MDF
MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT
FUND OF GEORGIA

Restoration of Dusheti City Park

Environmental Review

Third Regional Development Project
Funded by the World Bank

Description of Subproject

Sub-project (SP) envisages rehabilitation of the public park located in the central part of town Dusheti. Town Dusheti is situated Mtskheta-Mtianeti Region, at 900 meters height above sea level, 40 kilometers away from Tbilisi.

The public park is situated in the center of Dusheti, between Rustaveli, Erekle II, Chavchavadze and Kostava streets. Total area of the public park is 12 200 sq. m. The park is divided in two by St. Nino street which is the central boulevard of the park. There is St. George Church on the right side of the Alley, which was constructed in the 90-ies of past century and is the replica of Pudznari Godmother Church (XIII century). There is a bell tower at 14 meter distance from the north façade of the church and a priest's house at 18 meter distance from the south façade of the church. There is a rotunda (café-pavilion) upward of the church building, which was constructed in 50-ies of the past century. Left section of the central Alley is a recreational zone.

Dusheti Park is awarded the status of Monument of Cultural Heritage according to the Decree of Ministry of Culture and Monuments Protection #03/224, dated December 12, 2013.

The following is planned under the SP:

- Facing the church, bell-tower and priest's house with Bolnisi stone; replacement of the existing church and bell-tower roofing with the new sheet metal roofing; and repairing the metal tile roofing of the priest's house.
- Rehabilitation of rotunda (113 m^2), where open-air café will be located.
- Construction of a public toilet, summer house and a decorative pool. The decorative pool (4 meter diameter) will be arranged with reinforced-concrete material, which will be faced with blue mosaic and granite. The pool will operate in water recycling mode. Through outlet pipes, polluted water will be discharged into the drainage canal existing on Rustaveli Street. The public toilet (57 m^2) will be faced with natural stone, it will have a flat roof. An aluminum grating (shutters) will be installed on the façade. The summer house will be a wood structure roofed with tiling.
- Throughout entire territory of the park, walking paths will be paved with decorative tiles (granite slabs, Nichbisi quarry rock, granite curbs). Staircases and decorative supporting walls will also be arranged.
- Drainage canals will be arranged in place of the open drainage canals existing in the Central Alley, and on Rustaveli, Chavchavadze, and St. Nino Streets. The drainage canal will be a reinforced concrete structure covered with metal lattice.
- Paving tiles will be arranged on the sidewalks located outside the park area, the tiles will also be arranged on the carriageway of Kostava street.
- On entire territory of the Park, the night lighting system will be installed; decorative plants, fixed rest chairs, and waste bins will be provided.
- Special ramps and toilets for facilitating independent conveyance of disabled persons.

Water supply will be provided from the existing water supply system passing through Rustaveli and Erekle II streets. New water and wastewater networks will be arranged in the park area. The wastewater system will be connected to the existing town utility network.

Environmental Screening and Classification

(A) IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

Has sub-project a tangible impact on the environment?	The SP will have a modest negative environmental impact and it is expected to have tangible long-term positive impact on the social environment.
What are the significant beneficial and adverse environmental effects of the subproject?	SP is expected to have positive long-term environmental and social impact through arrangement of well-designed public park and will improve touristic attraction. The increased tourist flows will have positive social impact through improvement of employment opportunities. SP implementation will considerably contribute to improvement of appearance of the existing park and creation of such recreational environment, which will be comfortable for any age groups of locals and tourists. 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 historic park. However, if adequately performed, the restoration works will preserve the park from further damage. 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. Heavy construction machinery traffic will cause disturbance to local population and tourists.

May the sub-project have any significant impact on the local communities and other affected people?	At the SP implementation stage, employment opportunities will be created for the local population. These opportunities will be short-term and temporary and partially enhance economic conditions of the locals at least for a short period of time. As for employment opportunities, following rehabilitation work completion, some minor temporary and/or permanent employment opportunities may generate for operation and maintenance of the renovated infrastructure. Basic positive social influence will relate to the development of recreation areas and tourism infrastructure in the town that will increase interests of tourists to regions and itself facilitate development of additional fields of tourism infrastructure and private business. Implementation of the SP does not require land acquisition and impacts on any properties, livelihoods, business activities are not expected. In addition, in the process of rehabilitation works, divine worship will not be suspended and access to the church will not be restricted. A new water and wastewater networks will be arranged in the park area, but this will not cause disruption to the current water system for residents in the neighborhood. There will be long-term positive social impact, such as development of comfortable and safe recreation areas and building up appropriate infrastructure will facilitate improvement of social and economic conditions of local population.

(B) MITIGATION MEASURES

Were there any alternatives to the sub-project design considered?	Alternative locations for the infrastructure 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.

What types of mitigation measures are proposed?	According to the design of the park rehabilitation, the existing landscape and plants will be maintained to ensure preservation of the authenticity and historic value of the park. The SP does not envisage cutting of any trees or bushes existing in the park territory. The infrastructure to be added to the historic park (decorative footpaths, rock garden, fountain, and summer house) are to maximum extent harmonized with the existing historical-cultural space. The species of new plants, which will be planted in the park area, are selected with regard to the local climatic conditions. To avoid loss of historic value and unintended damage to the CH site, design and methodology of restoration works was cleared with the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation and the Architecture, Art and Restoration Center of Patriarchate of Georgia (relevant letters are attached). 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, If necessary, the population should be properly explained. All staff will be strictly prohibited from logging or other damaging activities along the construction territory. Large tress on and in the vicinity of the construction activities shall be marked and cordoned off with fencing, their root system protected, and any damage to the trees avoided. By means of the drainage canals to be arranged under the SP, water collected from the central alley, will discharge through the culverts into the closed drainage canal existing on St. Nino Street. Water collected from this canal and Rustaveli and Chavchavadze streets collects in the storm sewage collector of the town, which flows into the river Dushetistskali.

	From the public toilet, wastewater will be discharged into the town utility network passing through Rustaveli street, while the wastewater of café building will be discharged into the wastewater network existing on Kostava street. In case chance find is encountered in the course of earth works, the contractor must immediately stop any physical activity on site and informs the MDF. The MDF promptly notifies the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection, which takes over responsibility for the following course of action. Works may resume only upon receipt of written permission from the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection. Work may be renewed only under the basis of written permission of ministry. Appropriate management of solid waste and sewage formed in the operation phase will facilitate avoidance or/and minimize possible negative impact on the environment.
What lessons from the previous similar projects have been incorporated into the sub-project design?	MDF have wide experience of implementation of medium and large scale building and recreational zones rehabilitation SPs financed by various donor organizations. Based on previous experience gained from implementation of similar projects, the SP envisages not only rehabilitation of the Central Park in Dusheti, but also arrangement of public toilets and outdoor lighting, which will be conductive to utilization of the park infrastructure during day or nighttime.
Have concerned communities been involved and have their interests and knowledge been adequately taken into consideration in subproject preparation?	Design and methodology of restoration works was cleared with the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation and the Architecture, Art and Restoration Center of Patriarchate of Georgia. Draft ER was disclosed on the web-site of MDF. Hard copies of the document was available at the MDF and Dusheti municipality governance. Announcement on the public consultation meeting was placed on public information board in the administration building of Dusheti municipality governance. On October 26, 2016, the Municipal Development Fund and Dusheti Municipality Gamgeoba organized a public consultation meeting with the SP stakeholders

	to discuss the draft ESMP. Minutes of the meeting is attached.

(D) CATEGORIZATION AND CONCLUSION

Based on the screening outcomes,

Subproject is classified as environmental Category

A ☐

B ■

C ☐

Conclusion of the environmental screening:

1. Subproject is declined ☐
2. Subproject is accepted ■

If accepted, and based on risk assessment, subproject preparation requires:

1. Completion of the Environmental Management Checklist for Small Construction and Rehabilitation Activities ☐
2. Environmental Review, including development of Environmental Management Plan ■

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 infrastructure (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 4.11Physical 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**			

The site of Town Dusheti Park (Avenue) covering the area of 7,153 m^2 has been registered as owned by Dusheti Municipality and Apostolic Autocephalous Orthodox Church of Georgia. Two more land plots within the boundaries of public Park covering the areas as follows: 1,112 m^2 and 769 m^2, have also been registered as owned by Dusheti Municipality (Cadastral information is attached)

The land plot on which there are located the Church, Church Tower and Dwelling of the Priest has been registered as the property of Apostolic Autocephalous Orthodox Church of Georgia (3829 m^2) (Cadastral information is attached).

Pursuant to the Decree #03/224 of December 12, 2013 of the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia, the Dusheti Boulevard (XIX-XX) has been assigned a status of immovable property of cultural heritage, since it is distinguished as the sample of the art of gardening and landscape architecture. Dusheti Park rehabilitation SP is agreed with the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia (see the hereby attached letter #10/12/884, 04.05.2016), and the Center of

Architecture, Art and Restoration of the Patriarchate of Georgia (see the hereby attached letter #61, 24.03.2016).

For the sites with the status of Cultural heritage monument, a special permit is required for conducting construction works, which pursuant to the Law of Georgia “on Cultural Heritage” is issued by the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia after selection of the contractor.

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 is75 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 Restoring of Dusheti Park 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).

Dusheti Municipal Authority and Apostolic Autocephalous Orthodox Church of Georgia are responsible for the operation and maintenance of the Dusheti Park.

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 above mentioned 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 complains with recommendations of ESMF.

2. Subproject Description

Sub-project (SP) envisages rehabilitation of the public park located in the central part of town Dusheti. Town Dusheti is situated Mtskheta-Mtianeti Region, at 900 meters height above sea level, 40 kilometers away from Tbilisi.

The public park is situated in the center of Dusheti, between Rustaveli, Erekle II, Chavchavadze and Kostava streets. Total area of the public park is 12 200 sq. m. Relief is inclined. Maximal difference between the markers is 8 m. Park is surrounded with a fence made from decorative stone structure. The park is divided in two by St. Nino street, which is the central Alley of the park. There is St. George Church on the right side of the Alley, which was constructed in the 90-ies of past century and is the replica of Pudznari Godmother Church (XIII century). There is a bell tower at 14 meter distance from the north façade of the church and a priest's house at 18 meter distance from the south façade of the church. There is a rotunda (café-pavilion) upward of the church building, which was constructed in 50-ies of the past century. Left section of the central Alley is a recreational zone.

The following is planned under the SP:

- Facing the church, bell-tower and priest's house with Bolnisi stone; replacement of the existing church and bell-tower roofing with the new sheet metal roofing; and repairing the metal tile roofing of the priest's house.
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- Construction of a public toilet, summer house and a decorative pool. The decorative pool (4 meter diameter) will be arranged with reinforced-concrete material, which will be faced with blue mosaic and granite. The pool will operate in water recycling mode. Through outlet pipes, polluted water will be discharged into the drainage canal existing on Rustaveli Street. The public toilet (57 m^2) will be faced with natural stone, it will have a flat roof. An aluminum grating (shutters) will be installed on the façade. The summer house will be a wood structure roofed with tiling.
- Throughout entire territory of the park, walking paths will be paved with decorative tiles (granite slabs, Nichbisi quarry rock, granite curbs). Staircases and decorative supporting walls will also be arranged.
- Drainage canals will be arranged in place of the open drainage canals existing in the Central Alley, and on Rustaveli, Chavchavadze, and St. Nino Streets. The drainage canal will be a reinforced concrete structure covered with metal lattice.
- Paving tiles will be arranged on the sidewalks located outside the park area, the tiles will also be arranged on the carriageway of Kostava street.
- On entire territory of the Park, the night lighting system will be installed; decorative plants, fixed rest chairs, and waste bins will be provided.
- Special ramps and toilets for facilitating independent conveyance of disabled persons.

Water supply will be provided from the existing water supply system passing through Rustaveli and Erekle II streets. New water and wastewater networks will be arranged in the park area. The wastewater system will be connected to the existing town utility network.

3. Baseline Environmental Conditions

Town Dusheti is situated in at 8 kilometers distance from the estuary of Aragvi and Pshavi-Aragvi to the south-west. Dusheti is 54 km away from Tbilisi and from Mtskheta 33 km. River Dushetis Khevi flows down in the middle of of town Dusheti. Ortskaro Kvevi coming from north-east is joined to it approximately in the middle part from north-west to south-east and the relief of both banks' territories to River Dushetis Khevi is inclined. Historically, the structure of the town is mainly formed on the left bank of the river, where side by side and duly are located networks of streets and roads, where can be felt population density. In accordance to the visual standpoint, the town is included in original and natural landscape area. The climate is moderately damp in Dusheti. It has a moderately cold winter and long warm summer. Average yearly temperature is $9,7^0$C, precipitation 740 mm a year. In accordance with the population census as of January 17, 2002 the permanent population of town amounted 7315 persons, percentage of Georgian population among the nation of town Dusheti amounted 95.1 %. Most of the population out of the national minority are Ossets, 3.5% of total population. Besides, in the city resides some Russian, Armenian, Azerbaijanian and other nationality population.

There function the state educational, cultural and sports institutions in the Town. Out of state owned educational institutions there operate two public schools and three kindergartens in the Town. Healthcare field in the region is represented by the privately owned Dusheti Medical Center of Geohospital Ltd., covering the outpatient care, in-patient clinic and an emergency. There are the House of Culture, the School of Arts, the Museum of Studies of Local Areas, the Library and the Cinema in the town.

Basically, Dusheti developed in the 19-the century, due to its location along the Military Road leading to Russia. Its architectural and urban heritage is represented by several medieval buildings and rich 19-the century housing.

The public park, rehabilitation of which is considered to be executed within the SP, is located in the center of Dusheti Town among Rustaveli, Erekle II, Chavchavadze and Kostava Streets. Its total area makes up 12 200 sq. m.

This place in Dusheti was historically undeveloped. According to Platon Ioseliani, until 19th century the vast area stretched in front of Dusheti fortress in the center of the town was a hippodrome. In 1859, at the request of the Orthodox population, construction of the St. Nicholas the Wonderworker church commenced according to the design of the architect Gr. Ivanov, the church was characterized by typical Russian architectural forms. The church remained in this area until the thirties of the XX century.

The relief of the park is sloping. The highest difference between reference marks totals to 8 m. The park is surrounded by the fence, made out of decorative masonry.

The Park is divided in two by St. Nino Street, representing the central boulevard of the Park. At the right side of the boulevard there is located St. George Church of Dusheti which was built in the 90-ies of the

previous century and represents the copy of the Virgin Church of Pudznari (XIII Century). In 14 meters from the Northern façade of the temple there is located the Church Tower, whereas the Dwelling of the Priest is located in 18 meter distance from the southern façade of the Church.

The Church and Church Tower are recent structures built out of reinforced/concrete frame and brick with tin plate roofing. The Church is functional. The Dwelling of the Priest is built out of blocks with metal tile roofing. Exterior side of the structure is plastered with sand/cement mortar.

On upper side of the Church there is located the café-pavilion, built in the 50-ies of previous century.

Left part of the central alley represents the resort zone. It is the naturally terraced site with planted pine trees and foliates.

Municipal Park is a national cultural heritage site and presents important historic value of Dusheti.

4. Potential Impacts

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 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

Dusheti Park is awarded the status of Monument of Cultural Heritage according to the Decree of Ministry of Culture and Monuments Protection #03/224, dated December 12, 2013.

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 historic park. However, if adequately performed, the restoration works will preserve the historic park from further damage.

According to the landscape design of the park, the existing landscape and plants will be maintained to ensure preservation of the authenticity and historic value of the park. The SP does not envisage cutting of any trees or bushes existing in the park territory. The infrastructure to be added to the historic park (decorative footpaths, rock garden, fountain, and summer house) are to maximum extent harmonized

with the existing historical-cultural space. The species of new plants, which will be planted in the park area, are selected with regard to the local climatic conditions.

To avoid loss of historic value and unintended damage to the CH site, design and methodology of restoration works was cleared with the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation and the Architecture, Art and Restoration Center of Patriarchate of Georgia (relevant letters are attached).

The chance of the new archaeological discoveries is modest. Nonetheless, in cases of a possible encountering with chance finds during the earth works required for the SP implementation 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.

In operation phase, increased tourist flows may have indirect negative environmental impacts: waste generation, vandalism, etc.

4.1.3 Environmental Impacts

Soil Pollution

Potential pollutants from a SP of this nature include the following (this list is not exhaustive):

- Diesel fuel, lubrication oils and hydraulic fluids, antifreeze, etc. from construction vehicles and machinery;
- Miscellaneous pollutants (e.g. cement and concrete);
- Construction wastes (packaging, stones and gravel, cement and concrete residue, wood, etc.).

Water Pollution

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.

Construction Related Wastes

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;
- Refueling, maintenance and vehicle cleaning and related risks of soil and water contamination.

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 does not envisage woodcutting or cutting of bushes. The SP design also does not envisage any changes of the landscape.

4.2. Operation Phase

Potential impact related to the operation of the rehabilitated park 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 park, 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) have been developed. ER including EMP is 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 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 over 120 kg 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”.

Copies of extraction licenses (if applicable), agreed technical report on inventory of atmospheric air pollution for operating concrete plants (if applicable), and waste disposal agreement must be submitted to the MDF prior to the commencement of works.

GOST and SNIP norms must be adhered.

ENVIRONMETAL MANAGEMENT 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: – 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	– 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: - Preparation of construction sites	Deterioration of ambient air	– 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
- Earth works - Installation of facilities - Machinery operations - Transportation operations		– 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.	
	Propagation of noise and vibration	– 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; – 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.	Construction contractor

Activity	Expected Negative Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible for implementation
	Damage of soil	– 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 45^0. The following shall also be taken into consideration: • 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 required to implement corrective action, such as	Construction contractor

Activity	Expected Negative Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible for implementation
		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; – subsoil shall be stored in stockpiles, no more than 3m high with side slopes at a maximum angle of 60^0; 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	– 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 grovel 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;	Construction contractor

Activity	Expected Negative Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible for implementation
		– Wet cement and/or concrete will not be allowed to enter any watercourse, pond or ditch. – 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	– Burning of waste is prohibited; – Paints with toxic ingredients or solvents or lead-based paints shall not be used. – Different types of waste (construction, hazardous, household) shall be collected separately; special sites shall be designated for waste accumulation and pollution prevention measures shall be applied there; – Construction inert waste and excess soil should be disposed on territory allocated by the Dusheti Municipality or on municipal landfill located in the Dusheti Municipality; – 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; the containers of hazardous substances shall be placed in an leak-proof container to prevent spillage and leaching; shall be handed over to a permitted waste management company, on a contractual basis; – Any construction or municipal wastes produced during construction stage should remove from the site area frequently; – Agreements on the disposal of waste shall be obtained prior disposal is undertaken; – Maintenance a waste management logbook to record wastes generated on site and waste flow.	Construction contractor
	Impact on traffic flow	– 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

Activity	Expected Negative Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible for implementation
	Health and safety risks for local community	– Construction site shall be properly secured and construction related traffic regulated. This includes but is not limited to: • 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	– 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 affected people	– Meeting with local population (if required) – Reception and addressing of complaints/grievances Grievance Redress committee will be established at the municipal level with the following composition: authorized representative of Dusheti Municipality Sakrebulo and Gamgeoba, Head of the Social Service, person in charge of relations with the water supply company, representative of the local NGO. – If the grievance will not unsolved at the local level, it will be lodged to the MDF. – MDF registers all received compliances, comments and how the compliance was addressed. – During public consultations, the local population will be informed about the grievance redress issues and received information about contact persons.	Construction contractor, Local Government, MDF

Activity	Expected Negative Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible for implementation
	Occupational health and safety risks	– 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	– All staff shall be strictly prohibited from logging or other damaging activities along the construction territory. Large tress on and in the vicinity of the construction activities shall be marked and cordoned off with fencing, their root system protected, and any damage to the trees avoided. – – 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 Park	Pollution of environment with solid waste and waste water	– Regularly deliver solid waste from the site to the municipal 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	Dusheti Municipality

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 supplements 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 monthly basis. Environmental monitoring of the SP shall be implemented according with plan given below.

Narrative reporting on the implementation of EMP will be provided on 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 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. Costs of Implementation

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.

9. Grievance Redress Mechanism

Grievance Redress committee will be established at the municipal level with the following composition: authorized representative of Dusheti Municipality Sakrebulo and Gamgeoba, Head of the Social Service, person in charge of relations with the water supply company, representative of the local NGO.

If the grievance will not unsolved at the local level, it will be lodged to the MDF. As for grievance monitoring MDF registers all received compliances, comments and how the compliance was addressed. During public consultations, the local population will be informed about the grievance redress issues and received information about contact persons.

MONITORING MANAGEMENT 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 inert material	Purchase of material from the existing suppliers if feasible;	Borrowing areas	Inspection of documents	In the course of material extraction	Limiting erosion of slopes and degradation of ecosystems and landscapes;	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?)
	Obtaining of extraction license by the works contract and strict compliance with the license conditions; Terracing of the borrow area, backfilling to the exploited areas of the borrow site, and landscape harmonization; 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.		Inspection of works		Limiting erosion of river banks, water pollution with suspended particles and disruption of aquatic life.	
Generation of construction waste	Temporary storage of construction waste in especially allocated areas; Timely disposal of waste to the formally designated locations	Construction site; Waste disposal site	Inspection	Periodically during construction and upon complaints	Prevent pollution of the construction site and nearby area with solid waste	MDF, Construction supervisor
Traffic disruption and limitation of pedestrian access	Installation of traffic limitation/diversion signage; Storage of construction materials and temporary placement of	At and around the construction site	Inspection	In the course of construction works	Prevent traffic accidents; Limit nuisance to local residents	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?)
	construction waste in a way preventing congestion of access roads					
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 binds 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	Dusheti Municipality
Maintenance and protection of the site after the rehabilitation	No unauthorized construction and no informal land use in the Dusheti Park site	Rehabilitated facilities	Inspection	During operation of facilities	Prevent loss of the historical and aesthetic values of the site and surrounding area	Dusheti Municipality NACHP

Attachment 1. Map of SP area and cadastral information

Dusheti Park Area

N 71.51.02.228

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18/01/2011 12:25:32

საკუთრების განყოფილება

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მესაკუთრის განყოფილება

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იპოთეკა

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ვალდებულება

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

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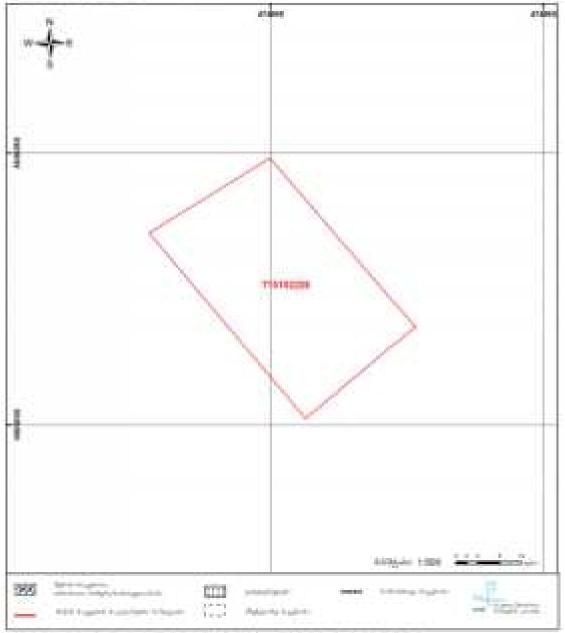

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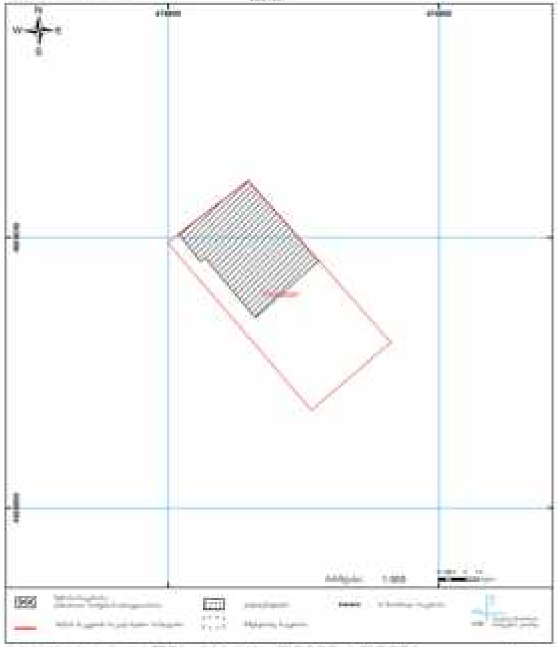
მესაკუთრის განყოფილება

იპოთეკა

ვალდებულება



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საკუთრების განყოფილება

ზონა	სექტორი	კვარტალი	ნაკვეთი
71	51	02	840

ნაკვეთის წინა ნომერი: 71.61.02.816

მესაკუთრის განყოფილება

იპოთეკა

ვალდებულება

საკადასტრო გეგმა

71.51.02.840

N 71.51.02.839

ამონაწერი საჯარო რეესტრიდან

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17/12/2015 09:47:09

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71	51	02	839

7153.00 კვ.მ.

მესაკუთრის განყოფილება

იპოთეკა

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

ვალდებულება

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

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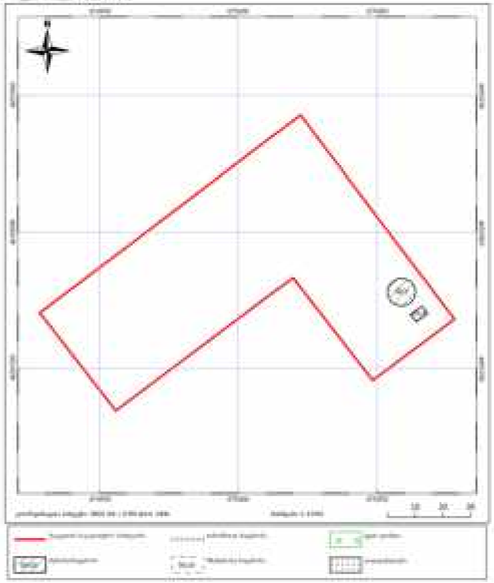


Attachment 2. Pictures and Renders

მ. კოსტავას ქუჩა
რუსთაველის ქუჩა
ჭავჭავაძის ქუჩა
ერეკლე II-ს ქუჩა

არსებული სიტუაცია

საპროექტო წინადადება

Rotunda – picture and render




Render of public toilet

Attachment 3. Letter of National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia

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

№ 10/12/884 «04» 05 2016 წ.

საქართველოს მუნიციპალური განვითარების ფონდის
აღმასრულებელ დირექტორს
ბატონ ჯ. ბურჭულაძე

ბატონო ჯუანშერ,

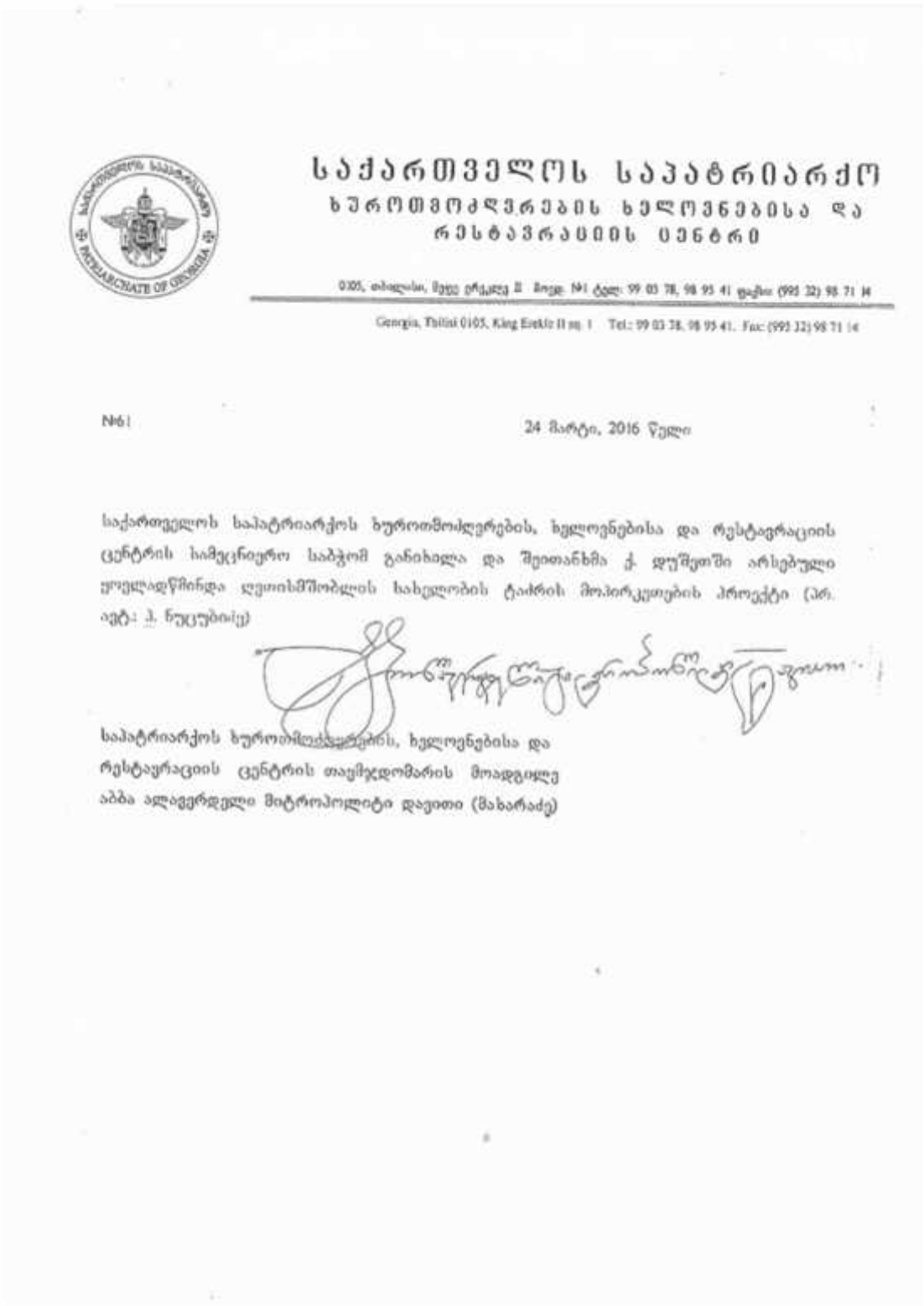
გაცნობებთ, რომ თქვენი 2016 წლის 20 აპრილის N1014-გ წერილი თანდართული საპროექტო დოკუმენტაციით, რომელიც ეხება დუშეთის ცენტრალური პარკისა და ეკლესიის რეაბილიტაციის ესკიზური პროექტის შეთანხმებას, განხილულ იქნა კულტურული მემკვიდრეობის დამცავი ზონებისა და ურბანული მემკვიდრეობის სექციის სხდომაზე. განხილვისას ძირითად ვარიანტს მიეცა დადებითი შეფასება, მაქსიმალური გამწვანების და მინიმალური მოცულობითი ჩარევის რეკომენდაციით.

პატივისცემით,
გენერალური დირექტორის მოადგილე პაატა გაფრინდაშვილი

ქ. თბილისი, თაბუკაშვილის ქ. N65, ტელ. 2 932 411, 2 932 394, ფაქსი (+995 32) 2 932 394
5 Tabukashvili str. Tbilisi 0105. Georgia. Fax (+995 32) 2 932 394. Phone 2 932 411, 2 932 394
www. heritagesites.ge

№ 1890 04.05.16

Attachment 4. Letter from Architecture, Art and Restoration Center of Patriarchate of Georgia



საქართველოს საპატრიარქო
ხუროთმოძღვრების ხელოვნებისა და
რესტავრაციის ცენტრი

0105, თბილისი, მეფე ერეკლე II მოედ. №1 ტელ: 99 03 78, 98 95 41 ფაქსი (995 32) 98 71 14

Georgia, Tbilisi 0105, King Erekle II sq. 1 Tel.: 99 03 78, 98 95 41. Fax: (995 32) 98 71 14

№61

24 მარტი, 2016 წელი

საქართველოს საპატრიარქოს ხუროთმოძღვრების, ხელოვნებისა და რესტავრაციის ცენტრის სამეცნიერო საბჭომ განიხილა და შეითანხმა ქ. დუშეთში არსებული უოველკდწმინდა ღვთისმშობლის სახელობის ტაძრის მოპირკეთების პროექტი (პრ. ავტ.: ჰ. ნუცუბიძე)

საპატრიარქოს ხუროთმოძღვრების, ხელოვნებისა და რესტაურაციის ცენტრის თაუმჯდომარის მოადგილე

აბბა ალავერდელი მიტროპოლიტი დავითი (მახარაძე)

Attachment 5. Minutes of public consultation meeting

October 26, 2016

Dusheti Municipality, Georgia

Rehabilitation of the Park in Town Dusheti

Public Consultation on the Environmental Review of the Sub-project

On October 26, 2016, a public consultation meeting on the ER for the SP for the Rehabilitation of the Park in Town Dusheti was held in the Dusheti Municipality Gamgeoba building.

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 them.

Those present at the meeting:

1. Vazha Chokheli, Gamgebeli of Dusheti Municipality;
2. Khatuna Okruashvili, Dusheti Municipality Gamgeoba;
3. Zurab Kachuri, Dusheti Municipality Gamgeoba;
4. Tamar Turmanauli, Dusheti Municipality Gamgeoba;
5. Lasha Salbishvili, Dusheti Municipality Gamgeoba;
6. Shalva Inashvili, Dusheti Municipality Gamgeoba;
7. Jemal Damatsalashvili, Cultural Heritage and Tourism Development Center;
8. Ilia Mebuke,
9. Otar Veltauri;
10. Keto Tsiklauri, Education, Culture, Sport and Youth Service of Gamgeoba;
11. Iza Gobitashvili, Information Department;
12. Levan Mnatobishvili, Adviser;
13. Mikheil Kariauli, Representative of Gamgebeli, Head of Operations' Coordination Department;
14. Babua Aludauri, Cultural Heritage Protection and Development Center;
15. Shadi Khidadi, Dusheti Municipality Gamgeoba, Chief Specialist in the field of Cultural Heritage;
16. Tinatin Tsotskhalashvili, Deputy Gamgebeli of Dusheti Municipality;
17. Tsira Eliashvili, Dusheti Municipality Gamgeoba, Chief Specialist of Information Department.

Representatives of the Municipal Development Fund of Georgia:

Ana Rukhadze – Environmental Specialist;
Ketevan Papashvili - Environmental Specialist;
Zurab Tskitishvili – Specialist of Logistics.

Ana Rukhadze opened the meeting. She informed the public of the Municipal Development Fund of Georgia and objectives of the meeting. Afterwards, A. Rukhadze updated the audience on sub-projects planned under the Third Regional Development Project and placed special emphasis on the SP-s implemented in Dusheti. She discussed the Environmental Review prepared for the specific SP and briefly updated the public on social and environmental screening procedures for the WB funded projects and social and environmental requirements for the present SP. Ana Rukhadze reviewed works planned under the SP, relative environmental and social impacts expected as a result of project implementation and those main measures, which are to be carried out in order to prevent or mitigate the expected adverse impacts on the environment.

Ana Rukhadze also emphasized that pursuant to the legislation in force, the SP 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.

She discussed contents and structure of the ER document and noted that it 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.

Ana Rukhadze 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	Answers and Comments
The SP envisages arrangement of the cobblestone pavement in the central alley and park footpaths. Does the SP take into account the fact that it will be difficult for the disabled and baby carriages to move along the cobblestone pavement?	This issue was raised at the consultation meeting between the public and authors of project design, which was held several days ago. The designers have clarified that the project envisages arrangement of granite pavement, which will be easy to travel on for the wheelchairs and baby carriages.
Is arrangement of parking lot envisaged under the SP?	Dusheti Municipality Gamgebeli has clarified that arrangement of parking lots is envisaged under the "Community-led Urban Strategies in Historic Towns" (COMUS) Project, which is backed by the EC. In general, motor car parking is one of challenges faced by town Dusheti. Arrangement of a parking lot is planned on Chavchavadze street.
When will the bidding be announced for SP implementation?	One of these days the project will be submitted to the World Bank and bidding will be announced after receipt of the WB no-objection. Tentative duration of the SP is 22.12.2016 – 20.06.2017.

At the end of the meeting, the audience expressed their positive attitude towards the project. They emphasized significance of taking into consideration the environmental and social impact issues. Dusheti Municipality Gamgebeli noted that the Municipality has allotted special area for disposal of construction waste. Dusheti Municipality Gamgeoba has executed an agreement with the Solid Waste Management Company, according to which the municipal waste will be disposed at the Dusheti landfill.

Vazha Chokheli once again focused on the Dusheti Boulevard rehabilitation project and its meaning for development of the historical town.

Photo material and copy of meeting participants' registration list are hereby enclosed.

Minutes prepared by Anna Rukhadze, Environmental Safety Specialist of the Environmental Protection and Resettlement Unit of the MDF.

October 26, 2016

Photos:

Participant Registration List

რეგიონული განვითარების მესამე პროექტი

პარკის რეაბილიტაცია ქალაქ დუშეთში

ქვე-პროექტის ბუნებრივ და სოციალურ გარემოზე ზემოქმედების მართვის გეგმის საჯარო განხილვა

26 ოქტომბერი, 2016

შეხვედრაზე დამსწრეთა რეგისტრაციის ფურცელი

	სახელი, გვარი	ორგანიზაცია	საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია	ხელმოწერა
1.	[illegible]	[illegible]	551-171-147	[illegible]
2.	[illegible]	" — "	595 220-197	[illegible]
3.	[illegible]	— " —	593 66-26-75	[illegible]
4.	[illegible]	" — "	591-695-445	[illegible]
5.	[illegible]	" — "	598-533-990	[illegible]
6.	[illegible]	[illegible]	598-701-601	[illegible]

7.	[illegible]		595 03 65 40	[illegible]
8.	[illegible]		593 11 77 8	[illegible]
9.	[illegible]	[illegible]	591 27 18 88	[illegible]
10.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11.	[illegible]	[illegible]	599 24 41 71	[illegible]
12.	[illegible]	[illegible]	591-67-64-58	[illegible]
13.	[illegible]	[illegible]	577 32 17 98	[illegible]
14.	[illegible]	[illegible]	568 82 03 66	[illegible]
15.	[illegible]	[illegible]	595 15 64 65	[illegible]
16.	[illegible]	[illegible]	599 808 803	[illegible]