology, sonic anemometers/ acceptance test methods for mean wind measurements;

The GPS coordinates of the instrumental measurement point are:

#	X	Y
1	264032	4711981

The following instruments with appropriate calibration certificates were used to conduct measurements in the design area:

- Gasella Mikro Dust Pro;
- Элан CO/$NO_{2;}$
- MiniRae 7600;
- WASP-XM-E-SO2;
- AR63B Vibration Meter;
- Mini Sound Level Meter N05CC

Photos of the equipment used during instrumental measurements in the design area are presented in Figures 5.2.1 – 5.2.6, and the results of the instrumental survey conducted are given in Tables 5.2.1 and 5.2.2.

Photo 5.2.1 - Gasella Mikro Dust Pro

Photo 5.2.2 - MiniRae 7600

Photo 5.2.3 - WASP-XM-E-SO2

Photo 5.2.4 - Элан CO/NO_2

Photo 5.2.5 - AR63B Vibration Meter

Photo 5.2.6 - Mini Sound Level Meter N05CC

Table 5.2.1 - Results of instrumental examination of atmospheric air conducted in the design area

№	Measured ingredient concentration mg/m^3				
	Dust	Carbon monoxide CO	Nitrogen dioxide NO_2	Sulfur dioxide SO_2	Total hydrocarbons C_nH_m
1	0,017	0,10	0,004	< 0,01	< 0,1

Table 5.2.2 - Results of instrumental noise and vibration survey conducted in the design area

№	Vibration		Noise sound level, db
	Speed, mm/s	Acceleration, m/s^2	
1	< 0,1	< 0,1	31,6

5.3. Engineering-geological conditions of the design territory

As already mentioned, construction of a new school is ongoing on the design land plot, which is being carried out independently of the planned project. However, within the framework of the school project, an engineering geological survey was conducted on the project land plot by Geoservice LLC in April-May 2023, commissioned by “Tbilkalakproekti” LLC. The purpose of the survey was to study the engineering geological conditions of the land plot allocated for construction and to determine the conditions for the foundation of buildings and structures.

No other studies have been conducted in the design area, including in previous years. To achieve the above-mentioned goals, based on the requirements of the current normative documents (SN and X 1.02.07-87, PN 02.01-08, PN 01.01-09), 4 wells _ NN1÷4, with a depth of 7.0 m each, were drilled on the design land plot. The total volume of the work performed amounted to 28 linear meters. Drilling was carried out by the mechanical-column method, with a drilling rig `УГБ-1ВС~, with a diameter of up to 160 mm, in a dry manner, with shortened flights, with continuous core extraction.

For the purpose of laboratory study of soils distributed in the area, 8 samples of disturbed and undisturbed structure were taken from the wells. The study of soil samples was carried out in the geotechnical laboratory of “Geoinzhkompleksi” LLC.

Geomorphologically, the area designated for construction is located on the left bank of Khobistskali River, with a flat relief. According to PN 01.05-08 (“Construction Climatology”), according to the data of Chkhorotsku meteorological station, the climatic characteristics of the study area are as follows:

- ✓ Average annual temperature -+13,4□C;
- ✓ Absolute minimum temperature -20□C;
- ✓ Absolute maximum temperature-+40□C
- ✓ Amount of precipitation per year-2053 ðð;
- ✓ The highest wind speed possible once every 20 years-28 m/sec;
- ✓ Normative value of wind pressure once every 5 years-Wo=0,38;

kPa, once every 15 years Wo=0.48kPa;

- ✓ Weight of snow cover - 0,50 kPa;
- ✓ Number of days with snow cover- 45;
- ✓ Snow cover water consistency - 34 mm.;
- ✓ Normative depth of seasonal soil freezing - 0 cm.;

Based on the data of the conducted research works, geological-lithological sections of the well columns and the site have been compiled. As can be seen from the sections, bulk soil of technogenic (tQIV) genesis is distributed on the construction site from the ground surface to depths of 0.40_2.80 m, represented by a

mixture of sand, gravel and construction waste (layer 1). Under the bulk soil, from a depth of 0.40_2.80 m to 2.60_3.50 m, coarse-grained soil of alluvial (□QIV) genesis is distributed, represented by pebble soil with a clay content of up to 25% (layer 2). Under the pebbles, from 2.60-3.50 m to the survey depth of 7.0 m, clayey soil of proluvial-deluvial genesis (dpQIV) is distributed, represented by brown clay of semi-solid consistency with up to 25% gravel admixture (layer 3).

In terms of hydrogeological conditions, groundwater is not distributed in the area up to the depth of the study (7.0 m). As mentioned above, for the purpose of laboratory study of soils distributed in the area, 8 samples of undisturbed and disturbed structures were taken from the wells. The samples were taken from:

- ✓ 2 undisturbed structure samples from the gravelly soil of layer 2, according to the full core solution;
- ✓ 6 undisturbed structure samples from the clayey soil of layer 3. A full set of physical parameters was determined on the clayey soil (layer 3), and on the coarse-grained soil (layer 2) - granulometric analysis and percentage of filler content. The analysis results are attached to the conclusion in the form of summary tables.

The table shows the range of variation of the physical properties of clay soil (layer 2) and calculates the average (normative) values:

№№	ფიზიკური მახასიათებლები			განზ.	მიღებულ სიდიდეთა დიაპაზონი	საშუალო (ნორმატიული) მნიშვნელობა
					ფენა 3	ფენა 3
1	პლასტიკურობის რიცხვი		I_p	–	0,22–0,25	0,23
2	ტენიანობა		W	%	22,7–28,2	26,3
3	სიმკვრივე	გრუნტის	ρ	გ/სმ³	1,85–1,95	1,90
		მშრალი გრუნტის	ρ_d		1,45–1,55	1,50
		გრუნტის ნაწილაკების	ρ_s		2,73–2,74	2,74
4	ფორიანობა		n	%	43,3–47,1	45,1
5	ფორიანობის კოეფიციენტი		e	–	0,76–0,890	0,821
6	დენადობის მაჩვენებელი		I_L	–	0,12–0,24	0,19
7	ტენიანობის ხარისხი		Sr	–	0,81-0,96	0,88

As can be seen from the table, the clayey soil of the investigated layer 3 belongs to the fully water-saturated (Sr =0.88□0.80), semi-solid consistency (IL=0.19) clay (Lp=0.23). The average (normative) values given in Table 5 are used for calculation, if necessary. As can be seen from the results of the granulometric analysis of the coarse-grained soil (layer 2), it belongs to the gravelly soil with up to 25% clay filler.

Conclusion and recommendations:

The following conclusions have been made within the framework of the engineering and geological survey conducted in the design area:

1. From an engineering geological point of view, unfavorable physical-geological phenomena (landslides, karst, embankments, etc.) are not common on the construction site;

2. According to the complexity of engineering geological conditions, the site belongs to category II (medium complexity) according to the 10th mandatory appendix to the Civil Code of Georgia dated 1.02.07-87;

3. Among the soils distributed on the site, according to their construction properties, excluding bulk soil (layer 1), two engineering geological elements (EGE) are distinguished:

EGE I - gravel (layer 2);

EGE II - clay, with gravel (layer 3).

4. Based on the geological-lithological structure of the site, the foundation of buildings on the territory can be carried out on the soil of category II (layer 3). The type of foundation can be taken as any conventional one (tape, free-standing, slab).

5. For the calculations of the foundation, the table below provides the calculated values of the physical and mechanical characteristics of the soils of both SGEs, obtained on the basis of laboratory tests, stock materials, normative documents and reference literature.

N№	ნორმატივის მახასიათებლები	საანგარიშო (ნორმატიული) მნიშვნელობა	
		I სბე (ფენა 2)	II სბე (ფენა 3)
1	ხიძერადი ρ გ/სმ³	1,95	1,90
2	ხვედრითი შეჭიდულობა C კპა (კგძ/სმ²)	5 (0,05)	48 (0,48)
3	შინაგანი ხახუნის კუთხე φ°	36	18
4	დეფორმაციის მოდული E მპა (კგძ/სმ²)	45 (450)	19 (190)
5	პირობითი საანგარიშო წინაღობა R_0 კპა (კგძ/სმ²)	450 (4,5)	250 (2,5)
6	ხაგების კოეფიციენტი k კგძ/სმ³	6,0	2,5
7	პუასონის კოეფიციენტი μ	0,27	0,42

Note: The values of the strength and deformation characteristics of coarse-grained soil (layer 2) are obtained by adjusting the values given in paragraph a) of Table 1 of Article 2 of the recommended Appendix 2 of PN 02.01-08;

1. According to PN 01.01-09 (“Seismic-resistant construction”), Chkhorotsku is located in a 9-point seismic zone. The underlying soils of the district, according to their seismic properties, belong to:

   a) Bulk (layer 1) _ Category III;

   b) Other soils (layers 2 and 3) _ Category II.

   The calculated seismicity of the site is determined as 9 points.

   Dimensionless seismicity coefficient for Tsalenjikha A=0.30.

2. The maximum allowable slope of the slopes of pits, trenches or pits, for soils common in the area, shall be adopted taking into account the requirements of paragraphs 3.11, 3.15 of SN and 3.02.01-87, as well as Chapter 9 of SN and 3.02.01-80.
3. According to Table 1-1 of SN and ts IV-2-82, the soils distributed in the area are classified according to the difficulty of processing:

   a) Bulk (layer 1) - when processed by all three types (single-track excavator, bulldozer and manually) - group II, with an average density of 1800 kg/m3 (reg. N24a);

   b) Pebble soil (layer 2) - when processed by a single-track excavator - group II, when processed by a bulldozer and manually - group III, with an average density of 1950 kg/m3 (reg. N6b).

   c) Clay with gravel (layer 3) - when processed by all three types (single-track excavator, bulldozer and manually) - group III, with an average density of 1900 kg/m3 (reg. N6b).

5.4. Surface and ground waters and their impact assessment

Khobistskali River flows 140 meters from the design area. Khobistskali River is located in western Georgia. It originates on Egrisi Range, flows through Kolkheti Plain and flows into the Black Sea. The river is 150 km. long, the basin area is 1340 sq. Km., the average water flow is 44 cubic meters/sec. The maximum flow is 333 cubic meters/sec. It is fed mainly by rainwater and is used for irrigation. Its main tributary is Chanistskali River (from the right). The cities of Khobi and Chkhorotsku are located on Khobistskali River.

The implementation of the design works is not planned in the riverbed, therefore, the impact on the river, caused by the project implementation, is not expected.

In addition, it is worth noting that the construction company's personnel will undergo ongoing training on environmental protection issues so that the personnel employed in construction work, including construction equipment drivers, are informed and do not inadvertently pollute various components of the environment (such as washing cars near surface waters, on river banks, performing maintenance, etc.). In addition, a method of separate waste collection will be implemented in the territory and there will be no scattering of waste on the site.

As for the risks of groundwater pollution, if the relevant mitigation measures are implemented, its pollution will be minimized.

Photo 5.4.1 - Situational map showing distance to the river

5.5. Vegetation cover and impacts on it

The yard of the design plot is covered with several species of perennial, coniferous and deciduous plants. However, the area where the construction of the vocational school is planned is mainly represented by an asphalt surface and there is no vegetation cover. Accordingly, the implementation of the project will not be related to the cutting of vegetation cover.

5.6. Natural resource quarries in the vicinity of the design area

During the construction works, it will be necessary to import sand and gravel, stone and other natural materials. The aforementioned materials can be purchased from licensed quarries located in the municipality. It is worth noting that in the municipality, in particular, on Khobistskali River in the Chkhorotsku administrative unit, licenses for sand and gravel extraction have been issued by the National Agency of Mineral Resources. For example: LLC “ChkhorBusiness Center” (s/n 442260287) has sand and gravel extraction licenses (#16, #427 and #441).

5.7. Information on underground and above-ground communications in the design area

The design area is located on the side of Chkhorotsku internal road, where a local power transmission line (S/N 46.00.009) passes. The Silknet communication (S/N 46.00.005) is directly connected to the plot, and the

“SOCAR Georgia Gas” LLC pipeline (S/N 46.00.019) is located 0.5 meters away. The project implementation does not involve crossing any communication.

5.8. Information about the location of the nearest archeological sites

No archaeological monuments are visible upon visual inspection in the design area and its surrounding areas. However, on the cultural heritage portal (www.memkvidreoba.gov.ge) we find information about a cultural monument located nearby.

- Makhu Darsalia Prefabricated House (#10340) is an architectural monument located approximately 780 meters from the design area.

- “Tchvilishi" Church (#10330) is a medieval architectural monument, which is located approximately 750 meters from the design area.

No direct impact on the archaeological site is expected during the construction. However, great care should be taken during construction, especially when moving heavy equipment near the cultural heritage site.

In addition, during construction, earthworks stage must be carried out with a great caution.

In case of any kind of archaeological discovery (traces of a building, an artifact made of ceramic, glass, metal or other material, osteological material), in accordance with the Law regarding Cultural Heritage, works must be immediately stopped in order to avoid damage to the archaeological site or cultural layer. At the same time, the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia must be immediately informed in writing, and construction works must be resumed only on the basis of their official permission.

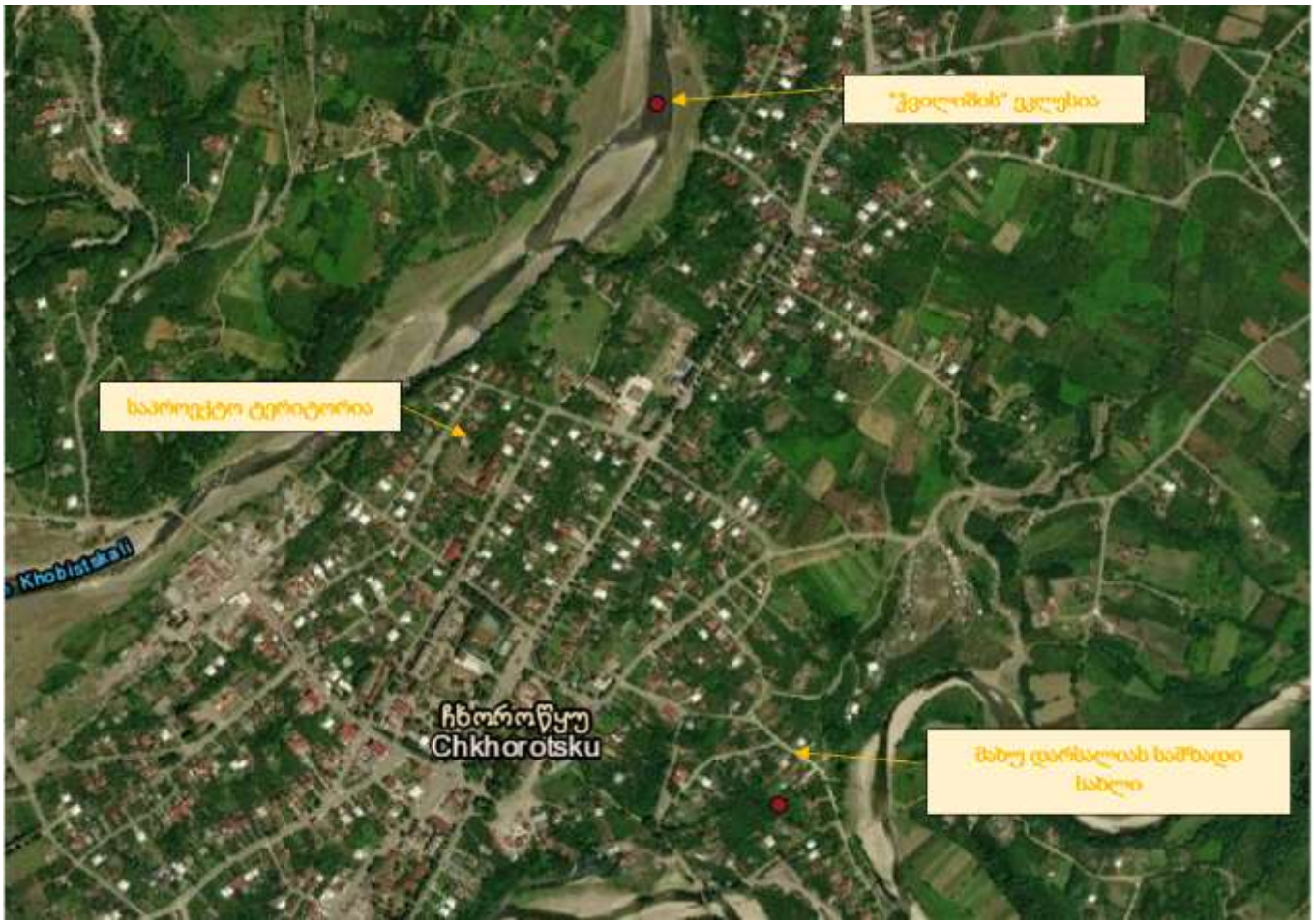


Photo 5.8.1 - Situational map showing cultural heritage sites

5.9. Brief socio-economic description of vicinity area of the design territory

According to the 2014 data of the National Statistics Service of Georgia, 3,141 people (1,517 men and 1,624 women) live in Chkhorotsku municipality. The territory is not distinguished by a high socio-economic indicator. However, it is logical that the demand from the population for educational institutions, their improvement and the creation of a safe environment for the future generation is high. Accordingly, the construction of a vocational educational building planned for educational purposes in the design area will make a significant contribution to improving the economic and social conditions of local residents and the future generation.

5.10. Removal and storage of topsoil

Since the design area is the territory of an existing school, where construction of a new school is currently ongoing, the area is significantly degraded. In addition, the area of the land plot where the vocational school is planned to be built is a semi-asphalted area, where the fertile layer is not present. Accordingly, within the framework of the project, the removal of the fertile layer will not be necessary.

However, if it becomes necessary to develop areas where the fertile soil layer is present, before the start of the excavation, the fertile soil layer will be removed, its removal, storage, and conservation will be carried out in accordance with the conditions provided for in the Technical Regulations on “Determination of Soil Fertility Level” and “Soil Conservation and Fertility Monitoring” approved by Resolution No. 415 of the Government of Georgia of December 31, 2013, as well as the Technical Regulations on “Removal, Storage, Use, and Recultivation of the Fertile Soil Layer”.

The removed soil will be stored in a separate area within the design area, which will be protected from the effects of external factors.

If necessary, the fertile soil layer will be placed in compliance with the relevant rules: the height of the mound should not exceed 2 m; the slopes of the mound will be given an appropriate inclination angle (45^0); the boundaries of the work areas will be protected in order to prevent possible contamination of adjacent areas, damage to the fertile soil layer and soil erosion;

After the completion of the design works, the fertile soil layer (if any) will remain on the site and will be used to restore the existing area.

5.11. Protected territories

The nearest protected territory from the design area is Kolkheti National Park, 44 km. away. Kolkheti National Park is located south of the Caucasus Range, on the Kolkheti Plain. It includes the eastern coastline of the Black Sea and the basin of Lake Paliastomi. The park is located on the territory of five administrative districts - Zugdidi, Khobi, Senaki, Abasha and Lanchkhuti. Its total area is 45,447.4 ha., of which 29,704.4 ha. are located on land, and the remaining 15,743 ha. are in the sea.

Kolkheti National Park was established in 1999 to protect and preserve wetland ecosystems of international importance. It was created within the framework of the “Georgian Coastal Integrated Management” project, funded by the World Bank (WB) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Kolkheti National Park also includes the Kolkheti State Reserve (500 ha), which was established in 1947 and includes adjacent wetlands and Lake Paliastomi. The park is divided into the natural geographical areas of Anaklia-Churia (between the coastal sections of the Churia and Khobi Tskalki valleys of the rivers), Nabada (between the western sections of the Khobi Tskalki and Rioni valleys of the rivers) and Imnat (between the western sections of the Rioni and Supsa valleys of the rivers). In addition, the national park includes the sea area between the confluences of the Rioni and Churia rivers. The area of Anaklia-Churia district is 13,713 ha; the area of Nabada district is 10,697 ha, and the area of Imnati district is 19,903 ha.

Kolkheti National Park also covers a significant part of Ramsar Site No. 893, namely the Anaklia-Churia, Nabada and Pichora-Paliastomi peat bogs of the Ramsar Site, Lake Paliastomi, the surrounding wetlands, the Black Sea coastline, as well as the confluence and lower reaches of the Khobistskali and Rioni Rivers. The total area of the Ramsar Site is 33,710 ha (55,500 ha including sea water) and belongs to the Khobi and Lanchkhuti regions. The Kolkheti Lowland preserves tropical and subtropical landscapes that stretched across the entire Eurasian continent about 10 million years ago, during the Cenozoic Era; And the relict plants here are today characteristic only of the tundra and taiga swamp ecosystems of the far north. These are boreal species of sphagnum mosse (Spagnum imbricatum, Sp. palustre, Sp. acutiflium), Drosera rotundiflora, Carex lasiocarpa and etc. The park's territory still contains phytocenose complexes with a fairly diverse floristic composition, rich in relict and endemic species - different plant groups of swamps, swampy forests and sand dunes along the seashore. Along the lakes and swampy rivers, in heavily humid areas, such plants are widespread as: Nymphaea colchica, Nuphar lutea, Nymphaea alba, Trapa colchica, Potamogton crispus, P. natans, Alisma plantago-aquatica, Lemna minor, and in peat bogs, along with tundra-like boreal species there are O Osmunda regalis and Molionia litoralis. Littoral vegetation complexes belong to the type of ancient relict vegetation landscapes, represented by such species as Pancratium maritimum, Glaucium flavum, Euphorbiaparalias, Eryngiummaritimum, Stachys palustris. n the sandy strip of dunes growing are Hippophae rhamnoides, Paliurus spina-christi, Crataegus and others. Littoral vegetation grows in the peripheral zone of peat bogs and in swampy forests along the valleys of swampy rivers: Alnus barbata, Pterocaya pterocarpa, Quercus imeretina, Fagus

orientalis, Fraxinus excelsior, Carpinus caucasica, Quercus iberica, Alnus barbata. Nowadays, still survived in the forests are Buxus, colchica, Rhododendron luteum, Rhododendron ponticum, Ruscus ponticus, Ilex colchica and others. As rare and endangered species, some of them are included in the Red List of Georgia, which are: Quercus hartwissiana, Pterocarya pterocarpa, Buxus colchica, Hedera colchica and others. 194 species of birds nest and winter in the humid forests, swamps, and rivers, including 76 migratory species, 62 resident species, and 56 wintering species. The coastal zone of the park, along with Lake Paliastomi, is one of the important migration zones for African-Eurasian water and swamp birds. Among the species wintering on the banks of the Pichora in the wetland forests, the following are noteworthy: Anser fabialis, Anser albifrons, Anas plathyrynhos, Aythya fuligula, Pelecanus crispus, Ciconia nigra, Egretta garzeta, Haliaetus albicilla. Some spacies, such as Ciconia Nigra, Grus grus, Egretta alba, Cosmerodius albus, Podiceps auratus and Haliaeetus albicilla are on the verge of extinction and is included in the Georgian Red List. The park and other areas of the Colchian Plain are also home to the endangered Phasianus colchicus colchicus. There are Falco vespertinus, which is included in the European Regional Red List under the category "Vulnerable", Glareola nordmanni, which is included in the European regional red list with the category "Endangered" (Birds in Europe, BirdLife International, 2004). Among the terrestrial mammals found in the marshy groves, forests, and moors of Colchis, the following are common: Canis aureus, Sus scrofa, Capreolus capreolus, Lutra lutra, Talpa caucasia. It is noteworthy, that 6 species of mammals from the Georgian Red List are widespread here. Marine mammals are represented by 3 species of dolphins: Tursiops truncatus, Delphinus delphis an Lagenorhynchus acutus and Phocoena phocoena. All three species are listed on the International Red List, and have been assigned the IUCN status of "Insufficient". Reptiles inhabit the park Triturus vulgaris, Triturus. vittatus, Natrix tesselata,Elaphe longissimi and Emys orbicularis. The ichthyofauna of the aquatic ecosystems of the National Park is represented by 88 species, including 23 species of migratory fish, 21 species of freshwater fish, and 44 species of Black Sea fish. 6 species are included in the Red List of Georgia. Those are: Huso huso, Acipenser sturio, Acipenser stelatus, Salmo fario (truta) morpha, Gobius (Neogobius) fluvatilis, Rutilus frisii. Besides that, in the sea and Lake Paliastomi there are Asipenser stellatuspallas, Asipenser persicus colchicus V. Marti, Alosa caspia paleostomi, Migil cephalus, Asipenser nudiventrislovetzki, Stizostedion lucioperca), Mugil auratus and others.

Due to the large distance from the design area to the Kolkheti National Park, the project is not expected to have any impact on it.

5.12. Emerald Network

The Emerald Network is a pan-European ecological network that serves to preserve European biodiversity. Its establishment is a necessary requirement and one of the main mechanisms of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne, 1979), or the Bern Convention.

Georgia joined the Convention in 2009. The Bern Convention is based on the principle that the long-term survival of species is impossible without the protection of the habitats in which they live. Accordingly, the Bern Convention places the main emphasis on the preservation of natural habitats.

To this end, sites are selected across Europe that are particularly rich in habitats and species protected by the Bern Convention. Such areas are given the status of “Areas of Special Conservational Interest (ASCI)” and are united in the so-called “Emerald Network”. They are often called “Emerald Network areas” or “Emerald areas”.

"Areas of Special Conservation Importance" establish a special, albeit somewhat flexible, management regime that ensures the long-term conservation of habitats and species protected by the Bern Convention.

At this stage, a total of 58 emerald areas have been selected in Georgia, 46 of which have been approved by the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention, and 12 have been proposed. The total area of the emerald network in Georgia is 1,285,974 ha, which is 18.45% of the country's territory.

In the Emerald Designated, Candidate and Proposed areas, according to the Directive "On the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora" (No. 92/43/EEC), the owner of the area is obliged to protect the area from negative impacts and plan its activities in such a way as to preserve the ecological characteristics and components of the area for which the Emerald Area was established. In case the planned activity in the Emerald area may have a significant impact on the ecological characteristics of the area, in accordance with Annex XXVI of the Georgia-EU Association Agreement, in accordance with Article 6 of the Nature Protection Chapter, Directive “On the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora” (No. 92/43/EEC), the implementer of the activity is obliged to submit an assessment of the impact on the so-called Emerald network.

The Samegrelo region is home to such important emerald areas as: Kolkheti (GE0000006), Samegrelo (GE0000021) and Samegrelo 2 (GE0000057). Their location is shown in the images below. The aforementioned areas are 15 and 44 km away from the project land plot.

However, given that the design area is quite far from the aforementioned emerald areas, it is not necessary to prepare an impact assessment report on the emerald network and agree with the relevant authority before the project is implemented.

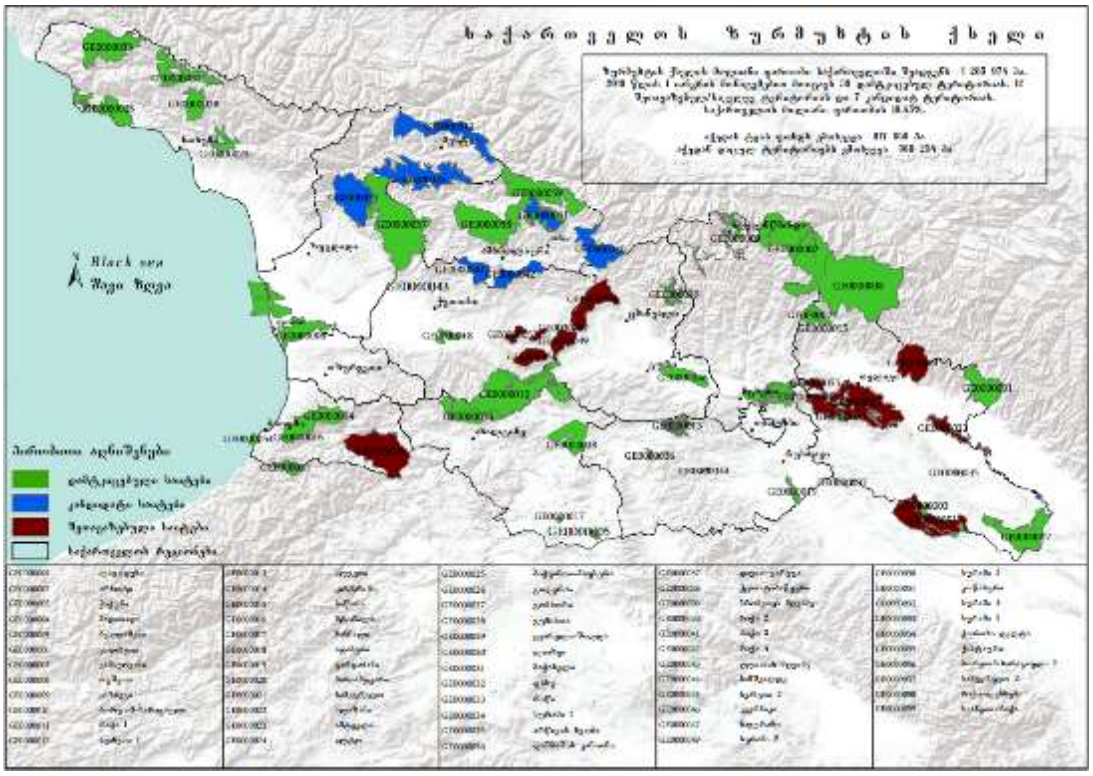


Photo 5.12.1 - Map of Georgian Emerald Network

Photo 5.12.2 – Design territory showing the distance between the Emerald network sites

6. Waste generation and management during construction

During construction of a vocational educational workshop, a certain type and amount of waste is expected to be generated. In accordance with Article 14 of the Law of Georgia on “Waste Management Code”, a natural person or legal entity whose activities result in the generation of more than 200 tons of non-hazardous waste or more than 120 kg. of hazardous waste or, in the case of a natural person, more than 1,000 tons of inert waste, and in the case of a legal entity, more than 400 tons of inert waste, is obliged to develop a company waste management plan.

Since no demolition work is planned prior to the commencement of construction, a large amount of inert waste is not expected to be generated (approximately 400-500 m^3). Inert waste generated during trenching and excavation will be used on site to backfill the foundations.

During the construction of the building, the generation of food waste from workers is expected in the form of household waste. Non-hazardous waste is expected to include metal waste, welding electrode waste, and various types of packaging materials. As for hazardous waste, it is possible to generate such types of hazardous waste as paint packaging materials (paint cans, buckets), glue packaging materials, contaminated rags, and others. The generation of this waste is expected to be a one-time occurrence during the construction process.

Given the small amount of waste expected directly within the Chkhorotsku project, the company does not need to agree on a waste management plan with the Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture of Georgia. However, since the company is implementing other projects where a certain amount of hazardous waste is also expected to be generated, a decision was made to prepare and agree with the Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture of Georgia a unified waste management plan for the company, which includes information on expected waste at all facilities and its management.

Also, during construction, all types of waste, especially hazardous waste, will be managed in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Management Code and bylaws. In addition, the Waste Management Plan developed by the company, which will be submitted to the Supervisor company and the Employer, will serve as a guiding document throughout the construction period.

In addition, the following waste prevention and recovery measures will be taken into account during the construction process:

- The amount of construction materials required for the construction process will be brought to the site;
- Less toxic construction materials will be used in the construction;

During the construction process, all types of waste will be collected and temporarily stored on the construction site. Waste will be collected according to its characteristics, for which containers of appropriate volume and material will be used. The following conditions will be taken into account when collecting waste:

- Household waste will be collected in plastic or metal containers of various sizes. The containers will be placed on the construction site and removed by the local utility company in accordance with the contract concluded with them;
- Mixed metal scrap will be collected and temporarily placed on the construction site, in a specially designated area or container;
- Plastic packaging/wrapping material will be collected in a separate designated area;
- Hazardous waste will be collected separately from non-hazardous waste;
- Welding electrodes will be placed in a separate designated container.

In order to prevent impacts on human health and the environment, appropriate signs will be placed on containers and temporary storage areas for collected waste. This will be done in accordance with the following rules:

- Containers where hazardous waste is stored will be marked with appropriate warning signs;
- Containers designated for waste will be marked with signs indicating the types and characteristics of waste;
- Hazardous waste handling rules will be posted at hazardous waste storage locations;
- Places where waste is temporarily stored (especially in the case of hazardous waste) will be labeled with appropriate warning signs;
- In case of damage to the warning signs on containers, the damaged sign will be replaced with a new one;
- All signs placed on containers designated for waste and temporary storage locations must be easily readable so that personnel can easily understand the content of the signs;

Transportation of hazardous waste that may be generated during construction will be carried out by organizations with appropriate permits, in full compliance with sanitary and environmental regulations:

- All operations related to loading/unloading of waste and transportation should be mechanized and hermetic as much as possible;
- Loss and scattering of waste during transportation is not allowed;
- During transportation, the accompanying person must have the relevant document - “Request for removal of hazardous waste”, which must be certified by the company management;
- The vehicle used for transporting waste must have a warning sign.

6.1. Types of waste expected during construction of Chkhorotsku vocational educatinal workshop and the methods used for their treatment, with reference to the treatment operation code

№	Waste code	Waste name	Waste description	Hazardous yes/no	Hazard Characteristic	Placing/Recovery Operations	Physical state of the waste	Amount of waste during the year	Unit	To whom will it be transferred and for what purpose?
1	20 03 01	Mixed municipal waste	Household and food waste	No	-----	D 1	Solid	500	500	Will be transferred to the local utility company
2	15 01 02	Plastic packaging/wrapping material	Various types of packaging/wrapping and insulation materials	No	----	D 1	Solid	100	ტ	Will be placed in a municipal landfill
3	15 02 02*	Absorbents, filter materials (including oil filters not covered by other categories), cleaning cloths and protective clothing contaminated with hazardous chemical substances	Lubricated gloves and various types of cloths	Yes	H 1 „Explosive“	D 10	Solid	30	ტ	Will be transferred to “Eco Service Georgia” LLC
4	17 04 07	Mixed metals	Various types of scrap metal	No	-	R4	Solid	100	ტ	Will be delivered to a metal acceptance point with appropriate registration and/or transferred to a company with appropriate permission for further processing
5	15 01 10*	Packaging/wrapping materials containing residues of hazardous substances and/or contaminated with hazardous substances	Paint or buckets, barrels, and other containers	Yes	H 3-A	D 10	Solid	70	ტ	Will be transferred to “Eco Service Georgia” LLC
6	12 01 13	Welding electrodes	Welding electrode waste	No	----	R4	Solid	20	ტ	Will be transferred to “Eco Service Georgia” LLC

7. Risks assessment

As a result of the project implementation, potential sources of impact on various components of the environment, such as: physical, biological, social, are analyzed and presented in the format of a risk assessment matrix, which determines the significance of the project's impact at all stages of project implementation.

7.1. Risk Assessment Matrix

Construction activities	Issue under discussion	Probability that the site or sensitive receptors will be damaged	Sensitive receptors affected	Risk Score (Outcome X Probability)	Environmental management measures
Site cleanup	Damage to vegetation	1	1	1	• Does not require the development of environmental management measures, as the activity is not related to the removal of vegetation from the environment
	Loss of topsoil due to improper management	0	0	0	• Development of environmental management measures are not required, as there is no fertile soil layer present in the project area.
	Dust generation	2	2	4	• It is planned to clear the area of the existing asphalt pavement at the construction site, which will be associated with the operation of equipment. This work is limited in time and does not require the development of significant mitigation measures, however, it will be necessary to inform the population in advance about the work; Restriction of working hours; Maintenance of construction equipment and machinery in good condition;
	Impact of noise on settlements	3	3	9	• Informing the population in advance about the works; • Limiting working hours; • Maintaining construction machinery and equipment in good condition; • Conducting instrumental monitoring of noise levels; • Limiting the speed of transport to 5 km/h.
	Public disturbance due	2	2	4	• Informing the population in advance about the works; • Limiting working hours;

	to vibration exposure				• Maintaining construction machinery and equipment in good condition; • Conducting instrumental monitoring of vibration levels
Site organization (construction site, access roads)	Incorrect site organization	3	3	9	• Fencing the construction area; • Proper arrangement of the construction site, including internal access roads (gravelling); • Installation of warning signs, information boards; • Hiring security personnel; • Installation of lighting; • Installation of warning signs and tape around pits in case of their presence; • Arrangement of a parking area at the construction site with appropriate information signs; • Arrangement of a suitable area for washing truck wheels with a concrete floor and separate drainage; • Arrangement of a special storage room (with a roof and concrete floor) for fuel and lubricant containers (if necessary).
	Impact of dust on atmospheric air	2	3	6	• Watering roads, especially in dry weather; • Establishing speed limits; • Cleaning truck wheels and road surfaces before equipment leaves the construction site; • Transporting construction materials by covered vehicle; • If necessary, using temporary barriers along major road corridors where sensitive receptors exist.
	Fuel spill	2	3	6	• All equipment and vehicles used for construction work must be in good working order; • Rapid response to accidental spills.
	Impact of noise on local residents	4	3	12	• Informing the population in advance about the works; • Limiting working hours; • Maintaining construction machinery and equipment in good condition; • Conducting instrumental monitoring of noise levels; Limiting the speed of transport to 5 km/h.

	Impact of vibration on local population	3	2	6	• Informing the population in advance about the works; • Limiting working hours; • Maintaining construction machinery and equipment in good condition; • Conducting instrumental monitoring of vibration levels;
Construction phase	Dust generation	5	3	15	• Watering roads, especially in dry weather; • Establishing speed limits; • Cleaning truck wheels and road surfaces before equipment leaves the construction site; • Transporting construction materials by covered vehicle; • If necessary, using temporary barriers along major road corridors where sensitive receptors exist.
	Public disturbance due to vibration exposure	3	3	4	• Informing the population in advance about the works; • Limiting working hours; • Maintaining construction machinery and equipment in good condition; • Limiting the speed of motor vehicles; • • Conducting instrumental monitoring of vibration levels
	Fuel spill	2	2	4	• All equipment and vehicles used for construction work must be in good working order; • • Rapid response to accidental spills.
	Worker's health and safety	5	4	20	• • The builder must ensure the development of a safety plan and carry out the work in accordance with the plan.
	Impact of noise on local residents	4	4	16	• Informing the population in advance about the works; • Limiting working hours; • Maintaining construction machinery and equipment in good condition; • Conducting instrumental monitoring of noise levels; • • Limiting the speed of transport to 5 km/h.

Probability	Result

		Catastrophic 5	High 3	Medium 2	Low 1
	Defined 5	25	15	10	5
	Probable 3	15	9	6	3
	Unlikely 2	10	6	4	2
	Rare 1	5	3	2	1

	Low Risk
0	**Medium risk**
25	**High Risk**

8. Environmental Mitigation Plan

8.1. Environmental Mitigation Project Plan - Pre-Construction

Issue/Activity	Impact/Impact Description	Mitigation measure/draft document
Obtaining all necessary permits, licenses and consents	Carrying out activities without the appropriate license/permit/consent, polluting the environment with waste.	• Concluding a contract for the removal of hazardous waste with an organization with the appropriate permit; • Concluding a contract with the local municipal utility service for the removal of household waste;
Employee training in environmental, social and safety issues	Violation of environmental, social and safety rules by personnel	• Training employees on environmental, social and safety issues at various intervals; • Conducting daily briefings on safety issues;
Informing the local population before construction begins	Potential conflicts with local populations and stakeholders	• Placement of an information banner near the project area about the project implementation, indicating the duration of the project and contact persons (including those responsible for public relations, as well as managers of environmental, safety and social issues) • Conduct public consultations with the local population and stakeholders in coordination with the client before the start of construction

8.2. Environmental Mitigation Plan - Construction Phase

Impact/Impact Description	Task	Description of mitigation measures
Distribution of inorganic dust in atmospheric air: ✓ Dust generated as a result of earthworks; ✓ Dust generated during the movement of vehicles; ✓ Dust generated during the loading and unloading of inert materials; ✓ Dust generated during construction works.	Minimize dust emissions. Reduce environmental impacts such as: ✓ Disturbance of local population and other residents and negative impact on their health; ✓ Dust covering of existing vegetation on agricultural lands adjacent to the project area and their growth - development delay;	✓ Maintaining optimal traffic speeds (especially on dirt roads); ✓ Minimizing the use of roads in populated areas; ✓ Taking precautions (e.g., prohibiting dropping material from great heights when loading and unloading); ✓ Watering work areas and road surfaces in dry weather conditions; ✓ Properly covering vehicle bodies when transporting easily dispersible materials; ✓ Using special covers or watering in storage areas to prevent easily dispersible materials from being carried by the wind; ✓ Providing personnel with personal protective equipment (respirators) as needed (when performing specific work); ✓ Personnel briefing; ✓ Recording/recording complaints and responding appropriately.

Noise and vibration propagation in the work zone and on the border of the residential zone/impact on other receptors: ✓ Noise and vibration caused by vehicles: ✓ Noise and vibration caused by construction and installation works; ✓ Noise and vibration caused by construction equipment and construction operations.	✓ Avoiding disturbance to residents and employees; ✓ Avoiding animal disturbance and migration.	✓ Ensuring the technical condition of machinery and equipment; ✓ Placing noise-generating equipment away from sensitive receptors (workers' rest rooms, residential buildings); ✓ Carrying out noisy work and intensive transport operations only during daylight hours; ✓ Determining the period of noisy work taking into account social issues; ✓ Warning the population about noisy work and providing explanations; ✓ Using acoustic protection devices (noise-dampening casings, etc.) for noise-generating equipment, as necessary; ✓ Frequent rotation of personnel performing work generating high levels of noise and vibration; ✓ Providing personnel with individual protective equipment (earmuffs); ✓ Personnel briefing. ✓ Recording/recording of complaints and responding: ✓ Conducting instrumental measurements at the border of sensitive areas (populated zones), ✓ Reducing noise and vibration as much as possible at the point of generation (noise-attenuating enclosures) and limiting propagation through artificial screening.
Surface and groundwater pollution: ✓ Pollution due to improper management of solid and liquid waste; ✓ Pollution due to fuel/oil spills.	Preventing surface water pollution and consequently reducing environmental impacts such as: ✓ Impact on aquatic biodiversity; ✓ Groundwater pollution; ✓ Impact on receptors (animals, population) dependent on water resources.	✓ Ensuring the technical condition of the machine/equipment; ✓ Arrangement of drainage/water diversion channels on the perimeter of potentially polluting areas of drainage waters; ✓ Personnel briefing; ✓ Prohibition of washing machines near riverbeds; ✓ Removal of all potentially polluting materials from the territory after completion of work; ✓ Localization/cleaning of the spilled product in case of fuel/lubricant spillage;

Soil pollution: ✓ Soil contamination by waste; ✓ Pollution in the event of spills of fuel, oils or other substances.	Preventing soil pollution and, consequently, reducing indirect impacts on the environment, such as: ✓ Indirect impact on vegetation cover; ✓ Pollution of groundwater and surface water;	✓ Ensuring the technical condition of machinery and equipment; ✓ Safe storage/storage of potentially polluting materials (oils, lubricants, etc.); ✓ Equipping construction sites with appropriate technical means and inventory (containers, spill collection devices, etc.); ✓ Waste separation and reuse whenever possible. Placing unusable waste in containers and removing it from the area; ✓ Removal of all potentially polluting materials after completion of work; ✓ Laboratory control of soil quality if necessary; ✓ Localization and cleaning of fuel/lubricant spills; ✓ Personnel briefing.
Visual-landscape change	Avoiding dissatisfaction with the local population;	✓ When arranging temporary structures, use natural materials as much as possible, and choose appropriate colors; ✓ Store materials and waste in places that are not visible to visual receptors, as much as possible; ✓ Select the optimal route for vehicle movement (bypassing populated areas); ✓ Timely removal of waste from the territory; ✓ After completion of construction, tidy up the territory.
Risks of environmental pollution by waste: ✓ Construction waste; ✓ Hazardous waste; ✓ Household waste	Preventing the unsystematic spread of waste in the environment and, accordingly, reducing environmental impacts such as: ✓ Negative impact on human health and safety; ✓ Environmental pollution; ✓ Water pollution; ✓ Direct negative impact on animals; ✓ Negative visual landscape change, etc.	✓ Importing construction and other necessary materials in the quantities required for the project; ✓ Using the removed soil and waste rock for the project purposes; ✓ Reusing waste to the extent possible; ✓ Arranging a special storage facility for temporary storage of hazardous waste in the construction camp area, and placing marked, airtight containers on construction sites; ✓ Maximum compliance with safety regulations during waste transportation; ✓ Removal of hazardous waste for further management by a contractor with the appropriate permit for this activity; ✓ Removal of municipal waste by the utility service; ✓ Introducing an appropriate accounting mechanism for waste generation, temporary storage and further management processes and maintaining an appropriate journal.

Impact on land ownership and use. Resource availability: ✓ Impact on neighboring lands; ✓ Use of water or other resources due to construction activities.	✓ Avoiding damage to private property; ✓ Avoiding the depletion of local resources;	✓ Recording/recording complaints, implementing a mechanism for their review and responding appropriately; ✓ Carrying out works that limit local resources in the shortest possible time;
Employment and the risks of negative impacts associated with it, namely: ✓ Employment expectations and dissatisfaction of the local population; ✓ Violation of employees' rights; ✓ Reduction of jobs and dissatisfaction with the completion of the project; ✓ Disagreement between the local population and employees (non-locals).	✓ Elimination of dissatisfaction among project personnel and local residents;	✓ Develop and publish a personnel recruitment policy at the local (office), municipal (board building, etc.) and regional levels; ✓ Sign an individual employment contract with each staff member; ✓ Include clauses in the personnel contract regarding all plans, procedures and mitigation measures, as well as clauses related to monitoring of safety plans and accident reports; ✓ Provide all staff with information about their service - develop a code of conduct; ✓ Inform all non-local staff about local skills and culture; ✓ Give preference to local products and support local enterprises when purchasing various materials; ✓ Develop and implement a mechanism for reviewing staff complaints; ✓ Maintain a staff complaint log.
Impact on transport infrastructure: ✓ Damage to road surfaces; ✓ Congestion of traffic flows; ✓ Restriction of movement	✓ Maintaining road surfaces and facilitating free movement; ✓ Minimizing road hazards and traffic jams; ✓ Eliminating public dissatisfaction.	✓ Minimal disruption to public movement; ✓ Selection of the optimal bypass route to the work site; ✓ Restriction of vehicle movement on public roads as much as possible; ✓ Maximum restriction of tracked equipment movement; ✓ Provision of information to the public about the time and period of work; ✓ Maximum restoration of all damaged sections of the road to make it accessible to the public; ✓ Recording/recording of complaints and appropriate response.

Health and safety risks: ✓ Expected impact on the health and safety of the population; ✓ Expected impact on the health and safety of employed personnel;	✓ Ensuring human health and safety;	✓ Conducting training for personnel on safety and labor protection issues; ✓ Providing personnel with personal protective equipment; ✓ Maintaining hand hygiene in the workplace and informing workers accordingly; ✓ Ventilating closed storage rooms / storage rooms periodically, several times a day; ✓ Disinfecting work equipment, inventory, work tools and workplaces at regular intervals; ✓ Placing appropriate containers for tissues, masks or other hygiene waste for employees and visitors; ✓ Development of an emergency action plan, which will describe the measures that should be taken to prevent the spread of the virus, as well as the measures that should be taken in case of suspicion of the virus. ✓ Installation of appropriate warning, indication and prohibition signs in health-hazardous areas and on roads; ✓ Fencing of health-hazardous areas; ✓ Availability of standard medical boxes in health-hazardous areas and at the construction camp; ✓ Ensuring the technical condition of machinery and equipment; ✓ Maximum compliance with safety rules during transport operations, speed restrictions; ✓ Minimizing the use of roads passing through settlements; ✓ Control of unauthorized entry and movement of strangers to work areas or without special protective equipment; ✓ Risk assessment at sites to identify specific risk factors for the population and to appropriately manage such risks; ✓ Insurance of personnel with ropes and special anchors when working at height; ✓ Keeping a log of incidents and accidents. ✓ In addition, taking all measures to prevent deterioration of the quality of atmospheric air, water and soil. Taking measures to mitigate the spread of noise.

Impact on historical, cultural and archaeological monuments: ✓ Damage to cultural heritage sites; ✓ Damage to unregistered archaeological heritage sites during earthworks.	✓ Minimize the risks of damage/destruction of cultural and archaeological monuments;	✓ In case of discovery of any artifact, the construction process will be suspended. The National Agency for Preservation of Cultural Heritage will be immediately informed of the discovery and work will only be continued after their permission is granted.

9. Environmental Monitoring Plan

What? (parameter is monitored)	Where? (subject to monitoring)	How? (parameter to be monitored)	When? (Monitoring frequency and duration)	Who? (is responsible for monitoring)
Dust dispersion, emissions	✓ Construction site; ✓ Transportation routes; ✓ Nearest buildings	✓ Instrumental measurements; ✓ Visual observation; ✓ Irrigation of roads in dry weather	✓ Dust control - during intensive operations and vehicle movement, especially in dry and windy weather, constantly; ✓ Inspection of the technical condition of vehicles at the beginning of the working day; ✓ Instrumental measurements once a quarter and also in case of complaints	"Hydromsheni" LLC
Surface and underground waters	✓ Surface water bodies; ✓ Construction site;	✓ Visual control	✓ Periodically	"Hydromsheni" LLC
Noise and vibration propagation	✓ Nearest residential houses;	✓ Instrumental measurements	✓ At the frequency specified in the noise and vibration plan, once a quarter and also in case of complaints;	"Hydromsheni" LLC
Traffic	✓ Construction materials transportation route	✓ Visual control; ✓ Informing the local municipality and patrol police	✓ Constantly	"Hydromsheni" LLC

Waste management	✓ Construction site; ✓ Temporary waste storage areas;	Visual observation ✓ Allocation of temporary waste storage areas in the construction area and marking; ✓ Arrangement of a special area for hazardous waste; ✓ Separate collection of waste; ✓ Conclusion of a contract for the removal of hazardous waste with an organization with the appropriate permit; ✓ Maintenance of a waste accounting journal; ✓ Timely removal of waste from the construction area	✓ Visual inspection at the end of each day	"Hydromsheni" LLC

Occupational/labor safety	✓ Construction site ✓ Surrounding areas	✓ Fencing the construction site and prohibiting the entry of unauthorized persons; ✓ Providing employees with personal protective equipment; ✓ Monitoring electrical and fire safety standards; ✓ Installing safety, prohibition and information signs in and around the construction area; ✓ Designating a separate smoking area, etc.	✓ Constant control	"Hydromsheni" LLC

10. Instrumental monitoring schedule during the project implementation stage

Ambient air quality monitoring

Indicator	PM10, SO2, NOx და CO
When	Before commencement of construction works, once a quarter and in case of a complaint
Method	Instrumental

Noise and vibration level monitoring

Indicator	Lday(A) [dB(A)]
When	Before commencement of construction works, once a quarter and in case of a complaint
Method	Instrumental

11. Ambient air, noise and vibration standards approved by local legislation

11.1. Maximum permissible concentrations of major harmful substances in ambient air

Harmful substance	Maximum permissible norm	Tolerance limit	Mediation period	Number of allowable exceedances during the year
Sulfur dioxide (SO_2)	350 mcg/m^3	150 mcg/m^3 (43%)	1 hr	24
	125 mcg/m^3		4 hr	3
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)	200 mcg/m^3	50%[(1)]	1 hr	18
	40 mcg/m^3	50%[1]	1 year	0
Solid particles (PM_{10})	50 mcg/m^3	50%	24 hr	35
	40 mcg/m^3	20%	1 year	0
Solid particles ($PM_{2,5}$)	25 mcg/m^3	20%[1]	1 year	0
Carbon monoxide (CO)	10 mg/m^3	60%	Maximum average 8 hours per day	0
Benzene (C_6H_6)	5 mcg/m^3	5 მკგ/მ^3 (100%)[1]	1 year	0
Ozone (O_3)	120 mcg/m^3	100%	Maximum average 8 hours per day	25 (within a 3-year averaging period)
Bullet (Pb)	0,5 mcg/m^3		1 year	0
Arsenic (As)	6 ng/m^3		1 year	0
Cadmium (Cd)	5 ng/m^3		1 year	0
Nickel (Ni)	20 ng/m^3		1 year	0
Benzo(a)pyrene ($C_{20}H_{12}$)	1 ng/m^3		1 year	0
Manganese dioxide (MnO_2)	1 mcg/m^3		24 hr	0

11.2. Vibration standards

Geometric mean frequency of octave bands, Hz	Permissible values, db	
	Vibrospeed	Vibroacceleration
2	72	76
4	73	71
8	75	67
16	81	67
31,5	87	67
63	93	67
Corrected level, db	72	67

11.3. Ermissible noise standards in the premises of residential buildings and public/public institutions and in their development areas

№	Usable functions of storages and territories	Permissible norms		
		Lday (dbA)		L_{night} (dbA)
		day	evening	
1	Educational institutions and reading rooms	35	35	35
2	Medical offices of medical institutions	40	40	40
3	Living and sleeping places	35	30	30
4	Treatment and rehabilitation wards of a stationary medical institution	35	30	30
5	Hotel/guest house/motel rooms	40	35	35
6	Shopping halls and reception areas	55	55	55
7	Halls of restaurants, bars, cafes	50	50	50
8	Audience/listener halls and sacred rooms	30	30	30
9	Gyms and swimming pools	55	55	55
10	Small office (≤100 m3) workrooms and rooms without office equipment	40	40	40
11	Large office (≥100 m3) workrooms and storage rooms with office equipment	45	45	45
12	Conference rooms	35	35	35
13	Territories, that are adjacent to low-rise (number of floors ≤6) residential buildings, medical institutions, children's and social service facilities	50	45	40
14	Territories, that are adjacent to multi-story residential buildings (number of floors >6), cultural, educational, administrative and scientific institutions	55	50	45
15	Territories immediately adjacent to hotels, trade, service, sports and public organizations	60	55	50

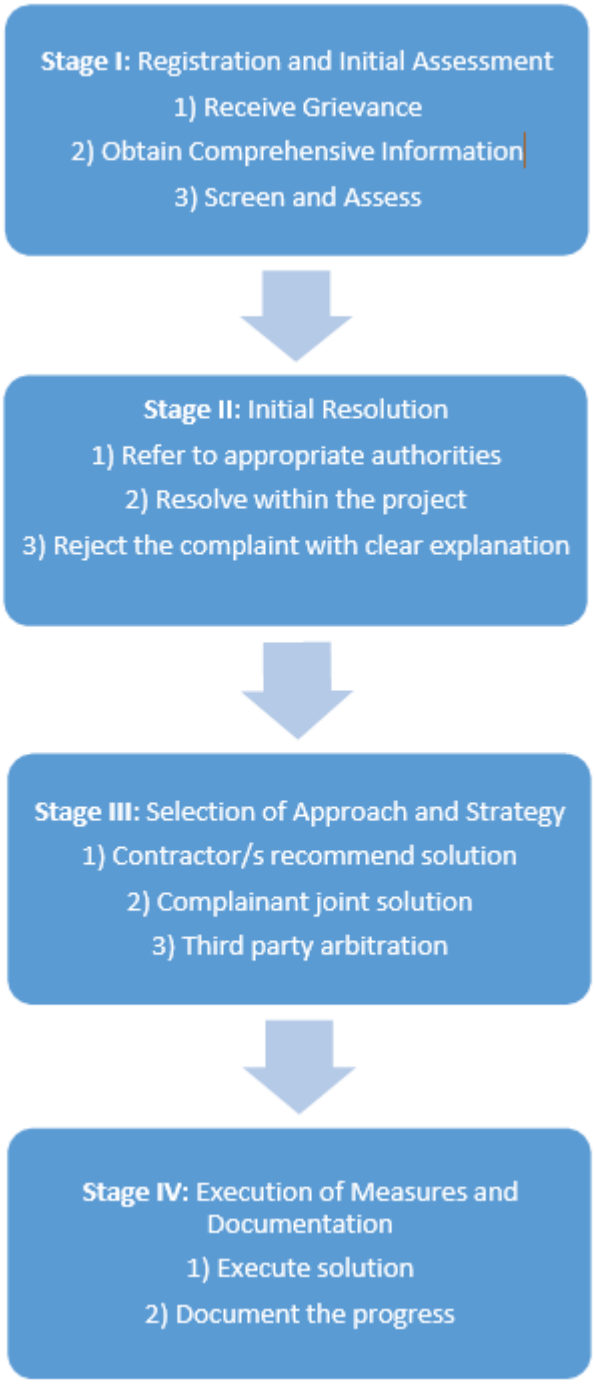
12. Grievance Redress Mechanism

Hydromsheni" LLC will implement a grievance mechanism that will be in line with the donor organization's policy (ADB). The grievance mechanism will be operational upon commencement of preparatory works at Vale vocational educational workshop construction site and will be in effect throughout the construction period, until the project handover. The company's grievance mechanism will be aligned with the Employer's GRM.

At the level of local legislation, the rules and procedures for reviewing and resolving complaints are determined by the Administrative Code of Georgia, according to which the authorized administrative body receives the complaint, reviews it, if necessary, involves the complaining party in the complaint review process, and makes a final decision.

In accordance with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) policy under which the project is to be implemented, the grievance mechanism is a four-step process. This process is presented in the chart below.

12.1. 4-stage structure for receiving and reviewing complaints



13. Appendices

13.1. Appendix 1 - Complaint submission form

Name, Surname	
Contact Information **Please indicate your preferred means of communication (mail, phone, email)**	☐ **Mail: Please provide your mailing address:** _____ _____ _____ _____ ☐ **Telephone:** _____ ☐ **E-mail:**_____
Preferred communication language	☐ **Georgian** ☐ **English** ☐ **Russian**
Description of complaint/request: What is the complaint about? What is the request?	
Negotiation date:	**Decision after negotiation:**
What is the basis for your request?	
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____	

13. 2 Appendix 2 - Form of the registration journal for receiving complaints

Complaints receipt log								
No.	**Complaint received (date)**	**Complainant's name**	**Address/Contact Information**	**Description of the complaint**	**Responsible person**	**Send a response to the complainant (date)**	**Complaint closure (date)**	**Comment**

13.3. Appendix 3 - Incident Report Form

“Hydromsheni“ LLC		Incident report form			
Date		**Time**		**Location**	
Result		Personal injury			
		Property damage			
		Transport damage			
Incident type					
Incident description					
Incident investigation					
Measures taken					
Preventive measures to be taken to correct the problem					
Signature					
Date					

13.4. Appendix 4 – Instructions briefing Form

“Hydromsheni“ LLC	Short briefing form				Project number
Date		**Duration**		**Site**	
Conducted by				**Signature**	
Topic/issue of the briefing					

Participants

#	Name and Surname	Signature
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		

13.5. Appendix 5 - Instruction Registration Log Form

Date	Instructional passerby		Type of instruction (initial, repeated, unscheduled)	Name and surname of the instructor	Signature	
	Name, Surname	Position			Instructor	Instructional passerby

დანართი 6 - ამონაწერი საჯარო რეესტრიდან

მიწის (უძრავი ქონების) საკადასტრო კოდი **N 46.02.31.075**

ამონაწერი საჯარო რეესტრიდან

განცხადების რეგისტრაცია	მომზადების თარიღი
N 902018098144 - 18/12/2018 12:47:23	**20/12/2018 10:04:07**

საკუთრების განყოფილება

ზონა	სექტორი	კვარტალი	ნაკვეთი
ჩხორწყუ	დაბა ჩხორწყუ		
46	**02**	**31**	**075**

მისამართი: დაბა ჩხორწყუ , ქუჩა ჭავჭავაძე , N 32

ნაკვეთის საკუთრების ტიპი:საკუთრება
ნაკვეთის დანიშნულება: არასასოფლო სამეურნეო
დაზუსტებული ფართობი: 10078.00 კვ.მ.
ნაკვეთის წინა ნომერი:**46.01.01.025;**
შენობა-ნაგებობის ჩამონათვალი:ვანაშენიანების ფართით:N1-1712.67კვ.მ. N2-92.7კვ.მ. N3-21.46კვ.მ.

მესაკუთრის განყოფილება

განცხადების რეგისტრაცია : ნომერი **462004000086** , თარიღი **07/08/2004**

უფლების დამადასტურებელი დოკუმენტი:

- სასწავლო დაწესებულების პასპორტი , დამოწმების თარიღი:17/10/1998 , ჩხორწყუს განათლების და ინფორმაციის ბიურო

მესაკუთრეები:
სახელმწიფო

მესაკუთრე: ალწერა:
სახელმწიფო

იპოთეკა

საგადასახადო გირავნობა:

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

შეზღუდული სარგებლობა

განცხადების რეგისტრაცია ნომერი **882014309551** თარიღი **13/06/2014 17:08:49**	მოსარგებლე: სსიპ რამინ დიხამინჯიას სახელობის დაბა ჩხოროწყუს N1 საჯარო სკოლა 242263331; მესაკუთრე: სახელმწიფო; საგანი:10078 კვ.მ.მიწის ნაკვეთი და მასზე განლაგებული შენობა-ნაგებობები განაშენიანების ფარითით:N1-1712.67კვ.მ. N2-92.7კვ.მ. N3-21.46კვ.მ. ; უვადო სარგებლობა;
უფლების რეგისტრაცია: თარიღი **19/06/2014**	წერილი, რეესტრის ნომერი N12/21359, დამოწმების თარიღი12/06/2014, სახელმწიფო ქონების ეროვნული სააგენტო

ვალდებულება

ყადაღა/აკრძალვა:

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

მოვალეთა რეესტრი:

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

"ფიზიკური პირის მიერ 2 წლამდე ვადით საკუთრებაში არსებული მაგერიალური აქტივის რეალიზაციისას, აგრეთვე საგადასახადო წლის განმავლობაში 1000 ლარის ან მეტი ღირებულების ქონების საჩუქრად მიღებისას სამემკვიდრეო გადასახადი გადახდას ექვემდებარება საანგარიშო წლის მომდევნო წლის 1 აპრილამდე, რის შესახებაც აღნიშნული ფიზიკური პირი ამავე ვადაში წარუდგენს დეკლარაციას საგადასახადო ორგანოს. აღნიშნული ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა წარმოადგენს საგადასახადო სამართალდარღვევას, რაც ისჯება პასუხისმგებლობას საქართველოს საგადასახადო კოდექსის XVIII თავის მიხედვით."

- დოკუმენტის ნამდვილობის გადამოწმება შესაძლებელია საჯარო რეესტრის ეროვნული სააგენტოს ოფიციალურ ვებ–გვერდზე www.napr.gov.ge;
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- ამონაწერში დეტალური ხარვეზის აღმოჩენის შემთხვევაში დაგვიკავშირდით: 2 405405 ან პირადად შეაფასეთ განაცხადი ვებ–გვერდზე;
- კონსულტაციის მიღება შესაძლებელია იუსტიციის სახლის ცხელ ხაზზე 2 405405;
- საჯარო რეესტრის თანამშრომელთა მხრიდან უკანონო ქმედების შემთხვევაში დაგვიკავშირდით ცხელ ხაზზე: 08 009 009 09
- თქვენთვის საინტერესო ნებისმიერ საკითხთან დაკავშირებით მოგვწერეთ ელ-ფოსტით: info@napr.gov.ge

December 2024

Chkhrotsku Municipality

Minutes of Meeting

MODERN SKILLS FOR BETTER JOBS SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Subprogram 1

Project Public Consultation meeting

Report

On December Construction Supervision Consultation Company “Industria” and Construction company LTD “Hydromsheni “organized a public consultation meeting in Chkhorotsku public school #1. Teachers, students Stakeholders participated in the consultation. The names of those who attended the meeting have been compiled and are displayed herewith. The goal of the consultation was to inform the local population about the activities under the project and to discuss Gender, social, safeguard issues and environmental protection

Nona Chichinadze gave a speech on project-related issues, gender equality and clarified the ADB standpoint regarding gender, safeguard issues and GRM. she also discussed the benefit to be derived by society, including women and girls,

Topics of the consultation:

- Improve quality and relevance of VET in priority economic sectors;
- Increase Access to and inclusiveness of the VET system;
- Gender-related issues;
- The design properties in terms of gender, wheelchair users, arrangement of sex-disaggregated safe sanitary facilities (toilets);
- The sexual harassment /violence against women and girls.
- Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Safeguard issues

She held detailed discussions on mentioned topics and distributed awareness fliers among the participants.

Nona Chichinadze informed the participants about procedures and the importance of the Grievance Redress Mechanism, namely - In projects, grievance resolution is viewed as a four-stage process. The first stage involves locally available means, such as discussing the concern with the Contractor, the on-site focal point from the Supervision Consultant / Contractor, or/and writing to the local municipality for the resolution of grievances on the spot. The second stage initial resolution. Based on the opinions of the screening and upon presentation of additional documentary evidences by the complainant, GRM coordinator will direct the complaint to one of the following options: Refer to appropriate authorities, Reject the complaint with clear explanation. Stage III: Selection of Approach and Strategy. Stage IV: Execution of Measures and Documentation. At this stage, the agreed solution or measures are implemented by the contractor

under the supervision of the DCS firm and tracked by the GRM coordinator for documentary purposes. Both written and verbal complaints shall be documented in the official logbook.

Ninia Utmelidze briefly introduced

- Project purpose and benefits;
- Exact location and scale (dimensions) of construction;
- Start and completion dates of works;
- Responsible parties;
- Creation of new jobs;
- Consideration of traffic congestion problems (if any)
- Need for new social infrastructure;
- The essence and purpose of the complaint box to receive feedback from the population, which ensures timely identification and resolution of problematic issues. The form for filling out the application, the location of the complaint box, the frequency with which complaints will be considered, who will be able to make a specific complaint or recommendation, and other issues were discussed;
- Project social banner and contact persons;
- Maintaining constant contact with the population;

she explained that according to the Environmental Assessment Code of Georgia, the project does not require the Environmental Decision from the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA). However, to ensure the SP's environmental and social safety, MOES is responsible for following the Asian Development Bank (ADB) safeguard policies. Therefore, she presented the ADB's social and environmental procedures and presented part of the SEMP elaborated for this project. She presented the environmental, social, public relations, and labor-management measures described in the document. As an essential part of the SEMP, she informed the attendees about potential environmental and social risks associated with this VET and mitigation measures to prevent or minimize those negative impacts.

She mentioned that the soil removed from the area will be temporarily stored on the site and used for backfilling purposes. According to the Waste Management Code of Georgia inert waste, during the construction work any amount of subsoil can be used for backfilling activities according to a written agreement with the local authority. According to the new design, there is no necessary tree cutting.

The meeting attendees expressed interest in the above-referred topics and a detailed discussion was held to disclose more long-term benefits of developing competencies in gender-related issues.

The conversation also touched on the layout and capacity of rooms and laboratories. Project beneficiaries noted that the new work environment would be an additional source of motivation for them.

At the end of the meeting, representatives revealed their positive attitude toward project implementation and expressed their hope that work will be completed in due time.

Information about attendees

The public discussion was attended by local residents, including school teachers and director. The meeting attendees expressed interest in the above-referred topics and a detailed discussion was held to disclose more long-term benefits of developing competencies in all project related issues.

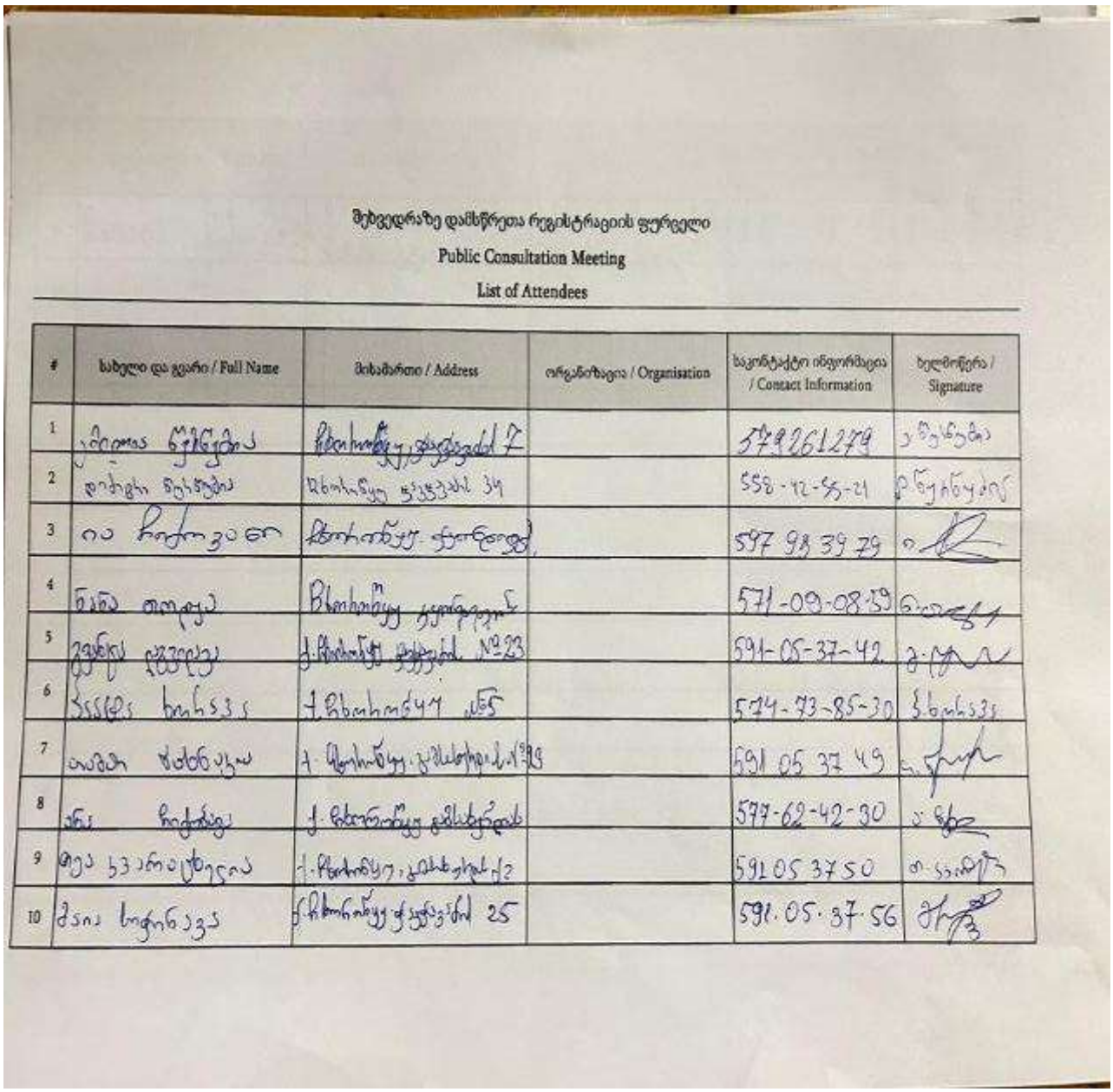
The conversation also touched on the layout and capacity of rooms and laboratories. Project beneficiaries noted that new working environment would be an additional source of motivation for them.

Participants: 11 Women-9

Questions and Remarks:	Answers and Comments:
When will the construction works be launched?	Expected date – 2024
About the type of building	The project envisages the construction of a one-story building, 391 sq.m.
Can students from other schools study here?	Yes, of course

Photo materials and registration list of meeting attendances are hereby enclosed.

Minutes was prepared by Ninia Utmelidze –" LTD Hydromsheni " Social and Enviromental Protection Specialist. Corrections were made by Nona Chichinadze, a specialist in social and gender issues at Industry LLC.



მეზობლად დასწრება რეგისტრაციის ფურცელი

Public Consultation Meeting

List of Attendees

#	სახელი და გვარი / Full Name	მისამართი / Address	ორგანიზაცია / Organisation	საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია / Contact Information	ხელმოწერა / Signature
1	[illegible]	[illegible]		577261279	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]		558-92-55-21	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]		597 93 39 79	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]		571-09-08-59	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]		591-05-37-42	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]		574-93-85-30	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]		591 05 37 49	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]		597-62-42-30	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]		591 05 37 50	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]		591.05.37.56	[illegible]

#	სახელი და გვარი / Full Name	მისამართი / Address	ორგანიზაცია / Organisation	საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია / Contact Information	ხელმოწერა / Signature
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	577 12 25 17	[illegible]
12				pirvelisajaro@gmail.co	
13					
14					
15					
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1					

Rehabilitation of vocational school in Aspindza township

Rustaveli st. N7

LTD "Oval"

Site-Specific Environmental Management Plan for the Vocational School Rehabilitation Project

Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of Georgia

Modern Skills for Better Jobs, Sector Development Program

Contract Number: CW05

Prepared by: Environmental Specialist of LTD "Oval" - Ketevan Chichua	**Approved by:** Specialist of the Consulting Supervisory Organization - Salome Mephrishvili	**Approved by:** Safeguard specialist of the PIU
Date: *04.12.2024.* Signature:	*Date: 28.11.24* Signature:	*Date:* 05.12.2024 Signature:

LLC "Oval"

Site-Specific Environmental Management Plan for the Rehabilitation Project of the Vocational School at 7 Rustaveli Street, Aspindza Township

Ministry of Education, Science, and Youth of Georgia
Modern Skills for Better Jobs, Sector Development Program

Contract Number: CW04

Contents

Abbreviations

SSEMP	Site-Specific Environmental Management Plan
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
ADB	Asian Development Bank
MEPA	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
NEA	National Environmental Agency (LEPL)

1. Introduction

This document represents the site-specific Environmental Management Plan for the project "Modern Skills for Better Jobs, Sector Development Program," to be implemented by LLC Oval for the Aspindza Vocational School. The project is being carried out under Contract CW04, signed between the Ministry of Education and LLC Oval.

The document provides an environmental impact assessment prepared for the site-specific Environmental Management Plan. It also includes information about the ecological condition of the project area.

According to Annexes I and II of Georgia's Environmental Assessment Code, this activity does not require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment report or obtaining an environmental decision from the National Environmental Agency.

As noted, the project involves the establishment of a vocational school in Aspindza Municipality, implemented under the "Modern Skills for Better Jobs, Sector Development Program." The project does not involve the construction of a new building but rather the rehabilitation of an existing structure.

The Program Implementation Unit (PIU) was established in the first quarter of 2021 under the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia.

The Government of Georgia has identified human capital development as one of the pillars of economic and social progress. Vocational Education and Training (VET) is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Education and Science. As of 2019, Georgia had 90 vocational education institutions (52 private and 38 public), including 66 vocational colleges, 8 general education schools, and 16 higher education institutions offering long-term vocational education programs.

The "Modern Skills for Better Jobs, Sector Development Program" aims to support the vocational education system in producing a qualified workforce, thereby promoting the country’s economic growth and job creation in priority economic sectors.

The project finances the establishment of vocational skills schools in various regions, offering high-quality competency-based programs across seven selected priority economic sectors. Vocational education schools will receive extensive support within the program, including renovated facilities, upgraded equipment, teacher training, and capacity-building for management and administration.

The program is implemented with funding from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). All projects funded by the Asian Development Bank must comply with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009, which aims to assist developing member countries in managing environmental and social risks in projects. This ensures that the negative impacts on people and the environment are minimized or avoided.

The aforementioned policy applies to all projects supported by the ADB. It also emphasizes the involvement and engagement of affected individuals and other stakeholders at the early stages of project development and implementation.

The program has been classified as Category B in accordance with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS). Consequently, only an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) report is required. This document, which includes the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Environmental Monitoring Plan, is an integral part of the contract, and its implementation is mandatory.

According to the IEE report prepared under this project, the anticipated environmental risks and impacts are minor, site-specific to the construction area, largely reversible, limited to the project construction site, and can be easily mitigated through the implementation of appropriate measures.

This document serves as the Site-Specific Environmental Management Plan (SSEMP), detailing the scope of the project's environmental and human health impacts. It outlines the mitigation measures to be implemented during project execution, provides a risk assessment for each environmental component, and describes strategies to avoid these risks.

2. Legislative Framework

2.1. National Environmental Legislation

Georgia's environmental legislation includes the Constitution, environmental laws, international agreements, subordinate normative acts, presidential decrees, resolutions from the Cabinet of Ministers, ministerial orders, instructions, regulations, and others. Georgia has ratified several international environmental conventions.

The implementation of the project, in accordance with Annexes I and II of Georgia's Environmental Assessment Code, does not require a screening procedure with the National Environmental Agency or the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment report.

However, during the implementation of the educational institution project, the requirements of the following environmental laws and standards will be taken into account.

Table 1 Environmental legislation

Name	Registration Code	Date of Receipt	Last Update Date
Constitution of Georgia	010.010.000.01.001.000.116	24.08.1995	29.06.2020
Environmental Assessment Code	360160000.05.001.018605	01.06.2017	16.03.2021
Waste Management Code	360160000.05.001.017608	26.12.2014	26.12.2014
Law of Georgia on Soil Protection	370.010.000.05.001.000.080	12.05.1994	02.11.2021
Law of Georgia on Environmental Protection	360.000.000.05.001.000.184	10.12.1996	02.03.2021
Law of Georgia on Wildlife	410.000.000.05.001.000.186	25.12.1996	15.07.2020
Law of Georgia on Water	400.000.000.05.001.000.253	16.10.1997	15.07.2020
Law of Georgia on Ambient Air Protection	420.000.000.05.001.000.595	22.06.1999	02.03.2021
Law of Georgia on Subsoil	380.000.000.05.001.000.140	17.05.1996	15.07.2020
Forest Code of Georgia	390.000.000.05.001.000.599	22.06.1999	16.03.2021
Law of Georgia on Compensation for Damage Caused by Hazardous Substances	040.160.050.05.001.000.671	23.07.1999	02.03.2021
On the Red List and Red Book of Georgia	360.060.000.05.001.001.29	06.06.2003	16.03.2021
Law of Georgia on Soil Conservation and Restoration-Improvement of Fertility	370.010.000.05.001.001.274	08.05.2003	02.11.2021
Law of Georgia on Licenses and Permits	300.310.000.05.001.001.914	24.06.2005	17.07.2020
Law of Georgia on Cultural Heritage	450.030.000.05.001.002.815	08.05.2007	16.11.2021

Table 2 - Environmental Standards of Georgia

Date of Receipt	Name of the Normative Document	Registration Code
31/12/2013	Technical Regulation on "Protection of Georgia's Surface Waters from Pollution," approved by Government Decree №425.	300160070.10.003.017650
3/1/2014	Technical Regulation on "Protection of Ambient Air under Unfavorable Meteorological Conditions," approved by Government Decree №8.	300160070.10.003.017603
14/01/2014	Technical Regulation on "Methodology for Assessing (Calculating) Environmental Damage," approved by Government Decree №54.	300160070.10.003.017673

31/12/2013	Technical Regulation on "Quarry Safety," approved by Government Decree №450.	300160070.10.003.017633
1/12/2013	Technical Regulation on "Removal, Storage, Use, and Reclamation of Fertile Soil Layers," approved by Government Decree №424.	300160070.10.003.017647
15.01.2014	Technical Regulation on Drinking Water, approved by Government Decree №58.	300160070.10.003.017676
31/12/2013	Technical Regulation on "Water Protection Zones," approved by Government Decree №440.	300160070.10.003.017640
4/8/2015	Technical Regulation on "Rules for Reviewing and Approving a Company's Waste Management Plan," approved by Ministerial Order №211 of the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia.	360160000.22.023.016334
17/08/2015	Technical Regulation on "Defining and Classifying the List of Waste by Types and Characteristics," approved by Government Decree №426.	300230000.10.003.018812
1/8/2016	Government of Georgia Decree №422 of August 11, 2015, on "Maintaining Waste Records, Forms, and Contents of Reporting."	360100000.10.003.018808

2.2. International Agreements

Georgia is a party to numerous international conventions and agreements, of which the following are significant in the process of assessing the environmental impact of the project area:

- **Protection of Nature and Biodiversity:**

- Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro, 1992.
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, Ramsar, 1971.
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Washington, 1973.
- Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 1983.

- **Climate Change:**

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), New York, 1994.
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Montreal, 1987.
- Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, 1985.
- Kyoto Protocol, Kyoto, 1997.
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Paris, 1994**.**

- **Pollution and Ecological Hazards:**

- Agreement between European and Mediterranean Countries on Major Disasters, 1987.

- **Cultural Heritage:**

- Convention on the Protection of European Cultural Heritage.
- Convention on the Protection of European Archaeological Heritage.

- **Public Information:**

- Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making, and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention), 1998.

2.3. Asian Development Bank Safeguard Policy

All projects funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) must comply with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009, which aims to assist developing member countries in managing environmental and social risks during project implementation. The goal is to minimize or avoid negative impacts on people and the environment.

The aforementioned policy applies to all ADB-supported projects. It also emphasizes the participation and engagement of affected individuals and other stakeholders at the early stages of project development and implementation.

The Livable Cities Investment Program (LCIP) is classified as Category B under the ADB SPS. Therefore, only an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) is required. This document, which includes the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Environmental Monitoring Plan, is an integral part of the contract, and compliance with its terms is mandatory.

The IEE developed for the project aims to meet the requirements of ADB's guidelines and the Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009), as well as to confirm compliance with Georgia's environmental legislation.

According to the IEE prepared for this project, the anticipated environmental risks and impacts are minor, site-specific to the construction area, largely reversible, limited to the project site, and can be easily mitigated by implementing appropriate measures.

As mentioned, this document serves as the Site-Specific Environmental Management Plan (SSEMP). In accordance with ADB's SPS, it provides detailed information on the scope of the project's impact on the environment and human health. Additionally, the document includes the following information:

- Information on the baseline environmental conditions;
- Mitigation Measures Management Plan;
- Environmental Management Plan;
- Environmental Monitoring Plan;
- Waste Management Plan;
- Risk Assessment Analysis;
- Grievance Redress Mechanism, and others.

3. Project Description

3.1. Description of the Project Area

he project area is located in Aspindza Municipality, specifically in the town of Aspindza, at 7 Rustaveli Street. The land plot is classified as non-agricultural, with a cadastral code of 60.01.31.071 and a total area of 10,300 m². The area is state-owned; therefore, the project implementation does not involve any resettlement or social impact related to housing. Access to the area is possible via Shota Rustaveli Street.

The nearest surface water body, the Otha River, is located 250 meters away from the site, and the nearest residential house is 20 meters away. The closest protected area, "Javakheti Protected Area," is at least 8 kilometers away.

Considering the nature of the work to be carried out on the project site, no trees or vegetation will be cut down. Additionally, since the work will take place within the existing building, there will be no impact on the fertile soil layer.

The coordinates of the project building's corner points are provided in the table.

Table 3 GPS Coordinates of the Area

N	X	Y
1	354185	4604090
2	354191	4604097
3	354216	4604080
4	354210	4604071

Figure 1 Situational Diagram

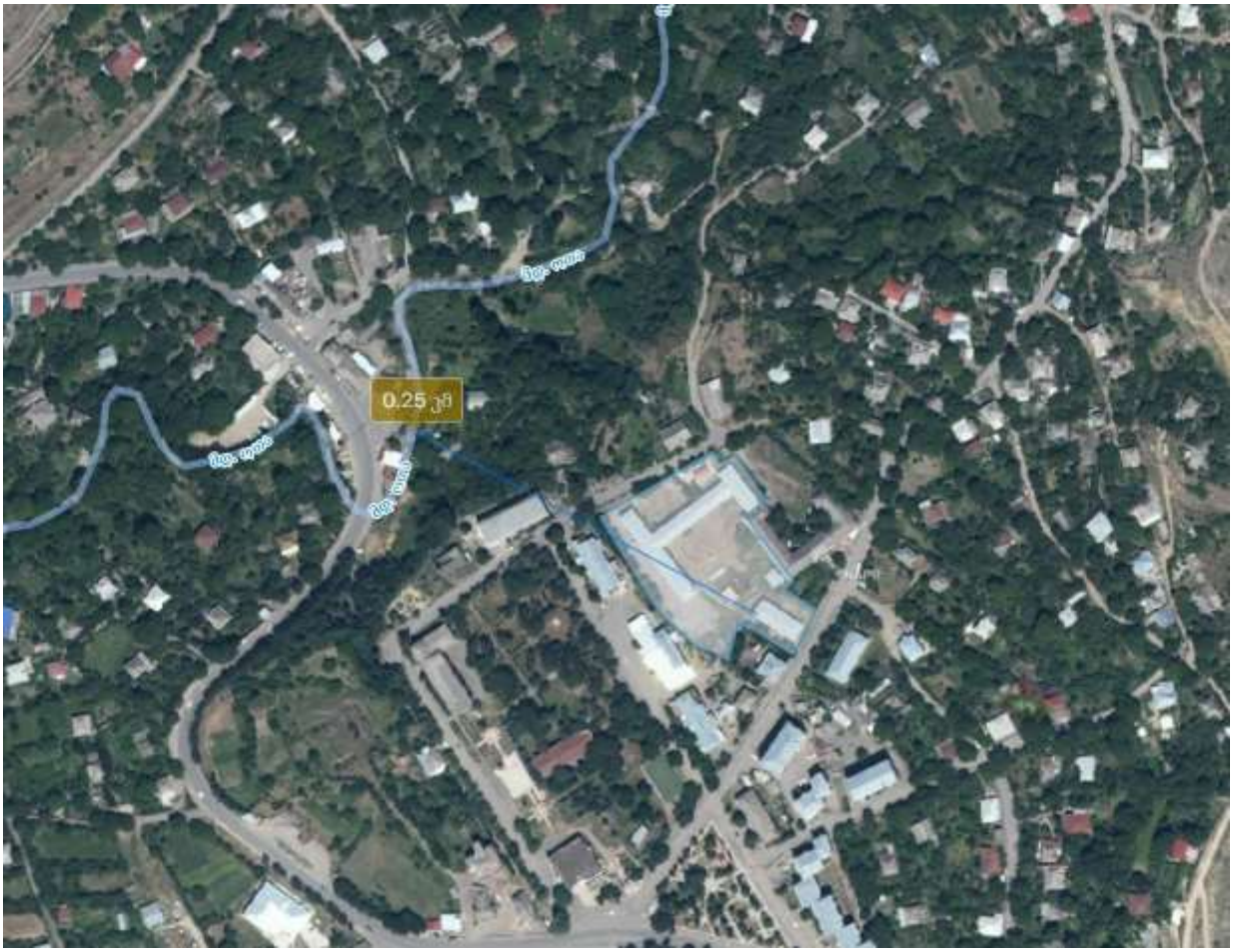


Figure 2 Distance from the Surface Water Body

Figure 3 Distance to the Nearest Residential House

Figure 4 Protected Area

Image 1 General Views of the Area

Figure 5 Access Roads

3.2. Brief Description of Activities

For the planned activities, a two-story building located to the west of the area is designated, where two vocational schools will be housed. On the first floor, there will be a culinary school, including a culinary and pastry laboratory, washing equipment for confectionery, a storage room for confectionery products, and rooms equipped with wet facilities, a wardrobe, and storage for food and pastry products. On the second floor, there will be a photography school, including a technological photo studio and a photography training room equipped with computers.

In the designated rooms and hallways, walls will be demolished and a few new walls will be constructed to accommodate doors. The flooring will be removed and replaced with ceramic granite tiles. All infrastructure of the vocational training facilities will be adapted for persons with disabilities. The layout of the building is presented in the plan below.

As noted earlier, this project is implemented under the "Modern Skills for Better Jobs, Sector Development Program," which will significantly support the vocational education system in producing qualified workers, thereby promoting the country's economic growth and creating jobs in priority economic sectors.

The vocational school will offer various training programs selected within the framework of the program to the local population. These programs are chosen based on factors such as the development of critical and in-demand skills required by technologically advanced and export-oriented companies in the Georgian labor market, as well as skills increasingly demanded in the global market. The program selection process included consultations with sector representatives, the study of several occupational classifications, and an analysis of international experience and the national qualifications system.

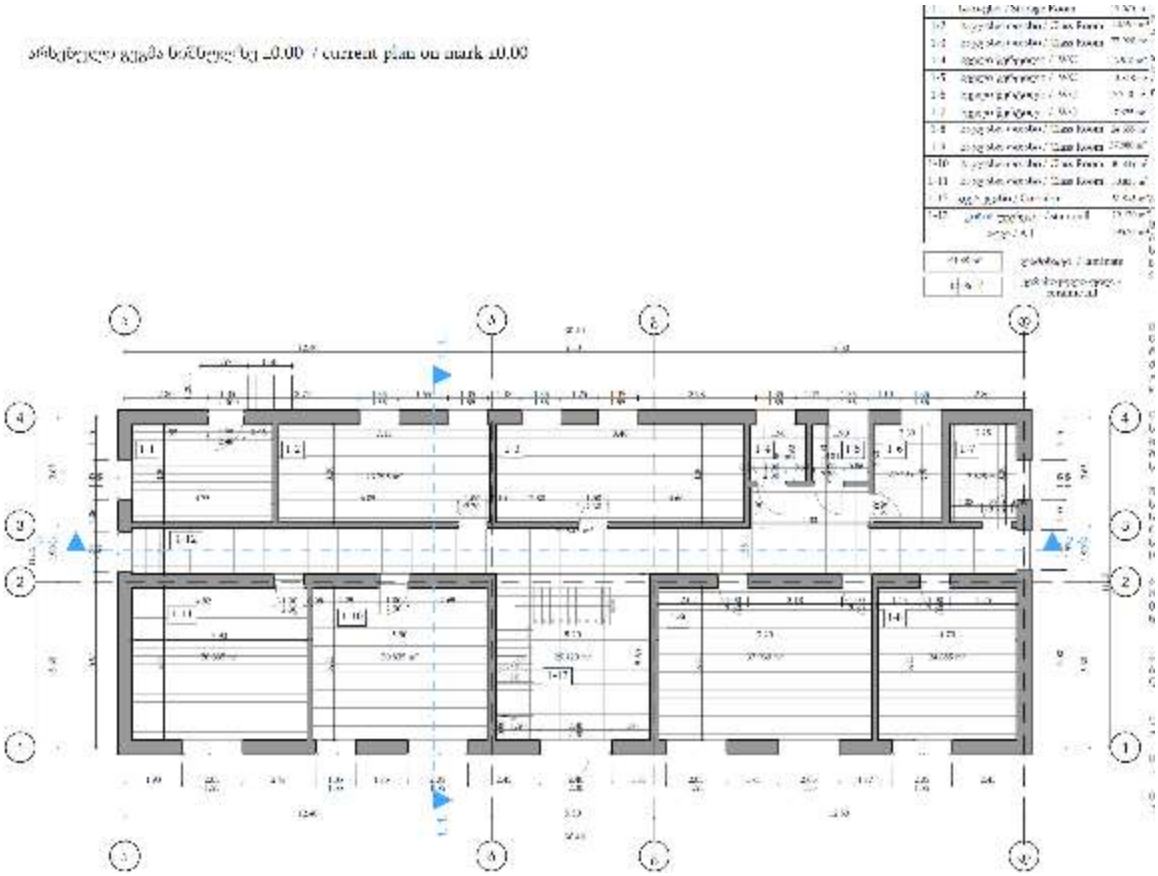


Figure 6 First Floor Plan

As noted, a separate two-story building located on the school grounds has been designated for the arrangement of the selected vocational school. Since the project does not involve the construction of a new building, temporary storage of construction materials will take place in the free area behind the school, as shown in the plan. For the management of domestic and fecal wastewater for worker services, the existing sanitary facilities within the school will be utilized.

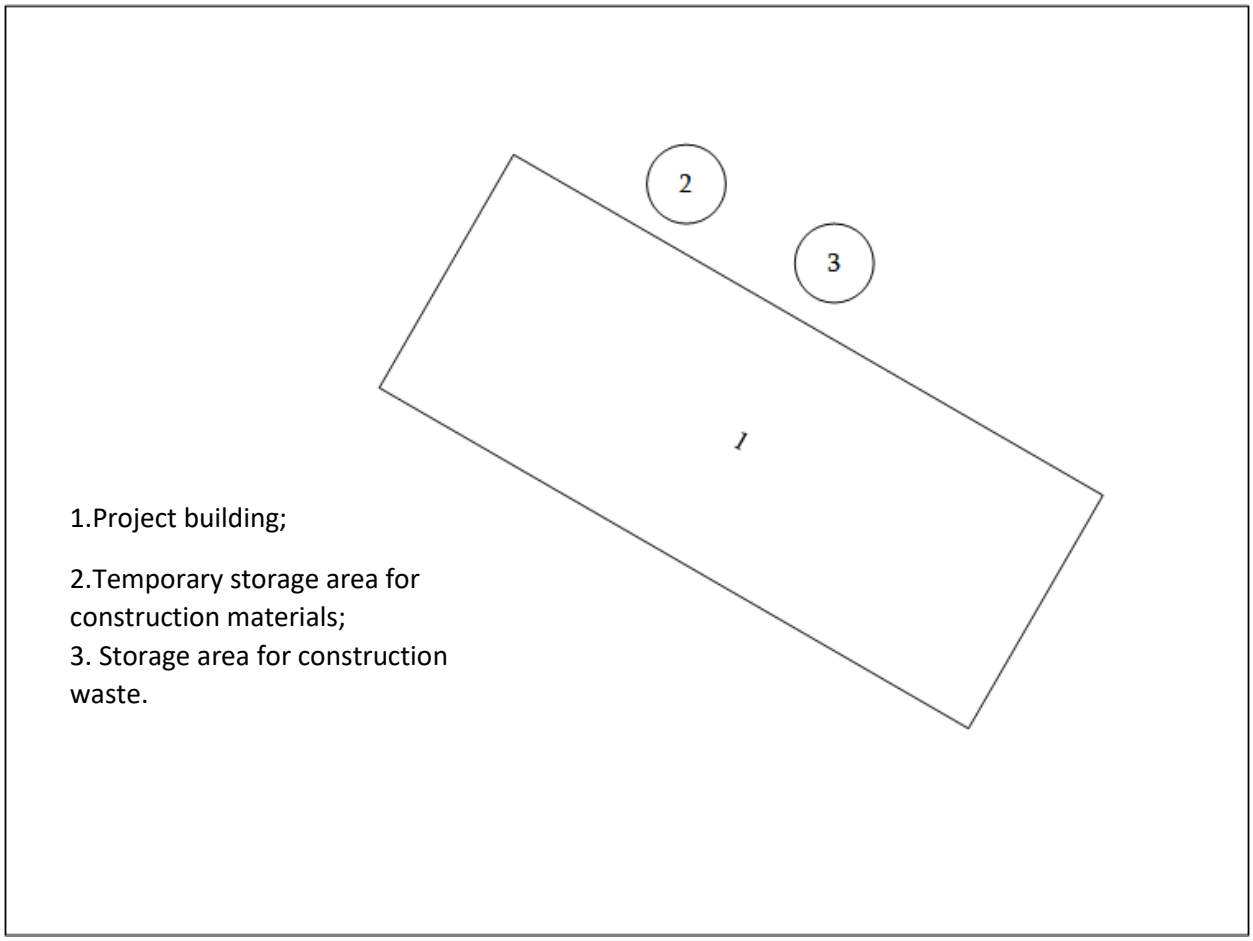


Figure 7 Temporary Storage Area Diagram

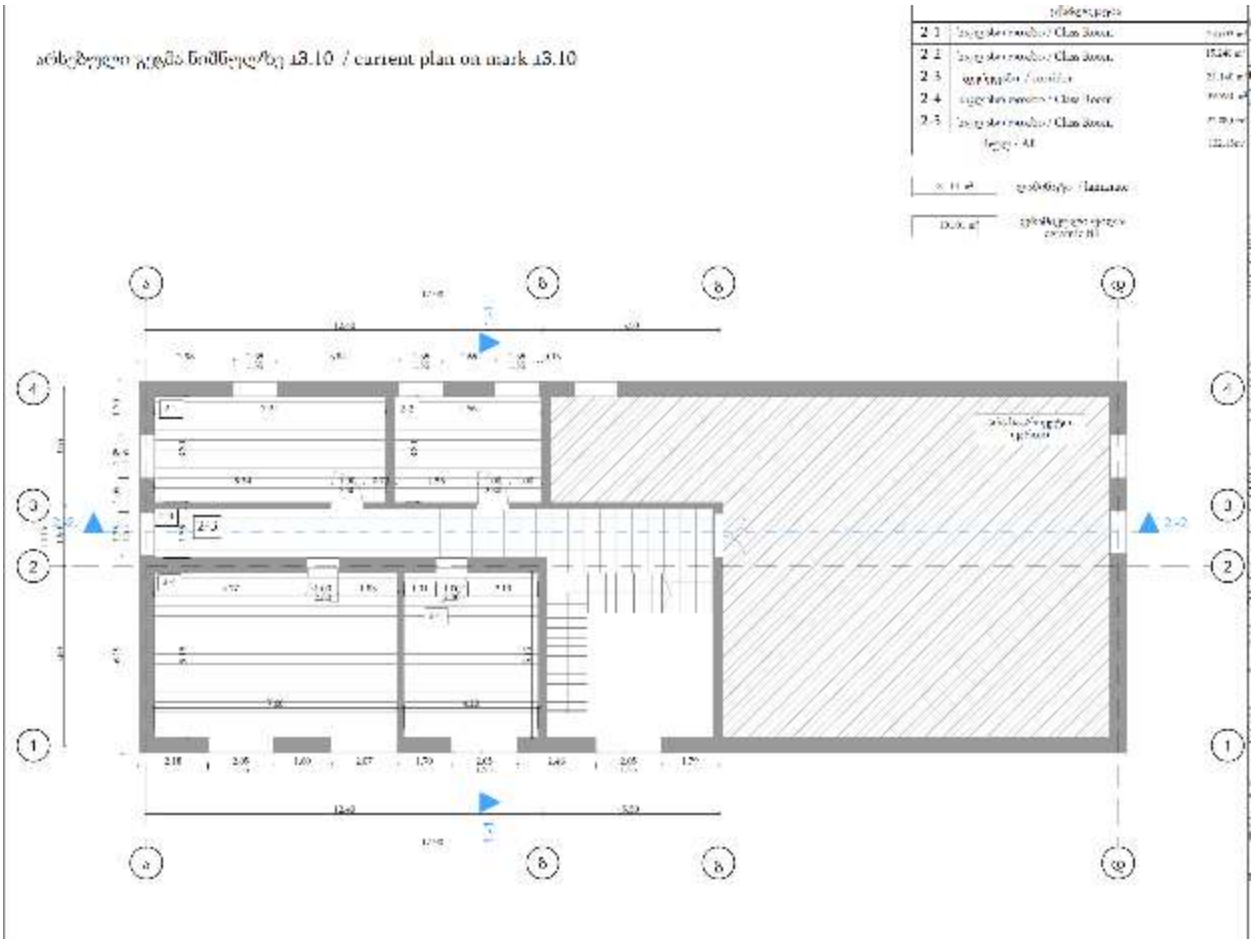


Figure 8 Second Floor Master Plan

4. Actions to be Implemented and Responsibilities

4.1. Construction Company

LLC "Oval" is the construction company that implements various types of infrastructure and civil construction projects in the Georgian market.

Considering the company's existing project management experience, it has demonstrated good practices and expertise in managing environmental and occupational safety issues. Additionally, the company has established environmental management and safety policies and procedures, which will be applied during the implementation of the vocational school project to ensure compliance with environmental and safety standards.

The company will appoint dedicated safety and environmental protection managers to implement its policies and procedures. These managers will be involved in all stages of the project implementation, ensuring compliance with the conditions outlined in the IEE and SSEMP, as well as fulfilling the reporting requirements stipulated in the contract with the client.

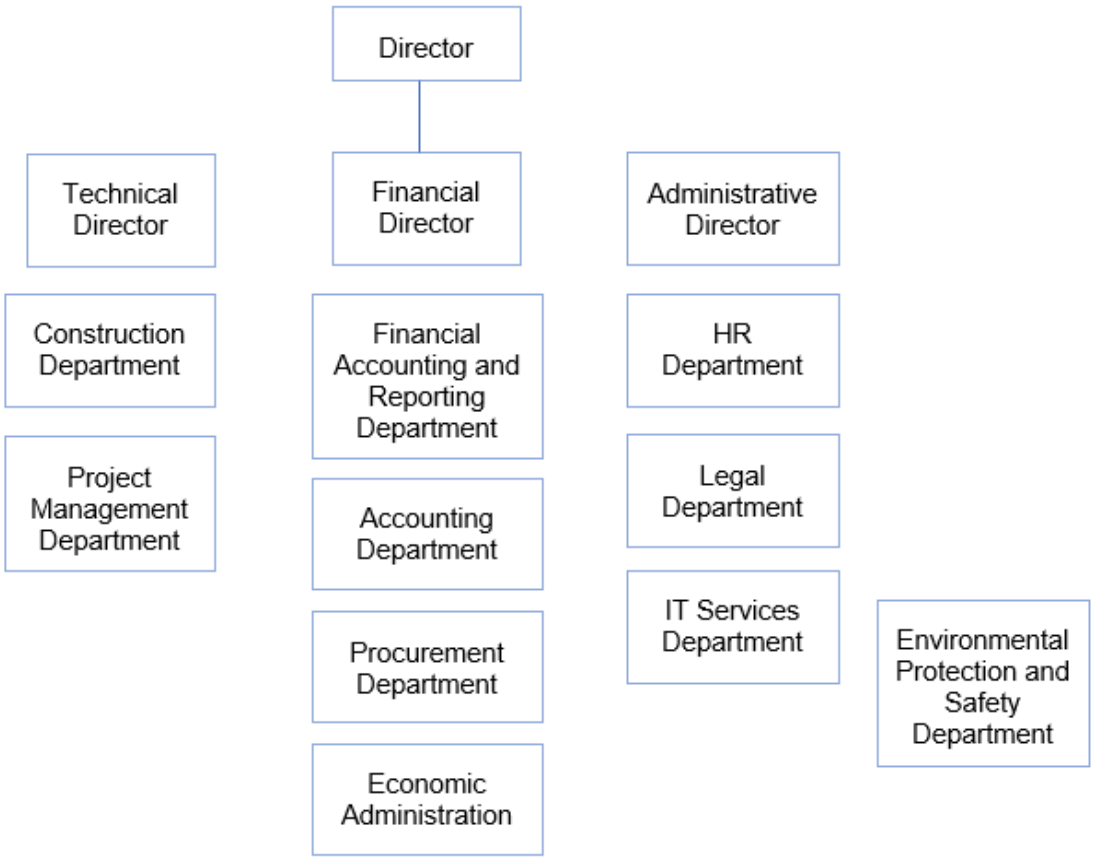


Figure 9 Organizational Chart of the Company

4.2. Responsibilities of the Construction Company During Project Implementation

In accordance with ADB's environmental policy, construction works will commence only after the document is approved by the client and public consultations have been conducted.

The main responsibilities of the contractor are:

- Photo documentation of the site's existing condition before starting the work.
- Installing an informational banner near the project site before starting the work, indicating the project's duration and contact persons (including those responsible for public relations, environmental protection, safety, and social issues).
- Fencing the construction site and installing appropriate warning signs at the initial stage of the project.
- Planning and conducting public consultations in coordination with the client before starting the project.
- Implementing the SSEMP throughout the project's duration.
- Conducting all work in compliance with applicable environmental and social standards.
- Ensuring public and stakeholder engagement at all stages of the project.
- Establishing a grievance redress mechanism during the project.
- Maintaining a grievance log.
- Conducting environmental monitoring, including instrumental and visual monitoring of noise, vibration, and air quality.
- Responding immediately to accidental spills (if any) and implementing corrective measures.
- Restoring the site to its original or better condition after completing the works, including access roads and surrounding areas.
- Submitting monthly reports.

4.2.1. Responsibilities of the Safety Manager During Project Implementation

- Developing a traffic management plan.
- Developing a health and safety management plan.
- Developing a noise and vibration management plan.
- Developing an emergency response management plan.
- Conducting periodic safety training for employed personnel.
- Conducting daily safety briefings.
- Conducting periodic safety training for employed personnel before the start of work and subsequently, as needed, including for newly hired employees.
- Installing and periodically inspecting safety and warning signs at the construction site and on access roads.

4.2.2. Responsibilities of the Environmental Protection Manager During Project Implementation

- Conducting public consultations to inform the community about the project before starting work.
- Developing and periodically updating the SSEMP.

- Monitoring the implementation of the SSEMP throughout the rehabilitation work period.
- Maintaining a registry of complaints related to environmental issues.
- Preparing monthly reports for the supervisor and client.
- Preparing a waste management plan and ensuring compliance with its requirements.
- Conducting periodic training for employed personnel on environmental protection, including waste management issues.

4.3. Organization of Rehabilitation Works

Before starting the main works, technical arrangements and structural adjustments will be made to ensure the execution of rehabilitation operations. Preparatory works include the temporary fencing of the project site and the setup of the construction area. Additionally, the construction site will be equipped with temporary electricity and water supply networks. As previously noted, a separate construction camp is not planned, and the construction site (project area) will be used.

The project site will include the following temporary facilities: a security booth, workers' changing rooms, a mobile office, and existing sanitary facilities within the building for domestic and fecal wastewater management. Additionally, the construction site will include a first aid station.

Furthermore, temporary storage facilities for hazardous and non-hazardous waste will be established in compliance with proper regulations to prevent environmental pollution caused by waste generated during the rehabilitation process. After the completion of works, all temporary structures within the construction site will be dismantled, and the landscape will be restored to harmonize with the environment.

4.4. Sensitive Receptors

The project area is characterized by flat terrain and is located adjacent to a densely populated area. The project site does not include sensitive receptors such as cultural heritage and archaeological monuments, forest fund lands, protected areas, or species of flora and fauna that are endangered or listed in the "Red Book" or "Red List." Additionally, the nearest surface water body is approximately 250 meters away from the project site.

During the implementation stage of the project, the primary sensitive receptor is the local population.

During the rehabilitation process, potential impacts may include deterioration of air quality, noise and vibration sources, and increased traffic flow, which could have negative effects on the local population, the educational process, and especially on residents living adjacent to the project site. However, these impacts will be temporary and will cease upon the completion of the works. Furthermore, with the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures during the rehabilitation process, these impacts will be minimized.

It should also be noted that no new construction is planned under the project described in this document; the vocational school will be arranged within an existing two-story building.

The implementation of the project will result in long-term positive impacts, as local youth will have access to a vocational educational institution that meets modern standards.

4.5. Rehabilitation Works and Phase

The rehabilitation works are scheduled to be completed within 7-8 months. Preparatory and rehabilitation works will be carried out in the following sequence:

- Fencing the construction site;
- Constructing walls and partitions;
- Installing doors and windows;
- Installing heating and cooling systems;
- Installing water supply and sewage systems;
- Electrical installation works;
- Interior finishing works;
- Restoring damaged land slopes and access roads (if applicable);
- Handover of the completed project.

5. Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions and Impact Assessment

5.1. Climatic Conditions of the Region

The study area is located in the southeastern part of the Akhaltsikhe Depression, characterized by a steppe climate typical of mountainous regions, with mild snowy winters and prolonged warm summers. These climatic conditions are influenced by the region's hypsometric development, its distance from the Black Sea, and air masses entering through the Mtkvari River valley.
The climatic description of the region is based on long-term observational data from the Aspindza meteorological station.
One of the main factors shaping the climatic conditions is air temperature. The average monthly, annual, and extreme values of air temperature, as recorded by the meteorological station through long-term observations, are presented in the table.
Table 4 Average monthly, annual, and extreme values of air temperature t ^{0}C

მეტსადგური	t^0C	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	წელი
ასპინძა	საშუალო	-2.2	-0.6	3.4	9.0	13.6	17.0	20.0	20.3	16.2	10.6	4.9	0.2	9.4
	აბს.მაქს.	15	18	25	30	32	35	38	39	37	32	25	16	39
	აბს.მინიმ.	-29	-22	-19	-12	-5	2	2	2	-5	-10	-18	-24	-29

In the region, frost, meaning the cooling of air below 0°C against the background of average positive daily temperatures, typically begins in October and ends in the second decade of April. The start and end dates of frost, as well as the duration of the frost-free period in days, based on long-term observational data from the same meteorological station, are presented in the table.

Table 5 The start and end dates of frost and the duration of the frost-free period in days

მეტ-სადგური	წაყინვების თარიღი						უყინვო პერიოდი დღეებში		
	დასაწყისი			დასასრული			საშუალო	უმცირესი	უდიდესი
	საშუალო	წაადრეული	გვიანი	საშუალო	წაადრეული	გვიანი			
ასპინძა	18.X	26.IX	10.XI	20.IV	19.III	13.V	180	154	215

The soil surface temperature, which depends on the soil type, its mechanical composition, humidity, its protection by vegetation cover in summer, and the snow cover thickness in winter, refers to the temperature of the top few millimeters of the soil. Its values are closely related to air temperature values. Additionally, its average annual value on the study site exceeds the average annual air temperature by more than 20°C. The average monthly, annual, average maximum, and average minimum values of the soil surface temperature, based on long-term observational data from the same meteorological station, are presented in the table.

Table 6 Average monthly, annual, maximum, and minimum soil surface temperatures

მეტსადგური	ტემპერატურა	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	წელი
ასპინძა	საშუალო	-3	-1	5	11	18	23	26	26	20	12	5	-1	12
	საშ.მაქსიმ.	7	10	21	34	43	48	53	54	45	32	19	11	31
	საშ.მინიმ.	-10	-7	-4	1	5	8	12	12	7	2	-2	-7	1

The average start and end dates of soil surface frost, as well as the duration of the frost-free period in days, based on long-term observational data from the same meteorological station, are presented in the table.

Table 7 The average start and end dates of soil surface frost and the duration of the frost-free period in days

მეტასადგური	წაყინვის საშუალო თარიღი		უყინვო პერიოდი დღეებში
	პირველი შემოდგომაზე	საბოლოო გაზაფხულზე	
ასპინძა	5.X	17.V	140

Atmospheric precipitation, which is one of the key elements shaping the region's climatic and hydrological regime, occurs in relatively small amounts on the study site. The annual total of atmospheric precipitation on the study site does not exceed 520 mm. Furthermore, the annual precipitation pattern is characterized by a continental type, with a primary maximum in May-June and a secondary, minor maximum in September-October. The average monthly precipitation and annual total, based on long-term observational data from the same meteorological station, are presented in the table.

Table 8 Average monthly precipitation and annual total in mm

მეტსადგური	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	წელი
ასპინძა	25	31	31	44	76	81	59	47	38	35	31	22	520

Air humidity is one of the important climatic elements. It is mainly characterized by three values: the water vapor content (absolute humidity), relative humidity, and humidity deficit. The first

indicates the amount of water vapor in the air, the second shows the degree of air saturation with water vapor, and the third indicates the potential evaporation capacity.

On the study site, the air humidity values are not very high. It is noteworthy that the annual variation of the absolute humidity (saturation of air with water vapor) and its deficit practically coincides with the annual variation of air temperature. The average monthly and annual values of air humidity, based on long-term observational data from the same meteorological station, are presented in the table.

Table 9 Average monthly and annual values of air humidity

მეტსადგური	ტენიანობა	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	წელი
ასპინძა	აბსოლუტური მბ-ში	3.6	3.8	4.6	6.5	9.6	12.3	14.5	13.8	11.2	8.0	6.2	4.0	8.2
	შეფარდებითი %-ში	61	62	62	60	63	65	64	62	66	68	71	65	64
	დეფიციტი მბ-ში	2.5	2.6	3.4	5.6	7.1	8.2	10.0	10.6	7.5	4.6	2.9	2.6	5.6

Winds blow from all directions in the region, but the dominant winds are from the southeast and northwest, which is determined by the direction of the Mtkvari River valley. Wind directions and the number of gusts, based on long-term observational data from the same meteorological station, are presented in the table.

მეტსადგური	ჩ	ჩა	ა	სა	ს	სდ	დ	ჩდ	შტილი
ასპინძა	11	4	5	27	8	2	12	31	59

The average annual wind speed on the study site is not high and does not exceed 2.0 m/s according to the Aspindza meteorological station data, while the average monthly maximum wind speed, recorded in March, is 2.8 m/s.

The average monthly and annual wind speeds, based on long-term observational data from the same meteorological station, are presented in the table.

Table 10 Average monthly and annual wind speed in m/s

მეტსადგური	ფლიუგერის სიმაღლე	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	წელი
ასპინძა	11 მ.	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.0

The region is characterized by relatively low cloud cover. On average, 55-60% of the sky is covered with clouds throughout the year. Cloudiness is higher in the winter and lower in the summer. Based on total cloudiness, the number of cloudy days ranges from 90 to 130, while the number of clear days ranges from 40 to 70. Thunderstorms and hail are quite frequent in the area. The average number of thunderstorm days is 30-56 per year, with a maximum nearing 80. The number of hail days ranges from 3 to 10.

5.2. Brief Social Description of the Region

Samtskhe-Javakheti is located in the southeastern part of Georgia. It includes three historical regions: Samtskhe, Javakheti, and Tori. The region borders Adjara, Guria, Imereti, Shida Kartli, Kvemo Kartli, Armenia, and Turkey. The area of the region is 6421 km², and the population density is 32 people per square kilometer. The region consists of six self-governing units: the municipalities of Akhaltsikhe, Adigeni, Aspindza, Borjomi, Ninotsminda, and Akhalkalaki. The regional center is the city of Akhaltsikhe, where the Governor's Administration is located. There are 353 settlements in the region, including five cities: Akhalkalaki, Akhaltsikhe, Borjomi, Vale, and Ninotsminda. There are seven towns: Bakuriani, Bakuriani Andeziti, Tsaghveri, Akhaldaba, Adigeni, Abastumani, Aspindza, and 254 villages. The region has a favorable geopolitical location, bordered by the states of Turkey and Armenia, which creates favorable conditions for the development of trade, economic, and cultural relations with neighboring countries. The region's territory is crossed by the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan oil pipeline, the Trans-Caspian gas pipeline, and the Marabda-Akhalkalaki-Kars railway. According to recent data, the population of Samtskhe-Javakheti is 213,500, which is slightly less than 5% of Georgia's total population. Over the past decade, there has been a growth trend. 31% of the region's population (66,500 people) lives in cities, while 69% (147,000 people) live in villages. The highest populations are registered in the municipalities of Akhalkalaki (65,000) and Akhaltsikhe (48,400).

The average annual number of employed individuals in the region is 9,750. The largest number of employed people work in construction, manufacturing, trade, and the automobile and household item repair sector. According to recent data, the average monthly income of households in the region is 857 GEL, which is 320 GEL higher than in the previous years. With this indicator, the region ranks first in Georgia; however, Samtskhe-Javakheti has one of the lowest shares of income from wage employment (13%). Income from the sale of agricultural products by households in the region makes up 22%, the highest among other regions. The largest sources of income are remittances and pensions. The total expenditures of the region's population are steadily increasing, as are the average monthly household expenses.

The share of food expenditures in the total household budget is the highest, accounting for 26.1% of total monthly expenses. The average monthly household expenses in Samtskhe-Javakheti are the highest compared to other regions of Georgia. According to the National Statistics Office of Georgia, the region’s total gross value added is characterized by an increasing trend. Attracting investments and the development of small and medium-sized businesses are among the most important factors for the region's economic development. In recent years, over 495 million GEL in investments have been made in the region. Of these, private investments amounted to over 397 million GEL. In recent years, large foreign investments have been made in manufacturing and energy. The limited access to financial institution services, the low level of business education, low workforce qualifications, ineffective marketing strategies, as well as outdated technologies and limited promotional opportunities negatively impact business development in the region, which, in turn, affects employment rates.

The agricultural sector plays a decisive role in Samtskhe-Javakheti, accounting for 49% of the gross domestic product, with the majority of the labor force employed in this sector. The project area is located near the village of Ivlita. The village is situated on the right side of the road, across from the railway line, on the mountain slope. According to the latest data, the village has a population of 227.

5.3. Geology

The geological structure of the considered area includes deposits from the upper Cretaceous period to the Quaternary. The oldest deposits (upper Cretaceous, K2) are located on the volcanic relief surface of the Javakheti Mountains and are found in the form of tectonic faulting and erosional cuts in the Mtkvari River valley. Marl, marlstone, pink and light gray whitish limestone are found on the southwestern wing of the anticline of the ancient city. The upper Cretaceous deposits are also exposed on the southern wing of the Chobareti anticline, near the village of Azavreti and the surrounding areas of Tetrobani. These limestones are located on the northern wing of the Chobareti anticline, positioned on Cenomanian-Maastrichtian volcanic water deposits and are in turn covered by Middle Eocene tuff and tuff breccia.The Middle Eocene (E22) volcanogenic deposits are widespread and can be found on the northern wing of the Chobareti anticline and in the western fault zone of the same anticline, between the villages of Dhamala and Khizabavra. These deposits are exposed above the Mtkvari River valley, above Khergvisi, and are represented by tuff, tuff breccia, massive breccia, and porphyrites. The wide distribution of these deposits is indicated by the exposed fault cuts on the slopes of the Abuli and Eldagi Mountains. For example, on the southwestern slope of Mount Big Abuli, volcanic deposits from the Middle Eocene are exposed at an altitude of 2200-2350 meters above sea level in the breccia deposits of the Kisatibi spring (Upper Miocene-Lower Pliocene). The thickness of the deposits is 130-150 meters, consisting of a mix of andesites and diabases, along with lava breccias, tuffs, tuff breccias, and tuff conglomerates. Similar exposure of deposits can also be found on the northern and northwest slopes of Eldagi Mountain at the indicated altitude.

Thus, the location of the Middle Eocene at such a high altitude (2350 m) is associated with the uplift of the Samsari and Nialisquri ridges during the Quaternary period. The Upper Eocene (E23) deposits, represented by clayey marls, clay containing yellow gypsum, clayey sandstones, and sandstones, are exposed in the areas around the villages of Saros, Shvindra, and Vanta, as well as in the Paravani River valley, 2.5 km above Khergvisi. These rocks are dated as Upper Eocene through the microfauna observed in them. In other areas, surface exposure of Upper Eocene deposits is absent. Oligocene deposits (E3) in Georgia are primarily represented by the Maikop series. They consist of non-carbonate, dark gray, and brown (chocolate-colored) pelites enriched with gypsum and yarozite. These are intercalated with sandstones, often laminated, aleurites, and sands, but clays predominantly dominate. One of the characteristic features of the series is the presence of septarian concretions of various sizes, sometimes quite large. The complex geological nature of the volcanic relief substrate of the Javakheti Mountains is determined by the Upper Miocene-Lower Pliocene and Quaternary continental-volcanogenic formations in the form of effusive lavas and tuff breccias, which almost everywhere cover the underlying bedrock formed by lavas.

The slope Quaternary deposits are widely distributed and primarily cover slopes with inclinations of less than 35-45 degrees. They are composed of materials with varying consistencies, including clay, clayey, and coarse-grained fragments. According to the hydrogeological zoning scheme of Georgia, the study area falls within the Adjara-Trialeti fold zone, the area of groundwater systems, the faulted and faulted-karst water zone of Trialeti, and the groundwater system area (IV2). This zone, within the Adjara-Trialeti fold system, occupies the highest altitudes (up to 2855 m). The region is divided by deep valleys of the Mtkvari River and its tributaries. The climate is moderately humid, with atmospheric precipitation ranging from 500 mm/year to 800 mm/year.

Fault-type groundwater is widely distributed in andesite-basalt lava flows and streams, as well as in the eluviation zone of Middle Eocene volcanic-sedimentary water, and in the lower Paleogene flysch deposits and upper Cretaceous exposures. These waters are characterized by low mineralization and a hydrocarbon-calcium chemical composition, making them suitable for drinking. Notably, fault-karst waters, which are associated with the upper Cretaceous limestone and marlstone exposed in the northern and northwestern parts of the region, stand out. They are highly dependent on atmospheric precipitation and exhibit significant variability in their flow rates.

Porous-type groundwater is associated with the floodplain of the Mtkvari River and its main tributaries, and with sand and gravel alluvium. These waters are characterized by weakly mineralized, hydrocarbonate-calcium groundwater with strong flow rates. Porous-type groundwater associated with deluvial-proluvial formations is characterized by discontinuous distribution and is predominantly found within the slopes built by Middle Eocene volcanic rocks.

Groundwater represents a key resource for drinking and agricultural use.

Karst-faulted and fault-type groundwater is mainly associated with the upper Cretaceous carbonate and Middle Eocene volcanic-sedimentary layers.

The upper Cretaceous carbonate waters are represented in the lower part of the lithological section of the study area. They are exposed only in the northern part of the region, along the Gori-Sakhvlari fault zone, and also along relatively minor tectonic faults.

The considered carbonate formations contain powerful water-bearing horizons.

In the Borjomi region, they are associated with Borjomi-type waters: hydrocarbonate-sodium and weakly mineralized hydrocarbonate-sodium-calcium waters. The upper Cretaceous formations serve as the collector for these waters, while the Eocene volcanic-sedimentary flysch water layers, which extend up to 3000 m in thickness, form an impermeable arch over them.

This arch is not completely impermeable. It also contains several water-bearing layers, many of which have recorded water outflows (e.g., from Kvesheti, Akhaldaba, Tsikhisjvari, Saderi, Abastumani, and others). These waters are predominantly represented by thermal (up to 50°C), sulfate-hydrocarbonate, sodium-calcium, or chloride-type waters with low mineralization (<1.0 g/l).

5.3.1. Geomorphology

According to the National Atlas of Georgia (Tbilisi, 2012), the project area is located within the Southern Georgian Mountain Zone, specifically within the subzone of medium-altitude mountain-valley relief, developed on the structures of the Tertiary Asks fault and volcanic formations. This area is characterized by upward movements. Based on the foundation material, the study area falls within the peripheral, latitude-oriented medium mountain ridge district of the Trialeti Ridge, and the Mtkvari River valley's accumulation-terrace relief zone (D. Jighauri, 1963). Along with accumulation processes, erosional-denudational processes are widespread here. The surface elevation of the study area ranges from 1080 m to 1331 m.

5.3.2. Seismic Conditions

According to the current building regulations: "Seismic Construction" (PN 01.01-09), the study area is located within a seismic hazard zone with an 8-point magnitude. For the study area, the maximum horizontal acceleration coefficient of seismic waves (dimensionless seismic coefficient) is 0.17.

5.4. Biodiversity

The Samtskhe-Javakheti region is one of the floristically unique areas of Georgia. The region's vegetation is composed of biomes and habitats characteristic of the Lesser Caucasus, which are rich in relict, rare, and endemic species. The main floristic complexes of Javakheti are: xerophytic vegetation, meadow vegetation, wetland vegetation, and forest vegetation. In the Mtkvari River valley, forest-steppe and semi-desert landscapes dominate, with gray-brown and brown soils. In the middle mountain belt, rendzina soils predominate, while the northern and southern mountain ridges are characterized by alpine landscapes, which are dominated by mountain-meadow soils. Javakheti's flora includes up to 1,900 plant species in total, 115 of which are rare and endemic species (Georgian Flora, 1971-2011; Shetekauri and Chelidze, 2016). Among these, approximately 70 rare and endemic plants are found in the lower and middle mountain belt habitats and in the riparian forests, where our study was focused. The most diverse are the semi-arid plant complexes, which, due to the degradation of the riparian forests, have expanded into the Mtkvari River valley.

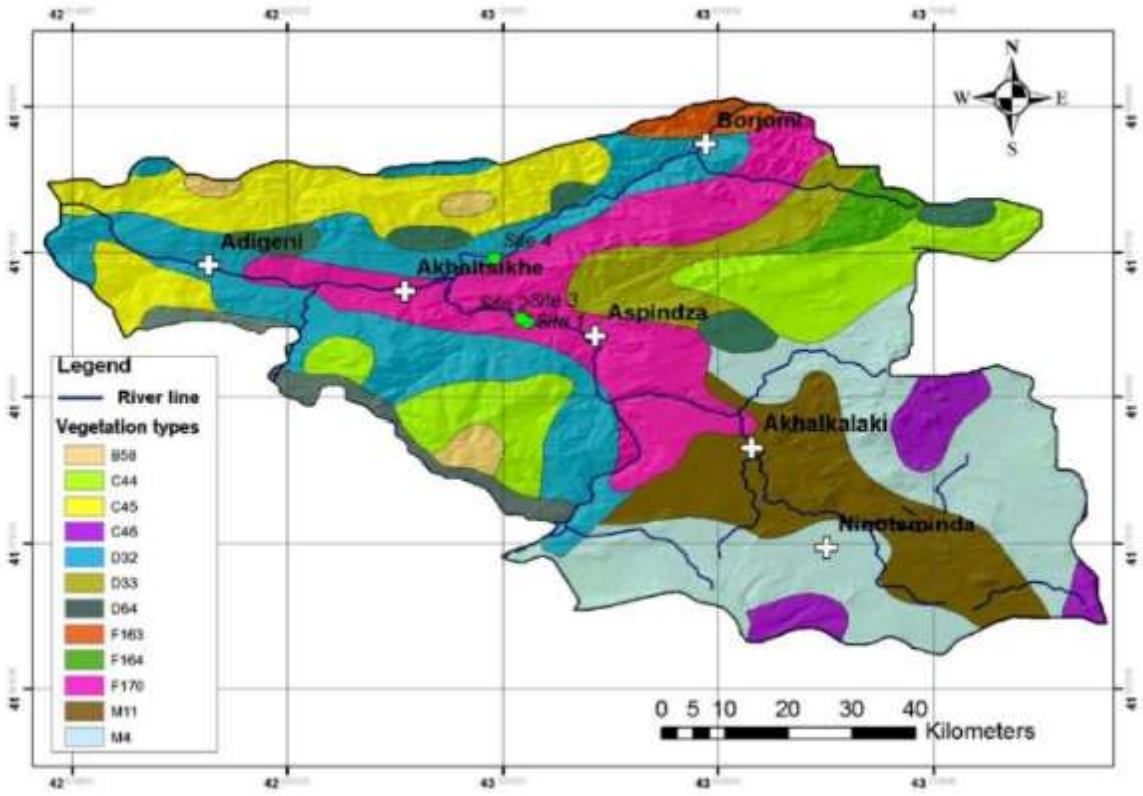


Figure 10 Habitat Map

Figures 10-17 show the topographic polygons and the indicated colors representing the following vegetation types:

B58 - Alpine belt grassland meadows dominated by Kobresia macrolepis and Carex tristis;

C44 - Subalpine belt birch forests dominated by Betula litwinowii, Acer trautvetteri, and Sorbus aucuparia;

C45 - Upper mountain belt forests dominated by Quercus macranthera, Acer trautvetteri, Rhododendron caucasicum, and Rhododendron spp;

C46 - Subalpine meadows dominated by Festuca valesiaca, Koeleria macrantha, Phleum phleoides, Bromus riparius, Carex humilis, Thymus nummularius, and Alchemilla sericata;

D32 - Middle mountain belt mixed forests with evergreen undergrowth, consisting of Abies nordmanniana, Picea orientalis, Fagus orientalis, Carpinus betulus, Rhododendron ponticum, Laurocerasus officinalis, and Ilex colchica;

D33 - Middle mountain belt mixed forests without evergreen undergrowth, consisting of Abies nordmanniana, Picea orientalis, Fagus orientalis, and Carpinus betulus;

D64 - Caucasian-Euxinian type pine forests dominated by Pinus kochiana;

F163 - Hornbeam forests with Colchian-type undergrowth (Fagus orientalis, Prunus laurocerasus, and Rhododendron ponticum);

F164 - Hornbeam forests with Fagus orientalis, Quercus iberica, and Carpinus betulus;

F170 - Semi-arid shrubs of the lower and middle mountain belts with Quercus iberica, Carpinus orientalis, Astracantha microcephala, A. meskheticus, Paliurus spina-christi, Pyrus salicifolia, Rhamnus pallasii, and Rh. Catharctica;

M11 - Lowland meadow-steppes with Artemisia fragrans, Astragalus demetrii, Bothriochloa ischaemum, Centaurea leucophylla, Festuca sulcata, Lotus caucasicus, Trifolium campestre, and Vicia angustifolia;

M4 - High mountain steppes with Festuca valesiaca, Koeleria macrantha, Elymus hispidus subsp. barbatus, Stipa tirsa, S. capillata, S. pulcherrima, Festuca ovina, and Bromus variegatus.

5.4.1. Fauna

Within the project area, the following populations of mammals are found: the red fox (Vulpes vulpes), the golden jackal (Canis aureus), the European rabbit (Lepus europaeus), and several other small mammal populations such as the field mouse (Apodemus agrarius), the water vole (Arvicola terrestris), and the mole (Talpa caucasica).

Among birds, the following species are present: the hooded crow (Corvus corone), the tree sparrow (Passer montanus), the skylark (Alauda arvensis), the magpie (Pica pica), and the starling (Sturnus vulgaris).

Reptiles of interest include: the European legless lizard (Pseudopus apodus), the slow worm (Anguis fragilis), the Caucasian agama (Laudakia caucasica), the common lizard (Lacerta media),

and the grass snake (Natrix natrix). Among turtle species, the Greek tortoise (Testudo graeca) is found.

Amphibians found in the area include the European toad (Bufo verrucosissimus), the Anatolian frog (Rana macrocnemis), and the common tree frog (Hyla arborea).

5.5. Baseline Conditions of Atmospheric Air Quality, Noise, and Vibration, Instrumental Monitoring Results

Residential houses are located near the project area, both to the north and south. Since the rehabilitation works will be carried out in the existing building, the spread of noise, vibration, and emissions will mainly be associated with the movement of transport vehicles.

Figure 11 Monitoring point

At this stage, measurements of noise, vibration, and emissions were taken near the monitoring house (X354205/Y4604063). It should be noted that the project building is located to the east of a road, and therefore, the existing baseline conditions are influenced by this road. There are no stationary pollution sources identified near the project area.

Noise, vibration, and emissions calculations for the project area were carried out during the daytime, in a relatively busy section of the road. The data is presented in the table below.

Table 11 Results of noise and vibration measurements

№	Vibration	
	Speed, mm/s	Acceleration, m/s²
1	< 0,1	< 0,1

Table 12 Noise Measurement Results[4]

N	Noise sound level		
	Minimum	Average	Maximum
1	35 დბა	45	79

Table 13

№	Measured concentration of ingredients, mg/m³				
	Measurement	PM10	Carbon monoxide CO	Nitrogen dioxide NOx	Sulfur dioxide SO_2
1	Maximum	0,022	7,3	0,09	0,3
2	Minimum	0,007	5,2	0,06	0,19
3	Average	0,014	6,2	0,015	0,24

[4] Measurements were taken during the daytime active period to determine the baseline pollution levels.

5.6. Quarries of Natural Resources Near the Project Area

During the rehabilitation works, it will be necessary to import sand-gravel, stone, and other natural materials. These materials can be purchased from licensed quarries located within the municipality. Contracts for the procurement of materials, waste removal, and other necessary permits will be finalized before the start of the rehabilitation.

In Aspindza itself, there are no sand-gravel extraction quarries, but licensed quarries are located in Akhalkalaki. Additionally, there are no permitted landfills in the settlement, so the issue of waste management will be addressed before the start of the works.

5.7. Information about the Location of Nearby Archaeological Sites

No archaeological site samples were observed through visual inspection on the project site or its vicinity. However, on the Cultural Heritage portal (www.memkvidreoba.gov.ge), there is information about a cultural monument located near the area.

- Archaeological site - St. George Church - #16812 – 93 m.

Archaeological site - Mosque #38213 - 447 m.

During the implementation of the project, no direct impact on the archaeological site is expected. In the case of any archaeological discovery (such as traces of buildings, ceramics, glass, metal, or other material artifacts, osteological material), work must be immediately halted in accordance with the "Cultural Heritage Law" to prevent damage to the archaeological object or cultural layer. Simultaneously, the National Agency for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Georgia must be immediately notified in writing, and rehabilitation work will resume only upon receiving their official approval.

6. Waste Generation and Management During the Project Implementation Stage

During the rehabilitation of the vocational school, the generation of certain types and quantities of waste is expected. According to Article 14 of the Georgian Law "Waste Management Code," a physical or legal entity whose activities result in the generation of more than 200 tons of non-hazardous waste or more than 120 kg of hazardous waste per year, or in the case of a physical person, more than 1,000 tons of inert waste, and in the case of a legal entity, more than 400 tons of inert waste, is required to develop a company waste management plan.

The project involves demolition works, during which the generation of approximately 250-300 m^3 of soil is expected.

During the project implementation, household waste is expected to be generated, such as food waste from workers. Among the non-hazardous waste, the expected types include metal waste, welding electrode waste, and various types of packaging materials. As for hazardous waste, types such as paint containers (painted cans, buckets), glue packaging materials, contaminated rags, and others may be generated. These types of waste are expected to be produced on a one-time basis during the rehabilitation process.

Considering the limited quantity of expected waste during the project, the company does not need to coordinate the waste management plan with the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture of Georgia. However, since the company is implementing other projects where a certain amount of

hazardous waste is also expected to be generated, it was decided to prepare and coordinate the company's general waste management plan with the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture of Georgia. This plan will include information on expected waste and its management for all projects.

Furthermore, during the rehabilitation, the management of all types of waste, particularly hazardous waste, will be carried out in accordance with the Waste Management Code and related regulations. The waste management plan developed by the company, which will be submitted to the supervisor and the project client, will serve as a guiding document throughout the construction process.

Furthermore, the following waste prevention and recovery measures will be implemented during the rehabilitation process:

- Only the amount of construction materials necessary for the project will be brought to the site;

During the rehabilitation process, all types of waste will be collected and temporarily stored on the construction site. Waste collection will be carried out according to their characteristics, using containers of appropriate size and material. The following conditions will be considered during waste collection:

- Household waste will be collected in plastic or metal containers of various sizes. The containers will be placed on the construction site and removed by the local municipal service in accordance with the contract signed with them;
- Mixed metal scrap will be collected and temporarily stored in a designated area or container on the construction site;
- Plastic packaging material will be collected in a separate designated area;
- Hazardous waste will be collected separately from non-hazardous waste;
- Welding electrodes will be placed in a separate designated container.

To prevent impact on human health and the environment, containers for collected waste and temporary storage areas will be marked with appropriate signs. This will be carried out in compliance with the following rules:

- Containers where hazardous waste will be stored will be marked with appropriate warning signs;
- Containers for waste will be marked with signs indicating the types and characteristics of the waste;
- At locations where hazardous waste is stored, the rules for handling hazardous waste will be posted;
- Areas where waste will be temporarily stored (especially hazardous waste) will be labeled with the corresponding warning signs;
- If any warning signs on containers are damaged, the damaged sign will be replaced with a new one;
- All signs placed on containers for waste and temporary storage areas should be easily readable so that personnel can easily understand the meaning of the signs.

The transportation of hazardous waste that may be generated during the work will be carried out by organizations with the appropriate permits, fully complying with sanitary and environmental regulations:

- All operations related to loading/unloading and transportation of waste should be as mechanized and sealed as possible;
- Waste loss and scattering during transportation is prohibited;
- During transportation, the accompanying person must have the appropriate document – "Hazardous Waste Removal Request," which must be verified by the company's management;
- The transport vehicle used for waste transportation must have a warning sign.

6.1. Expected Waste and Its Management within the Project Scope

№	Waste Code	Waste Name	Waste Description	Hazardous Yes/No	Hazardous Characteristics	Disposal/Recovery Operations	Physical State of Waste	Quantity of Waste Per Year	Determined Unit	Who will it be transferred to and for what purpose?
1	20 03 01	Mixed municipal waste	Household and food waste	No	-----	D 1	Solid	1000	Kg	It will be transferred to the local communal service
2	15 01 02	Plastic packaging material	Various types of packaging and insulating materials	No	----	D 1	Solid	200	Kg	It will be placed at the municipal landfill
3	15 02 02*	Absorbents, filter materials (including oil filters not classified under other categories), cleaning rags, and protective clothing contaminated with hazardous chemicals	Gloves and other types of rags soiled with lubricating materials	yes	H 1 „Explosive“	D 10	Solid	30	Kg	It will be transferred to LLC "Eco Service Georgia"
4	17 04 07	Mixed metals	Various types of scrap	No	-	R4	Solid	100	Kg	It will be handed over to a registered metal receiving point and/or transferred to a company with the appropriate permit for further processing
5	15 01 10*	Packaging materials that contain waste of hazardous substances and/or are contaminated with hazardous substances	Paint or paint buckets, barrels, and other containers	yes	H 3-A	D 10	Solid	70	Kg	It will be transferred to LLC "Eco Service Georgia"
6	12 01 13	Welding electrodes	Welding electrode waste	No	----	R4	Solid	20	Kg	It will be transferred to LLC "Eco Service Georgia"

7. Assessment of Potential Risks During Project Implementation

The sources of potential impacts resulting from the project on various environmental components, such as physical, biological, and social factors, have been analyzed and presented in the form of a risk matrix, which defines the significance of the project's impact at all stages of its implementation.

7.1. Risk Assessment Matrix

Construction activity	Issue under consideration	Likelihood of site or sensitive receptors being impacted	Sensitive receptors exposed to impact	Risk score (result X likelihood)	Environmental management measures
Site clearance	Damage to vegetation cover	0	0	0	• No environmental management measures are required as the activity is not related to the removal of vegetation cover from the environment.
	Loss of fertile soil layer due to improper management	0	0	0	• No environmental management measures are required as no land works are planned.
	Dust generation	2	2	4	• Restriction of working hours; • Ensuring the proper condition of construction equipment and machinery.
	Noise impact on the settlement	3	3	9	• Preliminary information to the public about the work; • Restriction of working hours; • Ensuring the proper condition of construction equipment and machinery; • Instrumental monitoring of noise levels; • Limiting the speed of transport movement to 5 km/h.
	Disturbance to the public due to vibration impact	2	2	4	• Preliminary information to the public about the work; • Restriction of working hours; • Ensuring the proper condition of construction equipment and machinery; • Instrumental monitoring of vibration levels.
Site preparation (construction site, access roads)	Improper site preparation	3	3	9	• Fencing of the construction area; • Proper arrangement of the construction site, including internal access roads (grading); • Installation of warning signs and information boards; • Hiring of security personnel;

					• Installation of lighting; • Installation of warning signs and demarcation with tape in case of pits; • Arrangement of parking spaces on the construction site with appropriate informational signs; • Provision of a special facility (with a roof and concrete floor) for fuel and lubricating materials containers (if necessary).
	Impact of dust on atmospheric air	2	3	6	• Watering of roads, especially in dry weather; • Imposing speed limits; • Cleaning the wheels and undercarriage of trucks before leaving the construction site; • Transporting construction materials using closed-body trucks; • If necessary, using temporary barriers along the main road corridors in the presence of sensitive receptors.
	Fuel spillage	2	3	6	• All equipment and vehicles used for construction work must be in good technical condition; • Rapid response in case of accidental spillage.
	Noise impact on the local population	4	3	12	• Informing the public about the work in advance; • Limiting working hours; • Ensuring the proper condition of construction equipment and machinery; • Instrumental monitoring of noise levels; • Limiting the speed of transport movement to 5 km/h.
	Vibration impact on the local population	3	2	6	• Informing the public about the work in advance; • Limiting working hours; • Ensuring the proper condition of construction equipment and machinery; • Instrumental monitoring of vibration levels.

Rehabilitation phase	Dust generation	5	3	15	• Watering of roads, especially in dry weather; • Imposing speed limits; • Cleaning the wheels and undercarriage of trucks before leaving the construction site; • Transporting construction materials using closed-body trucks;
	Disturbance to the public due to vibration impact	3	3	4	• Informing the public about the work in advance; • Limiting working hours; • Ensuring the proper condition of construction equipment and machinery; • Limiting the speed of vehicles; • Instrumental monitoring of vibration levels;
	Fuel spillage	2	2	4	• All equipment and vehicles used for construction work must be in good technical condition; • Rapid response in case of accidental spillage.
	Workers' health and safety	5	4	20	• The contractor must ensure the development of a safety plan and carry out the work according to the plan.
	Noise impact on the local population	4	4	16	• Informing the public about the work in advance; • Limiting working hours; • Ensuring the proper condition of construction equipment and machinery; • Instrumental monitoring of noise levels; • Limiting the speed of transport movement to 5 km/h.

Likelihood	Result				
		Catastrophic 5	High 3	Moderate 2	Minor 1
	Defined 5	25	15	10	5
	Likely 3	15	9	6	3
	Less likely 2	10	6	4	2
	Rare 1	5	3	2	1

	Low Risk
0	**Medium risk**
25	**High Risk**

8. Environmental Mitigation Measures Plan

8.1. Environmental Mitigation Measures Plan - Pre-Preparation Stage

Issue/Activity	Impact/Description of Impact	Mitigation Measure/Document to be Developed
Obtaining all necessary permits, licenses, and approvals	Carrying out activities without the appropriate license/permit/approval, environmental contamination with waste.	• Signing a contract for the removal of hazardous waste with an organization holding the appropriate permit; • Signing a contract with the local municipal service for the removal of household waste.
Training employees on environmental protection, social, and safety issues	Violation of environmental protection, social, and safety regulations by personnel	• Training employees on environmental protection, social, and safety issues periodically; • Conducting daily briefings on safety issues.
Informing the local population before the start of the work	Potential conflicts with the local population and stakeholders	• Installing an information banner about the project near the project site, indicating the project duration and contact persons (including those responsible for public relations, as well as environmental protection, safety, and social issues managers); • Conducting public consultations with the local population and stakeholders in coordination with the client before the start of the work.

8.2. Environmental Mitigation Measures Plan - Rehabilitation Stage

Impact/Description of Impact	Objective	Description of Mitigating Measures
Spread of inorganic dust in the atmosphere: ✓ Dust generated from landworks; ✓ Dust generated from vehicle movement; ✓ Dust generated during loading and unloading of inert materials; ✓ Dust generated during rehabilitation works.	Minimizing dust emissions. Reducing environmental impacts such as: ✓ Discomfort and negative health impacts on the local population and other residents; ✓ Dust covering the vegetation on agricultural lands near the project site, which hinders growth and development;	✓ Adherence to optimal transport speeds (especially on dirt roads); ✓ Maximizing the restriction of using roads passing through populated areas; ✓ Taking precautionary measures (e.g., prohibiting dropping materials from high elevations during loading and unloading); ✓ Spraying work areas and road surfaces during dry weather conditions; ✓ Proper covering of vehicle beds during the transport of easily dustable materials; ✓ Use of special coverings or spraying at storage locations of easily dustable materials to prevent wind-blown dust; ✓ Providing personnel with personal protective equipment (e.g., respirators) as needed (especially during specific tasks); ✓ Conducting personnel trainings; ✓ Recording and addressing complaints appropriately.

Noise and vibration spread in the work zone and residential area boundary/impact on other receptors: ✓ Noise and vibration caused by transportation vehicles; ✓ Noise and vibration caused by repair works; ✓ Noise and vibration caused by construction equipment and rehabilitation operations.	✓ Preventing discomfort to the population and workers; ✓ Preventing disturbance and migration of animals.	✓ Ensuring the technical functionality of machinery and equipment; ✓ Placement of noise-producing equipment away from sensitive receptors (workers' rest rooms, residential buildings); ✓ Conducting noisy work and intensive transportation operations only during daylight hours; ✓ Determining the period for noisy work, taking social considerations into account; ✓ Informing the local population about noisy work and providing explanations; ✓ Use of acoustic protective measures (e.g., noise-reducing covers, etc.) for noise-producing equipment when necessary; ✓ Frequent rotation of personnel performing high-noise and vibration-producing tasks; ✓ Providing personnel with personal protective equipment (earplugs); ✓ Conducting personnel trainings; ✓ Recording and addressing complaints appropriately; ✓ Conducting instrumental measurements at sensitive areas (residential zones) boundaries; ✓ Reducing noise and vibration at the source where possible (using noise-reducing covers) and limiting spread through artificial screening.
Surface and groundwater contamination: ✓ Contamination from improper management of solid and liquid waste; ✓ Contamination from fuel/oil spills.	Prevention of surface water pollution and accordingly reducing environmental impacts such as: ✓ Impact on water biodiversity; ✓ Groundwater contamination; ✓ Impact on receptors dependent on water resources (animals, population).	✓ Ensuring the technical functionality of machinery/equipment; ✓ Installing drainage/water diversion channels on the perimeter of potentially contaminating areas; ✓ Personnel training; ✓ Prohibiting washing of vehicles near riverbeds; ✓ Removal of all potentially contaminating materials from the site after work completion; ✓ Localization/cleaning of spilled fuel/lubricants in case of a spill;
Soil contamination: ✓ Soil contamination from waste; ✓ Contamination from fuel, oil, or other substance spills.	Prevention of soil contamination and accordingly reducing indirect environmental impacts such as: ✓ Indirect impact on vegetation; ✓ Contamination of groundwater and surface water.	✓ Ensuring the technical functionality of machinery/equipment; ✓ Safe storage/disposal of potentially contaminating materials (oils, lubricants, etc.); ✓ Equipping construction sites with appropriate technical means and inventory (containers, spill containment equipment, etc.); ✓ Separating waste and reusing it if possible. Placing unusable waste in containers and removing it from the site; ✓ Removal of all potentially contaminating materials after work completion; ✓ Laboratory control of soil quality if necessary; ✓ Localization and cleaning of spilled fuel/lubricants;

		✓ Personnel training.
Visual-landscape changes	Preventing local population dissatisfaction.	✓ Use of natural materials as much as possible when constructing temporary buildings, and appropriate selection of colors; ✓ Storing materials and waste in locations that are not visible to visual receptors, if possible; ✓ Selecting the optimal route for vehicle movement (bypassing residential areas); ✓ Timely removal of waste from the site; ✓ Organizing the site after construction completion;
Risk of contamination with waste: ✓ Construction waste; ✓ Hazardous waste; ✓ Household waste.	Prevention of waste scattering in the environment and accordingly reducing environmental impacts such as: ✓ Negative impacts on human health and safety; ✓ Environmental pollution; ✓ Water contamination; ✓ Direct negative impacts on animals; ✓ Negative visual landscape changes and others;	✓ Importing construction and other necessary materials in quantities required for the project's objectives; ✓ Using removed soil and waste rock for project purposes; ✓ Reusing waste whenever possible; ✓ Ensuring maximum safety measures during waste transportation; ✓ Removal of hazardous waste through a contractor with the appropriate permit for future management; ✓ Removal of municipal waste by the municipal service; ✓ Implementing proper accounting mechanisms for waste generation, temporary storage, and further management, along with maintaining the relevant logbook.
Impact on land ownership and use. Resource availability: ✓ Impact on neighboring land; ✓ Use of water or other resources due to repair works.	✓ Preventing damage to private property; ✓ Avoiding restriction of local resources.	✓ Recording and registering complaints, activating the mechanism for their resolution, and responding accordingly; ✓ Performing tasks that limit the use of local resources within the shortest time possible, whenever feasible.
Employment and related negative impact risks, specifically: ✓ Expectation of local employment and dissatisfaction; ✓ Violation of workers' rights;	✓ Preventing dissatisfaction of the project's workforce and the local population.	✓ Developing and publishing a personnel hiring policy at the local (office), municipal (municipality building, etc.), and regional levels; ✓ Signing individual employment contracts with each staff member; ✓ Including clauses in the signed contracts with staff related to all plans, procedures, and mitigation measures, as well as clauses regarding monitoring of safety plans and reporting accidents; ✓ Providing all staff with information about their job, including the development of a work conduct code; ✓ Informing all non-local staff about local skills and culture;

✓ Reduction in job opportunities after project completion and dissatisfaction; ✓ Disagreements between local population and workers (non-locals).		✓ Prioritizing the purchase of local products and supporting local enterprises when procuring materials; ✓ Developing and practically implementing a mechanism for handling staff complaints; ✓ Keeping a record of staff complaints;
Impact on transportation infrastructure: ✓ Damage to road surfaces; ✓ Overloading of transportation flows; ✓ Restriction of movement.	✓ Preserving road surfaces and facilitating free movement; ✓ Minimizing road hazards and traffic jams; ✓ Eliminating population dissatisfaction.	✓ Minimizing disruption to local traffic; ✓ Selecting the optimal bypass route for accessing the work site; ✓ Limiting vehicle movement on public roads as much as possible; ✓ Maximizing restrictions on the movement of tracked vehicles; ✓ Providing the public with information about the working hours and period of construction; ✓ Maximizing the repair of damaged road sections to maintain accessibility for the public; ✓ Recording and addressing complaints as needed.
Health and safety risks: ✓ Expected impact on public health and safety; ✓ Expected impact on workers' health and safety.	✓ Ensuring human health and safety.	✓ Conducting training for personnel on safety and labor protection issues; ✓ Providing personnel with personal protective equipment; ✓ Ensuring hand hygiene in the workplace and informing workers accordingly; ✓ Ventilating enclosed rooms/storage rooms periodically, several times a day; ✓ Regular disinfection of work equipment, inventory, tools, and work areas at intervals; ✓ Placing appropriate containers for tissues, masks, or other hygienic waste for staff and visitors; ✓ Developing an emergency action plan, which will outline the measures to be taken to prevent the spread of viruses, as well as measures to be taken in case of suspected infection; ✓ Installing appropriate warning, signaling, and prohibitory signs in health-hazardous areas and roads; ✓ Fencing off health-hazardous areas; ✓ Ensuring the availability of standard first aid kits in health-hazardous areas and the construction site; ✓ Ensuring the technical readiness of machinery and equipment; ✓ Strict adherence to safety rules during transport operations, speed restrictions; ✓ Minimizing the use of public roads within residential areas; ✓ Controlling unauthorized or unprotected entry and movement of outsiders on work sites;

		✓ Risk assessment at locations to determine specific risk factors for the population and manage such risks accordingly; ✓ Ensuring personnel are secured with ropes and special supports when working at heights; ✓ Keeping a log for incidents and accidents; ✓ Taking all measures to prevent deterioration of air, water, and soil quality. Implementing noise mitigation measures;
Impact on historical, cultural, and archaeological sites: ✓ Damage to cultural heritage objects; ✓ Damage to unregistered archaeological objects during landworks.	✓ Minimizing risks of damage/destruction to cultural and archaeological sites.	✓ Halting construction in case any artifact is found. Promptly informing the National Agency for the Protection of Cultural Heritage about the discovery and resuming work only after receiving their permission.

9. Environmental Monitoring Plan

What? (Parameter subject to monitoring)	Where? (Parameter subject to monitoring)	How? (Parameter monitoring method)	When? (Monitoring frequency and duration)	Who? (Responsible for monitoring)
Dust dispersion, emissions	✓ Construction site; ✓ Transportation roads; ✓ Nearest buildings.	✓ Instrumental measurements; ✓ Visual observation; ✓ Road watering in dry weather.	✓ Dust spread control – constantly during intensive operations and vehicle movement, especially in dry and windy weather; ✓ Checking the technical condition of vehicles at the beginning of the workday; ✓ Instrumental measurements every 3 months and also in case of complaints.	Oval LLC
Surface and groundwater	✓ Surface water bodies; ✓ Construction site.	✓ Visual control.	✓ Periodically.	----
Noise and vibration dispersion	✓ Nearest residential houses.	✓ Instrumental measurements.	✓ Noise and vibration control as per the defined schedule, every 3 months and also in case of complaints.	--------
Traffic flow	✓ Transportation route for construction materials.	✓ Visual control; ✓ Informing the local municipality and the patrol police.	✓ Constantly.	------
Waste management	✓ Construction site; ✓ Temporary waste storage locations.	Visual observation ✓ Designating temporary waste storage locations on the construction site and marking them; ✓ Creating a special area for hazardous waste; ✓ Separate collection of waste; ✓ Signing a contract for hazardous waste removal with a licensed organization; ✓ Maintaining a waste accounting journal;	✓ Visual control at the end of each day.	--------

		✓ Timely removal of waste from the construction site;		
Occupational safety	✓ Construction site; ✓ Adjacent areas.	✓ Fencing the construction site and prohibiting the entry of unauthorized persons; ✓ Providing employees with personal protective equipment; ✓ Monitoring compliance with electrical and fire safety standards; ✓ Installing safety, prohibitive, and informational signs at the construction site and its surroundings; ✓ Designating a separate smoking area, etc.	✓ Continuous monitoring.	----------

10. Instrumental Monitoring Schedule During Project Implementation

Air quality monitoring

Indicator	PM10, SO2, NOx and CO
When	Before the work begins, once per quarter and in case of a complaint
Method	Instrumental

Noise and vibration level monitoring

Indicator	Lday(A) [dB(A)]
When	Before the work begins, once per quarter and in case of a complaint
Method	Instrumental

11. Local Legally Approved Standards for Atmospheric Air, Noise, and Vibration

11.1. Maximum Allowable Concentration Limits for Key Pollutants in the Atmospheric Air

Pollutant	Maximum allowable norm	Tolerance limit	Averaging period	Allowed number of exceedances over the year
Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)	350 µg/m³	150 µg/m³ (43%)	1 hour	24
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)	125 µg/m³		4 hours	3
Particulate Matter (PM10)	200 µg/m³	50%[1]	1 hour	18
Particulate Matter (PM2.5)	40 µg/m³	50%[1]	1 year	0
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	50 µg/m³	50%	24 hours	35
Benzene (C6H6)	40 µg/m³	20%	1 year	0
Ozone (O3)	25 µg/m³	20%[1]	1 year	0
Lead (Pb)	10 mg/m³	60%	Maximum daily average 8 hours	0
Arsenic (As)	5 µg/m³	5 µg/m³ (100%)[1]	1 year	0
Cadmium (Cd)	120 µg/m³	100%	Maximum daily average 8 hours	25 (over a 3-year averaging period)
Nickel (Ni)	0.5 µg/m³		1 year	0
Benzo(a)pyrene (C20H12)	6 ng/m³		1 year	0
Manganese Dioxide (MnO2)	5 ng/m³		1 year	0
Pollutant	20 ng/m³		1 year	0
Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)	1 ng/m³		1 year	0
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)	1 µg/m³		24 hours	0

11.2. Vibration Standards

Octave band average geometric frequency, Hz	Allowable values, dB	
	Vibration velocity	Vibration acceleration
2	72	76
4	73	71
8	75	67
16	81	67
31,5	87	67
63	93	67
Corrected level, dB	72	67

11.3. Allowable noise standards in residential buildings, public buildings, and their surrounding areas

№	Purpose/use of area and premises	Allowable limits		
		Lday (dBA)		Lnight (dBA)
		Day	Evening	
1	Educational facilities and library halls	35	35	35
2	Medical facilities/chambers of medical institutions	40	40	40
3	Living quarters and dormitories	35	30	30
4	Hospital chambers	35	30	30
5	Hotel/motel rooms	40	35	35
6	Trading halls and reception facilities	55	55	55
7	Restaurant, bar, I halls	50	50	50
8	Theatre/concert halls and sacred premises	30	30	30
9	Sport halls and pools	55	55	55
10	Small offices (≤100m3) – working rooms and premises without office equipment	40	40	40
11	Small offices (≤100m3) – working rooms and premises without office equipment	45	45	45
12	Conference halls /meeting rooms	35	35	35
13	Areas bordering with houses residential, medical establishments, social service and children facilities (<6 story buildings)	50	45	40
14	Areas bordering with houses residential, medical establishments, social service, and children facilities (>6 story buildings)	55	50	45
15	The areas bordering with hotels, trade, service, sport, and public organizations	60	55	50

12. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The organization implementing the activity will establish a grievance mechanism in accordance with ADB standards. This grievance mechanism will be activated at the commencement of the preparatory works on the vocational school site and will remain in effect throughout the construction process, until the completion of the project. The company's grievance mechanism will align with the client's GRM.

At the national level, the procedures for reviewing and resolving grievances are defined by the Administrative Code of Georgia, according to which the competent administrative body receives the grievance, considers it, involves the complainant in the process if necessary, and makes a final decision.

In accordance with the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) policies, which must be followed for the project, the grievance mechanism is a four-step process. This process is presented in the diagram below.

Project Grievance Handling Process

During the operation of the grievance mechanism, the process and communication exchange will be managed by the GRM coordinator. The ADCSF will act as the GRM coordinator, taking the initiative to

monitor all issues and gather the necessary information for each stage of the grievance handling process. In the normal course of grievance handling, the grievance goes through four main stages:

Stage I: Registration and Initial Assessment. This is the initial stage of the grievance submission process, where the complainant has the right to express their position and be assured that their grievance will be taken seriously and addressed. The steps involved in this stage are:

(a) Receiving the Grievance. This process involves carefully listening to the complainant, filling out the grievance form, recording the grievance in the registration book, and assigning a grievance number. The complainant signs the grievance form and provides their contact information. Any additional necessary information will be attached as supporting documents to the grievance form.

(b) Gathering Detailed Information. The GRM coordinator will mobilize relevant collaborators at the site of the grievance to collect as much detailed and necessary information as possible. The information gathered will use the required research methodologies, equipment, and tools. Interviews will be conducted at the site of the grievance to assess the content of the grievance and to obtain alternative perspectives on the issue. It will be essential to discuss the matter with as many people as possible who have direct or indirect knowledge of the incident. Photos and videos will be collected for later analysis of the problem. Secondary supporting information will be gathered to cross-check the sources of information and the background context.

(c) Screening and Assessment: After gathering all possible information, the GRM coordinator, with the help of collaborators, will analyze the grievance and determine the necessary/acceptable information. The group will discuss and analyze how the grievance relates to the project and will approve the decision accordingly. The conclusions will be communicated to the complainant, and in case of disagreement, the complainant may be asked to provide additional information.

Stage II: Initial Resolution. Based on the screening and the provision of additional information by the complainant, the GRM will follow one of the following steps:

(a) Referring to the relevant authorities. If the grievance is not related to the project, the GRM coordinator will redirect the issue to the appropriate competent office and explain the reason for this decision to the complainant. They will advise the complainant on the appropriate course of action and provide contact information for the relevant office if possible. For the first stage, this may include the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture, local government, or regional courts, which have the authority to legally address the specific issue. If possible, they will also connect the complainant with anyone who may assist (e.g., NGOs). After going through these steps, the issue will be considered closed, and the decision will be formalized by the complainant's signature. Relevant information about the resolved grievance will be collected and cross-referenced, and entered into the GRM registry.

(b) Resolution within the project framework. If the grievance is related to the project, the contractor will be instructed to resolve the issue. The contractor's company project manager will need to meet to determine the best options for resolving the grievance. The purpose of the meeting will be to decide on the most suitable solutions, which will become the next step in the grievance resolution process.

(c) Rejection of the grievance with a clear explanation. If the committee's decision is that the grievance is not related to the project, it will be rejected, and the complainant will be informed. The issue will then be closed, and all related information will be archived.

Stage III: Selection of Approach and Strategy. At this stage, the grievance will be received, and a strategy for resolving it will be chosen. Depending on the situation and the severity of the grievance, the GRM has the following options:

(a) Contractor’s recommended solution. In this approach, as in most cases, the contractor will decide the technical way to resolve the issue and take the necessary steps. This seems relatively simple, especially if it is covered by the contractor’s obligations in the contract. Certain issues may arise regarding contract value and payment details, but this is up to the contractor to decide. Once the decision is made within the scope of the contractor’s responsibilities, the GRM coordinator will review the proposed solutions and submit a report to the project implementation unit. The progress of the case will be documented in the form of a report submitted to the implementing unit. To ensure better results and increased efficiency, the complainant will also be informed of the progress.

(b) Joint decision with the complainant. In some cases, the involvement of the complainant’s side is necessary to find better solutions for resolving the issue. Involving the complainant in solving the problem is a good strategy, as it may lead to effective collaboration.

(c) Third-party arbitration. In difficult cases, where the complainant does not wish to work directly with the contractor, the grievance may be taken to the arbitration level. This will not be an easy process, as the project will need to establish an unbiased arbitration party to effectively resolve the issue. However, this can be achieved if both the contractor and the complainant agree to this approach.

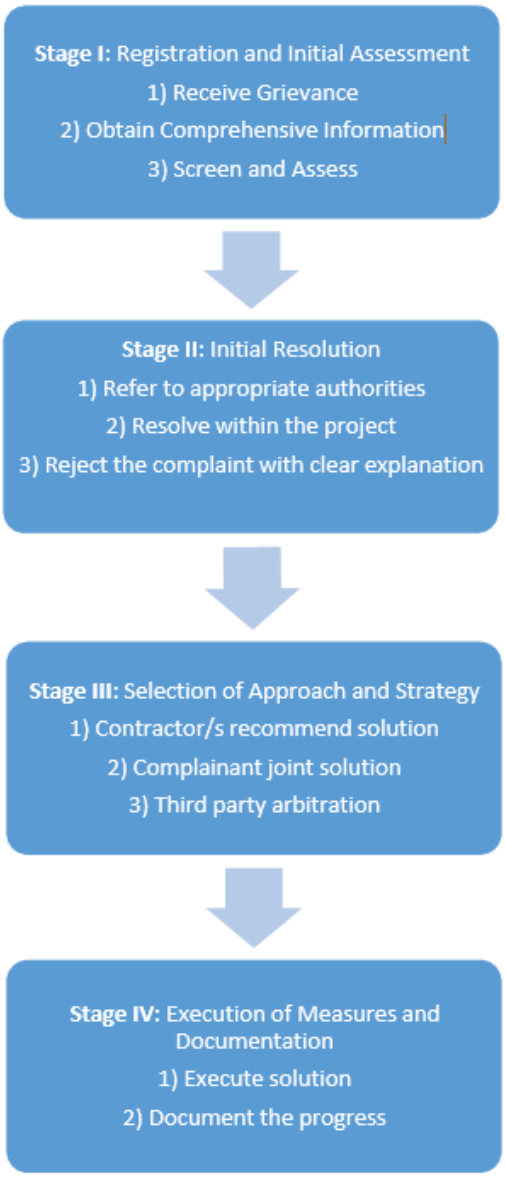
(d) Local conflict resolution. This is resolved by the local court, village elder council, local municipal chairperson, etc. The issue is discussed with these individuals, and with the contractor's participation, a consensus can be reached, either directly or indirectly, for the benefit of the affected party.

Stage IV: Implementation and Documentation of Actions. At this stage, under the supervision of ADCSF, the agreed decisions and actions are implemented by the contractor, and the process is monitored by the GRM coordinator for archival purposes.

(a) Implementation of the decision. The implementation of the decision requires the involvement of the contractor and its employees. The design or scheme will be agreed upon and reviewed by the collaborators as part of their facilitative function. Equipment and materials will be purchased, and the work will be carried out by the contractor, while ADCSF will provide supervision.

(b) Documenting progress. The GRM coordinator will collect full documentation of the activity, including designs, schemes, costs, and photographic materials (before, during, and after the process), which will form part of the progress report and the GRM documentation archive.

12.1. Grievance Reception and Review 4-Stage Structure



13. Appendices

13.1. Appendix 1 - Grievance Submission Form

Name, Surname	
Contact Information Please indicate the preferred mode of communication (mail, phone, email)	☐ **Post: Please provide your postal address:** _____ _____ _____ _____ ☐ **Phone:** _____ ☐ **Email:** _____
Preferred communication language	☐ **Georgian** ☐ **English** ☐ **Russian**

Description of the complaint/request:	What is the complaint about? What is the request?

Date of negotiation:	**Decision of negotiation:**

What is the basis of your request?
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

13.2. Appendix 2 - Complaint Reception Registration Log Form

Complaint Reception Log								
No.	**Received Complaint (Date)**	**Complainant's Name**	**Address/Contact Information**	**Description of Complaint**	**Responsible Person**	**Response Sent to Complainant (Date)**	**Complaint Closure (Date)**	**Comment**

13.3. Appendix 3 - Incident Report Form

LLC Oval	Incident Report Form				
Date		**Time**		**Location**	
Result	Personnel Injury				
	Property Damage				
	Vehicle Damage				
Type of Incident					
Incident Description					
Incident Investigation					
Actions Taken					
Corrective and Preventive Measures					
Signature					
Date					

13.4. Appendix 4 - Instruction Form

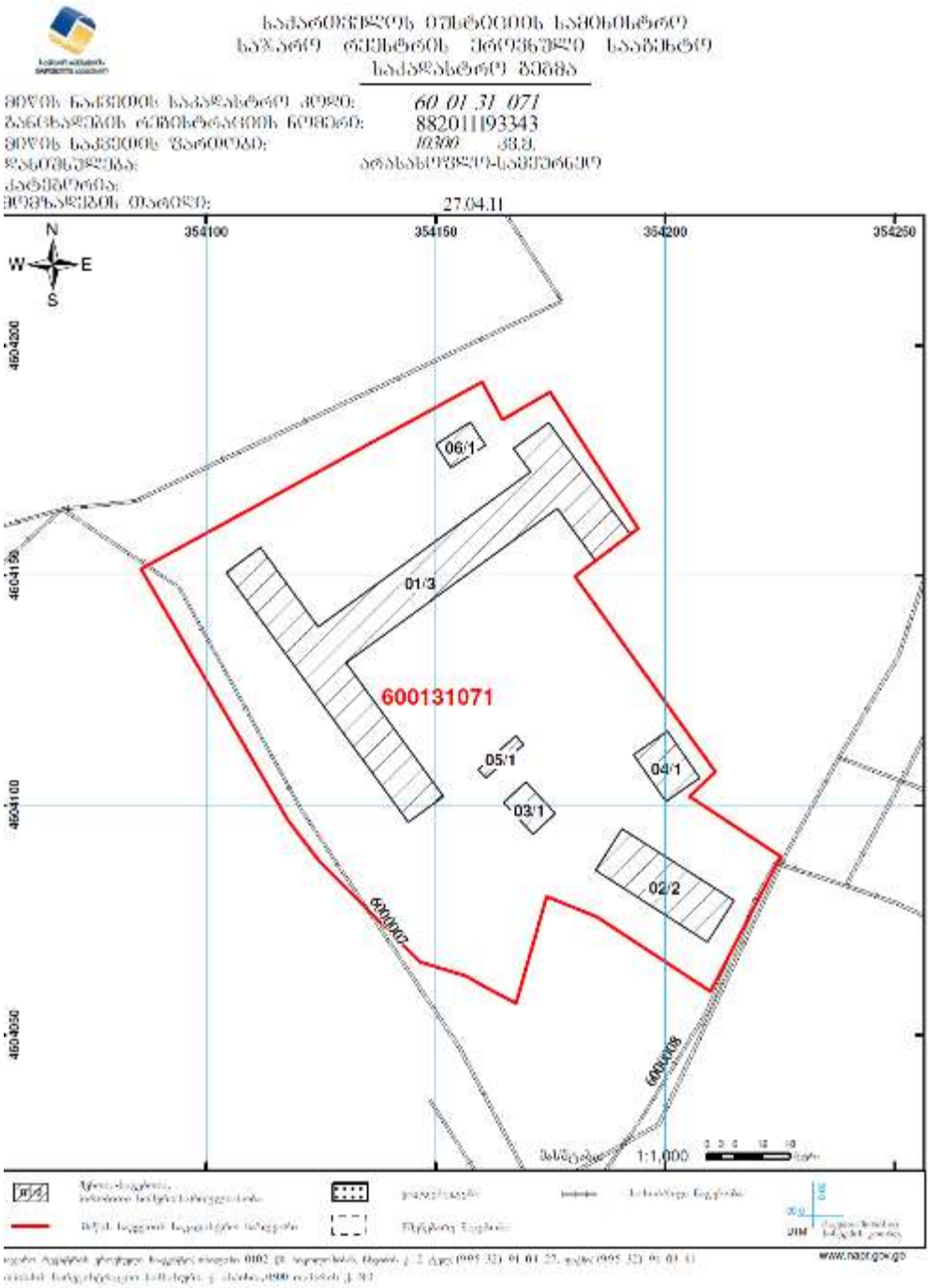
LLC Oval	Short Instruction Form				Project Number
Date		**Duration**		**Object**	
Conducted by				**Signature**	
Instruction Topic/Issue					
Participants					
#	**Full Name**			**Signature**	
1					
2					
3					
4					

5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		

13.5. Appendix 5 - Training Registration Log Form

Date	Trainee		Type of Instruction (Initial, Recurrent, Unplanned)	Trainer's First Name and Last Name	Signature	
	First Name, Last Name	Position			Trainer	Trainee

13.6. Appendix 6 - Land Cadastre Plan



13.7. Appendix 7 - Extract from the Public Registry

მიწის (უძრავი ქონების) საკადასტრო კოდი N 60.01.31.071

ამონაწერი საჯარო რეესტრიდან

განცხადების რეგისტრაცია
N 882023446803 - 02/05/2023 13:45:30

მომზადების თარიღი
04/05/2023 13:05:31

საკუთრების განყოფილება

ზონა	სექტორი	კვარტალი	ნაკვეთი
ასპინძა	ლაბა ასპინძა		
60	**01**	**31**	**071**

მისამართი: ლაბა ასპინძა , ქუჩა რუსთაველი , N 7

ნაკვეთის საკუთრების ტიპი: საკუთრება

ნაკვეთის დანიშნულება: არასასოფლო სამეურნეო

დამუშავებული ფართობი: 10300.00 კვ.მ.

ნაკვეთის წინა ნომერი: **60.01.01.223**;

შენობა-ნაგებობის ჩამონათვალი: ობიექტი N1(სკოლის შენობა) განაშენიანების ფართი: 1483.00კვ.მ, ობიექტი N2 (სკოლის შენობა) განაშენიანების ფართი: 311.00კვ.მ, ობიექტი N3(საქვაბე) განაშენიანების ფართი: 62.00კვ.მ, ობიექტი N4 (ავგოფარეხი) განაშენიანების ფართი: 112.00კვ.მ, ობიექტი N5 (საპირფარეშო) განაშენიანების ფართი: 28.00კვ.მ,ობიექტი N6(ეკლესია,მშენებარე) განაშენიანების ფართი: 54.00კვ.მ

მესაკუთრის განყოფილება

განცხადების რეგისტრაცია : ნომერი 882023446803 , თარიღი 02/05/2023 13:45:30
უფლების რეგისტრაცია: თარიღი 04/05/2023

უფლების დამადასტურებელი დოკუმენტი:

- მომართვა N323 , ღამოწმების თარიღი:27/04/2011 , სამცხე-ჯავახეთის სახელმწიფო ქონების აღრიცხვისა და პრივატიზების სამხარეო სამმართველო
- მომართვა N57 , ღამოწმების თარიღი:25/05/2005 , ასპინძის სახელმწიფო ქონების აღრიცხვისა და პრივატიზების განყოფილება

მესაკუთრეები:
სახელმწიფო , ID ნომერი:203840433

მესაკუთრე: **აღწერა:**
სახელმწიფო

იპოთეკა

საგადასახადო გირავნობა:

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

სარგებლობა

განცხადების რეგისტრაცია ნომერი 882015513079 თარიღი 09/09/2015 15:16:39

უფლების რეგისტრაცია: თარიღი 01/10/2015

მოსარგებლე: სსიპ ასპინძის სავარო სკოლა
მესაკუთრე: სახელმწიფო;

საგანი: არსებობის ვალით;

მომართვა, რეესტრის ნომერი N16/52813, დამოწმების თარიღი03/09/2015, სსიპ სახელმწიფო ქონების ეროვნული სააგენტო

შეზღუდული სარგებლობა

განცხადების რეგისტრაცია ნომერი 602007000795 თარიღი 15/11/2007

უპირატესი: საქართველოს განათლებისა და მეცნიერების სამინისტრო
მესაკუთრე: სახელმწიფო;

საგანი: ფართი: სკოლა ინგერნაგის შენობის მეორე სართულზე არსებული 119.7კვ.მ;

უსასყიდლო უპირატესის ხელშეკრულება, დამოწმების თარიღი12/11/2007,

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ვალდებულება

ყადაღა/აკრძალვა:

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

მოვალეთა რეესტრი:

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

"ფიზიკური პირის მიერ 2 წლამდე ვადით საკუთრებაში არსებული მაგერიალური აქტივის რეალიზაციისას, აგრეთვე საგადასახადო წლის განმავლობაში 1000 ლარის ან მეტი ღირებულების ქონების საჩუქრად მიღებისას საშემოსავლო გადასახადი გადასახდს ექვემდებარება საანგარიშო წლის მომდევნო წლის 1 აპრილამდე, რის შესახებაც აღნიშნული ფიზიკური პირი იმავე ვადაში წარუდგენს დეკლარაციას საგადასახადო ორგანოს. აღნიშნული ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა წარმოადგენს საგადასახადო სამართალდარღვევას, რაც იწვევს პასუხისმგებლობას საქართველოს საგადასახადო კოდექსის XVIII თავის მიხედვით."

13.8. Appendix 8 - Weekly Monitoring Form

Weekly Environmental Checklist		
Inspected Site:	**Date:**	**Company:**

Waste Management				
Topics	**Satisfactory**			**Remarks**
	YES	**NO**	**N/A**	
• General cleanliness of area				
• Segregation of waste (Hazard & non hazard)				
• Enough plastic bags and bins are available				
• Existence of adequate toilet facility for workforce				
Pollution Prevention				
• No spills on the ground				
• Secondary containments available and cleaned up				
• Oil spill kit for area available and fully furnished				
• All contaminated equipment on drip trays				
• paints, toxic liquids on Secondary containments (plastic lined geotextile)				
• All equipment working in water sources are inspected for potential leaks, etc. (there is no leakage of fuels and lubricants, nor excess noise and emissions).				

• The construction waste is transported from the site on regular basis, to the officially designated (in writing) site.				
• During transportation, the construction materials and waste are placed on the covered hood.				
• The site is watered during the periods of intensive dust generation and dry weather conditions.				
• The containers for collection of domestic waste are placed in the construction site/camp.				
• The construction camp is supplied with water and toilets in good sanitary condition.				
• Monitoring measurement data (air, water, soil).				
• Spill contingency equipment (spaghetti booms) deployed across the water downstream from the crossing				
Erosion/Silt Control				
Topics	**Satisfactory**			**Remarks**
	YES	**NO**	**N/A**	
• No Damage to lands				
• No Damage to flora				
• Water turbidity level is visually monitored				
Others				
• Unauthorized paths forbidden				
• No incorrectly parked vehicles				
• Toolbox talks conducted				
Additional Notes				

List of responsible persons			
Print Name	**Sign**	**Print Name**	**Sign**