



Adaptation of Mtskheta cinema building to the Archeological Museum

Environmental Review

**Third Regional Development Project
Funded by the World Bank**

November, 2017

Description of Subproject

Sub-project (SP) considers adaptation of the existing cinema building and construction of extensions for housing the New Archeological Museum, as well as rehabilitation of the adjacent Garden.

The facility is situated in the center of Mtskheta, near Samtavro Convent. The cinema is a distinguished facility in terms of its location and space and represents a fundamental 2-storeyed rectangular structure, built in 70-ies of 20th century. It is remarkable that the cultural heritage site - so-called Aragvi gate - one of the main entrances of Mtskheta enclosure dating back to late antique and early feudal period - is located within its boundaries.

Southern façade of the existing building, adjacent staircase and fountain, as well as both ramps will be preserved. External circular staircase, as the temporary means of connection of the exhibition and conference areas, will also be retained.

Main entrance to the museum will be arranged in the newly constructed extension, to be provided on the north façade of the existing building. The hall and information desk, museum café with outdoor terrace and water closets will be located in this area. From this area, it will also be possible to access and exit to/from the permanent exposition space. Existing round staircase and a new elevator, connected to the temporary exhibition space and conference hall, will be arranged in the extension as well. Open terrace will be added. The new construction will be finished by glass, metal and wood, which makes esthetical contrast to the existing building.

On the first floor of the existing cinema building educational space will be arranged. Second floor will serve as the scientific space (laboratory, working room for the fund security personnel, collections' reception area and quarantine zone). This zone will be connected with the depositories by ramp and with the exposition space - by elevator.

Museum depositories will be arranged in the area of cinema auditorium in two levels.

Conference hall will be arranged in the section of former auditorium.

Exposition space will start from the hall and visitors will access it via imitated tunnel. The conceptual role of the tunnel is transferring visitors to the past.

From the tunnel, visitors will enter the gate area and continue to move via the suspended path. Visitors will be able to observe the archeological monument and, in parallel, new exhibition displays located in the place of old panoramic windows. The exhibition area of the gate is 397 sq. m. From this area, via the tunnel, visitors will advance to the exposition space (238 sq. m.) located in the extension.

The SP considers restoration of damaged walls, internal and external stairs, ramps and the pool. Moreover, the SP envisages arrangement of the insulated, waterproof roofing; arrangement of the new parking area (for

employees and collections) from the Gate street side. The second parking will be arranged for visitors from the square side on the part of existing garden (left side of main staircase, directed from the square towards the museum).

The SP envisages conservation of archeological monument – fence wall and gate with towers located within cinema building boundaries. Works for conservation of archeological monument include:

- Cleaning the area adjoining the Main Gate;
- Rehabilitation-restoration of the old front brick masonry on the towers north-eastwards from the Main Gate;
- Arresting cracks of great propagation, observed in the south-eastern and north-western part of the sectoral tower;
- Restoring pavement of the ancient carriage path through enhancing fixation of authentic cobblestones with lime mortar;
- Rehabilitation the joints in the front rows of the ashlar masonry wall with lime mortar;
- Mechanical cleaning of the sooty section of the Main Entrance Gate.

Routes and water closets for disabled persons will be provided.

Finishing materials to be used for constructing extensions are glass, metal, and timber.

The SP also envisages the following works:

- Installation of heat and hydro-insulation, climate-control and ventilation; humidity regimes in the depositories, laboratories;
- Arrangement the electric wiring and weak currents, providing special lighting for exhibition furniture and spaces;
- Arrangement of water and sewage systems;
- Arrangement of the fire extinguishers, fire safety and safety alarm systems;
- Landscaping of the adjacent garden.

Heating of the three building will be arranged with natural gas, which will be provided for the museum facility. In the framework of the SP, available water and sewerage systems will be restored. The facility will be connected to the municipal water supply and sewerage systems.

In order to increase the energy efficiency of the building, the SP envisages full insulation of walls and roof. The roof will be covered with artificial grass green cloth, what ensure that the museum does not appear to be an aggressive spot from look over sites (for example from Jvari Monastery).

The design of adaptation of the cinema building to the archeological museum is approved by the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia (NACH) and agreed with UNESCO (see attachment 4).

Environmental screening and classification

(A) IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

<p>Has sub-project a tangible impact on the environment?</p>	<p>The SP will have a modest short-term negative environmental impact and is expected to have tangible long-term positive impact on the natural and social environment.</p>
<p>What are the significant beneficial and adverse environmental effects of the subproject?</p>	<p>SP is expected to have positive long-term environmental and social impact through arrangement of high standard museum neighboring to the Cultural Heritage (CH) sites and the improved touristic attraction. In the medium and long term increased tourist flows are expected to have a positive social impact through improvement of employment opportunities.</p> <p>Arrangement of the Mtskheta Archeological Museum will support the development of tourism-based economy and cultural heritage circuits in the Mtskheta-Mtianeti region.</p> <p>The expected negative environmental and social impacts are likely to be short term: as a result of rehabilitation and construction works, dust and emissions from the operation of construction machinery will be increased, background noise and vibration levels will rise, generation of different types of construction waste is expected, the flow of traffic may be temporarily obstructed.</p> <p>The main risk related to the implementation of this SP is damaging authenticity, historic and aesthetic value of the CH site as well as structural damage to it due to improperly planned and/or undertaken works on the archeological monument. However, if adequately performed, the conservation works will preserve the archeological monument from further damage.</p> <p>As the SP is to be implemented on a CH site, there is higher than average likelihood of encountering chance-finds during excavation works.</p> <p>While implementation of the construction works, the noise generated and the dust might interfere with the</p>

	<p>local residents as well as tourists.</p> <p>Rehabilitation works will cause extraction of five pine trees. Two cypress are also in the way of construction works, but they are intended for uprooting and re-planted in the same plot.</p> <p>In the operation phase, increased tourist flows may have indirect negative environmental impacts: waste generation, vandalism, etc.</p>
<p>May the sub-project have any significant impact on the local communities and other affected people?</p>	<p>The long-term social impact of the SP will be beneficial (improvement of local population living conditions and growth of tourist flow), as the local community will be provided with a new comfortable building of museum.</p> <p>Arrangement of the Archeological Museum will facilitate the establishment of strong tourist center. In this regard, the establishment of information center in the building for the visitors/tourists is essential.</p> <p>Negative environmental impacts described above will be short term and limited to the construction site.</p>

B) MITIGATION MEASURES

<p>Were there any alternatives to the sub-project design considered?</p>	<p>Alternative locations for the new constructions to be built within the SP have been considered and the optimal options selected. Providing of the conveyance opportunities for disabled was added to the initial design of the SP.</p> <p>Alternatives for arrangement of parking areas was considered and two locations have been selected.</p>
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<p>What types of mitigation measures are proposed?</p>	<p>Reduction of adverse environmental impact during the rehabilitation and construction works will be possible through protecting the following key conditions: fencing the construction site and fixing the relevant signs throughout its perimeter, proper management of waste and constant monitoring, ensuring the technical functionality of machinery used during construction works, selecting less sensitive period (daytime) for construction works.</p> <p>Existing façade and graphic panorama, caisson roofing of the first floor, open displays, building connection bridges, staircases will be preserved. Reconstruction works will be implemented with authentic or similar materials.</p> <p>Architecture of the new extensions (height and volume) is harmonized with existing building and adjacent territory.</p> <p>In order to increase the energy efficiency of the building, the SP envisages full insulation of walls and roof. The roof will be covered with artificial grass green cloth, what ensure that the museum does not appear to be an aggressive spot from high points of view (for example from Jvari Monastery).</p> <p>The design of adaptation of the cinema building to the archeological museum is approved by the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia (NACH) and agreed with UNESCO.</p> <p>In case chance find is encountered in the course of earth works, the contractor will be obligated to immediately stop any physical activity on site and informs the MDF. The MDF will promptly notify the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection, which will take over responsibility for the following course of action. Resumption of works will be allowed only upon receipt of written permission from the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection.</p>
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<p>What lessons from the previous similar projects have been incorporated into the sub-project design?</p>	<p>Municipal Development Fund of Georgia has vast experience in implementation of medium and large subprojects related to rehabilitation and construction of buildings, which are implemented with support of the donor organization. Based upon that experience, the SP considers not only restoration of the building, but also arrangement of heating, ventilation, internal water supply and sewerage systems.</p>
<p>Have concerned communities been involved and have their interests and knowledge been adequately taken into consideration in subproject preparation? In subproject preparation?</p>	<p>ER will be available for Mtskheta population and it will be discussed at the public consultation meeting prior to tending of civil works.</p>

Social Screening

Social safeguards screening information		Yes	No
1	Is the information related to the affiliation, ownership and land use status of the sub-project site available and verifiable? (The screening cannot be completed until this is available)	✓	
2	Will the sub-project reduce people's access to their economic resources, such as land, pasture, water, public services, sites of common public use or other resources that they depend on?		✓
3	Will the sub-project result in resettlement of individuals or families or require the acquisition of land (public or private, temporarily or permanently) for its development?		✓
4	Will the project result in the temporary or permanent loss of crops, fruit trees and household infra-structure (such as ancillary facilities, fence, canal, granaries, outside toilets and kitchens, etc.)?		✓
If answer to any above question (except question 1) is "Yes", then OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement is applicable and mitigation measures should follow this OP/BP 4.12 and the Resettlement Policy Framework			
Cultural resources safeguard screening information		Yes	No
5	Will the project require excavation near any historical, archaeological or cultural heritage site?	✓	
If answer to question 5 is "Yes", then OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources is applicable and possible chance finds must be handled in accordance with OP/BP and relevant procedures provided in the Environmental Management Framework			

Land plot on which the Mtskheta Archeological Museum will be situated is registered as state property with specified area 4600 m², which is transferred to the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia for usage (See attached cadastral information).

Environmental Review and Environmental Management Plan

1. Introduction

1.1. Background Information

The Government of Georgia referred to the World Bank with the request to fund the third regional development project (60 million USD). Total value of the project is 75 million USD; among them, the Government of Georgia is providing 15 million USD. The Subproject (SP) implementing organization is the Municipal Development Fund of Georgia (MDF).

The goal of the third project of the regional development is to improve infrastructure services and institutional capacities, supporting development of economics based upon the tourism of Samtskhe-Javakheti and Mtskheta-Mtianeti Regions. It is expected that from the indicated point of view the planned activities will bring direct benefit to the local population of the region – by increasing of reliability of the public infrastructure, improving its availability and quality, increasing of private sector investments, and sales in places of renovated cultural heritage places and towns (tourism related enterprises). In total, it is expected that income of the population will increase and the living conditions improve.

The SP for the **Adaptation of Mtskheta cinema building to the Archeological Museum** is the part of the Third Regional Development Project, which was prepared, updated, approved and is being carried out in accordance with the acting legislation of Georgia and due to the policies of the World Bank.

1.2. Institutional Framework

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

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

National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the Mtskheta Archeological Museum.

1.3 Legislation and Regulations

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

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

According to the abovementioned safeguard policies and the Environmental and social Management Framework (ESMF) adopted for the current program, the SP has been classified as B

(+) category and requires preparation of Environmental Review (ER) and environmental Management Plan (EMP), in compliance with recommendations of ESMF.

2. Subproject Description

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The facility is situated in the center of Mtskheta, near Samtavro Convent. The cinema is a distinguished facility in terms of its location and space and represents a fundamental 2-storeyed rectangular structure, built in the 70s of the 20th century. It is remarkable that the cultural heritage site - so-called Aragvi gate - one of the main entrances of Mtskheta enclosure dating back to late antique and early feudal period - is located within its boundaries.

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will be arranged for visitors from the square side on the part of existing garden (left side of main staircase, directed from the square towards the museum).

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- Cleaning the area adjoining the Main Gate;
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3. Baseline Environmental Conditions

Mtskheta is situated at 22 km distance north-west from Tbilisi, in the historical Shida Kartli region, at the confluence of Mtkvari and Aragvi rivers. Based on the archeological materials, the settlements in the neighborhood of present Mtskheta have been observed from the III-II centuries before the Christ (early and middle bronze period). From the end of IV century BC to VI century AD Mtskheta was the capital of Kartli kingdom. Adoption of Christianity by Georgia is also associated with Mtskheta.

Three cultural heritage monuments – Svetitskhoveli Cathedral Church (1010 -1029 yy.), Samtavro Monastery (XI century) and Jvari Monastery (VI century) are situated in Mtskheta.

In 1968, the status of City Museum was assigned to Mtskheta. In 1994, Mtskheta and its neighborhood, including Jvari Monastery and adjacent territories, were included in the UNESCO World Heritage list. Mtskheta with its cultural and religious monuments attracts many tourists. The cultural and religious tourism is especially popular here.

The SP area is situated in the central part of town Mtskheta. The main orientation points are Samtavro church and Svetitskhoveli. The SP area can be identified at the first glance at historical photos – small hill to the south of Samtavro Monastery: at this point, the roads directed towards Svetitskhoveli and Samtavro merge.

The building of the cinema was constructed in 1973, based on the Mtskheta Master Plan. As of today, the new constructions adjacent to the SP territory have changed its appearance. Two-storey residential houses are located along the street behind and to the left of the cinema building. The small ravine is located along the right side of the SP area.

In 1961, during construction of the cinema “Mtskheta Gate”, representing the significant sample of late modernism, the northern enclosure - defense wall, gate and watch-towers – have been discovered. Newly discovered archeological monuments were incorporated in the composition of the new building. Gate remains were covered with glass case under the cinema building. Cinema building, organically merging with the landscape represents the example of integration of new architecture with the archeological monument.

At present, the cinema building is almost destroyed; however, its preserved part, which is placed on top of the archeological monument, has saved the monument from destruction.

The existing building is roofed by tin.

4. Analysis of Potential Impact

4.1 Construction phase

4.1.1 Social Impacts

- **General set of social issues.** Significant social impact of the rehabilitation and construction activities is not envisaged.
- **Resettlement Issues.** SP does not imply private land acquisition and no temporary or permanent impacts are envisaged on private or leased agricultural lands and private assets or businesses.
- **Positive impact related to Job opportunities for construction workers.** Limited and temporary during construction and limited during operation.
- **Health issues related to noise, emissions, and vibration.** Limited and temporary.
- **Traffic Disruption.** Local traffic can be impacted limited and temporary by transport activities related to the SP.
- **Safety and Access.** There will be no reduced access to areas adjacent to rehabilitation and no potential hazards to vehicles and pedestrians during rehabilitation downtime.

4.1.2. Impacts on the Physical Cultural Property

The design of adaptation of the cinema building to the archeological museum is approved by the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia (NACH) and agreed with UNESCO (see attachment 4).

The main risk related to the implementation of this SP is damaging authenticity, historic and aesthetic value of the archeological monument as well as structural damage to it due to improperly planned and/or undertaken conservation and construction works. However, if adequately performed, the conservation works will preserve the archeological monument from further damage.

The protective covers will be arranged on archaeological monument before the start of the construction works in order to protect it from any damage.

The chance of the new archaeological discoveries is modest as the field works and archaeological surveys have already been conducted and the monuments have been thoroughly studied. Despite this, an archaeologist will be supervising and monitoring the construction works. Nonetheless, during the minor volume of earth works required for the SP implementation and the supervision of an archaeologist, in cases of a possible encountering with chance finds must hold works immediately, inform the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection in writing, and activity will resume works only upon formal permission from the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation.

4.1.3 Environmental Impact

Water pollution may result from a variety of sources, including the following:

- Spillages of fuel, oil or other hazardous substance, especially during refueling;
- Releasing silt water from excavations;
- Silt suspended in runoff waters (“construction water”);
- Washing of vehicles or equipment;
- Exposure of contaminated land and groundwater.

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

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

Air Pollution and Noise

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

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

Inert Construction Wastes

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

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

Hazardous Construction Wastes

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

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

Transport related impacts

The following impacts may have generated:

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

Noise & Vibration Impacts

Some traffic nuisance may occur for a short period of time, only during the construction works at the Gate, where small power crane equipment may be required and used. This will not cause any traffic jam problems, mud on the road or air pollution.

Topsoil Losses Due to Topsoil Stripping

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

Vegetation and Landscape

The SP implementation will require extraction of five pine trees. Compensatory planting will be undertaken along planting of 70 units of juniper for decorative purposes. Two cypress trees also get in the way of construction works. They are intended for uprooting and re-planting in the SO site. There are several walnut trees (this species is included in the Red List of Georgia) in the yard of the museum. But no civil works are envisaged in the vicinity of those trees. Several decorative shrubs

and grass cover will be removed in the cinema garden, on the left side of main staircase to arrange parking area for visitors.

4.2 Operational phase

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

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

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

5. Environmental Management Plan

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

The contractor is required:

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

Use of heavy machinery and equipment is prohibited:

It is permitted to move the machinery only via the preliminarily agreed routes.

1. Maximal acceptable speed limit shall be limited.
2. The frequency of machinery movement shall be limited
3. Uncontrolled storage of hazardous waste is prohibited at the construction site.
4. The construction or municipal waste shall be removed daily from the construction site at the end of each working day.
5. At the mobilization stage, all workers shall undergo training on working at high sensitivity areas.
6. The big trees near the sub-project territory will be marked and fenced, in order to avoid

any damage to roots and trees.

- In case of detecting suspicious items in the process of construction works, during the excavation of soil, the rehabilitation works will be suspended; the works will be renewed only based on the issuance of permission by the National Agency for the Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia.

MITIGATION PLAN

Activity	Expected Negative Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible for implementation
Pre-Construction Phase			
General Conditions	Incompliance to Georgian Law and World Bank requirements	The following permits/licenses and agreements should be obtained by the works contractor and submitted to the MDF: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Agreement for disposal (stockpiling) of excessive soil – licenses for inert material extraction – Permits for production of such construction materials that belongs to the activity subject to ecological examination – Technical report on inventory of atmospheric air pollution stationary source and agree with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection (MoENRP) – Agreement on household and construction waste disposal on the nearest landfill. 	Construction contractor
Notification of the local community on upcoming activities	Incompliance to Georgian Law and World Bank requirements	The contractor shall place informational banner on the construction site. Information about the contact persons in the MDF, works supervisor company and local municipality administration to whom people can apply with the complaints on environmental and social issues shall be placed on the banner. The banner must be made by weather resistant material. Inscriptions on the Informational banner should be in Georgian and English languages.	Construction contractor
Arrangements for implementation of environmental measures	Incompliance to Georgian Law and World Bank requirements Significant environmental and social impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Appointing a person responsible for protection of social and natural environment and EMP implementation – Training of workers regarding social and environmental protection measures to be implemented – Delivery of supplies required for implementation of planned mitigation measures 	Construction contractor
Construction Phase			
Construction works, including:	Deterioration of ambient air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All vehicles shall be maintained so that their emissions do not cause nuisance to workers or local people. All vehicles shall be checked and repaired in case of need to eliminate increased level of noise due to damaged parts; 	Construction contractor

Activity	Expected Negative Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible for implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation of construction sites - Earth works - Installation of facilities - Machinery operations - Transportation operations 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular maintenance of diesel engines shall be undertaken to ensure that emissions are minimized, for example by cleaning fuel injectors. All plant used on site shall be regularly maintained so as to be in good working order at all times to minimize potentially polluting exhaust emissions; - Vehicle refueling shall be undertaken so as to avoid fugitive emissions of volatile organic compounds through the use of fuel nozzles and pumps and enclosed tanks (no open containers will be used to stored fuel); - Materials transported to site shall be covered/ wetted down to reduce dust. The construction site shall be watered as appropriate. Protective equipment shall be provided to workers as necessary; - During demolition works destruction dust shall be suppressed by ongoing water spraying and/or installing dust screen enclosures at site; - The surrounding environment (sidewalks, roads) shall be kept free of debris to minimize dust; - earth works shall be suspended during strong winds; - Construction materials and storage piles shall be covered; - Stripped soil/ excavated ground shall be stockpiled properly; - There shall be no open burning of construction / waste material at the site; - There shall be no excessive idling of construction vehicles at sites; - The SP territory shall be reinstatement immediately after finalizing of construction works. 	
	<p>Propagation of noise and vibration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The maximum speed shall be restricted in residential areas to the safety level during the pass of the trucks; - Proper technical control and maintenance practices of the machinery shall be applied; - Activities shall be limited to daylight working hours; 	<p>Construction contractor</p>

Activity	Expected Negative Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible for implementation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No-load operations of the vehicles and heavy machinery are not allowed. Proper mufflers will be used on machinery; – Ensure that machinery is in good technical condition. 	
	Damage of soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Demarcation of construction sites' boundaries and access roads before construction works are launched; – Adherence to demarcated work site boundaries during operations; – Stripping of topsoil from work sites (whenever possible) before starting of earthworks and stockpiling for subsequent reinstatement, in compliance with the Technical Regulations on Stripping, Stockpiling, Use and Reinstatement of Topsoil (2014); – Topsoil shall be stored in stockpiles, no more than 2m high with side slopes at a maximum angle of 45°. The following shall also be taken into consideration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated storage locations shall be used that prevents the stockpiles being compacted by vehicle movements or contaminated by other materials; • Topsoil shall be segregated from subsoil stockpiles; • No material shall be stored where there is a potential for flooding; • No storage at less than 25m from river/streams, subject to the site specific topography; – Topsoil stripping during heavy rains will not be allowed; – Stored topsoil shall be used for reinstatement and landscaping of the SP area immediately after completion of construction works. As appropriate, this may include leveling of ground surface, reinstatement of topsoil and measures to facilitate natural recovery of vegetation; Topsoil from the sites, which will not be reinstated to the initial conditions shall be distributed carefully on the surrounding area; – In the event that the stockpiles experience significant erosion the contractor will be 	Construction contractor

Activity	Expected Negative Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible for implementation
		<p>required to implement corrective action, such as installing erosion matting over the stockpiles if further surface compaction and/or topsoil seeding fails. The Contractor shall protect the stockpiles from flooding and run-off by placing berms or equivalent around the outside where necessary;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – subsoil shall be stored in stockpiles, no more than 3m high with side slopes at a maximum angle of 60°; dedicated storage locations shall be used that prevents the stockpiles being compacted by vehicle movements or contaminated by other materials; subsoil shall be segregated from topsoil stockpiles. 	
	Water and soil pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provision of staff with toilets and bathrooms, and centralized discharge of generated wastewater in the sewer systems if possible or install temporary structures; – Ensuring that machinery are well maintained; – Refueling of machinery using respectively equipped refueling trucks, and using of drip trays during refueling operations; – Refueling and maintenance of machinery only at a specially devoted site, where topsoil is tripped and gravel layer is arranged; lubricants, fuel and solvents shall be stored exclusively in the designated sites; No fuel, lubricants and solvents storage or re-fueling of vehicles or equipment will be allowed near the cultural heritage site; – Ensuring that construction materials are appropriately stockpiled and stored in the specially designated and temporarily constructed storage facilities; – Temporarily storage on site of all hazardous or toxic substances shall be in safe containers labeled with details of composition, properties and handling information; Spill containment materials (sorbents, sand, sawing, chips etc.) should be available on construction site; – Ensure that all spills are cleaned up immediately, and contaminated soil is respectively disposed off; – Wet cement and/or concrete will not be allowed to enter any watercourse, pond or ditch. 	Construction contractor

Activity	Expected Negative Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible for implementation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cleaning up of the entire SP territory from construction waste as soon as the construction works are finalized. 	
	Pollution of environment by solid and liquid wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prohibit open air burning of waste; – Do not use paints with toxic ingredients or solvents or lead-based paints; – Collect different types of waste (construction, hazardous, household) separately; designate special sites for waste accumulation and pollution prevention measures shall be applied there; – Dispose non-toxic construction waste and excess soil on the territory allocated by the Mtskheta Municipality or on nearest municipal landfill (in village Kavtiskhevi or on Avchala landfill); – Temporarily storage of all hazardous or toxic substances shall be in safe containers labelled with details of composition, properties and handling information; Uncontrolled storage of hazardous wastes on the construction area is prohibited; – Place containers of hazardous substances in an leak-proof container to prevent spillage and leaching; hand it over to a permitted waste management company, on a contractual basis; – Remove any construction or municipal wastes produced during construction stage from the site area frequently; – Obtain agreements on the disposal of waste prior disposal is undertaken. 	Construction contractor
	Damage of vegetation within the SP site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landscape the garden around the archeological museum building; - Plant 70 pieces of juniper in the cinema garden and compensate for 5 removed pine trees. 	

Activity	Expected Negative Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible for implementation
	Impact on traffic flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Impose speed limitation to the SP machinery; – Ensure that SP machinery move using only pre-determined routes; – The frequency of machinery movement shall be restricted. 	Construction contractor
	Health and safety risks for local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Construction site shall be properly secured and construction related traffic regulated. This includes but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of the signposting, warning signs, barriers and traffic diversions: signs shall be clearly visible and the public warned of all potential hazards; • Construction site and all trenches shall be fenced and properly secured to prevent unauthorized access (especially of children); • Appropriate lighting should be provided; • Adjustment of working hours to local traffic patterns, e.g. avoiding major transport activities during rush hours or times of livestock movement; • Imposing of speed limitation to SP machinery • Ensuring that SP machinery move using only pre-determined routes 	Construction contractor
	Damage to private property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ensuring that machinery move using only pre-determined routes; – Imposing of speed limitation to machinery; – Incurred losses shall be fully compensated by the contractor. 	Construction contractor
	Conflicts with local population or other affects people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Meeting with local population (if required) – Reception and addressing of complaints/grievances 	Construction contractor

Activity	Expected Negative Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible for implementation
	Occupational health and safety risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Informing of the SP labor about potential health and safety risks, and instructing them regarding safety measures to be adhered (before launching construction works and during civil works) – Ensuring that required personal protection equipment (e.g. helmets, gloves, etc.) is supplied and used by workers as appropriate – Ensure safety of machinery operations – Provision of safety signs for high risk zones – Implementation of measures recommended for air protection and noise abatement 	Construction contractor
	Impact on cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Suspension of construction operations if archeological objects or artefacts are discovered during earth works, informing the MDF and Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection about the chance finding and resume works only after respective permission is issued; – Cleaning up and reinstatement of the SP area immediately after the construction works are completed. 	MDF, Construction contractor
Operation Phase			
Operation of the Museum	Pollution of environment with solid waste and waste water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Regularly deliver solid waste from the site to the municipal landfill in village Kavtiskhevi (or on Avchala landfill), on the basis of a contract made with the municipal waste management company; – Burning of waste should not be practiced; – Sewage collector systems and toilets should be maintained in good technical condition 	Museum Administration

6. Monitoring

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

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

7. Remedies for EMP Violation

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

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

8. Implementation cost

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

MONITORING PLAN

Activity	What (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	Where (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	How (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	When (Define the frequency / or continuous?)	Why (Is the parameter being monitored?)	Who (Is responsible for monitoring?)
CONSTRUCTION PHASE						
Supply with construction materials	Purchase of construction materials from the officially registered suppliers	In the supplier's office or warehouse	Verification of documents	During conclusion of the supply contracts	To ensure technical reliability and safety of infrastructure	MDF, Construction supervisor
Transportation of construction materials and waste Movement of construction machinery	Technical condition of vehicles and machinery Confinement and protection of truck loads with lining Respect of the established hours and routes of transportation	Construction site	Inspection	Unannounced inspections during work hours and beyond	Limit pollution of soil and air from emissions; Limit nuisance to local communities from noise and vibration; Minimize traffic disruption.	MDF, Construction supervisor, Traffic Police
Earthworks	Temporary storage of excavated material in the pre-defined and agreed upon locations; Backfilling of the excavated material and/or its disposal to the formally designated locations;	Construction site	Inspection Permanent oversight by archaeologists	In the course of earth works	Prevent pollution of the construction site and its surroundings with construction waste; Prevent damage and loss of physical cultural resources	MDF, Construction supervisor NACHP
Sourcing of natural construction material	Purchase of material from the existing suppliers if feasible; Obtaining of extraction license by the works contract and strict compliance with the license	Borrowing areas	Inspection of documents Inspection of works	In the course of material extraction	Limiting erosion of slopes and degradation of ecosystems and landscapes; Limiting erosion of river banks, water	MDF, Construction supervisor

Activity	What (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	Where (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	How (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	When (Define the frequency / or continuous?)	Why (Is the parameter being monitored?)	Who (Is responsible for monitoring?)
	<p>conditions;</p> <p>Terracing of the borrow area, backfilling to the exploited areas of the borrow site, and landscape harmonization;</p> <p>Excavation of river gravel and sand from outside of the water stream, arrangement of protective barriers of gravel between excavation area and the water stream, and no entry of machinery into the water stream.</p>				pollution with suspended particles and disruption of aquatic life.	
Generation of construction waste	<p>Temporary storage of construction waste in especially allocated areas;</p> <p>Timely disposal of waste to the formally designated locations</p>	<p>Construction site;</p> <p>Waste disposal site</p>	Inspection	Periodically during construction and upon complaints	Prevent pollution of the construction site and nearby area with solid waste	MDF, Construction supervisor
Damage of vegetation	<p>Landscaping of the site upon completion of works;</p> <p>Planting of pine and juniper trees</p>	Construction site	Inspection	Towards completion of works	Prevent deterioration of aesthetic value of the historic site	MDF, Construction supervisor
Traffic disruption and limitation of pedestrian access	<p>Installation of traffic limitation/diversion signage;</p> <p>Storage of construction materials and temporary placement of construction waste in a way preventing congestion of access roads</p>	At and around the construction site	Inspection	In the course of construction works	<p>Prevent traffic accidents;</p> <p>Limit nuisance to local residents</p>	MDF, Construction supervisor

Activity	What (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	Where (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	How (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	When (Define the frequency / or continuous?)	Why (Is the parameter being monitored?)	Who (Is responsible for monitoring?)
Workers' health and safety	Provision of uniforms and safety gear to workers; Informing of workers and personnel on the personal safety rules and instructions for operating machinery/equipment, and strict compliance with these rules/instructions	Construction site	Inspection	Unannounced inspections in the course of work	Limit occurrence of on-the-job accidents and emergencies	MDF, Construction supervisor
OPERATION PHASE						
Management of the solid waste	Trash bins provided on site and arrangement in place for timely regular out-transporting of waste	Rehabilitated facilities	Inspection	During operation of facilities	Prevent littering of the site and area around it	Museum Administration
Maintenance and protection of the Site after the rehabilitation	No unauthorized construction and no informal land use in the vicinity of the museum site	Rehabilitated facilities	Inspection	During operation of facilities	Prevent loss of the historical and aesthetic values of the site and surrounding area	Museum Administration, Mtskheta Municipality Authorities NACHP
Servicing of water supply scheme and sewage system	Water supply scheme does not leak and water supply uninterrupted Sewage system operate smoothly	Rehabilitated facilities	Inspection	During operation of facilities	Prevent water loss and water logging of the site Prevent pollution of surface and ground water with untreated sewage	Museum Administration, Mtskheta Municipality Authorities







Cypress trees to be replanted

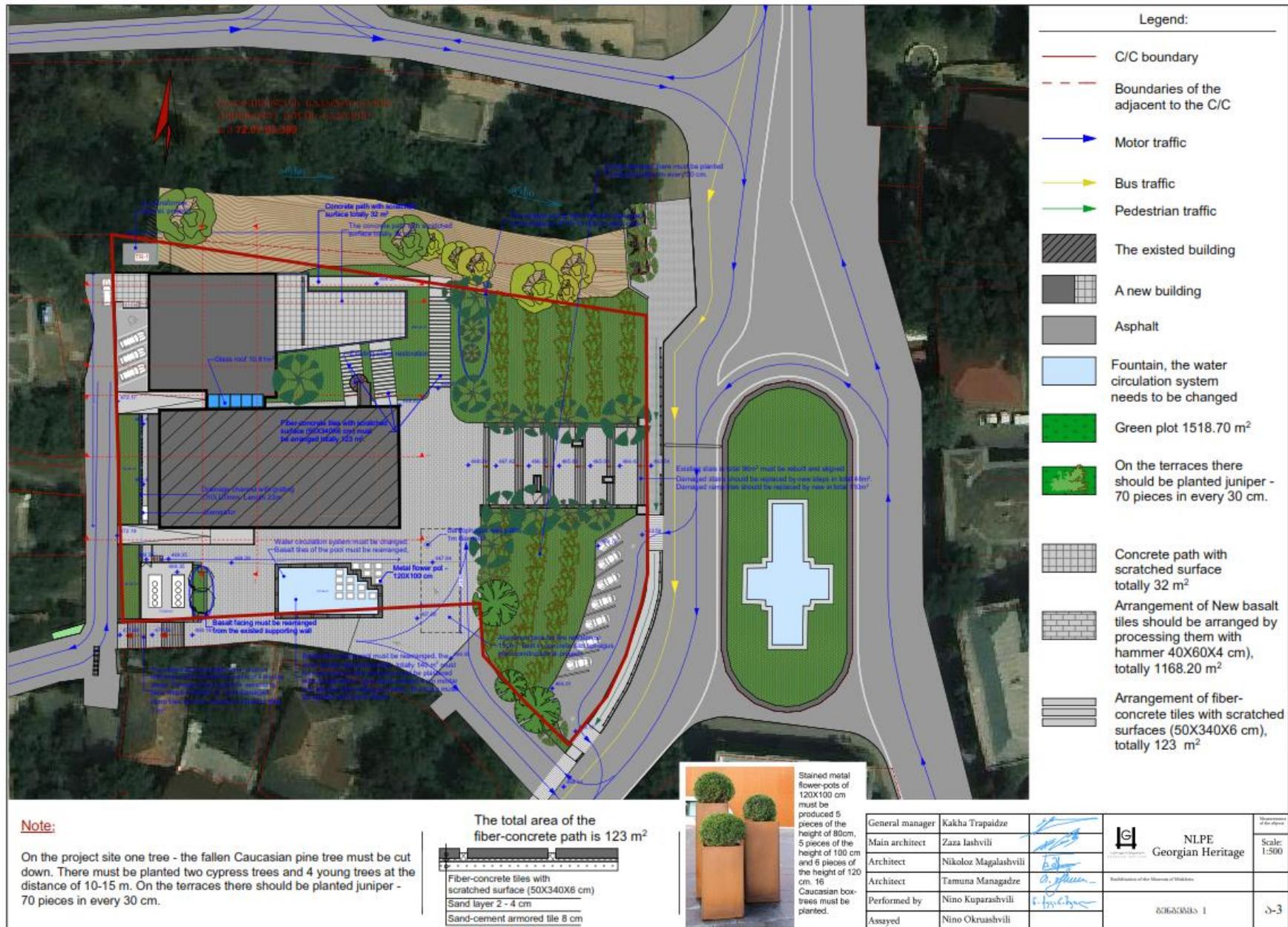


Section of garden for arrangement of parking area for visitors



Pine tree to be cut

Attachment 2. Plan of the SP area



საკადასტრო რუკა

სარეგისტრაციო №

ზონა	სექტორი	კვარტალი	ნაკვეთი
72	07	05	196

მისამართი: ძ. მცხეთა, კარიბჭის ნიჩი №1

თარიღი:

შარბილა: 4600.0 კვ.მ.

მასშტაბი 1 : 1000

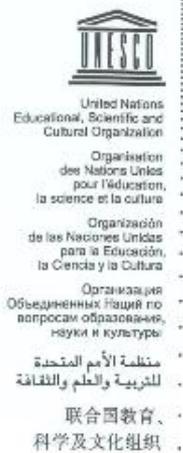
საჯარო რეგისტრის ეროვნული
სააგენტო
მცხეთის სარეგისტრაციო
სამსახური



Attachment 4. Renders



Attachment 5a. Letter from UNESCO on approval of SP design



Culture Sector
Division for Heritage

H.E. Mrs Ecaterine Siradze-Delaunay
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary
Permanent Delegate of Georgia to
UNESCO
UNESCO HOUSE

Ref.: CLT/HER/WHC/EUR/17/10175 2 October 2017

Subject: **State of conservation of the World Heritage property "Historical Monuments of Mtskheta" / New Archaeological Museum of the city of Mtskheta**

Dear Ambassador,

Following our previous letter of 12 June 2017 acknowledging receipt of a project proposal of the new Archaeological Museum of the city of Mtskheta, I have the pleasure to confirm that the Georgian authorities may progress with the realization of the project revised in accordance with our previous recommendations.

We took note that in order to prevent any unexpected issues, all construction works within the old cinema building, the "Gate" archaeological site and its adjacent territory will be implemented after extensive archeological survey and with archaeologically oriented supervision.

Meanwhile, I would appreciate it if the Georgian authorities could inform the World Heritage Centre on progress in the realization of each step of this project, including those regarding structural measures taken that should augment the seismic resistance of the building, as well as those concerning integration of this Museum project within the overall historic urban landscape.

I would like to inform you that we shared this notification with ICOMOS International for information.

Thanking you for your continuous collaboration and support in the implementation of the *World Heritage Centre*, I remain,

Yours sincerely,



Mächtild Rössler
Director
World Heritage Centre

Attachment 5b. Letter from NACHP on approval of SP design



საქართველოს კულტურული მემკვიდრეობის დაცვის ეროვნული სააგენტო
Georgian National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation



KA990162438775017

№12/1169

15 / სექტემბერი / 2017 წ.

საქართველოს მუნიციპალური განვითარების
ფონდის აღმასრულებელ დირექტორს
ბატონ გალაქტიონ ზუაძეს

ბატონო გალაქტიონ,

2017 წლის 12 სექტემბრის N2446 გ წერილის (შემოს. 12.09.2017 N1215) პასუხად გაცნობთ, რომ მცხეთის ახალი მუზეუმის შენობის თქვენს მიერ წარმოდგენილი პროექტი განვიხილეთ ექსპერტული სააგენტოს კულტურული მემკვიდრეობის დაცვის ეროვნული სააგენტოს დამცავი ზონებისა და ურბანული მემკვიდრეობის სექციის სხდომაზე, სადაც შენობის გეგმარებითი სტრუქტურა და არქიტექტურულ-მხატვრული გადაწყვეტა დადებითად შეფასდა.

პატივისცემით,

გენერალური დირექტორის მოვალეობის
შემსრულებელი

დავით ლომიჯანიძე

November 2, 2017
Mtskheta Municipality, Georgia

Third Regional Development Project (RDP 3)

Sub-project on Adaptation of Mtskheta cinema building to the Archeological Museum

**Minutes of Public Consultation Meeting
on the Sub-project Environmental and Social Management Plan**

On November 2, 2017, at 14:00, public consultation meeting on the Environmental and Social Impact Management Plan for the Sub-Project of “**Adaptation of Mtskheta cinema building to the Archeological Museum**” were held in the Mtskheta Municipality Gamgeoba building (#7 Antioch Street, Mtskheta).

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

Those present at the meeting:

Dimitri Khundadze, Parliament of Georgia, Majority Deputy.

Representatives of Mtskheta Municipality Mayor’s Office: Giorgi Eloshvili (Vice Mayor), Zurab Marsagashvili, Giorgi Kapanadze, Avtandil Nemsitsveridze, Gogi Abuashvili, Giorgi Gelovani, Mari Kapanadze

Representatives of Mtskheta Municipality Council: Ketevan Barbakadze, Ekaterine Avsajanishvili, Iliia Jishkariani, Vazha Masduki, Avtandil Edisherashvili.

Local population (Karibche Street inhabitants): Marianm Regan, Otar Chkheidze, Teimuraz Beniashvili, Davit Mamageishvili, Vazha Chalataashvili, Ketevan Ekaladze, Tamar Gogochuri.

Nikoloz Masurashvili – Manager of Mtskheta Archaeological Museum-Reserve;
Besik Garsevanishvili - Mtskheta Archaeological Museum-Reserve;
Givi Giutashvili- Mtskheta Medical Centre LTD;
Akaki Dzidzuguri – Mtskheta Soccer School

Representatives of the Municipal Development Fund of Georgia:

Ana Rukhadze – Environmental Safety Specialist;
Nutsa Gumberidze – Beneficiary Relations Specialist.

Ana Rukhadze opened the meeting. She updated the audience on the sub-projects planned under the RDP 3, discussed in detail the works planned under the Sub-Project for **Adaptation of Mtskheta cinema building to the Archeological Museum**, and associated environmental and social risks. She discussed the EMP prepared for the specific SP and informed the public of environmental safeguards for the WB funded projects and planned mitigation measures. Ana

Rukhadze emphasized that pursuant to the legislation in force, the SP-financed works do not require any environmental permits or such other approvals by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia, therefore for ensuring environmental and social safeguards under the SP, it will be implemented in accordance with the respective safeguards policy of the WB and the Operations Manual prepared for the Regional Development Project.

Ana Rukhadze also noted that the present SP is approved by the NACHP and UNESCO.

She emphasized that the EMP forms integral part of the contract made with the civil works contractor and that the contractor is responsible for performance of mitigation measures envisaged under the EMP and protection of social and natural environment. She also discussed the SP environmental monitoring, and parties responsible for relative reporting procedures.

Nutsa Gumberidze briefed the public about the Grievance Redress Mechanism established under the RDP 3 by the Municipal Development Fund of Georgia, and informed the participants of the contact persons to be communicated by the population in case of existence of any complaints concerning environmental or social issues.

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

Questions and Remarks	Responses and Comments
How much time will the works take within the SP?	The works shall be finalized within 18 months.
Presently there is the square and a sidewalk at the site where the parking lot for the visitors is scheduled to be arranged. Will the sidewalk be maintained or abolished? What option are you proposing to the pedestrians?	The parking is to cover the small part of the square. The sidewalk will be kept and warning signs will be arranged for safety of pedestrians.
<p>It would be better the parking to be arranged on the place of the basin.</p> <p>Children go to school passing through the square, being in the vicinity of the cinema building. Parking arranging over the part of the square and crossing of the sidewalk by cars, entering and leaving the parking lot, reduces safety of children and pedestrians.</p> <p>It is better the transport means of the visitors to be stopped at the vicinity site of Samtavro Monastery and visitors to walk on foot</p>	<p>There were reviewed several options for parking arrangement.</p> <p>As per the requirements of the World Bank, public building rehabilitation design shall envisage arrangement of the parking lot. The works scheduled within the SP are to be carried out on the land plot owned by the state that was delivered for utilization purposes to the Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia. The site for parking was to be selected within this land plot.</p> <p>The vicinity site of the cinema building was selected for the access to the Museum to be facilitated for the people with disabilities.</p> <p>The SP was developed with consideration of main</p>

afterwards.	<p>issues as follows: available architectural elements to be maintained as much as possible and existing landscape not to be changed significantly. Respectively there was decided the basin to be maintained there.</p> <p>The SP as it is represented has been agreed by the Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation. The referenced organization will provide operation of the Archaeological Museum. The SP has already been agreed with the UNESCO.</p> <p>However, it shall be noted as well that some amendments may be made to the SP.</p>
<p>Are there any plans concerning rehabilitation of the nearby ravine and a public WC?</p> <p>Parking may be arranged in the ravine.</p>	<p>The owner of the land plot located near cinema building is the Patriarchate of Georgia, per which the historical ravine shall be maintained in the form as it is available as of today. Rehabilitation of existing WC is not scheduled to be rehabilitated within the SP.</p>
<p>It was mentioned that the outlets of the Museum's climate control devices will be placed on the Southern façade of the building. Will this cause emissions and noise increase?</p>	<p>At the mentioned structure there will be placed the fridge device chiller. The mentioned device does not cause emissions and its operation conditions insignificant noise, which is to be restrained by the walls of auxiliary building as well as by the retaining wall behind the building and its side.</p>
<p>Will the mosaic panels (decorated panels) be maintained?</p>	<p>Both (decorated) panels are to be maintained. As it was noted, existing architectural elements were maintained as much as possible in the process of the SP elaboration.</p>
<p>Where the waste water from the Museum building will be discharged into?</p>	<p>Upon rehabilitation, the Museum building will be connected to the existing sewage network.</p>

At the end of the meeting, it was noted that reconstruction of the cinema building and arrangement of the archaeological museum within it represents very significant project for Mtskheta, as this town which has been granted the status of the Town-Museum, does not yet have respective building of the Museum. The old building of the cinema and its vicinity site is contaminated because it had not been taken care for years. The population supports reconstruction of the Cinema building and accomplishment of the vicinity site.

The photos of the meeting and copy of the Register Form for meeting attendants is enclosed.

The Minutes was prepared by Ana Rukhade - Specialist at the Environmental Safeguards Unit of the Municipal Development Fund of Georgia.

November 2nd, 2017

Register Form for meeting attendees:

რეგიონული განვითარების მესამე პროექტი
 მცხეთის კინოთეატრის შენობის ადაპტაცია არქეოლოგიურ მუზეუმად
 ქვე-პროექტის ზუნებრივ და სოციალურ გარემოზე ზემოქმედების მართვის გეგმის საჯარო განხილვა
 2 ნოემბერი, 2017
 შეხვედრაზე დამსწრეთა რეგისტრაციის ფურცელი

	სახელი, გვარი	ორგანიზაცია	საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია	ხელმოწერა
1.	მარიამ რევაზ	ქ. მცხეთის ბუნთაძის ქ. უსულის მეორე	ქ. მცხეთა, ვახაგუშ ქ. №43	ქ. რევაზ
2.	ზაქარია მახიტაძე	მცხეთა კინოთეატრი ქ. მცხეთა, ვახაგუშ ქ. №43	ქ. მცხეთა, ვახაგუშ ქ. №43	მახიტაძე
3.	მანია სვიცი	მცხეთა კინოთეატრი სახელები	ქ. მცხეთა, ვახაგუშ ქ. №43	მ. სვიცი
4.	გიორგი ვანანაძე	მცხეთის რაიონის მერია	ქ. მცხეთა, ვახაგუშ ქ. №101	გიორგი
5.	ნიკოლოზ მახიტაძე	მცხეთა კინოთეატრი ქ. მცხეთა, ვახაგუშ ქ. №43	ქ. მცხეთა, ვახაგუშ ქ. №43	ნიკოლოზ
6.	ნელი ვახიტაძე	მცხეთა კინოთეატრი ქ. მცხეთა, ვახაგუშ ქ. №43	ქ. მცხეთა, ვახაგუშ ქ. №43	ნელი

7.	դրոշմի արժեք	Բնակարանի արժեք	Բնակարանի արժեքի 11%	Բնակարան
8.	Երկրի արժեք	1. Բնակարանի արժեքի 15%	Բնակարանի արժեքի 15%	Բնակարան
9.	Վարչական կենտրոնի արժեք	Բնակարանի արժեքի 15%	Բնակարանի արժեքի 15%	Բնակարան
10.	Վարչական կենտրոնի արժեք	Բնակարանի արժեքի 15%	Բնակարանի արժեքի 15%	Բնակարան
11.	Երկրի արժեք	Բնակարանի արժեքի 15%	Բնակարանի արժեքի 15%	Բնակարան
12.	Երկրի արժեք	Բնակարանի արժեքի 15%	Բնակարանի արժեքի 15%	Բնակարան
13.	Երկրի արժեք	Բնակարանի արժեքի 15%	Բնակարանի արժեքի 15%	Բնակարան
14.	Երկրի արժեք	Բնակարանի արժեքի 15%	Բնակարանի արժեքի 15%	Բնակարան
15.	Երկրի արժեք	Բնակարանի արժեքի 15%	Բնակարանի արժեքի 15%	Բնակարան
16.	Երկրի արժեք	Բնակարանի արժեքի 15%	Բնակարանի արժեքի 15%	Բնակարան

17.	Յուր ստեղծած	Ժողովում անդամ հասցի Երևան	Ժողովում, անդամ N101	Երևան
18.	Գրական համայնք	Ժողովում հասցի Երևան	Ժողովում, անդամ Ժ. N47	Երևան
19.	Երևան համայնք	Ժողովում հասցի Երևան	Ժողովում անդամ Ժ. N2	Երևան
20.	Երևան համայնք	Ժողովում հասցի Երևան	Ժողովում անդամ Ժ. N23	Երևան
21.	Երևան համայնք	Ժողովում հասցի Երևան	Ժողովում անդամ Ժ. N65	Երևան
22.	Երևան համայնք	Ժողովում հասցի Երևան	Ժողովում անդամ Ժ. N9	Երևան
23.	Երևան համայնք	Ժողովում հասցի Երևան	Ժողովում, անդամ 2	Երևան
24.	Երևան համայնք	Ժողովում հասցի Երևան	Ժողովում, անդամ 3	Երևան
25.				

Photos:

