

Reconstruction of Vani Archaeological Museum – Phase 3

Sub-project Environmental and Social Screening and Environmental Review

WORLD BANK FINANCED
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT 2

December, 2016 Last updated: January 2020

Environmental Screening and Classification

The sub-project (SP) envisages reconstruction of Vani Archeological Museum building, in particular, dismantling of the old museum and constructing of the new, up-to-date building.

Vani archeological museum was constructed in the 1980s. Currently, the building is in a deplorable condition. The initial museum reconstruction project envisaged rehabilitation of the existing building and construction of a new extension, which was started in 2012. However, following research conducted in 2014, it was decided to demolish the existing building and construct a new one, to meet the modern museum standards.

Completion of the museum extension together with construction of the new museum building are scheduled under the SP. The total area of the museum site is 5327 m², the area of museum building on ground will be 1010.02 m².

The following works will be completed under the SP:

- Completion of dismantling of the existing old museum building;
- Construction of the new four-story framed building with the total area of 3242,28 m², which includes additional area of new extensions.

Total area of the old building was 1435 m². The new building replicates configuration of the old one, though for improvement of the exhibition space, the new building will be 1 meter higher than the old one. In the new building, an educational space, laboratories and fund zones will be added to the museum, the exhibition space will be extended, the museum transit zone will be added, and museum shops and café will be arranged as well. The museum will be divided into the following spaces: Exhibition space - 600.00 m²; Temporary exhibition space - 83.84 d²; Fund space - 180 m²; Research laboratory - 30 m²; Public space - 826 m²; Auditorium - 170 m²; Educational zone/library - 115 m²; Office space - 243 m²; Kitchen - 76.72 m²; Museum shop - 76 m²; Technical amenities - 555.47 m²; Terraces/balconies- 286,25m². The museum building façade will be faced with artificial glass fiber reinforced concrete slabs. A new, semi-transparent façade will be arranged by the main entrance. The building will be roofed with galvanized sheet iron. Level zero of the building will accommodate: information counter, lavatories, cloakroom, outdoor café terrace, museum shop, two stair halls, and a glassed elevator, temporary and constant exhibition halls; the second floor will accommodate three exhibition halls; the below zero level will accommodate a cafe, museum auditorium, educational space and library, office space. The below zero level 2 - an office space for employees, room for the security service, laboratory, a space for reception of artefacts from archeological excavations. The above zero level 2 (attic) is a technical amenity, which will accommodate heating-cooling and ventilation appliances. Special ramps, elevator, lavatories will be arranged for disabled. Ramps for disabled will follow the staircase.

- Improvement of the museum yard, which includes arrangement of terraces, stairs, ramps, and a parking lot for employees (6 parking places) and visitors (3 buses, 28 cars, 2 places for disabled);
- Arrangement of the new transformer kiosk in the yard;

- Arrangement of the building security, lighting, ventilation, heating, telephone, lines and computer, Wi-Fi, fire alarm networks and systems. The building will be heated by using power;
- Arrangement of water supply-wastewater systems. Water supply to the museum will be carried out from the town Vani water supply network. Pump station will be arranged on the municipal water supply network, which will deliver water to the 50 m³ capacity reservoir. From the pump station to the reservoir, the water pipe is running along Vakhtang Gorgasali Street. The reservoir will be located on the archeological site. From the reservoir, water is supplied to the museum building through the gravity pipe, which crosses the archeological site and then runs along the street. For wastewater treatment purposes, the SP envisages installation of two biological treatment units, each with capacity of 6 m³/day, after treatment effluent will be discharged into the river Chishura. The sewage pipes will be installed starting at the museum building, along Vakhtang Gorgasali Street. Sewage pipes will be connected to the waste water treatment units.

(A) IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

Does the subproject have a tangible impact on the environment?	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.
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 high standard, multifunctional museum neighboring to the Cultural Heritage (CH) site 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. Rehabilitation of Vani museum will improve infrastructure services and institutional capacity to support the development of tourism-based economy and cultural heritage circuits in Imereti region. 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.

As the SP is to be implemented on a CH site, there is higher than average likelihood of encountering chance-finds during excavation works.

The risk associated with safe and secure temporary storage of museum exhibits is minimal as in 2012, before commencement of museum reconstruction works, the exhibits of Vani archeological museum were relocated to temporary storage areas. In particular, precious metal (gold, silver), bronze, glass and stone artifacts kept in Vani Treasury Chamber are currently stored in the S. Janashia Museum Precious Metal Vault. Part of them were relocated to the chemical-restoration laboratory of Otar Lortkipanidze Vani Archeological Center. The main artifacts were moved to the specially equipped temporary storage of Vani Archeological expedition base. According to the letter of the General Director of the National Museum of Georgia #01/08-1359, 18.09.2015 storage conditions of exhibits is satisfactory (see attached file).

There are still some stone architectural details and restored terracotta wine vessels remaining in the exhibition spaces and halls of the Museum. They are packed to prevent their damaging. The mentioned exhibits will be disposed temporarily in the private building on the adjacent area of the Museum (see attachment 5. Copy of the contract between the National Museum of Georgia and the owner of the building)

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

May the sub-project have any significant impact on the local communities and other affected people?

A broader social risk, which does not concern the current investment but potentially future development of the site, is an identified historical land dispute concerning the plots of eight households situated on the Vani archaeological site (see map in attachment 8). User rights to the land of the archaeological site were transferred to the Georgian National Museum under usufruct agreement signed in 2007. The households residing on the site have inhabited their plots for generations; however, they lack legal title to the land or property. Further development of the archaeological site can thus endanger welfare and tenure security of these households.

Expected positive impacts of SP include the improvement of water supply provision for the population living on

archeological site, as they will be connected on museum water supply network.

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 which will cause significant improvement of the conditions for local staff (14 persons) and tourists.

Personnel's salary is paid by the Georgian National Museum. The SP will not have an effect on personnel's income, as their salary will be paid uninterrupted by the National Museum during the civil works within SP (the relevant letter is attached, attachment 7).

Significant social impact of rehabilitation activities, like change of local demographic structure, influx of new settlers, secondary development, and increase of AIDS risks is not expected.

Negative environmental impacts described above will be short term and limited to the construction site.

(B) MITIGATION MEASURES

Were there any alternatives to the subproject design considered? The initial museum reconstruction project envisaged rehabilitation of the existing building. However, based on the results of the research of 2014, it was decided to demolish the existing building and construct a new one. A new museum concept and design was prepared in line with modern museum standards.

According to the updated design, an educational space, laboratories and fund zones will be added to the museum, the exhibition space will be extended and chronologically arranged, the museum transit zone will be added, which creates a prerequisite for the museum to receive collections from other museums for temporary exhibitions. A public space was altered and extended; it will accommodate a museum shop and café. Travelers, whose primary purpose for visiting the state is to attend a

	museum the money spent on those activities can be attributed to the museums' economic effect.
What types of mitigation measures are proposed?	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.
	Vani municipality Board (Gamgeoba) have allocated place for disposal of debris produced by the demolition works and excess soil from excavations in village Amagleba (11 km from the SP site). The letter of Vani Municipality board is attached to the ER.
	In case chance find is encountered in the course of earth works, the contractor must immediately stop any physical activity on site and inform 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.
	Water reservoir sanitary zone will be fenced to ensure secured providing of the potable water to the museum.
	Biological waste water treatment unit will be installed and maintained properly to avoid water pollution by newly arranged sewage system in the visitor center.

What lessons from the previous similar projects have been incorporated into the sub-project design?

The initial design of Vani archeological museum was considerably revised in terms of structural integrity and engineering safety.

The SP envisages arrangement of storm water sewer and drainage systems and installation of gutters on the roof of the building, which will contribute to maintenance of the museum building and its yard. Arrangement of gutter boards on the sloped roof will ensure safety of the museum employees and visitors. The SP envisages installation of the fire extinguishing system; the evacuation plan is in place as well.

The SP provides for creation of independent conveyance opportunities for disabled – special ramps will be arranged together with the elevator, lavatories, etc. the project also envisages an independent safe evacuation scheme from each level of the building.

Have concerned communities been involved and have their interests and knowledge been adequately taken into consideration in subproject preparation?

SP environmental review, including EMP, was discussed at the public consultation meeting on May 10, 2016. Minutes of the meeting is attached.

Additional consultation meeting with people residing in proximity to the museum was held on August 8, 2016. Minutes of the meeting is attached.

Households, residing on the archaeological site, have raised concerns regarding their security of tenure in a letter to MDF in the public consultation of September 2016. In November 2016, the Government established an inter-agency commission to examine the issue of historical land dispute, and discuss solutions. The current investment does not interfere with the land plots of these households; hence, no resettlement is required or envisioned as part of this SP.

(D) CATEGORIZATION AND CONCLUSION

Based	on the screening outcomes,			
Subpro	ject is classified as environmental Category	Α		
		В		
		С		
Conclu	sion of the environmental screening:			
1. 2.				
If accep	oted, and based on risk assessment, subprojec	t prepa	ration require	es:
1.	Completion of the Environmental Manageme for Small Construction and Rehabilitation Act		cklist	
2.	Environmental Review, including developme Environmental Management Plan	nt of		

Social Screening

Soc	ial 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				
app	licable and mitigation measures should follow this OP/BP 4.12 and the Resettlem	ent Policy Fran	nework	

	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.

No land take is required for SP implementation.

The land plot on which the Vani Archeological Museum-Reserve is situated is registered as the State property with specified area 5327 m². User rights belong to the Georgian National Museum base on the usufruct agreement signed in 2007.

Water reservoir will be placed on the plot one piece of which is part of the archeological site, while the other piece is a regular State property. Territory of the archeological site is registered also as the State property with unspecified area of 85 000 m² and has been transferred to the Georgian National Museum for use based on the usufruct agreement. Private houses with yards owned by local residents are situated on the territory of Vani Archaeological site. All civil works will be implemented outside of residential areas. Resident of one plot will also benefit from connection to the new water supply system. As no assets or livelihood of users will be impacted, no compensation is required. An official letter was provided by the Georgian National Museum stating that the involuntary resettlement of the local population has never been planned and it is not considered currently either.

The land plot on which pump station and waste water treatment units (45 m²) will be placed, is registered as municipal property.

Environmental Review and Environmental Management Plan

1. Introduction

1.1. Background Information

The Government of Georgia approved in June 25, 2010 (Government resolution no. 172), the State Strategy on Regional Development of Georgia for 2010-2017, prepared by the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure (MRDI). The main objective of the strategy is to create a favorable environment for regional socio-economic development and improve living standards. These objectives will be attained through a balanced socio-economic development, increased competitiveness and increased socio-economic equalization among the regions.

In order to better utilize the tourism and agricultural potentials that exist in Imereti and reduce internal socio-economic disparities, the Government of Georgia approached the World Bank with the request to provide financial support to the regional development in Imereti. A Regional Development Project II (RDP II) was prepared jointly by the Government of Georgia and the World Bank, and World Bank provided a loan funding for the implementation of RDP II.

The SP for the Reconstruction of Vani Archaeological Museum (Phase 3) is part of the RDP II and shall be prepared, reviewed, approved, and implemented in agreement with the requirements of the Georgian legislation and the World Bank policies applicable to the RDP II.

1.2. Institutional Framework

The Municipal Development Fund of Georgia (hereinafter: the 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).

The Georgian National Museum is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the Vani Archaeological Museum.

The contractor "Dagi" LTD was responsible for carrying out civil works envisaged under the presented SP.

The contractor has obtained the following document:

Agreement for disposal of construction permit;

Agreement for purchasing inert materials.

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, OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources safeguard policies.

According to OP 4.01 and the Environmental Management Framework adopted for RDP 2, the SP has been classified as B (+) category and requires preparation of Environmental Review (ER) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP), in compliance with the recommendations of Environmental Management Framework (EMF).

2. Subproject Description

The sub-project (SP) envisages reconstruction of Vani Archeological Museum building, in particular, dismantling of the old museum and constructing of the new, up-to-date building.

Vani archeological museum was constructed in the 1980s. Currently, the building is in a deplorable condition. The initial museum reconstruction project envisaged rehabilitation of the existing building and construction of a new extension, which was started in 2012. However, following research conducted in 2014, it was decided to demolish the existing building and construct a new one, to meet the modern museum standards.

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building façade will be faced with artificial glass fiber reinforced concrete slabs. A new, semi-transparent façade will be arranged by the main entrance. The building will be roofed with galvanized sheet iron. Level zero of the building will accommodate: information counter, lavatories, cloakroom, outdoor café terrace, museum shop, two stair halls, and a glassed elevator, temporary and constant exhibition halls; the second floor will accommodate three exhibition halls; the below zero level will accommodate a cafe, museum auditorium, educational space and library, office space. The below zero level 2 - an office space for employees, room for the security service, laboratory, a space for reception of artefacts from archeological excavations. The above zero level 2 (attic) is a technical amenity, which will accommodate heating-cooling and ventilation appliances. Special ramps, elevator, lavatories will be arranged for disabled. Ramps for disabled will follow the staircase.

- Improvement of the museum yard, which includes arrangement of terraces, stairs, ramps, and a parking lot for employees (6 parking places) and visitors (3 buses, 28 cars, 2 places for disabled);
- Arrangement of the new transformer kiosk in the yard;
- Arrangement of the building security, lighting, ventilation, heating, telephone, lines and computer, Wi-Fi, fire alarm networks and systems. The building will be heated by using power;
- Arrangement of water supply-wastewater systems. Water supply to the museum will be carried out from the town Vani water supply network. Pump station will be arranged on the municipal water supply network, which will deliver water to the 50 m³ capacity reservoir. From the pump station to the reservoir, the water pipe is running along Vakhtang Gorgasali Street. The reservoir will be located on the archeological site. From the reservoir, water is supplied to the museum building through the gravity pipe, which crosses the archeological site and then runs along the street. For wastewater treatment purposes, the SP envisages installation of two biological treatment units, each with capacity of 6 m³/day, after treatment effluent will be discharged into the river Chishura. The sewage pipes will be installed starting at the museum building, along Vakhtang Gorgasali Street. Sewage pipes will be connected to the waste water treatment units. Quality parameters of the treated wastewater will meet requirements of the `Technical regulation for discharging effluent from industrial and non-industrial facilities into surface water bodies` adopted by the Resolution #17 of the Government of Georgia of January, 2014.

3. Baseline Environmental Conditions

The Vani Archaeological Museum-Reserve was founded on April 21, 1981 as a local history museum, and was opened to the public in September 1985 during an international symposium. Since 2006, Vani Archaeological Museum-Reserve is a part of Georgian National Museum. The Vani Archaeological Museum-Reserve is comprised of the Vani Ancient Settlement (Vani Archaeological site), the archaeological base and the Museum itself.

The archaeological discoveries in Vani were made in the middle of the 19th century already. The first archaeological surveys and excavations in Vani were conducted by Ekvtime Takaishvili in 1896. He also has the honor of the first scientific publications on the Vani archaeological monuments. Beginning from the 30s of the 20th century the big variety of many archaeological objects mainly dated by the 8th-1st centuries BC were accumulated during the archaeological excavations in Vani. The great architectural complexes and Temples-Sanctuaries dated by the 3rd-1st centuries BC were excavated. These great archeological discoveries have led to the recognition of the Vani Archaeological Site as the Reserve and founding a museum near the territory of the Archaeological Site.

Town Vani is located 41 km southwest from the regional capital Kutaisi. The town with the population of 4,600 (2002 est.) is an administrative center of the Municipality of Vani comprising also 43 neighboring villages (total area – 557 km²; population – 34,000, 2002 est.).

The Vani Archaeological Museum is situated on the western bank of the Sulori River at its confluence with the Rioni River. It is located on a hill bordered by two ravines and overlooks the plains through which the Rioni River flows. There are beguiling views of the Sulori River Valley with its surrounding hills and the Meskhetian Mountain Range in the background. The territory is completely altered due to the civil works implemented within the previous SPs for reconstruction of museum and building of extension. The area is bordering with residential yards and orchards.

Pump station and waste water treatment unit will be located at the beginning of Vakhtang Gorgasali street, water supply and sewage pipes will be installed along the Vakhtang Gorgasali street. At the end of the street water supply pipe will turn left and follow the road, which crosses archaeological site and connects Upper Vani with main road. Water reservoir will be arranged on the Vani Archaeological site. Private houses located along the Gorgasali Street and around of Museum will be able to connect to the water supply pipes.

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. As a result of SP implementation water supply provision for
 population living on archeological site will be improved, as they will be connected on museum
 water supply network.
 - 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. The
 livelihood of the person will not be affected by the civil works. Consequently, he will not be
 compensated.
 - 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 risk associated with safe and secure temporary storage of museum exhibits is minimal as in 2012, before commencement of museum reconstruction works, the exhibits of Vani archeological museum were relocated to temporary storage areas. In particular, precious metal (gold, silver), bronze, glass and

stone artifacts kept in Vani Treasury Chamber are currently stored in the S. Janashia Museum Precious Metal Vault; part of them are relocated to the chemical-restoration laboratory of Otar Lortkipanidze Vani Archeological Center. The main artifacts were moved to the specially equipped temporary storage of Vani Archeological expedition base. According to the letter of the General Director of the National Museum of Georgia #01/08-1359, 18.09.2015 storage conditions of exhibits is satisfactory (see attached file).

There are still some stone architectural details and restored terracotta wine vessels remaining in the exhibition spaces and halls of the Museum, they are packed to prevent their damaging. The mentioned exhibits will be disposed temporarily in the private building on the adjacent area of the Museum (see attached letter from the Georgian National Museum, #01/29, 26.01.16).

The SP will be implemented on the territory and within the foundation limits of the old museum building. The chance of the new archaeological discoveries is modest as the field works and archaeological surveys have already been conducted and the surrounding area has been thoroughly studied. 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.

A potable water reservoir will be placed on the land plot which is located partially on the archeological site on the one hand, and on the area registered as the state property, on the other hand. The territory of the archeological site is registered as the State property with unspecified area of 85 000 m2 and has been transferred to the Georgian National Museum for use based on usufruct agreement. The referenced site was selected for placing of the reservoir in the 80-ies of previous century. The site is surveyed and chance of finding the artifacts is minor. In spite of the mentioned execution of earthworks is to be attended by an Archeologist and in case of archaeological findings, works will be stopped immediately and Ministry of Culture and Monuments Protection of Georgia will be informed in writing, while the works will be resumed based on official permit to be issued by National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia.

The Reservoir represents in-situ r/c structure, all four angles of which will be anchored in the rocky foundation of the hill. Along with the water inlet and outlet pipes, Reservoir possesses the flushing and overflow pipes, providing its proper operation and avoidance of water overflowing. With regard to the safety issue concerning reservoir placing on an archaeological site the National Museum of Georgia has issued respective Letter (See Annex 8).

In the operation phase, increased tourist flows may have indirect negative environmental impacts: waste generation, vandalism, etc. Aimed at proper operation of water systems, Operations & Maintenance Training (upon facility start-up and 4x seasonally during guarantee period) will be executed by works contractor, including supply of Operations Manual.

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;
- Impact on surface and/or underground water with chlorine-containing waste water that are
 expected to be formed in washing and disinfection process before launching operation of newly
 installed water pipes.

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 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.

The potential risk of pollution is related to disruption of waste water treatment process due to not proper operation and maintenance of the waste water treatment units.

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;
- If contractor wishes to operate own asphalt (rather than purchasing these materials from other providers), then the contractor must obtain an environmental permit with an established ceiling of pollutant concentrations in emissions;
- 4. 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);
- 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.
- 6. 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, 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".

7. To arrange waste water treatment unit, which will ensure treatment of wastewater in compliance with the requirements of the ``Technical regulation for discharging effluent from industrial and non-industrial facilities into surface water bodies`` adopted by the Resolution #17 of the Government of Georgia of January, 2014.

The contractor "Dagi" LTD was responsible for carrying out civil works envisaged under the presented SP.

The contractor has obtained the following document:

- Agreement for disposal of construction permit;
- Agreement for purchasing inert materials.

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 - environmental Impact Permit for asphalt production - 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 landfills.	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	

Activity	Expected Negative Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible for implementation	
	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	
- Earth works		 Regular maintenance of diesel engines shall be undertaken to ensure that emissions are minimized, for example by cleaning 		
- Installation of facilities		fuel injectors. All plant used on site shall be regularly maintained so as to be in good working order at all times to minimize		
- Machinery operations		potentially polluting exhaust emissions; Vehicle refueling shall be undertaken so as to avoid fugitive		
- Transportation operations		 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.		

Activity	Expected Negative Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible for implementation
	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
	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°. 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; 	Construction contractor

Activity	Expected Negative Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible for implementation
		 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 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°; 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. 	

Activity	Expected Negative Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible for implementation
	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; 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. 	Construction contractor
	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 contractor

Activity	Expected Negative Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible for implementation
		 Construction inert waste and excess soil should be disposed on territory allocated by the Vani Municipality Gamgeoba (see attachment 9); 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; Upon completion of washing and disinfection of pipes and reservoirs the disinfection solution will be neutralized by the contractor prior to release to the environment – to avoid damage to terrestrial or aquatic organisms. In the case of disinfection via chlorination this is achieved by application of a reducing agent, such as sodium bisulfate to achieve de-chlorination. The reducing agent, in turn, must be applied by the contractor at the precise dosage to neutralize the disinfectant – but no more, since reducing agent residuals are also detrimental to aquatic ecosystems. 	
	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
	community related traffic regulated. Installation of the sign traffic diversions: sign warned of all potent Construction site an properly secured to (especially of childrent) Appropriate lighting Adjustment of work avoiding major transpositions of livestock must be imposing of speed limposing of speed limposing that SP made	 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 sub-project machinery move using only predetermined routes; Imposing of speed limitation to the sub-project machinery; Incurred losses shall be fully compensated by the contractor. 	Construction contractor
	Conflicts with local population or other affects people	 Meeting with local population (if required) Reception and addressing of complaints/grievances Where the construction is close to private or privately used plots the state of the assets (fences, trees, crops, structures, etc.) shall be documented before and after construction Any accidental or required damage must be restoring by contractor. 	Construction contractor

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	 Suspension of construction operations if archeological objects or artefacts are discovered during earth works, informing 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	Damage of archaeological site due to faulty work of reservoir	 Water supply system including reservoir should be maintained in good technical condition. Operations & Maintenance Training (upon facility start-up and 4x seasonally during guarantee period) will be executed by works contractor, including supply of Operations Manual and preparation of Training Program (Summary Report). 	Museum Administration Vani Municipal Authority

Activity	Expected Negative Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible for implementation
	Pollution of environment with solid waste and waste water	 Installation of waste bins; 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 biological wastewater treatment facility should be maintained in good technical condition. Operations & Maintenance Training (upon facility start-up and 4x seasonally during guarantee period) will be executed by works contractor, including supply of Operations Manual and preparation of Training Program (Summary Report). 	MDF and works contractor

6. Monitoring

MDF carries overall responsibility for monitoring of the implementation of the environmental and social mitigation measures. A consulting company hired for supervision of works will supplements MDF's inhouse 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 carries 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

Appropriate grievance redress mechanism was established to solve grievances of Project-Affected People, as required. Vani Archeological museum has assigned a responsible person – Omar Gabunia, Manager of Vani Archeological museum reserve (Tel: 577500596) to receive, review and react to the APs grievances. The contact person from the MDF is Nutsa Gumberidze (Tel: +995 598 88 20 19, feedback@mdf.org.ge)

If the grievance will not be 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

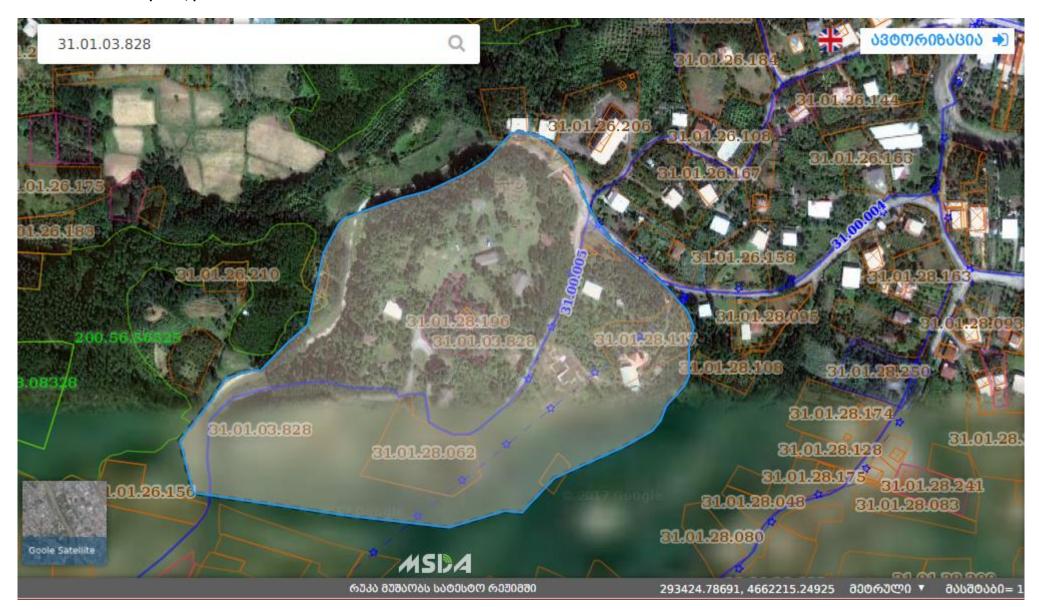
Activity	What (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	Where (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	How (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	When (Define the frequency / or continuous?)	Why (Is the parameter being monitored?)	Who (Is responsible for monitoring?)
			CONSTRUCTION PHA	ASE		
Construction activities	State of the SP area adjacent private or privately used plots and property	Private or privately used plots and property adjacent to the SP area	Inspection	During the arrangement of water and sewage systems	To avoid any damage to private or privately used plots and property	MDF, Construction supervisor
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, Georgian National Museum, NACHP

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?)
Sourcing of inert material	Purchase of material from the existing suppliers if feasible; 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.	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 pollution with suspended particles and disruption of aquatic life.	MDF, Construction supervisor
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

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?)
Traffic disruption and limitation of pedestrian access	Installation of traffic limitation/diversion signage; Storage of construction materials and temporary placement of construction waste in a way preventing congestion of access roads	At and around the construction site	Inspection	In the course of construction works	Prevent traffic accidents; Limit nuisance to local residents	MDF, Construction supervisor
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	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, Vani Municipality Authorities

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?)
Servicing of water supply scheme and sewage treatment unit	Water supply scheme does not leak and water supply uninterrupted Sewage treatment block 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, Vani Municipality Authorities

Attachment 1. Ortho-photo, pictures and cadastral information of the site





N 31.01.03.828 يېر ماييدېريا پدوکان چيالو) داو

ამონაწერი საჯარო რეესგრიღან

განცხალების რეგისგრაცია N 882015400092 - 16/07/2015 15:29:13 მომმაღების თარიღი 17/07/2015 14:35:20

საკუთრების განყოფილება

3m5a	სექგორი	კვარგალი	ნაკვეთი	ნაკვეთის საკუთრების გიპი:საკუთრება
ვანი	ქალაქი ვანი			ნაკვეთის ღანიშნულება: არასასოფლო სამეურნეო
31	01	03	828	ღაემუსგებელი ფართობი: 85000.00 კვ.8.
მისამართი: ქალაქი ვანი , მუმეუ 8-ნაკრძალი			ნაკვეთის წინა ნომერი:31.01.06.058;	
				შენობა-ნაგებობ(ებ)ის საერთო ფართი: 498.20

მესაკუთრის განყოფილება

განცხალების რეგისგრაცია : ნომერი 3120060011421 - , თარილი 20/12/2006

უფლების ღამაღასგურებელი ღოკუმენგი:

მომართვა N15.3256/3-6 , ლამოწმების თარილი:10/11/2006 , საქართველოს ეკონომიკური განვითარების

მესაკუთრეები: სახელმწიფო

მესაკუთრე: იუწერი:

სახელმწიფო

იპოთეკა

საგალასახალო გირავნობა:

რეგისგრირებული არ არის

სარგებლობა

312007001814 თარილი 26/11/2007 ემეცრექგეარი: სსიპ "საქართველოს ეროვნელი მემეემი"; მესაკეთრე: სახელმწიცო;

საგანი:მიწის ნაკვეთი - 85000 კვ.მ. შენობა-ნაგებობა ფართით - 498.2 კვ.მ.;

უმეფრუქგის ხელშეკრულება , რეესგრის ნომერი N455, ღამოწმების თარილა29/10/2007, სახელშწიფო ქონების აღრიცბეისა ღა პრივაგიმების რატა-ლემხეში-იმერეთის სამხარეო

სამმართველო ,

საჯარო რეესგრის ეროვნული სააგენგო. http://public.reestri.gov.ge

გვერლი: 1(2)



PARAMOSSECUE 0.0000091 P9900094440 **LAXAGO GRUGAGOL DECIGEDEZO LAXADEGO**

103696368 403609897 PSM300306 336343306 3249099030 P233932390P 78P2P306 P2P2P0

გადაფარვა ფიქნირდება 310128062 - საკადასტრო კოდით რეგისტრირებულ მიწის ნაკვეთთან

B3650B3R0N 8820I6354589 309%38330% 00560830 09.06.16











Ortho-photo of the Vani Archeological Museum-Reserve



Ortho-photo of the land plot on which pump station and wastewater treatment units will be located



Ortho-photo of the land plot where water reservoir will be placed

ზედდებაა რეგისტრირებულ მონაცემებთან: 310103828

80v0k 65330თ0k საპაღასტრო პოღი: 31 01 26 343 განმხაღების რებისტრაციის ნომერი: 882017859607 მიღის ნაკვეთის ფართობი: 115 კვ.მ. 80V0F 2933300F 39400A9:

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ᲙᲐᲢᲔᲒᲝᲠᲘᲐ: ᲛᲝᲛᲖᲐᲦᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲗᲐᲠᲘᲦᲘ: 18.09.17



საჯარო რეესტრის ეროვნელი სააჯენტო: თბილისი 0102 წმ. ნიკოლოზისნ. ჩხეთხას ქ. 2 ტელ: (995-32) 91-04-27; ფაქსი: (995-32) 91-03-41

www.napr.gov.ge

Attachment 2: Cadastral Information

Cadastral information of the Vani Archeological Museum-Reserve



ներեն (դժմայա քանցեսի) հայտարերքու յուլ N 31.01.26.206

ამონაწერი საჯარო რეესგრიღან

განცხადების რეგისგრაცია N 882013627982 - 20/12/2013 13:41:20

მომნადების თარიღი 26/12/2013 16:00:20

საკუთრების განყოფილება

8ონა	სექგორი	კვარგალი	ნაკვეთი
ვანი	ქალაქი ეანი		
31	01	26	206
მისამართ	ი: ქალაქი ვანი ,	ქუჩა ლორთქიფ	ანიძე , N 32

ნაკვეთის საკუთრების გიპი:საკუთრება ნაკვეთის ფუნქცია: არასასოფლო სამეურნეო დამუსტებული ფართობი:5327.00 კვ.მ. ნაკვეთის წინა ნომერი:31.01.06.058; შენობა-ნაგებობის ჩამონათვალი:N1, N2, N3

მესაკუთრის განყოფილება

განცხადების რეგისტრაცია : ნომერი 312006001142 , თარილი 20/12/2006

უფლების დამადასგურებელი დოკუმენგი:

- დაღგენილება N551 , დამოწმების თარიღი:08/10/1970 , საქართველოს სსრ მინისგრთა საბჭო
- ბრძანება N1/3-462 , დამოწმების თარილი:17/12/2013 ,სსიპ სახელმწიფო ქონების ეროვნული სააგენგო მომართვა N15/3256/3-6 , დამოწმების თარილი:10/11/2006 , საქართველოს ეკონომიკური განვითარების badobolagon

მესაკუთრეები: სახელმწიფო

მესაკუთრე: სახელმწიფო აღწერა:

იპოთეკა

საგადასახადო გირავნობა:

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

სარგებლობა

განცხადების რეგისგრბციბ ნომერი 312007001815 თბრილი 26/11/2007

უმუფრუქტუბრი: სსიპ "საქართველოს ეროვნული მუმეუმი"; მესაკუთრე: სახელმწიფო;

საგანი:მიწის ნაკვეთი - 5327 კვ.მ. შენობა-ნაგებობა .;

უჩუფრუქტუს ხელშეკრულება , რეესტრის ნომერი N455, დამოწმების თარილი29/10/2007, სახელმწიფო ქონების აღრიცხვისა და პრივაგიმების რაჭა-ლეჩხუმი-იმერეთის სამხარეო სამმართველო

საჯარო რეესგრის ეროვნული სააგენგო. http://public.reestri.gov.ge

გვერდი: 1(2)

ვალდებულება

ყადადა/აკრძალვა:

რეგისგრირებული არ არის

მოვალეთა რეესტრი:

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

"ფიმიკური პირის მიერ 2 წლიმიუ ფილი საკუთრებაში არჩებული მაგერიალური აქგივის რეალიზაციისას, აგრეთვე საგადასახალ წლის განმავლობაში 1000 ლარის ან შეგი ლარებულების ქონების სამუქრალ მალებისას სამუმოსავლო გალასახალ გალასაბა და ებლებლებარება სამუპრიშო წლის მომღევნო წლის 1 აპრილამიუ, რის შესახებიც ალნიშნული ფინიკური პირი იმავე ვალაში წარულებს მუკარების საგალსახალო ორგანოს. ალნიშნული ვალიებულების შეკარებლობა წარმოალებს საგალმაახალო სამართალობილებას, რაც იწვევს პასუბისმგებლობას საქართველოს საგალმაბალო კოლების XVIII თავის მახეთვის.

ამონაწერმი გექნიკური ხარეემის აღმომენის შემთხვევაში, შესაძღებელია სარეგისგრაციო სამსახურში მოსელის გარეშც, ელექგრონელაღ წარმააალგანოთ განცხალება: http://public.reestri.gov.ge - ან დაგვიკავშირლეთ: 2 405 405; 595 33 71 81; შესწორებულა ამონაწერის მალება შეგიძლიათ ვებ გვერდშე, ელექგრონელად, ასევე სარუგისგრაციო სამსახურში , "ლაბერთი პანკის" ნებისმიერ ფილაალში ან "პრიცაგბანკის" სწრაფი გალაბლის აპარაგილან.

საჯარო რეესგრის ეროვნული სააგენგო. http://public.reestri.gov.ge

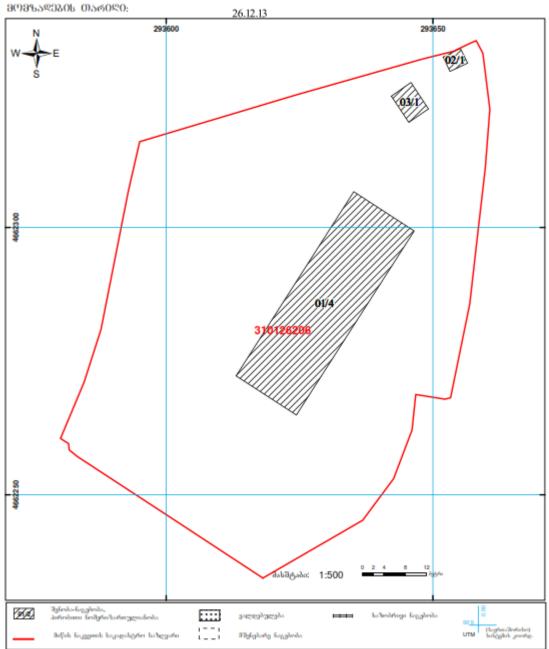
გვერღი: 2(2)



ᲡᲐᲥᲐᲠᲗᲕᲔᲚᲝᲡ ᲘᲣᲡᲢᲘᲪᲘᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲛᲘᲜᲘᲡᲢᲠᲝ ᲡᲐ%ᲐᲠᲝ ᲠᲔᲔᲡᲢᲠᲘᲡ ᲔᲠᲝᲕᲜᲣᲚᲘ ᲡᲐᲐᲒᲔᲜᲢᲝ ᲡᲐᲙᲐᲓᲐᲡᲢᲠᲝ ᲒᲔᲒᲛᲐ

ᲛᲘᲬᲘᲡ ᲜᲐᲙᲕᲔᲗᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲙᲐᲦᲐᲡᲢᲠᲝ ᲙᲝᲦᲘ: ᲒᲐᲜᲪᲮᲐᲦᲔᲒᲘᲡ ᲠᲔᲒᲘᲡᲢᲠᲐᲪᲘᲘᲡ ᲜᲝᲛᲔᲠᲘ: ᲛᲘᲬᲘᲡ ᲜᲐᲙᲕᲔᲗᲘᲡ ᲤᲐᲠᲗᲝᲒᲘ: 31 01 26 206 882013627982 5327 33.8.

ᲓᲐᲜᲘᲨᲜᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐ: ᲐᲠᲐᲡᲐᲡᲝᲤᲚᲝ-ᲡᲐᲛᲔᲣᲠᲜᲔᲝ



სიგარო რუესტრის ეროწივლი საიგენტი: ისილისი 0002 წმ. ნიკოლოზისწ. ნხეისს ქ. 2 ტელ: (995-32) 91-04-27; უაქსი: (995-32) 91-03-41 ვინის სარეცისტრიცით სამსისური. ქვინი, 1900. თივისუფლების ქ. N63 www.napr.gov.ge

Cadastral information of the land plot on which pump station and wastewater treatment units will be located



Wish (sphings forhighels) has possible for young N 31.01.26.267

ამონაწერი საჯარო რეესგრიღან

განცხადების რეგისგრაცია N 882016194566 - 30/03/2016 12:14:42 მომმადების თარიღი 15/04/2016 17:00:01

საკუთრების განყოფილება

8ონა სექტორი კებრტბლი ნაკვეთი ეანი ქალაქი ეანი

26 267

მისამართი: ქალაქი ვანი , ქუჩა გორგასალი

01

ნაკვეთის საკუთრების გიპი: საკუთრება ნაკვეთის დანიშნულება: არასასოულო სამეურნეო დამუსგებული უართობი: 45.00 კე.მ. ნაკვეთის წინა ნომერი:

მესაკუთრის განყოფილება

განცხადების რეგისგრაცია : ნომერი 882016194566 , თარიღი 30/03/2016 12:14:42 უფლების რეგისგრაცია: თარიღი 15/04/2016

უფლების დამადასგურებელი დოკუმენგი:

ბრძანება N20 210, ლამოწმების თარილი:25/03/2016, ეანის მუნიციპალიგეგის გამგებელი

მესაკუთრეები: ვანის მუნიციპალიგეგი, ID ნომერი:229653256

3-0-2-030----

ვანის მუნიციპალიგეგი

მესაკუთრე:

31

აღწერა:

იპოთეკა

საგადასახადო გირავნობა:

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

ვალდებულება

ყადაღა/აკრძალეა:

რეგისგრირებული არ არის

მოვალეთა რეესგრი:

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

საჯარო რეესგრის ეროვნული სააგენგო. http://public.reestri.gov.ge

გვერდი: 1(2)

"ფიშიკური პირის მიერ 2 წლამლე ვადით საკუთრებაში ირჩებული მაცერიალური აქკივის რეალამაცითხის, აგრეთვე საგაღასახალო წლის განმავლობაში 1000 ლარის ან შეგი დირებულების ქინების სამუქრად მალებისას სამუმოსავლო გადასახალი გალახლს უქვემლებარება საანგარიშო წლის მომღეცნო წლის 1 აპრილამლე, რის შესახებაც აღნიშნული ფიშიკური პირი იმავე ვაღაში წარულებმს ლეკლარაგიას საგალასახალ თრგანოს, აღნიშნული ვალღებელების შეუსრულებლობა წარმოალევნს საგალასახალო სამართალდარლვევას, რაც იწვევს პასუხისმგებლობას საქართველოს საგალასახალო კოლეტის XVIII თავის მახელეთი."

- ლოკუმენგის ნამლეილობის გადამოწმება შესაძლებულია საჯარო რექსგრის ერთენული სააგუნგის ოფიციალურ ეებ-გეერღმე www.
- ლიკუმებგის ხამლეილობის გადამოწმება მესაძლებელია ხაჯარო რექსგრის ერთეს ელი სააგესგოს თფიციალურ ექბ-გექრდმე www. napr.gov.ge;
 ამონაწერის მილება შესაძლებელია ვებ-გვერდმე www. napr.gov.ge, ნებისმიერ გერიგორიელ სარეგისგრაციო ხამსახურში, იუსგიციის სახლებსა და სააგენგოს აგგორიშებულ პირებიან;
 ამონაწერმა გექსაკური ხარევნის აადმოჩენის შემთხეეცაში დაგვი გაქმარდით: 2 405405 ან პირადად შეაქსეთ განაცხად ეებ-გღერდშე;
 ამონაწერმა გექსაკური ხარევნის აადმოჩენის შემთხეეცაში დაგვი გაქმარდით: 2 405405 ან პირადად შეაქსეთ განაცხად ეებ-გღერდშე;
 აგაარო რყესგრის თანაშშრომელთა მხრადან კკანონო ქმელების შემთხეეცაში დაგვი გაქმარდით ცხელ ხამშე; 08 009 009 09
 თქვენთებს ხაინგვრესო ნებისშიერ ნა ცითხიან დაკაქმარებით მოგეწერვთ ელ-ფოსგით: info@napr.gov.ge

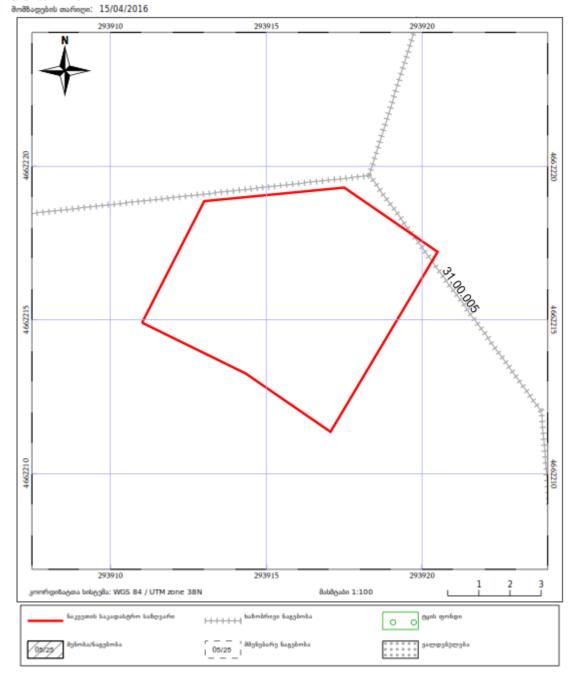


საკადასტრო გეგმა

საჯარო რეესტრის ეროვნული სააგენტო

საკადასტრო კოდი: 31.01.26.267 განცხადების ნომერი: 882016194566 ნაკვეთის დანიშნულება: ფართობი:

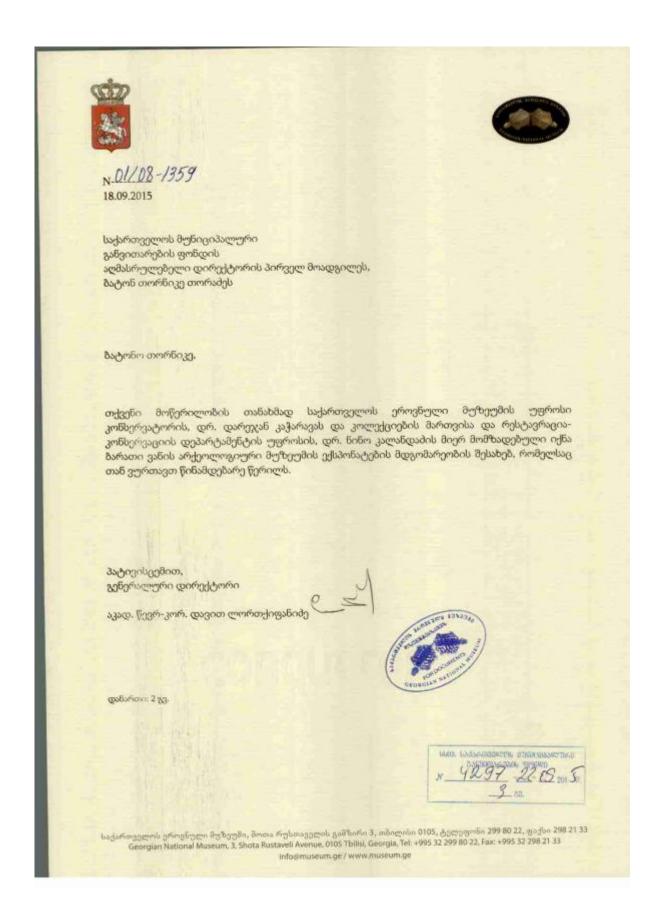
არასასოფლო სამეურნეო 45 კვ.მ (WGS 84 / UTM zone 38N)



საჯარო რეესტრის უროვნული სააგენტო: თბილისი 0102 წმ. ნიკოლოზის/ნ. ჩხეიძის ქ. 2: ტელ: (995-32) 91 04 27;

http://napr.gov.ge

Attachment 3: Letters of the Georgia National Museum on the condition of exhibits storage



საქართველოს ეროვნული მუზეუმის გვნერალურ დირექტორს ბატონ დავით ლორთქიფანიძეს

უფროსი კონსერვატორის დარეჯან კაჭარავას

კოლექციების მართვისა და რესტავრაცია-კონსურვაციის დეპარტამენტის უფროსის ნინო კალანდაძის

მოხსენებითი ბარათი

თქვენი №3299 (10.09.2015) რეზოლუციის თანახმად გავეცანით საქართველოს მუნიციპალური განვითარების ფონდის აღმასრულებელი დირექტორის პირველი მოადგილის თორნიკე თორაძის წერილს, რაზეც მოგახსენებთ შემდეგს:

ვანის არქეოლოგიური მუზეუმის ექსპონატების შენახვის მდგომარეობის მონიტორინგს ყოველდღიურად აწარმოებენ საქართველოს ეროვნული მუზეუმის ვანის არქეოლოგიური მუზეუმის თანამშრომლები. ამა წლის 30 აგვისტოს საქართველოს ეროენული მუზეუმის თანამშრომლთა ჯგუფი (დ. კაჭარავა, ნ. ლორთქიფანიძრე, ს. გურული, ე. მაღრაძე) მივლინებით იმყოფებოდა ვანში. მივლინების მიზანს წარმოადგენდა დროებით psessage ევაკუირებული კოლექციების მდგომარეობის შესწავლა. მოგახსენებთ, რომ ევაკუირებული კოლექციები განთავსებულია შესაბამისად აღჭურეილ საცავში. საგამოფენო ექსპონატები განთავსებულია ვიტრინების მიხედვით, ხოლო არასაგამოფენო მასალები მოთავსებულია შესაბამის ყუთებში და კონტეინერებში. თითოეულ ყუთს თან ერთვის მასში მოთავსებული ექსპონატების სია. კოლექციების მდგომარეობა უცვლელია.

დროებით საცავს 24 საათის განმავლობაში იცავს დაცვის პოლიცია. საცავი აღჭურვილია სიგნალიზაციით.

აქვე მოგახსენებთ, რომ ვანის მუზეუმში დაცული ექსპონატებიდან თბილისში ევაკუირებულია:

 საგანგებო მონაპოვართა ფონდში დაცული ძვირფასი ლითონების (ოქრო, ვერცხლი), ბრინჯაოს, მინისა და ქვის არტეფაქტები (457 ერთ.),



- რომლებიც ამჟამად დაცულია ს. ჯანაშიას სახელობის მუზეუმის ძვირფასი ლითონების საცავში;
- ბრინჯაოს, ვერცხლის, მინის, ქარვისა და რკინის ნივთები ფონდებიდან და გამოფენიდან (902 ერთეული) – სარესტავრაციოდ, რომლებიც ამჟამად დაცულია ოთარ ლორთქიფანიძის არქეოლოგიის ცენტრის ქიმიურსარესტავრაციო ლაბორატორიაში;
- თიხის, ბრინჯაოს, ვერცხლისა და მინის არტეფაქტები აღსაღგენად და საანალიზოდ, რომლებიც დაბინავებულია ს. ჯანაშიას მუზეუმში (300 ერთეული);
- მუზეუმის საგამოფენო დარბაზსა და ჰოლში დარჩა ქვის არქიტექტურული დეტალები და რესტავრირებული ქვევრები, რომელთა ტრანსპორტირება სახიფათოა. ისინი შეფუთულია დაზიანებისაგან დასაცავად;
- დანარჩენი, ძირითადი მასალა დაბინავებულია ვანის არქეოლოგიური ექსპედიციის ბაზაზე, ე.წ. დროებით საცავში.

პატივისცემით. დ. კაჭარავა დ კაჭნავა ნ. კალანდაძე 6. 5-973

Attachment 4: Contract between the National museum and building owner on storage of museum exhibits

ხელშეკრულება No - L/24 სახელმწიფო შესყიდვის შესახებ (გამარტივებული შესყიდვა) ქ. თბილისი ერთის მხრივ, სსიპ საქართველოს ეროვნული მუზეუმი, (შემდგომში - "შემსყიდველი") მისი გენერალური დირექტორის მოადგილის ირაკლი ღვალაძის სახით და მეორეს მხრივ, ფიზიკური პირის აფრასიონ სიმონეიშვილის სახით (დარეგისტრირებული გადამხდელად საიდენტიფიკაციო ნომრით 17001009225), ID ბარათის #12IA21191 (შემდგომში - "მიმწოდებელი"), "სახელმწიფო შესყიდვების შესახებ" საქართველოს კანონის მე-3 მუხლის პირველი პუნქტის "ს¹" ქვეპუნქტის შესაბამისად, დებენ წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულებას შემდეგზე: ხელშეკრულების საგანი სსიპ საქართველოს ეროვნული მუზეუმის საბიუჯეტო სახსრებიდან, CPV 63122000 - დასაწყობების მომსახურებების გაწევა. ხელშეკრულების ობიექტი და ღირებულება 2.1. ხელშეკრულების ობიექტს წარმოადგენს, სსიპ საქართველოს ეროვნული მუზეუმის, ოთარ ლორთქიფანიძის სახელობის ვანის არქეოლოგიური მუზეუმის რეაბილიტაციის პერიოდში, დანართი #1-ის შესაბამისად სამუზეუმო ექსპონატების შენახვა. 2.2. ამ ხელშეკრულებით გათვალისწინებული მომსახურეობის მთლიანი ღირებულება შეადგენს 1125.00 (ერთი ათას ასოცდაბუთი) ლარს, (ერთი თვის ღირებულება შეადგენს 125.00 ლარს). 2.3. წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულებით ანაზღაურებას ექვემდებარება 2016 წლის 1 აპრილიდან მიმწოდებლის მიჯრ გაწეული მომსახურეობის ღირებულება. შესყიდვის ოზიექტის მოწოდების ვადა და ადგილი ხელშეკრულებით გათვალისწინებული მომსახურეობის მოწოდების ვადა: 2016 წლის 31 დეკემბერი. მოწოდების ადგილი: ქ. ვანი, ვ. გორგასლის ქ. სახლი #34. შესყიდვის ობიექტის მიღება-ჩაბარების წესი 4.1. შემოწმებით თუ გაწეული მომსახურეობა აკმაყოფილებს შემსყიდველის მოთხოვნას, მხარეთა შორის ფორმდება შუალედური მიღება-ჩაბარების აქტები, რომლებიც ხელმოწერებით უნდა დაამოწმონ შემსყიდველისა და მიმწოდებლის უფლებამოსილმა პირებმა. 4.2. მომსახურება ჩაითვლება სრულად შესყიდულად სახოლოო მიღება-ჩაბარების აქტის გაფორმების შემდეგ. 5. აწგარიშსწორების პირობები მომსახურების შესყიდვის ღირებულების ანაზღაურება ხორციელდება ეტაპობრივად (ყოველთვიურად), ფაქტიურად გაწეული მომსახურეობის შესაბამისად გაფორმებული შუალედური მიღება-ჩაბარების აქტების საფუძველზე 10 (ათი) საბანკო დღის განმავლობაში. 5.2. ანგარიშსწორება იწარმოებს უნაღდო ანგარიშსწორებით, ლარებში, მიმწოდებლის რეკვიზიტებში მითითებულ სახანკო ანგარიმზე. მხარეთა ძირითადი უფლება-მოვალეობანი 6.1. შემსყიდველს უფლება აქვს: 61.1. მოსთხოვოს მიმწოდებელს ხელშეკრულების ჯეროვანი, დროული და კეთილსინდისიერი შესრულება; 6.1.2. განახორციელოს კონტროლი და ზედამხედველობა ხელშეკრულებით გათვალისწინებული პირობების შესრულებაზე; 6.1.3. მოსთხოვოს მიმწოდებელს დეტალური ინფორმაცია გასაწევი მომსახურების შესახებ. შემსყიდველი ვალდებულია: 6.2.1. გადაიხადოს მომსახურების ღირებულება ამ ხელშეკრულებით გათვალისწინებული წესითა 6.2.2. გაწეული მომსახურების ნაკლის აღმოჩენის შემთხვევაში, დაუყოვნებლივ წერილობით აცნობოს მიმწოდებელს და მოითხოვოს ნაკლის აღმოფხვრა; დაიცვას ხელშეკრულებით განსაზღვრული სხვა პირობები.

მიმწოდებელს უფლება აქვს:

6.3.1. მოსთხოვოს შემსყიდველს გაწეული მომსახურების ღირებულების ანაზღაურება ხელშეკრულებით გათვალისწინებულ ვადებში;

6.3.2. მოითხოვოს შემსყიდველისგან ხელშეკრულების სხვა პირობების დაცვა.

6.4. მიმწოდებელი ვალდებულია:

შეასრულოს ხელშეკრულებით გათვალისწინებული მომსაბურეობა;

6.4.2. გაწეული მომსახურების ნაკლოვანების შემთხვევაში თავისი ხარჯით უზრუნველყოს აღნიშნული ნაკლის გამოსწორება;

წინასწარ აცნობოს მოსალოდნელი შეფერბების შესაბებ;

6.4.4. ჯეროვნად შეასრულოს ხელშეკრულებით გათვალისწინებული ყველა პირობა.

მხარეთა პასუხისმგენლონა ხელშეკრულების პირობების დარღვევისას

7.1. მიმწოდებელი პასუბისმგებელია გაწეული მომსახურეობის ხარისხზე და ვალდებულია სრულად აუნაზღაუროს შემსყიდველს ნებისმიერი ზიანი, რომელიც მას შეიძლება მიადგეს მომსახურეობის უხარისხოდ ან არაჯეროვნად გაწევის გამო.

7.2. ხელშეკრულებით ნაკისრი ვალდებულებების არაჯეროვნად შესრულების ან შეუსრულებლობის შემთხვევაში ყოველი დაგვიანებული დღისათვის მხარეებს ეკისრება პირგასამტეხლო ხელშეკრულების საერთო ღირებულების 0.1/% ყოველ ვადაგადაცილებულ დღეზე-

7.3. პირგასამტებლოს გადახდა ხორციელდება მიმწოდებლისათვის ასანაზღაურებელი მომსახურების ღირებულებიდან შესაბამისი თანხის გამოქვითვის საშუალებით.

არ ათავისუფლებს მიმწოდებელს მომსახურების გაწევის 7.4. პირგასამტეხლოს გადახდა

ვალდებულებისაგან. 7.5. თუ დაკისრებული პირგასამტებლოს ჯამური თანხა გადააჭარბებს საანგარიშსწორებო პერიოდისათვის გასაწევი მომსახურების ღირებულების 10 %-ს შემსყიდველს უფლება აქვს მიიღოს გადაწყვეტილება ხელშეკრულების სრული ან მისი ცალკეული პირობების მოქმედების შეწყვეტის შესახებ.

ხელშეკრულების ინსპექტირების პირობები

8.1. შემსყიდველს ან მის წარმომადგენელს უფლება აქვთ ხელშეკრულების შესრულების ნებისმიერ ეტაპზე განახორციელოს კონტროლი მიმწოდებლის მიერ ნაკისრი ვალდებულებების შესრულებაზე, რომლის მიზანია შესყიდვის ობიექტის შესაბამისობის დადგენა ხელშეკრულებით გათვალისწინებულ პირობებთან და შემსყიდველის მოთხოვნებთან.

8.2. თუ შესყიდვის ობიექტი არ შეესაბამება ხელშეკრულების პირობებს და არსებული სტანდარტების მოთხოვნებს, შემსყიდველი მიმწოდებელთან ერთად, ან მის გარეშე ადგენს აქტს შესაბანისი წესის

8.3. გამოვლენილი დეფექტის ან ნაკლის აღმოფხვრასთან დაკავშირებითდა ხელაბალ ინსპექტირებასთან დაკავშირებული ხარჯების ანაზღაურება ეკისრება მიმწოდებელს, საქართველოს კანონმდებლობით დადგენილი წესით.

8.4. მიმწოდებლის მიერ ნაკისრი ვალდებულებების შესრულების კონტროლს შემსყიდველის მხრიდან განახორციელებს, ომარ გაბუნია - ო, ლორთქიფანიბის სახელობის ვანის არქეოლოგიური მუზეუმის

მმართველი.

9. ფორს-მაჟორი

9.1. ხელშეკრულების პირობების ან რომელიმე მათგანის მოქმედების შეჩერება ფორს-მაჟორული გარემოებების დადგომის გამო არ იქნება განხილული როგორც ხელშეკრულების პირობების შეუსრულებლობა ან დარღვევა და არ გამოიწვევს საჯარიმო სანქციების გამოყენებას.

9.2. ამ მუხლის მიზნებისათვის "ფორს-მაჟორი" ნიშნავს მხარეებისათვის გადაულახავ და მათი კონტროლისაგან დამოუკიდებელ გარემოებებს, რომლებიც არ არიან დაკავშირებული შემსციდველისა და/ან მიმწოდებლის შეცდომებსა და დაუდევრობასთან და რომლებსაც გააჩნია წინასწარ გაუთვალისწინებელი ხასიათი. ასეთი გარემოება შეიძლება გამოწვეულ იქნას ომით სტიქიური მოვლენებით, ეპიდემიით, კარანტინით, ემბარგოს დაწესებით და სხვა.

9.3. ფორს-მაჟორული გარემოებების დადგომის შემთხვევაში ხელშეკრულების დამდებმა მხარემ, რომლისთვისაც შეუძლებელი ხდება ნაკისრი ვალდებულებების შესრულება, დაუყოვნებლივ უნდა გაუგზავნოს მეორე მხარეს წერილობითი შეტყობინება ასეთი გარემოებების და მათი გამომწვევი მიზეზების შესახებ, თუ შეტყობინების გამგზავნი მხარე არ მიიღებს მეორე მხარისაგან წერილობით პასუხს, იგი თავისი შეხედულებისამეხრ, მიზანშეწონილობისა და შესაძლებლობის მიხედვით აგრძელებს ხელშეკრულებით ნაკისრი ვალდებულებების შესრულებას და ცდილობს გამონახოს ვალდებულებების შესრულების ისეთი ალტერნატიული ხერხები, რომლებიც დამოუკიდებელნი იქნებიან ფორს-მაჟორული გარემოებების ზეგავლენისაგან.

10. ხელშეკრულების პირობების გადასინჯვის შესაძლებლობა

10.1.არავითარი გადაბდა ან ცვლილება ხელშეკრულების პირობებში არ დაიშვება ორივე მხარის მიერ ხელმოწერილი წერილობითი შესწორებების გარდა.

10.2. თუ რაიმე წინასწარ გაუთვალისწინებელი მიზეზების გამო წარმოიშობა ხელშეკრულების პირობების შეცვლის აუცილებლობა, ცვლილებების შეტანის ინიციატორი ვალდებულია წერილობით შეატყობინოს მეორე მხარეს შესაბამისი ინფორმაცია. 10.3. ხელშეკრულების პირობების ნებისმიერი ცვლილება უნდა გაფორმდეს ხელშეკრულების დანართის

სახით, რომელიც ჩაითვლება ხელშეკრულების განუყოფელ ნაწილად.

10.4.ნებისმიერი ცვლილება, რომელსაც მოჰყვება ხელშეკრულების ფასის გაზრდა ან შემსყიდველისათვის პირობების გაუარესება, დაუშვებელია, გარდა საქართველოს სამოქალაქო კოდექსის 398-ე მუხლით გათვალისწინებული შემთხვევებისა.

ხელშეკრულების მოქმედების ვადა

11.1. ხელშეკრულება ძალაშია ხელმოწერის დღიდან და მოქმედებს 2017 წლის 31 იანვრის ჩათვლით.

11.2.მიმწოდებელს უფლება აქვს ვადაზე ადრე მაწოდოს შემსყიდველს ამ ხელშეკრულებით გათვალისწინებული მომსახურება.

11.3. ხელშეკრულების ვადაზე ადრე შეწყვეტა შესაძლებელია მხოლოდ მხარეთა წინასწარი წერილობითი შეთანხმებით. შეწყვეტის შესახებ მათ ერთმანეთს უნდა აცნობონ 30 დღით ადრე.

11.4.ხელშეკრულებით ცალკეული პირობების მოქმედების შეწყვეტა მხარეებს არ ათავისუფლებს ნაკისრი ვალდებულებების შესრულებისა და გაწეული მომსახურების ანაზღაურების ვალდებულებისაგან.

12. დავების გადაწყვეტის წესი

12.1. ხელშეკრულების დამდები მხარეები თანხმდებიან მასზედ, რომ ყველა ღონეს იხმარენ, რათა პირდაპირი არაოფიციალური მოლაპარაკების მეშვეობით შეთანხმებით მოაგვარონ ხელშეკრულების ირგვლივ წარმოქმნილი ნებისმიერი უთანხმოება და დავა.

12.2.თუ ასეთი მოლაპარაკების დაწყებიდან 30 (ოცდაათი) დღის განმავლობაში შემსყიდველი და მიმწოდებელი ვერ შეძლებენ სადავო საკითხების შეთანხმებას, ნებისმიერ მხარეს შეუძლია მიმართოს დავის გადაწყვეტის დადგენილ წესს.

13. დასკვნითი დებულებანი

13.1. "სახელმწიფო შესყიდვის შესახებ" საქართველოს კანონის მე-8 მუხლის შესაბამისად სახელმწიფო შესყიდვის განხორციელებაში მხარეების მონაწილეობა არ იწვევს ინტერესთა კონფლიქტს.

13.2.წინამდებარე ხელშეკრულებით გათვალისწინებული პირობები რეგულირდება საქართველოს

13.3. მიმწოდებელს არა აქვს უფლება გადასცეს მესამე პირს თავისი უფლებები და მოვალეობები შემსყიდველის წერილობითი თანხმობის გარეშე.

13.4. მესამე პირთან ურთიერთობაზე მხარეები მოქმედებენ თავიანთი სახელით, ხარჯითა და რისკით.

13.5. ხელშეკრულება შედგენილია თანაბარი იურიდიული ძალის მქონე 2 (ორი) ეგზემპლარად და ინახება ხელმომწერ მხარეებთან. ხელშეკრულებასთან დაკავშირებული ნებისმიერი მიმოწერა შესრულებული უნდა იყოს ქართულ ენაზე. 14. მხარეთა რეკვიზიტენი

"შემსყიდველი"

სსიპ "საქართველოს ეროვნული მუზეუმი" საიდენტ: 204468664 იურიდ. მის: თბილისი, რუსთაველის გამზ.#3. ფაქტ/მის: თბილისი, რუსთაველის გამზ. #3. ტელეფონის ნომერი: 298 21 35. სახელმწიფო ხაზინა კოდი: TRESGE22

No GE24NB0330100200165022

OM3300

გენერალური დირექტორიბ

mas

"მიმწოდებელი"

ფ/პ აფრასიონ სიმონეიშვილი მის/იურიდ: ქ. ვანი, ვ. გორგასლის ქ. სახლი #34. ტელ: 597316699.

საიდენტ: 17001009225 სს "საქართველოს ბანკი"

amon: BAGAGE22

s/s GE72BG 0000 0007 1607 6600

ფ/პ აფრასიონ სიმონეიშვილი

დანართი #1.

შესანახად განკუთვნილი ოთარ ლორთქიფანიძის სახელობის ვანის არქეოლოგიური მუზეუმის ექსპონატების ჩამონათვალი

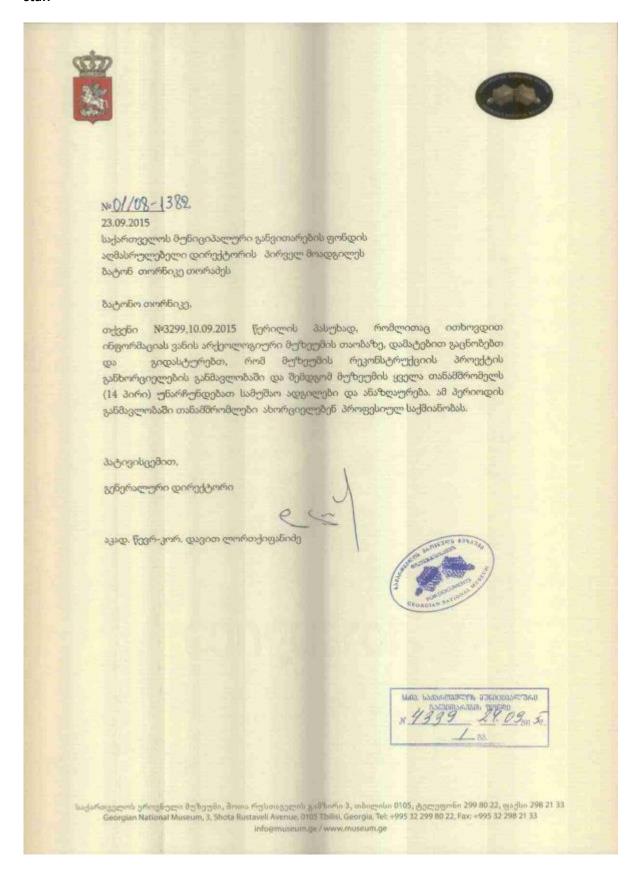
1	ქვევრი (აღდგენილი - #07:1-74:430)
2	ბაზა (ქვიშაქვის - #07:1-74-543)
3	კვარცხლზეკი (კირქვის - #07:1-73:930)
4	სვეტისთავი, პილასტრის, ვარდულიანი, (ქვიშაქვის - #07:1-82)
5	სვეტისთავი, ქალის ზიუსტიანი (კირქვის - #07:71)
6	ქვევრი (აღდგენილი - #07:1-75:417)
7	საკურთხეველი, ორფოსოიანი (ქვის - #07:1-73:952)
8	საკურთხეველი, ორფოსოიანი (ქვის - #07:1-73:953)
9	საკურთხეველი, ქიმებიანი (ქვის - #07:1-73:951)
10	ზედსახდელი (ქვის #07:1)
11	გადიდის წარწერა (ტუფი)

ირაკლი ღვალამე გენერალური დირექტორის მოადგილე

GIAN NATIONAL MUST

§ . ს ფ/პ აფრასიონ სიმონეიშვილი

Attachment 5: Letter of the Georgia National Museum on preserving salaries of Vani Museum staff



Translation of the Letter of the Georgia National Museum on preserving salaries of Vani Museum staff

Letter

#01/08-1382

23.09.2015

To: Tornike Toradze

First Deputy Executive Director of the Municipal Development Fund of Georgia

Dear Mr. Toradze,

Referring to your letter #3299.10.09.2015, by which you have requested information on operation of the Vani Archeological Museum, we would like to additionally inform you and confirm that in course of and following museum reconstruction works, each member of museum staff (14 employees) had their work places and salaries preserved. During this period, they have been fulfilling their professional obligations.

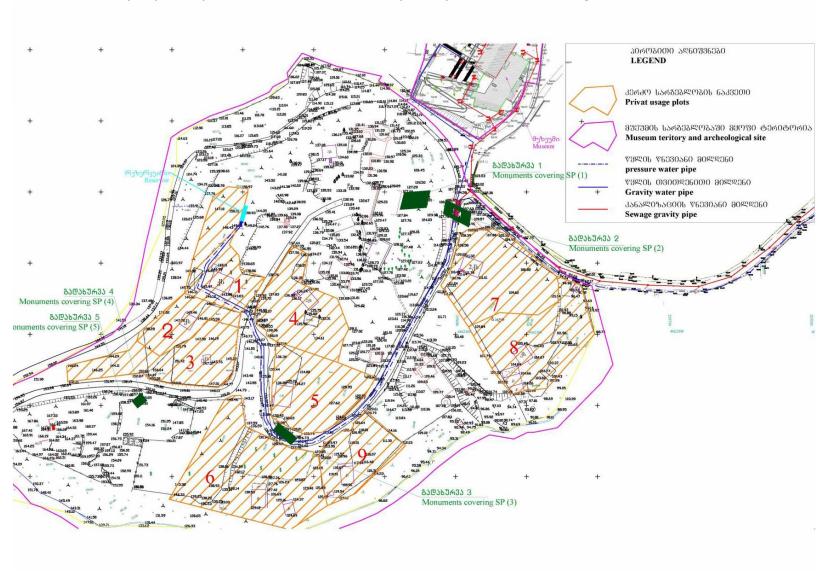
Yours sincerely,

Davit Lortkipanidze

General Director,

Corresponding Member of Academy of Sciences

Attachment 6. Map of privately used (numbered on second map) land plots on Vani Archeological Site



Attachment 7: Letter from the Vani municipality Gamgeoba on disposal of the inert waste



საქართველო ვანის მუნიციპალიტეტის გამგეობა G E O R G I A VANI MUNICIPALITY BOARD

N 20/422 05/04/2016

1900. ქ. ვანი. თავისუფლების №65, ტელ. 0(432) 22-25-25 65,Tavisufleba Str. Vani Tel.; 0(432) 22-25-25 E-mail: vanis.gamgeoba@yahoo.com

საქართველოს მუნიციკალური განვითარების ფონდის აღმასრულებელ დირექტორს ბატონ ჯუანშერ ბურჭულაძეს

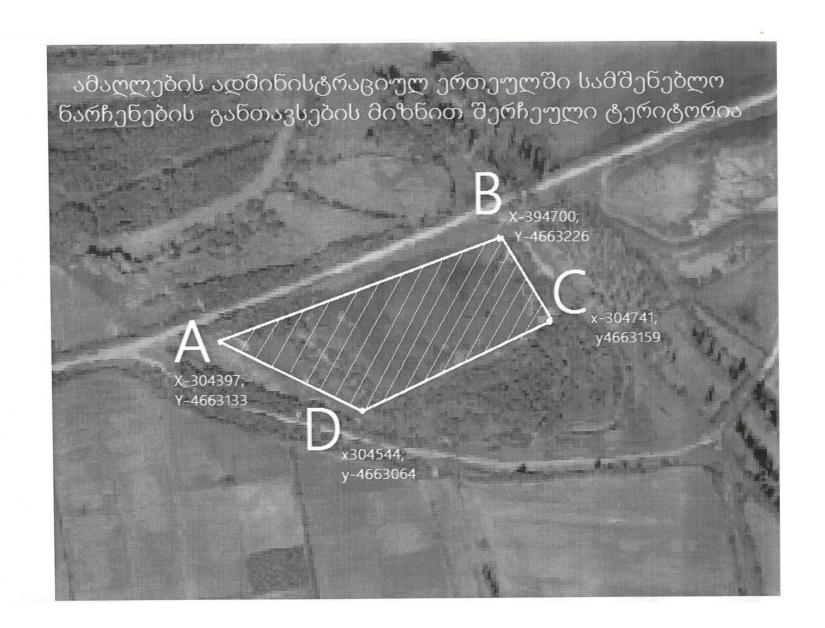
ბატონო ჯუანშერ,

გაცნობებთ, რომ ვანის არქეოლოგიური მუზეუმის რეაბილიტაციის პროგრამის ფარგლებში სამშენებლო მოედნიდან გასატანი ჭარბი გრუნტისა და სამშენებლო ნარჩენების განთავსება შესაძლებელია განხორციელდეს ვანის მუნიციპალიტეტის ამაღლების ადმინისტრაციულ ერთეულში. (ზიდვის მანძილი დაახლოებით 11 კმ.)

გთხოვთ, კონტრაქტორ ორგანიზაციას პირობაში ჩაუდოთ ტერიტორიაზე გატანილი გრუნტისა და სამშენებლო მასალების გასწორებისა და პროფილირების პირობა.

წარმოგიდგენთ, შერჩეული ტერიტორიის საკადასტრო ნახაზს კოორდინატების მითითებით. ამასთან გაცნობებთ, რომ აღნიშნული მიწის ნაკვეთი წარმოადგენს სახელმწიფო საკუთრებას.

ზაზა ხურციძე



Vani Municipality, Georgia

Reconstruction of Vani Archeological Museum – Phase 3

Minutes of Public Consultation Meetings on Environmental Management Plan

On 13:00 of May 10, 2016 in the building of Vani Municipality Gamgeoba (Address: #65 Tavisupleba Street, Vani), public consultation meetings were held on natural and social environmental management plan prepared for the Sub-Project of "Reconstruction of Vani Archeological Museum –phase 3".

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:

Representatives of Vani Municipality: Zhuzhuna Turmanauli, Manana Kartvelishvili, Mariza Kadiashvili, Medea Khojava, Teona Baghdavadze, Bela Doghonadze, Nata Uachidze, Sopiko Giorgadze, Teona Alpaidze, Sopiko Losaberidze, Bela Chubinidze, Ana Mamageishvili, Tamar Adeishvili, Nunu Rokhvadze, Lela Gogodze, Inga Todria, Gocha Gogadze, Nikoloz Dvalishvili, Mikheil Khardzeishvili, Mamuka Mamdoria, Amiran Nabichashvili, Alpezi Napetvaridze, Davit Nutsubidze, Givi Paikadze, Eleonora Targamadze, Miranda Dzagnidze, Eteri Janelidze, Tebrone Vashakmadze, Roman Tvalbeashvili, Valeri Kavtaradze, Tinatin Kordzadze, Salome Pakhuridze, Avtandil Kheladze, Mindia Kikvadze, Davit Mzhavia, Nona Popkhadze.

Representatives of Vani Archeological Museum: Omar Gabunia, Manana Vashakmadze, Lamara Abramidze, Mariam Darsalia, Sopio Ramishvili,

Representatives of the Municipal Development Fund of Georgia:

Ana Rukhadze-Environmental Safety Specialist

Niniko Isakadze - Environmental Safety Specialist

Nona Chichinadze – Social and Gender Specialist

The meeting was opened by Nona Chichinadze, she informed the public of the Municipal Development Fund of Georgia and objectives of the meeting.

Ana Rukhadze updated the public on the sub-projects ongoing and planned under Regional and Municipal Development Project II (Imereti) and the works planned under the Vani Archeological Museum Reconstruction SP. Ana Rukhadze presented to the audience a Natural and Social Environmental Management Plan prepared for the Sub-Project. She explained to the public social

and environmental screening procedures applied for the WB funded SPs and environmental and social requirements of the presented SP. She discussed works planned under the Sub-project, social and environmental impacts expected as a result the SP activities and measures for mitigation or prevention of anticipated adverse impacts of the SP. She also emphasized that according to the Georgian legislation, the SP works do not require environmental permit and/or any type of endorsement by the MoEPNR, therefore for ensuring environmental and social safety of the SP, it will be implemented in accordance with the WB safeguards policy and OM prepared for the Regional Development Project.

Ana Rukhadze reviewed the contents and structure of the ER document, including the EMP. She noted 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 respective reporting procedures and the parties responsible for conducting these 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

Nona Chichinadze presented to the audience information on social accountability of the Municipality, on grievance redress mechanism, public engagement and gender related 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
How much time will be needed for the sub-project implementation?	16 months is expected duration of the sub- project implementation, certain time will be needed for tender procedures and execution of the respective contract.
Does the project envisage rehabilitation of the archeological museum access road, which is in a poor state? In course of construction works, more damage may be incurred to the road as a result of operation of heavy vehicles and machinery. Museum access road rehabilitation is important for the local population as well as for the visitors.	Rehabilitation of the museum access road is not envisaged under the project. Though, additional financing under RDP II provides for rehabilitation of the museum access road after completion of museum reconstruction works. The road rehabilitation project should be prepared by the Municipality.

Shall potable water be provided to the inhabitants of Giorgradze street First Lane, which is directly bordering on the museum territory?

The sub-project envisages arrangement of 50 m³ capacity water reservoir in place of the old depreciated one, for supplying water to the museum building and 15 households residing around it. Under the sub-project, those residing from the reservoir up to the museum building will be connected to the water pipeline. The rest of the population will be able to connect to the water supply system at the operation stage.

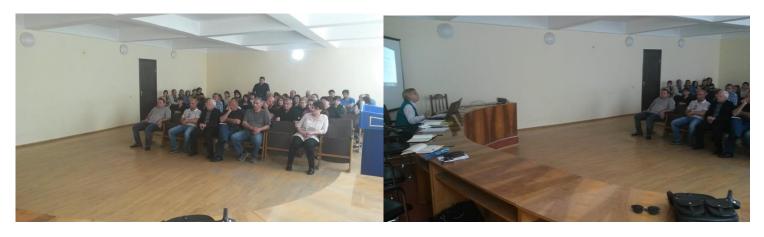
At the end of the meeting the audience expressed their positive attitude towards the project and their wish for timely completion of works.

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

Minutes prepared by Ana Rukhadze, MDF Environmental Safety Specialist.

May 10, 2016

Photos:





რეგიონული განვითარების პროექტი 2

ქ. ვანის არქეოლოგიური მუზეუმის რეკონსტრუქცია

გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური საკითხების საჯარო განხილვა

10 მაისი 2016 წელი

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Regional Development Project 2 (RDP 2)

Reconstruction of Vani Archaeological Museum - Phase 3

Public Consultation Meeting with Lortkipanidze Street residents in Town Vani

At 14:00 p.m. of August 8th, 2016 there was conducted the meeting with Lortkipanidze Street residents in the yard of Vani Museum-Reserve Archaeological Base. The objective of the meeting was conducting of additional consultations with regard to the works scheduled within Vani Archeological Museum Reconstruction SP.

Meeting attendants:

Representatives of Lortkipanidze street residents of Town Vani:

- 1. Gia Akhvlediani (#23 Lortkipanidze St., 5 99 63 27 85);
- 2. Lia Akhvlediani (#23 Lortkipanidze St.);
- 3. Marina Gabunia (# 42 Lortkipanidze St.),
- 4. Revaz Akhvlediani (#25 Lortkipanidze St.);
- 5. Tina Chakhunashvili (# 40 Lortkipanidze St.);
- 6. Oleg Gabunia (# 42 Lortkipanidze St.);
- 7. Giorgi Kajaia (#40 Lortipanidze St.);
- 8. Archil Akhvlediani (#25 Lortkipanidze St.);
- Malvina Kaladze (# 29 Lortkipanidze St.),
- 10. Tsabadze Zurabi (# 27 Lortkipanidze St.);
- 11. Giorgi Gabunia (# 42 Lortkipanidze St.);
- 12. Akhvlediani Maia (# 40 Lortkipanidze St.);
- 13. Father Andria (Gocha Paichidze), Head of Village Tobanieri Church (#29 Lortkipanidze St.).

Omar Gabunia - Director of Vani Archeological Museum

WB representatives: Vano Vashakmadze, Davit Jijelava, Davit Dekanosidze

MDF representatives:

Giorgi Mikeldaze – Program Coordinator; Ana Rukhadze – Environmental Safety Specialist; Nestor Chkheidze – Resettlement Specialist.

Giorgi Mikeladze explained to the attendants of the meeting that the works scheduled under the sub-project, in particular, reconstruction of the Museum building as well as arrangement of water supply and sewage systems would not refer to either houses or yards of Lortkipanidze Street residents. In order to potable water be supplied to the Museum there has been planned the storage reservoir to be arranged at the archeological site, whilst the inlet pipes and the ones coming of the storage reservoir will be placed partially in the yard of Tristan Kaladze, who at his turn has already

provided consent in writing. The storage reservoir is considered for such quantity of water, which is sufficient for water supply to be provided to Lortkipanidze street residents, what is also stipulated under SP.

Lortkipanidze street residents noted that the main problem for them was registration of the land plots, on which their yards and houses were located. The referenced land plots as of today are state owned. As per the population, National Museum intends the Archeological Site to be registered as the one to be owned by Museum, although they had been living here for many years already. Hence, they request the meeting to be conducted with the representatives of the National Museum in order the ownership issue of the land plots to be clarified.

Vano Vashakmadze provided meeting participants with the information on concept of Imereti Regional Development Project, explaining at that the sub-projects had been scheduled in such a manner that the ownership issue of the population residing at Archeological Site not to be concerned. Moreover, implementation of the sub-project will increase considerably attraction of Vani Museum-Reserve from tourist standpoint, what in its turn will give the local residents the opportunity to receive additional incomes by means of proposing various services to tourists. Vano Vashakhmadze stated that availability of population on this site represents the factor to assist to tourist attraction increase to this site.

The population noted that they are already informed about these issues and they understand that the works scheduled within Vani Museum Reconstruction Project will not concern their houses and yards. They also stated that they do acknowledge importance of implementation of Museum reconstruction project for Vani population, especially for those living in the vicinity of the Museum. There is some kind of disagreement between the National Museum and local population concerning registration of the land plots and population do not trust the National Museum with regard to this issue. They do understand that the Municipal Development Fund does not represent the party of dispute as per its competence.

Giorgi Mikeladze noted that resolution of disagreement being between the Parties is beyond the competence of MDF, however the Fund (MDF) will do its best to render assistance to population within its competence.

The photos of the Meeting and copy of the Register reflecting the list of attendees are enclosed.

The minutes were prepared by Ana Rukhadze, specialist of the Environmental Safeguards and Resettlement Unit, MDF.

August 9th, 2016

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Photo materials





Regional Development Project II (RDP 2) Reconstruction of Vani Archeological Museum – Phase 3 Public Consultation Meetings on Environmental and Social Review Minutes

On September 19, 2016 at 14:00, in the in the center of Vani Archeological Expedition, public consultation meetings were held on environmental and social review prepared for the Sub-Project of "Reconstruction of Vani Archeological Museum – Phase 3".

Information on the meeting and an updated environmental and social review were published on September 14, on the MDF web page. The National Museum of Georgia, Vani Municipality Gamgebeli, and representatives of Vani Archeological Museum were informed of the venue and time of the meeting by the telephone. The households residing in Vani Archeological site area and the population of Vani Archeological Museum adjacent territory (namely, inhabitants of Lortkipanidze and Giorgadze streets) were in person informed regarding the meeting by representative of Vani Municipality Gamgeoba Mindia Kikvadze and Director of Vani Archeological Museum Omar Gabunia.

Those present at the meeting:

- 1. Manana Vashakmadze, Vani Archeological Museum;
- 2. Butula Dvalishvili, Vani Archeological Museum;
- 3. Natia Darsalia, Vani Archeological Museum;
- 4. Lamara Abramidze, Vani Archeological Museum;
- 5. Omar Gabunia, Vani Archeological Museum;
- 6. Malvina Kaladze, Vani Archeological Museum; Town Vani, 29 Lortkipanidze street;
- 7. Father Andria (Gocha Paichadze), Town Vani, 29 Lortkipanidze street;
- 8. Tina Chakhunashvili, Town Vani, 40 Lortkipanidze street;
- 9. Marina Gabunia, Town Vani, 42 Lortkipanidze street;
- 10. Giorgi Gabunia, Town Vani, 42 Lortkipanidze street;
- 11. Tristan Kiladze, retiree, Town Vani, Lortkipanidze street;
- 12. Zaza Simoneishvili, Town Vani, 36 Lortkipanidze street;
- 13. Tatia Simoneishvili, Postgraduate Town Vani, 38 Lortkipanidze street;
- 14. Mtvarisa Akhobadze, Individual Entrepreneur, Town Vani, 36 Lortkipanidze street;
- 15. Mariam Darsalia, Vani Archeological Museum, Town Vani, 8 Giorgadze street;
- 16. Nino Gognadze, Vani Music School, Town Vani, 13 Giorgadze street;
- 17. Tsiala Popkhadze, retiree, Town Vani, 14 Giorgadze street;
- 18. Endy Dzneladze, retiree, Town Vani, Giorgadze street;
- 19. Zaza Meskhi, Georgian National Museum;
- 20. Mamuka Sagharadze, Georgian National Museum;
- 21. Zaza Khurtsidze, Vani Municipality Gamgebeli.

Registration list of participants is hereby attached, though several participants were not registered.

Representatives of the MDF present at the meeting: Giorgi Mikeldaze – Program Coordinator; Ana Rukhadze – Environmental Safety Specialist; Nestor Chkheidze – Resettlement Specialist; Nona Chichinadze – Social and Gender Specialsit,

Ana Rukhadze updated the public on the sub-projects ongoing and planned under Regional and Municipal Development Project II (Imereti). Afterwards, A. Rukhadze informed the audience of activities planned under the Vani Archeological Museum Reconstruction project and discussed environmental impacts expected as a result the SP activities and measures to be undertaken by the contractor for mitigation or prevention of anticipated adverse impacts of the SP, which are specified in EMP. She emphasized that according to the Georgian legislation, the SP works do not require environmental permit. However, since the project is backed by the WB, for ensuring environmental and social safety of the SP, it will be implemented in accordance with the WB safeguards policy.

She noted 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, which will be monitored by the MDF and Consulting Company. She also emphasized that in accordance with the EMP, if the SP works cause any damage to the property of any individual/household, the contractor will be responsible for restoration of damaged assets, which will be tightly supervised by the MDF.

Ana Rukhadze also stated that under the project, the old museum building will get demolished and a new one equipped with modern technologies will be constructed in accordance with current standards. During construction works, certain work related impacts are expected, such as noise, dust, movement of heavy vehicles for transportation of debris and construction materials. However, the EMP envisages respective mitigation measures. The population was briefed on the layout of design water supply and wastewater systems and was informed of the fact that the works will not be executed in the museum adjacent areas owned or used by the locals. Only a small section of the reservoir water inlet and outlet pipes will be located in the yard of Mr. Tristan Kaladze, which is authorized with the written consent of the named person. Ana Rukhadze noted that wastewater treatment will be performed in line with the parameters determined by the respective technical regulations and the effluent will be discharged into the adjoining river.

Ana Rukhadze informed the audience of the Grievance Redress Mechanism. She explained that in case of existence of any discontent, they may appeal to the Grievance Redress Committee, which will be established in Vani Municipality Gamgeoba; in case if they are not satisfied with the decision made at the local level, then they may apply to the MDF. Ana Rukhadze informed the participants of the contact persons (in the MDF as well as in the Vani Municipality Gamgeoba) 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
Which households will have possibility to connect to the water supply and wastewater systems?	The audience got once again briefed in detail by G. Mikeladze on the scheme of water supply and wastewater systems, who demonstrated mapped locations of the pump station, wastewater treatment plant, reservoir and pipes. G. Mileladze noted that 15 households will be
Will the water supply be permanent or scheduled?	enabled to connect to the water supply system. Water inlet pipes for the adjacent house connections will be installed on the pipe from the reservoir to the museum. A branching may be installed on the water pipeline in future for
The population also requested a more detailed discussion of the scheme of water supply and wastewater systems.	connection with the remaining households, which will serve the rest of houses located on Lortkipanidze street, below the archeological site "Karibche". The wastewater system is designed in a way to provide for connection to the houses located on Lotrkipanidze street, and in particular, to the houses, which are located in the section from the design wastewater treatment plant up to the museum building.
	Water supply will be permanent, uninterrupted 24-hour supply from the reservoir, where water will be collected and through gravity flow supplied to the population and museum building.
	The representative of the Georgian National Museum noted that as requested by the MDF, water supply and wastewater systems were designed so as to benefit the local population as well.
Does the project envisage rehabilitation of Lorkipanidze and Giorgadze streets? Which material will be used for the road pavement? Is street lighting envisaged? Giorgadze street residents noted that they live in the direct vicinity of the museum building. They will be most of all suffering	Rehabilitation of the museum access road will be carried out after completion of the museum reconstruction project. Rehabilitation project design will be prepared in the nearest future. Street lighting will also be envisaged. Road pavement will probably be laid by using concrete, but this issue will get clarified when the designer investigates state of the existing road.

from the impact of rehabilitation works. Therefore, in future it is important to take into consideration rehabilitation and lighting of Giorgadze street.	Construction work-related nuisance factors, such as dust, noise, etc. will be temporary. However, the locals will have employment opportunities. After SP completion, an increased volume of tourist flow will enhance employment opportunities for locals, through souvenir and local product sales, opening of guesthouses and offering other services to tourists.
	The representative of the National Museum noted that the reconstruction project envisages not only rehabilitation of museum and exhibition spaces, but also establishment of the educational center equipped with current technologies, which will be in the first place applied by the local youth. Conferences and various meetings will be held in the museum building, which will also benefit the local population.
During museum reconstruction, movement of heavy vehicles is expected, which may hamper traffic on Lotrkipanidze street. The above-mentioned can be prevented by arrangement of the detour road.	There is no need for arrangement of the detour road, since in order to prevent traffic congestions the machinery will operate according to the preliminary agreed schedule. During implementation of the archeological site "Karibche" covering works, a necessity arose of blocking traffic for a short period of time, but in case of such need, the population will be informed in advance.
What is the SP duration?	The contractor company is already selected and contract will be signed in the nearest future. Contract duration is 18 months. The museum will start full operation in 2018.
The local population comprehends and they are completely aware of the importance of Vani archeological museum reconstruction project and the benefits they may derive from it. However, the problem of registration of the property in the ownership of the households residing in the archaeological site area is equally important for them, and this issue has been pending for years. Existing registration of the land plots should not be cancelled, and the rest of the population should be given a possibility to undergo	The representative of the Georgian National Museum stated that the museum has never raised and will never raise in future the local population resettlement issue. The representative of local Gamgeoba noted that they would provide legal aid to the population in solving the named problem. Giorgi Mikeladze emphasized that the MDF will use all available means within their competence to assist the locals.

registration procedure. This is important

in terms of the following: in case if in
future their resettlement is required in the
interests of the archeological museum, a
possibility of receiving a fair compensation
should be ensured.

The minutes were prepared by Ana Rukhadze - specialist of the Environmental Protection and Resettlement Unit of the MDF.

20 September, 2016

Participants' Registration List

რეგიონული განვითარების მეორე პროექტი

ქ. ვანის არქეოლოგიური მუზეუმის რეკონსტრუქცია - ფაზა 3

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19 სექტემზერი, 2016

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Photos of the meeting









Attachment 9: letter from the Georgian National Museum certifying no intention for involuntary resettlement of local residents







NO1/08-764

03.08.2016

საქართველოს მუნიციპალური განვითარების ფონდის აღმასრულებელ დირექტორს ბატონ ჯუანშერ ბურჭულაძეს

ასლი: მსოფლიო ბანკის წარმომადგენლობას საქართველოში

ბატონო ჯუანშერ,

საქართველოს ეროვნული მუზეუმი და პირადად მე გიდასტურებთ ჩვენ ღრმა პატივისცემას და კიდევ ერთხელ გამოვხატავთ მადლიერებას იმ მხარდაჭერისათვის, რომელსაც მუნიციპალური განვითარების ფონდი მსოფლიო ბანკთან ერთად იჩენს ჩვენი ინსტიტუციის მიმართ, განსაკუთრებით კი ვანის მუზეუმ-ნაკრძალის რეაბილიტაციის პროექტის ფარგლებში.

როგორც თქვენთვის ცნობილია, ბვ. წ. ვანის ნაქალაქარი, რომლის ისტორიაც რვა საუკუნეს მოიცავს (ბვ. წ. VIII-I საუკუნეები) და რომელიც კოლხეთის სამეფოს პოლიტიკურ-ადმინისტრაციულ და რელიგიურ ცენტრადაა მიჩნეული, მსოფლიო მნიშვნელობის ბეგლია. სწორედ ვანის არქეოლოგიური აღმოჩენების საფუბველზე "ოქრომრავალი კოლხეთის" რეალობა საყოველთაოდაა აღიარებული.

მოგახსენებთ, რომ ვანის ექსპედიცია, დღიდან მისი დაარსებისა (1947 წელი) თავის ნაყოფიერ და წარმატებულ საქმიანობას ახორციელებდა ადგილობრივ მოსახლეობასთან, კერძოდ მუზეუმ-ნაკრმალის მჭიდრო თანამშრომლობისა და მცხოვრებლებთან კეთილმეზობლური ურთიერთოზეზის საფუძველზე. აქვე უნდა აღინიშნოს, რომ ადგილოზრივი მოსახლეობა ყოველთვის დასაქმებული იყო საველე არქეოლოგიურ მათ სარგებლობაში არსებული ინწეოაწუნაძ მიწის და ნაკვეთებზე არქეოლოგოიური სამუშაოები ხორციელდებოდა შესაბამისი კომპენსაციის საფუძველზე სახელმწიფოს მხრიდან.

ვანის არქეოლოგიური ექსპედიციის მთავარი ღირებულება და საქართველოს ეროვნული მუზეუმის პრიორიტეტი ყოველთვის იყო და რჩება დღესაც ვანის ადგილობრივ მოსახლეობასთან მხოლოდ ასეთი ურთიერთობა. არასდროს დამდგარა საკითხი ადგილობრივი მაცხოვრებლების იძულებით გასახლების შესაბებ, შესაბამისად ეს საკითხი არც ახლა დგას დღის წესრიგში.

საქართველოს ეროვნული მუზეუმი, შოთა რუსთაველის გამზირი 3, თბილისი 0105, ტელეფონი 299 80 22, ფაქსი 298 21 33 Georgian National Museum, 3, Shota Rustaveli Avenue, 0105 Tbilisi, Georgia, Tel: +995 32 299 80 22, Fax: +995 32 298 21 33 info@museum.ge / www.museum.ge

To: Mr. Juansher Burchuladze

Executive Director of Municipal Development Fund

Cc: World Bank Georgia Office

Dear Mr. Burchuladze, Georgian National Museum and I personally, express our gratitude for the support provided to our institution by the MDF and the World Bank, especially within the rehabilitation of the Vani

museum/preserve.

As you are aware, Vani settlement, that dates back to VIII-I centuries B.C. was the political-administrative and religious center of Kolkheti Kingdom and is a very important monument. Vani archeological excavations

proved the reality of "Golden Kolkheti" and made it known to the whole world.

Since 1947, when Vani expedition was established, it implemented all the activities together with the local population. The process was successful due to close collaboration and good neighborly relations with the people living on the territory of Vani museum-settlement. It is worth mentioning that local population was always employed in archeological field works and these archeological works took place on the land owned

by these people in return for the compensation from the state.

This kind of relationship has always been and is today the most valuable for Vani archeological expedition and Georgian National museum. The involuntary resettlement of the local population has never been

considered and it is not considered currently as well.

We hope that the rehabilitation of Vani museum/preserve will be implemented according to the set

objectives and plan.

Sincerely

Mr. David Lortkipanidze

General Director of Georgian National Museum

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Attachment 10. Letter from Vani Municipality Governance on waste disposal

