



**LEPL MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT  
FUND OF GEORGIA**

**Reconstruction/Rehabilitation of Tbilisi 99 Public School  
(Tbilisi Municipality)**

**Environmental and Social Screening Report and  
Environmental and Social Management Plan**

**WORLD BANK FINANCED  
INNOVATION, INCLUSION AND QUALITY PROJECT (GEORGIA I2Q PROJECT)**

**Tbilisi, Georgia**

**August 2024**

## Sub-project Description

Rehabilitation of Tbilisi 99 Public School in Tbilisi is one of the sub-projects (SP) to be implemented under the Innovation, Inclusion and Quality Project (Georgia I2Q Project).

The SP area is located in Tbilisi, Cadastral code: 01.17.12.048.002. The total area of the land plot registered with school is 5303 m<sup>2</sup>. SP site can be accessed through the Gabriel Salosi street. It is a non-agricultural land plot under the State ownership. The nearest residential building to the school is approximately 7-12 m away.

According to the revised seismic zoning map of the territory of Georgia, the SP site falls in the 8-point seismic activity zone according to the MSK64 scale (Order of the Minister of Economic Development of Georgia No. 1-1/2284, October 7, 2009). A study of the structural integrity of the school building was carried out in May 2023.

At present, 1380 students are attending the school in two shifts. Among them are 25 pupils with special educational needs. The school serves about 350-370 local households, whose children study there. During construction works, all students (including vulnerable groups and pupils with special education needs) will have the proper access to the tuition process. In case renovation activities have to be undertaken in parallel with the tuition process, the staff of the school and the children will be temporarily moved to Tbilisi 144 and 81 public school selected according to the pre-estimated facility condition index. During relocation, the Ministry of Education and Science (MES) will provide the transportation, if needed. Minibuses will be subject to technical inspection and be maintained in standard operational condition as per national regulations of Georgia.

The SP implementation doesn't require land acquisition or physical relocation. Nor does it result in economic displacement (e.g., for formal or informal vendors).

The existing school building is not adapted for people with disabilities or other special needs.

This school was built in the 1987. It is located in the Isani-Samgori district of Tbilisi, in an expanding metropolitan area on the south of the city, not far from the Mtkvari River that runs through Tbilisi. The main building of the school is four-storied and has an "H" shaped floor plan. The second rectangular building is attached to the main building and is two-storied.

The school receives an uninterrupted centralized power supply and is connected to the public potable water and sewage networks.

The SP foresees the implementation of the following works:

- Preparatory works (fencing of the construction site, installation of temporary structures such as WCs, changing rooms for the workers, guard booth, storages for materials as well as household waste disposal sites);
- Demolition of the existing boiler building and construction of a new one;
- Rehabilitation of the external engineering networks and installation of the new ones;
- Installation of fire alarm and firefighting systems;
- Construction of a new stadium;
- Adaptation of the building for the persons with disabilities;
- Installation of water supply, heating, ventilation, and electrical networks for the building. Both potable water and sewage systems will be connected to the existing municipal networks;
- Upgrade of the territory around school building.

There are several trees and bushes in the school yard. SP implementation does not require tree cutting.

SP implementation requires undertaking earthworks. Prior to the commencement of works, approximately 70-90 m<sup>3</sup> of topsoil will be removed, which will be temporarily stored on the construction site in accordance with

the requirements stipulated of the technical regulations approved by the Resolution N424 of the Government of Georgia of December 31, 2013, on the Removal, Storage, Use, and Reclamation of Topsoil. Upon completion of works, the topsoil will be used for reclamation of the school territory. Construction waste will be disposed at the Gldani municipal landfill.

## Environmental and Social Screening and Classification of Subprojects

### (A) IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

<p>Does the sub-project have tangible impact on the environment?</p>	<p>The SP will have a modest negative environmental impact. During the construction phase.</p> <p>The main impact will be related to the construction phase, which includes works for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the school building, construction of a new stadium, demolition of the existing boiler building and construction of the new one, rehabilitation of the external engineering networks and installation of the new ones, landscaping of the school territory, rehabilitation of the entryway and construction of the pathways.</p>
<p>What are the significant beneficial and adverse environmental effects of sub-project?</p>	<p>The expected negative environmental impact will have short-term character and will be typical for small-scale construction works in modified landscape: noise, dust, vibration, and emissions from the operation of construction machinery; generation of construction waste. The later impacts are related to the generation of waste from maintenance of the school which will be managed by the local municipality.</p> <p>The SP is located in the area with modified environment. Therefore, the impact will be transitory and insignificant (noise, emissions, construction waste, temporary disturbance of traffic and access, etc.).</p> <p>In operation, phase proper management of generated solid waste should be ensured to reduce impact on the environment.</p>
<p>May the sub-project have any significant impact on the local communities and other affected people?</p>	<p>The SP is expected to have a long-term positive social impact, as the local residents will be able to have access to the modern school, which will be also adapted to the people with disabilities.</p> <p>Ultimate goal of the SP is to improve the quality and conditions of education for children in Tbilisi. Reconstruction of the school will bring immediate benefits to its users through improved learning spaces, playgrounds, everyday learning activities and in general infrastructure and living conditions. The long-term social impact will be beneficial, as local children and teachers in school will be provided with improved educational and working conditions, increased income of population during the implementation (employment of workers), and after the construction.</p> <p>The SP will create temporary and some permanent job opportunities for the local population (both men and women), as they could be employed during rehabilitation and maintenance.</p> <p>Negative impact is short term and limited to the construction site. It is related to the possible disturbance described above.</p> <p>In case renovation activities have to be undertaken in parallel with the teaching process, an option of temporary moving the teaching process to Tbilisi N144 and 81 public school.</p> <p>The SP envisages adaption of the school building to make available servicing of people with disabilities.</p> <p>The SP doesn't require land take or resettlement, and is not expected to cause economic displacement (for example, for formal or informal vendors).</p>

**(B) MITIGATION MEASURES**

<p>Were there any alternatives to the sub-project design considered?</p>	<p>As the SP envisages rehabilitation of the existing school building, alternatives regarding the SP design were not considered.</p>
<p>What types of mitigation measures are proposed?</p>	<p>The expected negative impacts of the construction phase can be easily mitigated through proper management of construction activities. The contractor will be responsible for the waste disposal at the permitted location, use the quarry materials from the licensed quarries only or obtain materials only from licensed providers, prevent water and soil from pollution (fuel spills due to equipment failure, concrete spills etc.), avoid disturbance of population (noise, dust, emissions) through proper work/supplies scheduling, traffic management, and good maintenance of the construction machinery.</p> <p>Revision of vehicles will be required to ensure that there is no leakage of fuel and lubricating materials, all machinery will be maintained and operated such that all leaks and spills of materials will be minimized, the contractor will be required to organize and cover material storage areas. The material storage sites will be protected from washing out during heavy rainfalls and flooding through covering by impermeable materials; car maintenance points will not be located within 50 m of any watercourse.</p> <p>During SP implementation, warning signs will be used, and traffic will be managed around the work sites.</p> <p>Community health and safety will be an issue during the construction phase as residential buildings are located near the project site. The contractor will be responsible for taking specific measures to mitigate the impact on locals, including informing the affected population on the upcoming works and any temporary disruptions of municipal services, limiting working hours to daytime, limiting the speed of moving construction vehicles &amp; machinery, minimizing noise &amp; dust emissions, etc.</p> <p>In case renovation activities have to be undertaken in parallel with the teaching process, the staff of the school and the children will be temporarily moved to Tbilisi N144 and 81 public school. The Ministry of Education and Science (MESY) and local municipality will ensure all temporary arrangements for teaching and transportation of students to the selected locations.</p> <p>No major hazards are expected during the renovation works, as long as proper construction practices and safety procedures are applied. School rehabilitation activities will be undertaken preferably during summer months (non-operation period for school) to minimize hindering the teaching process and to eliminate the risk of accidents involving children.</p> <p>There are grass cover and topsoil layer on designing territory. Due to works, 70-90 m<sup>3</sup> of topsoil will be appeared. The revealed topsoil will be fully re-used for the landscaping. Before commencing the soil works, cleaning of designing territory from grass-type plants, topsoil will be removed and temporary stored.</p>

<p>What lessons from the previous similar projects have been incorporated into the sub-project design?</p>	<p>MDF has a broad experience in the implementation of reconstruction / rehabilitation for medium and large-scale buildings (including public schools and kindergartens) roads and streets financed by various donor organizations. Based on lessons learned from previous similar projects, the design envisages not only the rehabilitation of the school, but also the improvement of heating, ventilation and fire control system, hot water supply, lighting systems and reference energy saving potential, implementation of energy efficiency improvement measures.</p> <p>The infrastructure of the school will be adapted for receiving and servicing of people with disabilities.</p>
<p>Have concerned communities been involved and have their interests and knowledge been adequately taken into consideration in sub-project preparation?</p>	<p>On August 9, 2024, the Municipal Development Fund of Georgia (MDF) and the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia (MoES) organized public consultation to discuss the design, Environmental and Social Screening Report, and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) prepared for the sub-project (SP) "Reconstruction/Rehabilitation of Tbilisi 99 Public School". The meeting was carried out in the Tbilisi 99 Public school.</p>

**(C) CATEGORIZATION AND CONCLUSION**

- 1. Subproject is declined
- 2. Subproject is accepted

Subproject preparation requires:

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

### Social and Cultural Resource Screening of SP

Social safeguards screening information		Yes	No
1	Is the information related to the affiliation, ownership and land use status of the sub-project site available and verifiable? (The screening cannot be completed until this is available)	X	
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?		X
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?		X
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.)?		X
If answer to any above question (except question 1) is "Yes", then <b>OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement</b> is applicable and mitigation measures should follow this OP/BP 4.12 and the resettlement Policy Framework			
Cultural resources safeguard screening information		Yes	No
5	Will the project require excavation near any historical, archaeological or cultural heritage site?		X
If answer to question 5 is "Yes", then <b>OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources</b> is applicable and possible chance finds must be handled in accordance with OP/BP and relevant procedures provided in the Environmental and Social Management Framework.			

## Environmental and Social Management Plan

### PART A: GENERAL PROJECT AND SITE INFORMATION

INSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE	
Country	Georgia
Project title	Innovation, Inclusion and Quality Project (Georgia I2Q Project)
Sub-Project title	Reconstruction/Rehabilitation of Tbilisi 99 Public School
Scope of site-specific activity	<p>Rehabilitation of Tbilisi 99 Public School in Tbilisi is one of the sub-projects (SP) to be implemented under the Innovation, Inclusion and Quality Project (Georgia I2Q Project).</p> <p>The SP area is located in Tbilisi, Cadastral code: 01.17.12.048.002. The total area of the land plot registered with school is 5,303 m<sup>2</sup>. SP site can be accessed through the Gabriel Salosi street. It is a non-agricultural land plot under the State ownership. The nearest residential building to the school is approximately 7-12 m away.</p> <p>According to the revised seismic zoning map of the territory of Georgia, the SP site falls in the 8-point seismic activity zone according to the MSK64 scale (Order of the Minister of Economic Development of Georgia No. 1-1/2284, October 7, 2009). A study of the structural integrity of the school building was carried out in May 2023.</p> <p>At present, 1380 students are attending the school in two shifts. Among them are 25 pupils with special educational needs. The school serves about 350-370 local households, whose children study there. During construction works, all students (including vulnerable groups and pupils with special education needs) will have the proper access to the tuition process. In case renovation activities are to be undertaken in parallel with the tuition process, the staff of the school and the children will be temporarily moved to Tbilisi No 144 and No 81 public schools selected according to the pre-estimated facility condition index. During relocation, the Ministry of Education, Science, and Youth (MESY) will provide transportation, if needed. Minibuses will be subject to technical inspection and be maintained in standard operational condition as per national regulations of Georgia.</p> <p>The SP implementation doesn't require land acquisition or physical relocation. Nor will it result in economic displacement (e.g., for formal or informal vendors).</p> <p>The existing school building is not adapted for people with disabilities or other special needs.</p> <p>This school was built in the dated 1987 and is located in the Isani-Samgori district of Tbilisi, in an expanding metropolitan area on the south of the city, not far from the Mtkvari River that runs through Tbilisi. The main building of the school is four-storied and has an "H" shaped floor plan. The second rectangular building, attached to the main building, is two-storied. The school receives uninterrupted centralized power supply and is connected to the public potable water and sewage network.</p> <p>The SP foresees the implementation of the following works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparatory works (fencing of the construction site, installation of temporary structures such as WCs, changing rooms for the workers, guard booth, storages for materials as well as household waste disposal sites);</li> <li>• Demolition of the existing boiler building and construction of a new one;</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of the external engineering networks and installation of the new ones;</li> <li>• Installation of fire alarm and firefighting systems;</li> <li>• Construction of a new stadium;</li> <li>• Adaptation of the building for the persons with disabilities;</li> <li>• Installation of water supply, heating, ventilation, and electrical networks for the building. Both potable water and sewage systems will be connected to the existing municipal networks;</li> <li>• Upgrade of the territory around school building.</li> </ul> <p>There are several trees and bushes in the school yard. SP implementation does not require tree cutting.</p> <p>SP implementation requires undertaking earthworks. Prior to the commencement of works, approximately 70-90 m<sup>3</sup> of topsoil will be removed, which will be temporarily stored on the construction site in accordance with the requirements stipulated of the technical regulations approved by the Resolution N424 of the Government of Georgia of December 31, 2013, on the Removal, Storage, Use, and Reclamation of Topsoil. Upon completion of works, the topsoil will be used for reclamation of the school territory. Construction waste will be disposed at the Gldani municipal landfill.</p>		
Institutional arrangements (WB)	<p>Task Team Leader:</p> <p>Shiro Nakata</p>	<p>Safeguards Specialists:</p> <p>Darejan Kapanadze – <i>Environment</i></p> <p>Davit Jijelava – <i>Social</i></p>	
Implementation arrangements (Borrower)	<p>Implementing entity:</p> <p>Municipal Development Fund of Georgia</p>	<p>Works supervisor:</p> <p>Company Eptisa Servicios de Ingenieria S.L. Spain</p>	<p>Works contractor:</p> <p>TBD</p>
<b>SITE DESCRIPTION</b>			
Name of institution whose premises are to be rehabilitated	Tbilisi 99 Public school		
Address and site location of institution whose premises are to be rehabilitated	<p>Gabriel Salosi. N60, City of Tbilisi</p> <p>Tel: 577334788</p> <p>Email: Tbilisi99@mes.gov.ge</p>		
Who owns the land? Who uses the land (formal/informal)?	The land plot is under the State ownership.		

<p>Description of physical and natural environment, and of the socio-economic context around the site</p>	<p>Tbilisi is located in the South Caucasus at 41° 43' North and 44° 47' East. The city lies in Eastern Georgia on both banks of the Mtkvri River. The elevation of the city ranges from 380–770 metres above sea level and has the shape of an amphitheatre surrounded by mountains on three sides. To the north, Tbilisi is bounded by the Saguramo Range, to the east and south-east by the Iori Plain, to the south and west by various endings (subranges) of the Trialeti Range.</p> <p>The relief of Tbilisi is complex. The part of the city which lies on the left bank of the Kura River extends for more than 30 km (19 mi) from the Avchala District to River Lochini. The part of the city which lies on the right side of the river, though, is built along the foothills of the Trialeti Range, the slopes of which in many cases descend all the way to the edges of the river. The mountains, therefore, are a significant barrier to urban development on its right bank. This type of a geographic environment creates pockets of very densely developed areas, while other parts of the city are left undeveloped due to the complex topographic relief.</p> <p>To the north of the city, a large reservoir (commonly known as the Tbilisi Sea) is fed by irrigation canals.</p> <p><b>Climate:</b> Tbilisi Sea, the city's largest body of water located in the suburbs.</p> <p>Tbilisi has a humid temperate climate (Köppen: Cfa, Trewartha: Do) with considerable continental and semi-arid influences. The city experiences hot, humid summers and moderately cold dry winters. Like other regions of Georgia, Tbilisi receives significant rainfall throughout the year with no distinct dry period. The city's climate is influenced both by dry (Central Asian/Siberian) air masses from the east and oceanic (Atlantic/Black Sea) air masses from the west. Because the city is bounded on most sides by mountain ranges, the close proximity to large bodies of water (Black and Caspian Seas) and the fact that the Greater Caucasus Mountains Range (further to the north) blocks the intrusion of cold air masses from Russia, Tbilisi has a relatively mild microclimate compared to other cities that possess a similar climate along the same latitudes.</p> <p>The average annual temperature in Tbilisi is 13.8 °C (56.8 °F). January is the coldest month with an average temperature of 2.7 °C (36.9 °F). July is the hottest month with an average temperature of 25.4 °C (77.7 °F). Daytime high temperatures reach or exceed 32 °C (90 °F) on an average of 22 days during a typical year. The absolute minimum recorded temperature is -24.4 °C (-11.9 °F) in January 1883 and the absolute maximum is 42.0 °C (107.6 °F) on 17 July 1882.[50] Average annual precipitation is 511.5 mm (20.1 in). May is the wettest month (averaging 84.0 mm (3.3 in) of precipitation) while January is the driest (averaging 16.4 mm (0.6 in) of precipitation). Snow falls on average 15–25 days per year. The surrounding mountains often trap the clouds within and around the city, mainly during the Spring and Autumn months, resulting in prolonged rainy and/or cloudy weather. Northwesterly winds dominate in most parts of Tbilisi throughout the year. Southeasterly winds are common as well.</p> <p>As a multiethnic city, Tbilisi is home to more than 100 ethnic groups. Around 90% of the population consists of ethnic Georgians, with significant populations of other ethnic groups such as Armenians, Russians, and Azerbaijanis. Along with the above-mentioned groups, Tbilisi is home to other ethnic groups including Ossetians, Abkhazians, Ukrainians, Greeks, Jews, Assyrians, Yazidis, and others. Administratively, the city is divided into raions (districts), which have their own units of central and local government with jurisdiction over a limited</p>
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	<p>scope of affairs. This subdivision was established under Soviet rule in the 1930s, following the general subdivision of the Soviet Union. After Georgia regained independence, the raion system was modified and reshuffled. According to the latest revision, Tbilisi raions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mtatsminda District, Including Neighborhoods: Mtatsminda, Sololaki, Vera, Kiketi, Kojori, Shindisi, Tsavkisi, Tabakhmela, Oqrokana</li> <li>• Vake District, Including Neighborhoods: Vake, Bagebi, Nutsubidze Plateau, Tskneti</li> <li>• Saburtalo District, Including Neighborhoods: Saburtalo, Vedzisi, Vashlijvari, Didi Dighomi, Patara Dighomi, Zurgovana</li> <li>• Krtsanisi District, Including Neighborhoods: Abanotubani, Kala, Ortachala, Ponichala</li> <li>• Isani District, Including Neighborhoods: Avlabari, Isani, Navtlughi, Metromsheni, Vazisubani, Eighth Legioni</li> <li>• Samgori District, Including Neighborhoods: Varketili, Third Array, Orkhevi, Dampalo, Lilo, Lower Samgori, Africa</li> <li>• Chughureti District, Including Neighborhoods: Chughureti, Ivrtubani, Kukia, Svanetisubani</li> <li>• Didube District, Including Neighborhoods: Didube, Dighomi Massive</li> <li>• Nadzaladevi District, Including Neighborhoods: Nadzaladevi, Sanzona, Temka, Lotkini</li> <li>• Gldani District, Including Neighborhoods: Gldani, Avchala, Mukhiani, Gldanula</li> </ul> <p>According to the geostat.ge, by 2023, GDP at current prices was 80.2 billion GEL. Tbilisi is the economic center of the country, generating almost 50 percent of Georgia's GDP. The service sector, including government services, is dominating and contributes 88 percent to GDP. Its GDP per capita of 10,336 GEL is exceeding the national average by more than 50 percent. The service sector itself is dominated by the wholesale and retail trade sector, reflecting the role of Tbilisi as transit and logistics hub for the country and the South Caucasus. The manufacturing sector contributes only 12 percent to Tbilisi's GDP, but is much larger, by employment and total value added, than the manufacturing sectors in any other region of Georgia. The unemployment rate in Tbilisi is – with 22.5 percent – significantly higher in Tbilisi than in the regions.</p>
<p>Locations and distance for material sourcing, especially aggregates, water, stones?</p>	<p>Distance to the nearest licensed borrow pit is approximately in 2-3 km, on the river Mtkvari.</p> <p>The nearest legal landfill for non-hazardous waste near the SP area is approximately 18-20 km away located in Gldani District.</p>
<b>LEGISLATION</b>	
<p>National &amp; local legislation &amp; permits that apply to project activity</p>	<p>World Bank's safeguard policy OP/BP 4.01 - Environmental Assessment. Based on this Policy, present SP is classified as environmental category "B" and the present ESMP is developed for rehabilitation works according to the principles of OP/BP 4.01 and Environmental and Social Management Framework.</p> <p>Under the Georgian legislation, school rehabilitation does not require assessment of an environmental impact and issuance of an Environmental Decision. However, with the national regulation system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Construction materials must be obtained from licensed providers.</li> <li>(ii) If the Contractor wants to open a quarry, an appropriate license must be obtained from the National Agency of Minerals Resources under the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development.</li> <li>(iii) If over 200 tons of non-hazardous waste or over 1000 tons of inert materials or over</li> </ul>

120 kg of hazardous waste is generated annually due to the contractor’s activities, the contractor shall prepare and obtain approval of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MoEPA) on the Waste Management Plan, prepare the report on waste inventory and appoint an environmental manager, whose identity information should be submitted to the MoEPA following the requirements of the Waste Management Code.

(iv) Construction waste should be disposed at the official landfill based on the agreement with the Solid Waste Management Company or placed at the pre-selected site officially agreed with local self-government.

(v) The topsoil shall be removed and stored in accordance with the requirements stipulated in the Resolution N424 of the Government of Georgia of December 31, 2013, on the Removal, Storage, Use, and Reclamation of Topsoil.

**GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be available to allow project-affected people (PAP) appealing any action or decision on which they disagree.

PAPs will be informed about the available GRM during public consultations and through distributing of brochures prior to commencement of works. In addition, an announcement with relevant information will be displayed on the information boards in the lobbies of buildings of local municipality. APs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints either verbally or in writing during pre-contraction, construction, and operation periods. Care will always be taken to prevent grievances rather than going through a redress process.

Received grievances will be lodged to the MESY and to the MDF. As for grievance monitoring MESY and MDF registers, all received compliances, comments, and how the compliance will be addressed. During public consultations, the local population will be informed about the grievance redress process and received information about contact persons.

The contact person from the MESY is Marine Zhvania (Tel: +995 577 27 88 41, [marina.zhvania@iiq.gov.ge](mailto:marina.zhvania@iiq.gov.ge), 0102 Tbilisi, Dimitri Uznadze Str. N 52);

The contact person from the MDF is David Arsenashvili (Tel: +599 019 183, [feedback@mdf.org.ge](mailto:feedback@mdf.org.ge), 150 Davit Aghmashenebeli Ave., 4th floor, Tbilisi, Georgia)

**PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

Identify when / where the public consultation process will take place

On August 9, 2024, the Municipal Development Fund of Georgia (MDF) and the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia (MoES) organized public consultation to discuss the design, Environmental and Social Screening Report, and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) prepared for the sub-project (SP) “Reconstruction/Rehabilitation of Tbilisi 99 Public School”. The meeting was carried out in the Tbilisi 99 Public school.

**ATTACHMENTS**

- Attachment 1: Ortho Photo
- Attachment 2: General Plan
- Attachment 4: Cadastral Information
- Attachment 5: Cadastral Plan
- Attachment 7: Design drawings (3D visualization etc.)
- Attachment 8: Minutes of Public Consultation on the draft ESMP
- Attachment 9: Agreements/Licenses/Permits (to be provided)

**PART B: SAFEGUARDS INFORMATION**

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<b>ENVIRONMENTAL /SOCIAL SCREENING</b>			
<b>Will the site activity include/involve any of the following?</b>	<b>Activity/Issue</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Triggered Actions</b>
	1. Rehabilitation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, see Section <b>A</b> below
	2. New construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, see Section <b>A</b> below
	3. Individual wastewater treatment system	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, see Section <b>B</b> below
	4. Historic building(s) and districts	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, see Section <b>C</b> below
	5. Acquisition of land <sup>1</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, see Section <b>D</b> below
	6. Impacts on land and property use	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, see Section <b>E</b> below
	7. Hazardous or toxic materials <sup>2</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, see Section <b>F</b> below
	8. Impacts on forests and/or protected areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, see Section <b>G</b> below
	9. Handling / management of medical waste	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, see Section <b>H</b> below
	10. Traffic and pedestrian safety	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, see Section <b>I</b> below
	11. Community and labor health and safety	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, see Section <b>J</b> below

<sup>1</sup> Land acquisitions includes displacement of people, change of livelihood encroachment on private property this is to land that is purchased/transferred and affects people who are living and/or squatters and/or operate a business (kiosks) on land that is being acquired.

<sup>2</sup> Toxic / hazardous material includes but is not limited to asbestos, lead-containing and other toxic paints, noxious solvents, etc.

**PART C: MITIGATION MEASURES**

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
O. General Conditions	Notification and Worker Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Obtain all legally required permits for construction, extraction, natural construction materials, disposal of waste, and others as relevant.</li> <li>(b) Ensure the supply of personal protective equipment to stall and personnel following good international practice (always hardhats, as needed masks and safety glasses, harnesses, and safety boots), and control its use.</li> <li>(c) Workers’ PPE will comply with international good practice (always hardhats, as needed masks and safety glasses, harnesses and safety boots)</li> <li>(d) Signpost worksites to inform workers of key rules and regulations to follow.</li> <li>(e) Put up information on the company undertaking works at each worksite and provide contact information.</li> </ul>
A. General Rehabilitation and /or Construction Activities	Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Keep demolition debris in a controlled area and spray with water to reduce debris dust.</li> <li>(b) Suppress during pneumatic drilling/wall destruction by ongoing water spraying and/or installing dust screen enclosures at the site.</li> <li>(c) Keep the surrounding environment (sidewalks, roads) free of debris to minimize dust.</li> <li>(d) There will be no open burning of construction / waste material at the site.</li> <li>(e) There will be no excessive idling of construction vehicles at sites.</li> <li>(f) Truck loads should be confinement and protected with lining.</li> </ul>
	Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Limit construction noise to daytime working hours.</li> <li>(b) During operations, the engine covers of generators, close air compressors, and other powered mechanical equipment, and place equipment as far away from residential areas as possible.</li> <li>(c) The maximum allowed speed should be restricted.</li> </ul>
	Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Establish appropriate erosion and sediment control measures such as hay bales and/or silt fences to prevent sediment from moving off-site and causing excessive turbidity in nearby streams and rivers.</li> <li>(b) Wash construction vehicles and machinery only in designated areas where runoff will not pollute natural surface water bodies.</li> <li>(c) Lubricants, fuel and solvents should be stored and used for servicing machinery exclusively in the designated sites, with adequate lining of the ground and confinement of possible operation and emergency spills. Spill containment materials (sorbents, sand, sawing, chips etc.) should be available on construction site.</li> </ul>
	Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Minimize the amount of generated waste to the extent possible.</li> </ul>

	management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(b) Separate various types of generated waste and re-use / recycle relevant types of waste to the possible extent.</li> <li>(c) Allocate sites for temporary on-site storage of various types of waste. Do not allow the accumulation of excessive amounts of waste on-site.</li> <li>(d) Obtain formal arrangements with municipal authorities to dispose of household waste and final placement of excess material (inert construction waste).</li> <li>(e) Make timely arrangements for the disposal or hand-over of hazardous waste to licensed companies.</li> </ul>
	Material supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Use existing plants, quarries, or borrow pits with appropriate official approval or valid operating license.</li> <li>(b) Obtain licenses for any new quarries and/or borrowing areas if their operation is required.</li> <li>(c) Reinstate used sections of quarries and/or borrowing areas as extraction proceeds on or properly closed quarries if extraction completed and license expired.</li> <li>(d) Haul materials in off-peak traffic hours.</li> <li>(e) Place speed regulating, diverting, and warning signs for traffic as appropriate.</li> </ul>
J. Community and labor health and safety	Earthworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Topsoil should be stripped before starting of earthworks.</li> <li>(b) Proper topsoil storage practice should be applied to ensure to maintain physical-chemical and biological activity of the soil; Temporary protective silt fencing should be erected to avoid erosion (wash down).</li> <li>(c) Stored topsoil should be used for reinstatement and landscaping.</li> <li>(d) Topsoil from the sites, which will not be reinstated to the initial conditions will be distributed carefully on the surrounding area.</li> <li>(e) Topsoil will be reinstated separately from subsoil, with care taken to avoid mixing of the materials. The topsoil reinstatement will be sufficient to restore the fertile depth to the initial conditions as judged by the topsoil strip during visual observation and comparison of the reinstated site and adjacent land. When replacing the topsoil Contractor will program the works such that the areas furthest away from the stockpiles are reinstated first with reinstatement getting progressively closer to the stockpiles, thus reducing the number of vehicle movements over the reinstated topsoil. The reinstated topsoil will then be harrowed, where practical, to protect the stability and promote vegetative growth.</li> <li>(e) In case chance find is encountered in the course of earth works, the contractor must immediately stop any physical activity on site and informs the MDF. The MDF promptly notifies the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection, which takes over responsibility for the following course of action. Works may resume only upon receipt of written permission from the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection.</li> </ul>

	Public relationship management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Assign a local liaison person within the Contractor’s team to communicate with and receive requests/ complaints from the local population.</li> <li>(b) Consult local communities to identify and proactively manage potential conflicts between an external workforce and local people.</li> <li>(c) Raise local community awareness about sexually transmitted disease risks associated with an external workforce and include local communities in awareness activities.</li> <li>(d) Inform the population about construction and work schedules, interruption of services, traffic detour routes and provisional bus routes, blasting, and demolition, as appropriate.</li> <li>(e) Limit construction activities at night. When necessary, ensure that night work is carefully scheduled, and the community is adequately informed about taking essential measures.</li> <li>(f) At least five days in advance of any service interruption (including water, electricity, telephone, bus routes), advise the community through postings at the worksite, at bus stops, and in affected homes/businesses.</li> <li>(g) Address concerns raised through Grievance Redress Mechanism established by the Employer within the designated timeline within the scope of Contractor’s liability.</li> <li>(h) To the extent possible, do not locate work camps close to local communities.</li> <li>(i) Undertake siting and operation of worker camps in consultation with neighboring communities.</li> </ul>
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**PART D: MONITORING PLAN**

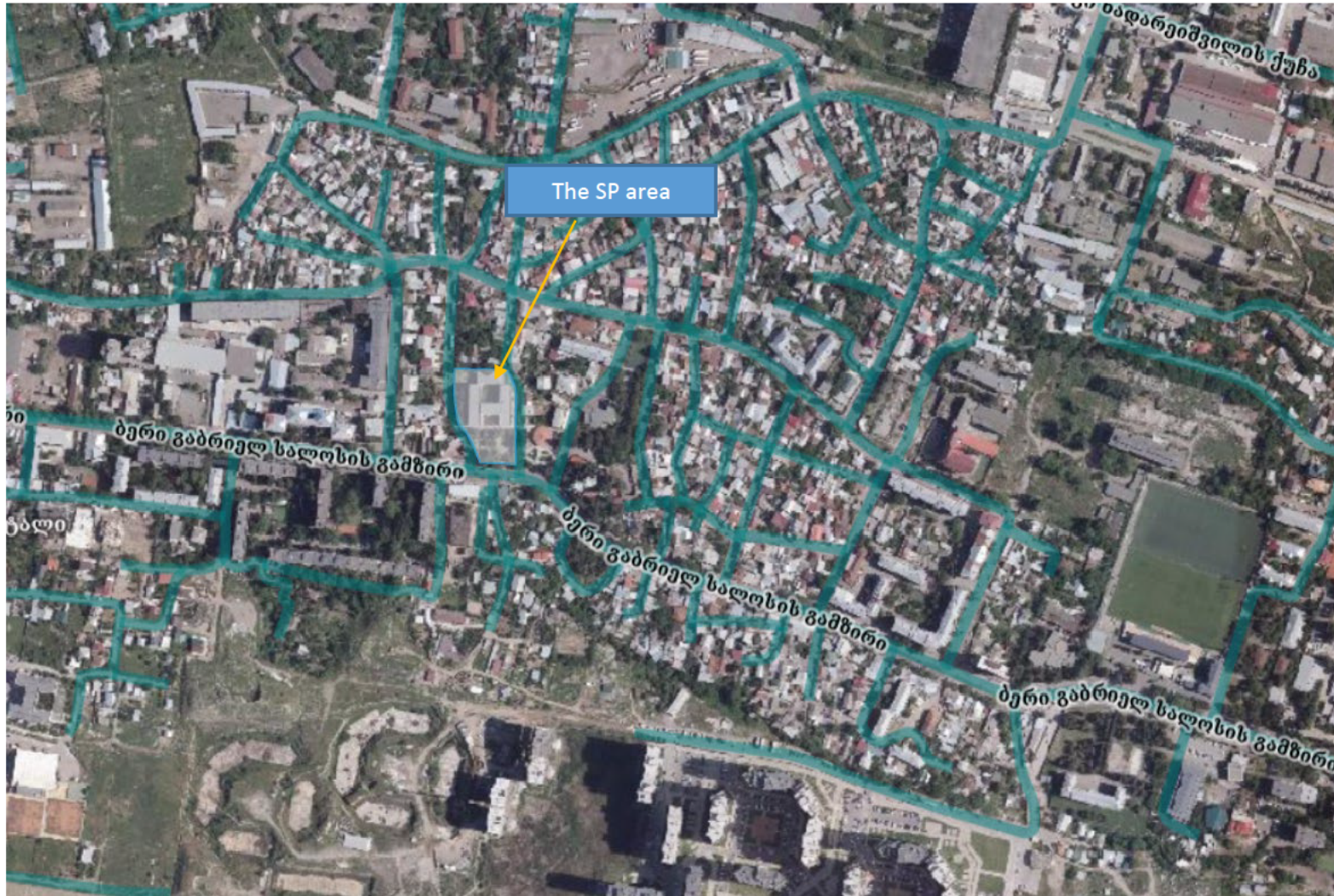
Activity	What (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	Where (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	How (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	When (Define the frequency / or continuous?)	Why (Is the parameter being monitored?)	Who (Is responsible for monitoring?)
<b>CONSTRUCTION PHASE</b>						
Supply with construction materials	Purchase of construction materials from the officially registered suppliers	In the supplier's office or warehouse	Verification of documents	During the 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	Vehicles and machinery are kept in standard technical condition;  Truck loads are confined and protected with lining;  Established hours and routes of transportation are respected	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;  In case of chance finds immediate suspension of works, notification of the	Construction site	Inspection	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;  Prevent topsoil losses.	MDF, Construction supervisor

	<p>Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection, and resumption of works exclusively upon formal consent of the Ministry.</p> <p>Topsoil is striped before starting of the earthworks;</p> <p>Proper topsoil storage practice is applied; Temporary protective silt fencing is erected;</p> <p>Striped topsoil is used for reinstatement and landscaping.</p>					
Sourcing of the natural construction material	<p>Purchase of material from the existing suppliers if feasible;</p> <p>Obtaining of extraction license by the works contract and strict compliance with the license conditions;</p> <p>Terracing of the borrow area, backfilling to the exploited areas of the borrow site, and landscape harmonization;</p> <p>Excavation of river gravel and sand from outside of the water stream, arrangement of protective barriers of gravel between excavation area and the water stream, and no entry of machinery into the water</p>	Borrowing areas	<p>Inspection of documents</p> <p>Inspection of works</p>	In the course of material extraction	<p>Limiting erosion of slopes and degradation of ecosystems and landscapes;</p> <p>Limiting erosion of riverbanks, water pollution with suspended particles, and disruption of aquatic life.</p>	MDF, Construction supervisor

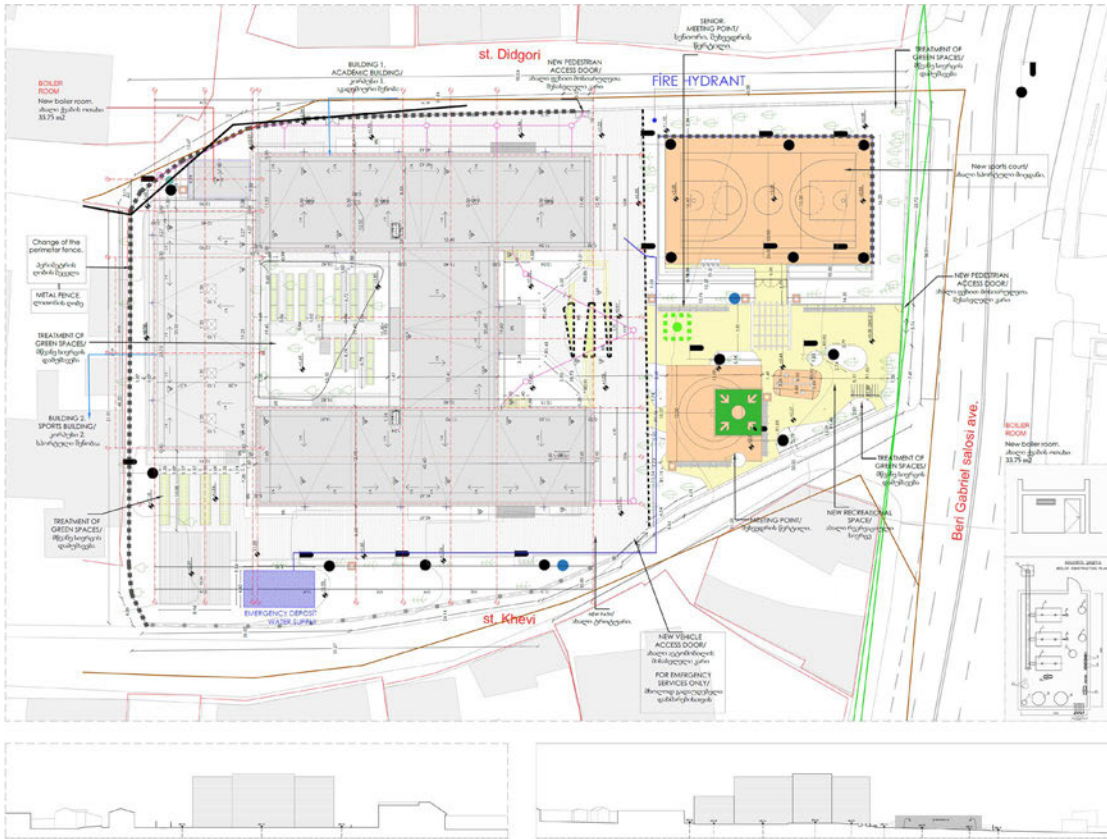
	stream.					
Generation of construction waste	The temporary storage of construction waste in specially allocated areas; Timely disposal of waste to the formally designated locations	Construction site; Waste disposal site	Inspection	Periodically during construction and upon complaints	Prevent pollution of the construction site and nearby area with solid waste	MDF, Construction supervisor
Traffic disruption and limitation of pedestrian access	Installation of traffic limitation/diversion signage; Storage of construction materials and temporary placement of construction waste in a way preventing congestion of access roads and project area	At and around the construction site	Inspection	In the course of construction works	Prevent traffic accidents; Limit nuisance to residents	MDF, Construction supervisor
Workers' health and safety	Provision of uniforms and safety gear to workers; Provision of potable water and lavatories for men and women at worksite; Informing of workers and personnel on the personal safety rules and instructions for operating machinery/equipment, and strict compliance with these rules/instructions; Adoption and adherence to plan for preventing spread of infectious diseases and action	Construction site	Inspection	Unannounced inspections in the course of work	The limited occurrence of on-the-job accidents and emergencies	MDF, Construction supervisor

	in response to the possible outbreak.					
Works within settlement	Informing affecting population on the upcoming works and any temporary disruptions of municipal service provision that may occur during works;  Observance of the established working hours during daytime, minimizing noise and dust emissions, limiting speed of moving construction vehicles and machinery.	Construction site	Inspection	Recurrent	Ensure the safety of residents and minimize nuisance	MDF, Construction supervisor
OPERATION PHASE						
Generation of waste from maintenance of rehabilitated school	Proper management of solid waste	School territory	Inspection	Throughout operation of the school	Prevent pollution with solid waste	MESY through the school administration

Attachment 1: Ortho Photo



# Attachment 2: General Plan



**NEW FLOORS/ახალი სართულები**

CODE	DESCRIPTION	AREA
1	NEW BOILER ROOM	33.73
2	NEW PEDESTRIAN ACCESS DOOR	4.50
3	NEW SPORTS COURT	384.72
4	NEW PEDESTRIAN ACCESS DOOR	1047.41
5	NEW RECREATIONAL SPACE	18.23
6	NEW PEDESTRIAN ACCESS DOOR	18.37
7	NEW BOILER ROOM	33.73

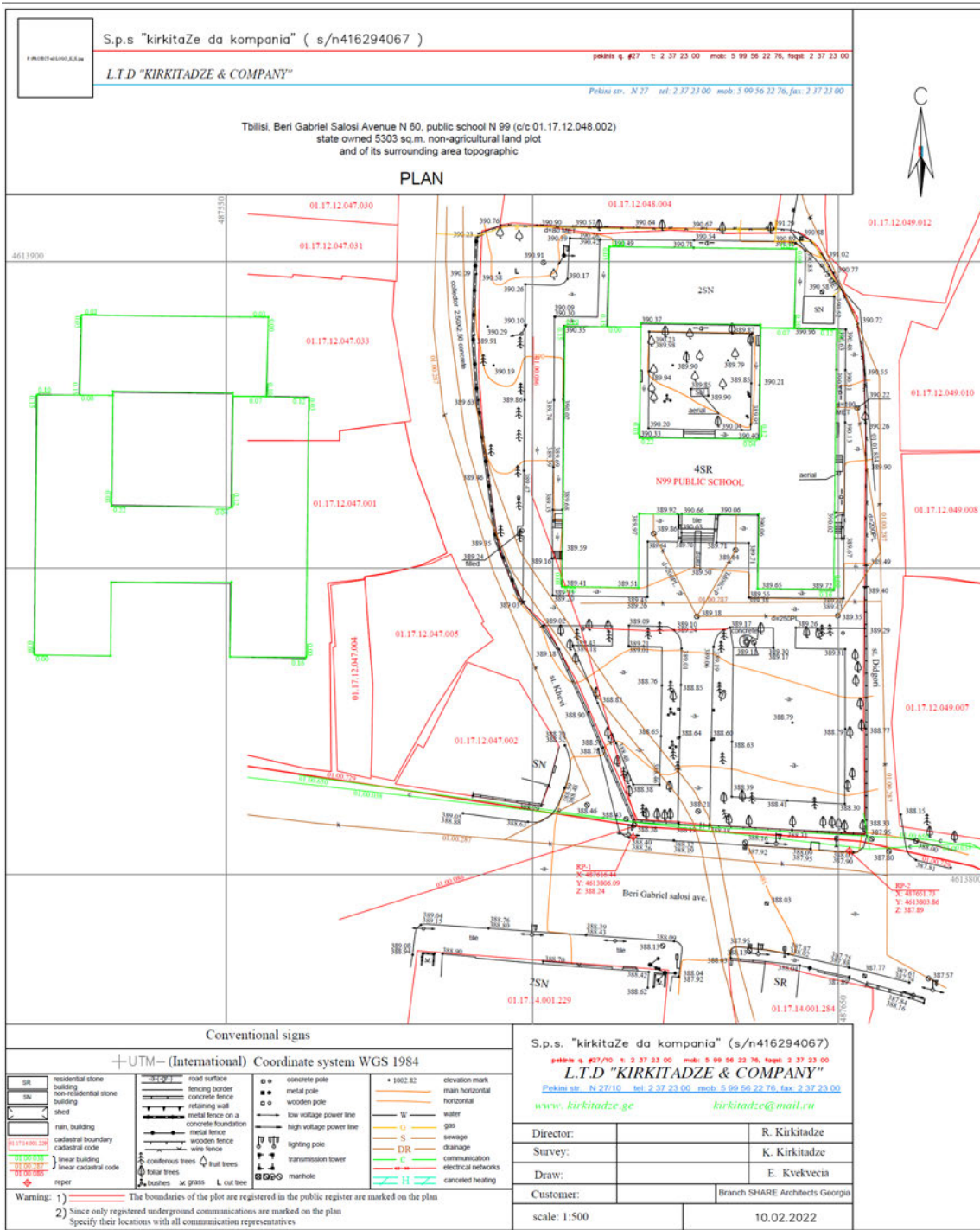
**NEW URBAN ELEMENTS/ ახალი ურბანული ელემენტები**

CODE	DESCRIPTION	AREA
1	NEW PEDESTRIAN ACCESS DOOR	14
2	NEW PEDESTRIAN ACCESS DOOR	4
3	NEW PEDESTRIAN ACCESS DOOR	9
4	NEW FENCE	154
5	NEW FENCE	14
6	NEW FENCE	32
7	NEW FENCE	7
8	NEW FENCE	2
9	NEW FENCE	104
10	NEW FENCE	4
11	NEW FENCE	144
12	NEW FENCE	1

**EXISTING ELEMENTS TO MAINTAIN / REPAIR.**

CODE	DESCRIPTION	AREA
1	EXISTING ELEMENTS TO MAINTAIN / REPAIR	1,697.18

# Attachment 3: Topo Plan



Attachment 4: Cadastral Information



მიწის (უძრავი ქონების) საკადასტრო კოდი N 01.17.12.048.002

ამონაწერი საჯარო რეესტრიდან

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N 892024135620 - 31/07/2024 17:50:10

მომზადების თარიღი  
06/08/2024 16:54:15

საკუთრების განყოფილება

ზონა თბილისი	სექტორი ისანი	კვარტალი	ნაკვეთი	ნაკვეთის საკუთრების ტიპი: საკუთრება ნაკვეთის დანიშნულება: არასასოფლო სამეურნეო დაზუსტებული ფართობი: 5303.00 კვ.მ. ნაკვეთის წინა ნომერი: 48; შენობა-ნაგებობის ჩამონათვალი: შენობა-ნაგებობები N1 და N2 საერთო ფართობით 6190.87 კვ.მ. აგრეთვე ნაგებობა N3
01	17	12	048/002	

მისამართი: ქალაქი თბილისი, გამზირი ბერი გაბრიელ  
სალოსის, N 60

მესაკუთრის განყოფილება

განცხადების რეგისტრაცია : ნომერი 012007192703 , თარიღი 05/12/2007 10:04:53  
უფლების რეგისტრაცია: თარიღი 11/12/2007

უფლების დამადასტურებელი დოკუმენტი:

- წერილი N2-22/2992 , დამოწმების თარიღი: 30/11/2007 , ქ. თბილისის სახელმწიფო ქონების აღრიცხვისა და პრივატიზაციის სამმართველო
- ქ. თბილისის სახელმწიფო ქონების მართვის სამმართველოს 2003 წლის 30 იანვრის წერილი N2-22/91.
- ქ. თბილისის მერიის განათლების მთავარი სამმართველოს მიერ 1998 წლის 20 მარტს გაცემული სასწავლო დაწესებულების პასპორტი.

მესაკუთრები:  
სახელმწიფო, ID ნომერი: 203840433

მესაკუთრე: ალწერა:  
სახელმწიფო

იპოთეკა

საგადასახადო გირავნობა:  
რეგისტრირებული არ არის

შეზღუდული სარგებლობა



განცხადების  
რეგისტრაცია  
ნომერი  
882016067143  
თარიღი 09/02/2016  
14:05:18

მოსარგებლე: სსიპ "ქალაქ თბილისის N99 საჯარო სკოლა"206031809;  
მესაკუთრე: სახელმწიფო;  
საგანი:5303 კვ.მ. მიწის ნაკვეთი და მასზე განთავსებული შენობა-ნაგებობები: N1 და N2  
საერთო ფართობი 6190.87 კვ.მ. აგრეთვე ნაგებობა N3 ;  
არსებობის ვალიტი;

უფლების  
რეგისტრაცია: თარიღი  
19/02/2016

წერილი N5/3049, დამოწმების თარიღი22/01/2016, სსიპ "სახელმწიფო ქონების ეროვნული  
სააგენტო"

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## ვალდებულება

ყაღადა/აკრძალვა:

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

მოვალეთა რეესტრი:

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

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- ფიზიკური პირის მიერ არასამეწარმეო საქმიანობის ფარგლებში 2 წლამდე ვალიტი საკუთრებაში არსებული ქონების/აქტივის მიწოდებით ნამეგი შემოსავლის მიღების შემთხვევაში ფიზიკური პირი ვალდებულია არაუგვიანეს საანგარიშო თვის მომდევნო თვის 15 რიცხვისა საგადასახლო ორგანოს წარუდგინოს რეკლარაცია საშემოსავლო გადასახლის შესახებ და ამავე ვალში გადაიხადოს კუთვნილი საშემოსავლო გადასახლი.
- საგადასახლო წლის განმავლობაში გადასხდის წყაროსთან დაუკავებლად 1000 ლარის ან მეტი ღირებულების ქონების სარეგისტრაციო მიღებისას საშემოსავლო გადასახლი გადასხდის ექვემდებარება საანგარიშო წლის მომდევნო წლის 1 აპრილამდე, რის შესახებაც აღნიშნული ფიზიკური პირი იმავე ვალში წარუდგენს რეკლარაციას საგადასახლო ორგანოს.
- აღნიშნული ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა წარმოადგენს საგადასახლო სამართალდარღვევას, რაც იწვევს პასუხისმგებლობას საგადასახლო კოდექსის 311 თავის მისთვის.
- ლიკუშენგის ნამდვილობის გადამოწმება შესაძლებელია საჯარო რეესტრის ეროვნული სააგენტოს ოფიციალურ ვებ-გვერდზე [www.napr.gov.ge](http://www.napr.gov.ge);
- ამონაწერის მიღება შესაძლებელია ვებ-გვერდზე [www.napr.gov.ge](http://www.napr.gov.ge), ნებისმიერ გეოგრაფიულ სარეგისტრაციო სამსახურში, იუსტიციის სასახლეში და სააგენტოს ავტორიზებულ პირებთან;
- ამონაწერში გექნიკური სარეგისტრაციო აღმოჩენის შემთხვევაში დაგვიკავშირდით: 2 405405 ან პირადად შეგსეთ განაცხადი ვებ-გვერდზე;
- კონსულტაციის მიღება შესაძლებელია იუსტიციის სასახლის ცხელ ხაზზე 2 405405;
- საჯარო რეესტრის თანამშრომელთა მხრიდან უკანონო ქმედების შემთხვევაში დაგვიკავშირდით ცხელ ხაზზე: 2 405405
- თქვენთვის საინტერესო ნებისმიერ საკითხთან დაკავშირებით მოგვცერეთ ელ-ფოსტით: [info@napr.gov.ge](mailto:info@napr.gov.ge)

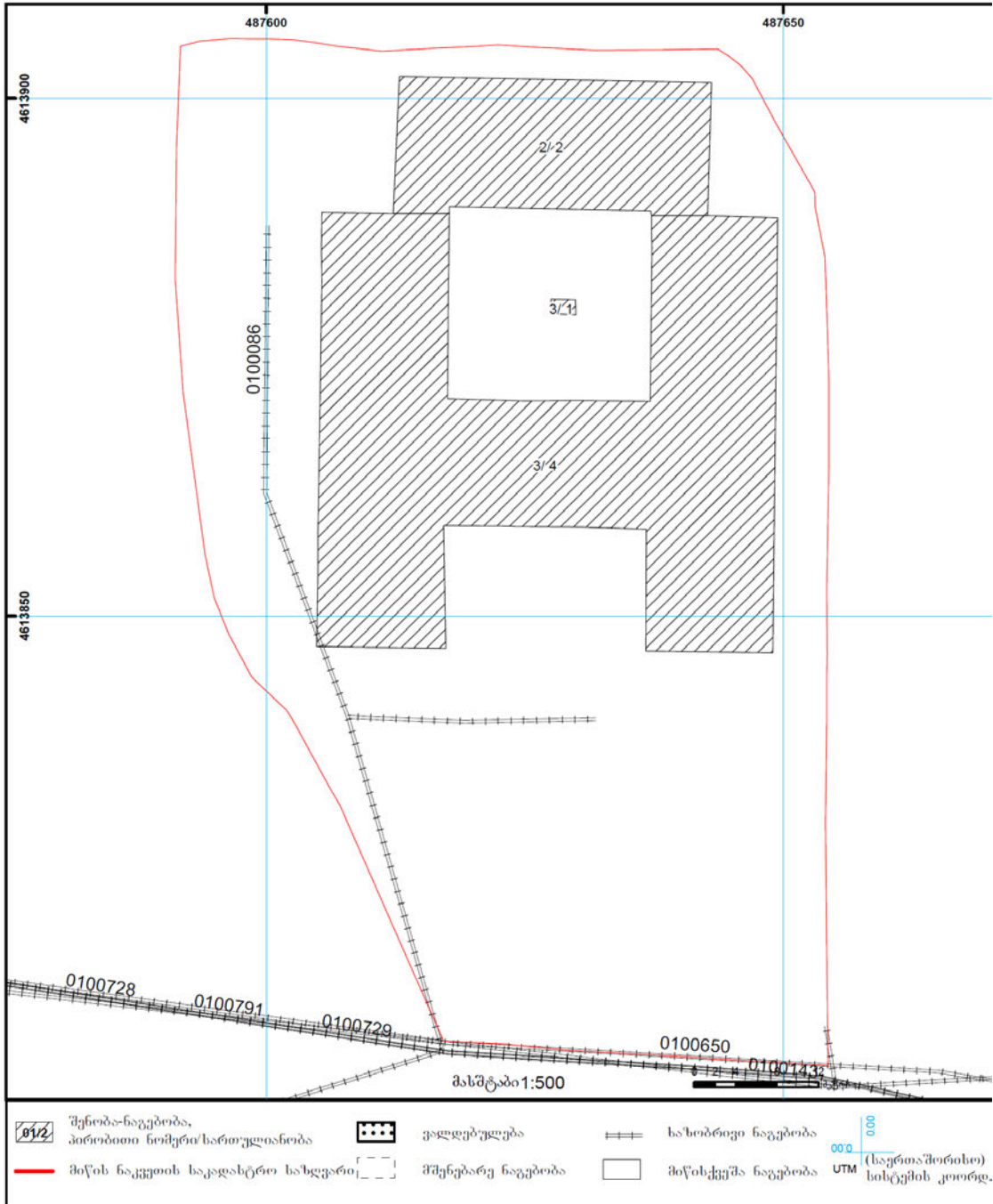
**Attachment 5: Cadastral Plan**



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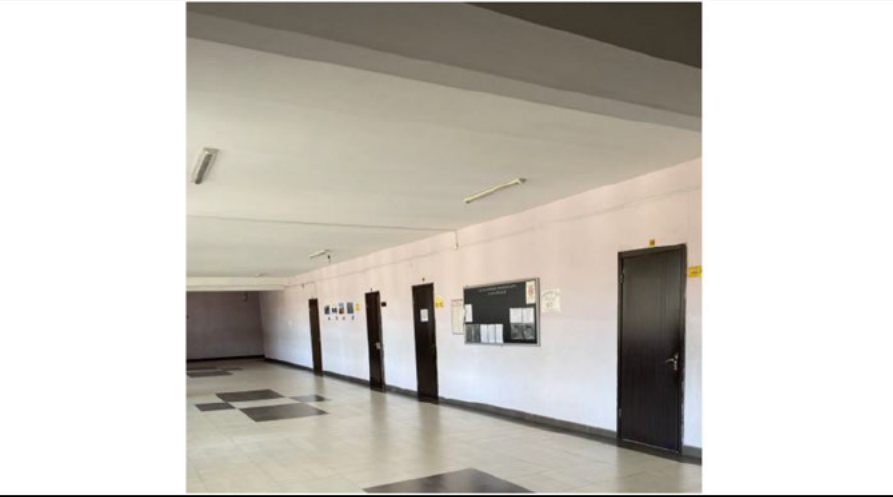
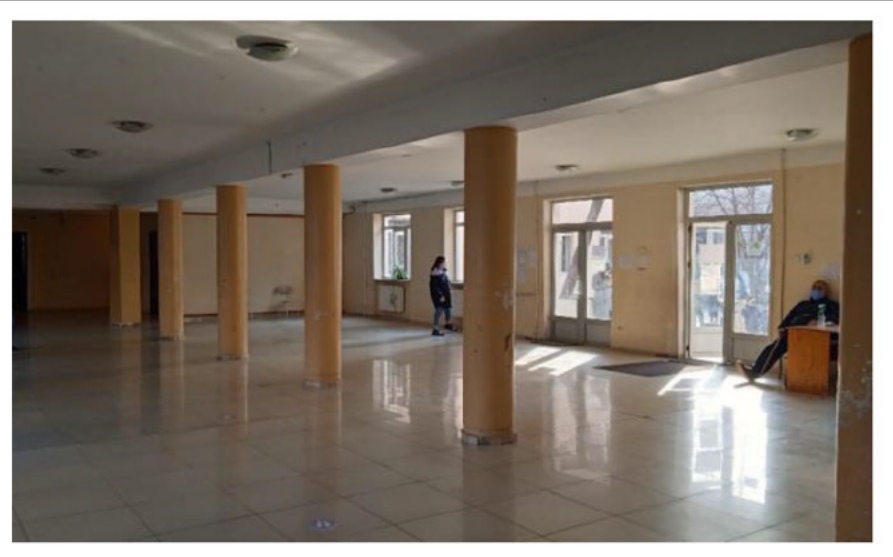
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საჯარო რეგისტრის ეროვნული სააგენტო  
საკადასტრო გეგმა

მიწის ნაკვეთის საკადასტრო კოდი: 01.17.12.048.002  
 განცხადების რეგისტრაციის ნომერი: 882012118818  
 მიწის ნაკვეთის ფართობი: 5303 კვ.მ.  
 დანიშნულება: არასასოფლო-სამეურნეო  
 მომხმარებლის თარიღი 22.03.12

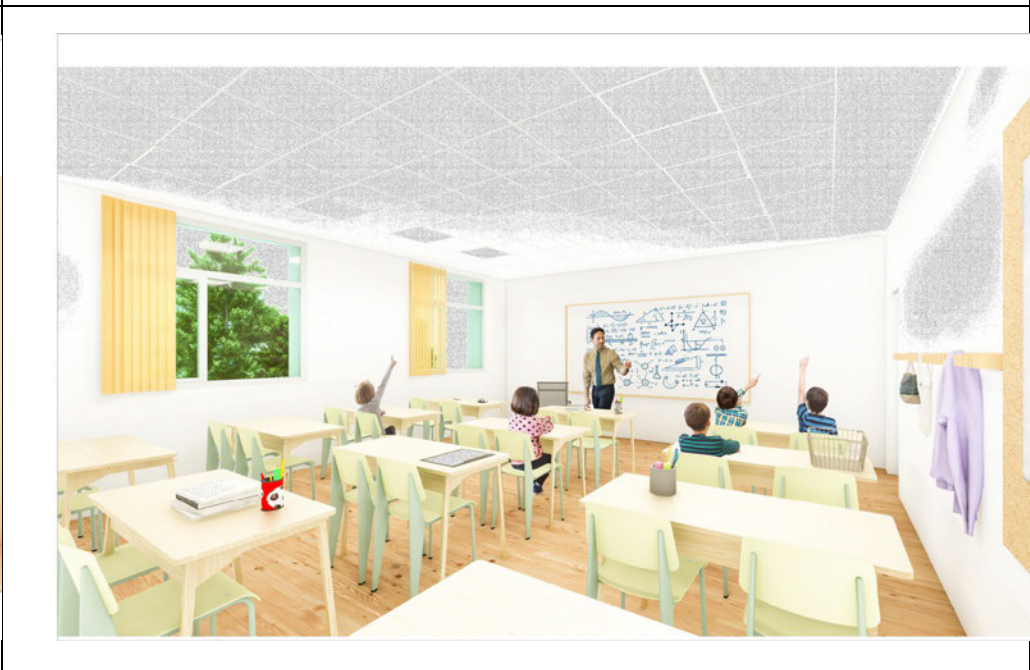
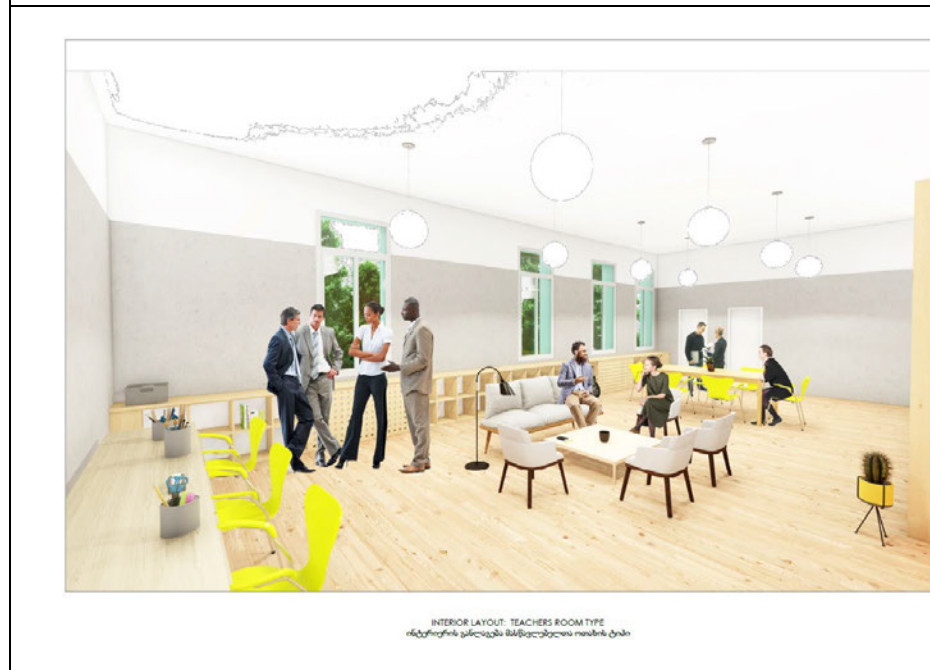


საჯარო რეგისტრის ეროვნული სააგენტო თბილისი 0102 წმ. ნიკოლოზის/ნ. მუსხიშვილის ქ. 2 ტელ: (995 32) 91 04 27; ფაქსი: (995 32) 91 03 41  
 საჯარო რეგისტრის ეროვნული სააგენტო თბილისი დ. აღმაშენებლის გამზ. 89/24 ტელ: (995 32) 94 13 65 [www.napr.gov.ge](http://www.napr.gov.ge)

Attachment 6: Site photos



Attachment 7: Design drawings (3D visualization etc.)



**August 9, 2024**

**Tbilisi Municipality**

## **Innovation, Inclusion and Quality Project (Georgia I2Q Project)**

### **Reconstruction/Rehabilitation of Tbilisi 99 Public School**

#### **Public Consultation meeting on Project and Environmental and Social Screening Report and Environmental and Social Management Plan**

On August 9, 2024, the Municipal Development Fund of Georgia (MDF) and the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia (MoES) organized public consultation to discuss the design, Environmental and Social Screening Report, and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) prepared for the sub-project (SP) “Reconstruction/Rehabilitation of Tbilisi 99 Public School”. The meeting was carried out in the Tbilisi 99 Public school. Consultation meeting details (date, time and contact information) were included in the announcement. The announcements were posted on the streets near the SP territory, as well as on the Tbilisi 99 public school information board and on the websites of the MDF and MoES.

The consultation aimed to inform the interested parties about the SP, scheduled works under the SP, its potential negative/positive impacts on the natural and social environment, and their prevention or mitigation measures.

#### **Those present at the meeting from the Tbilisi 99 public school:**

██████████ – School management.

Teachers and Parents of the SP school

#### **Representatives of MoES:**

██████████ – GRM contact person

#### **Representatives of the Municipal Development Fund of Georgia:**

Salome Meparishvili - Environmental Specialist;  
David Arsenashvili – Resettlement Consultant, (GRM contact person);

Salome Meparishvili opened the meeting and presented representatives of the MDF and MoES and the meeting objectives. She briefly introduced SP and discussed in detail all the rehabilitation works planned under the SP. She also briefly introduced all the rehabilitation works: how will all the stages be executed. During the first stage the demolition works will be conducted. After will be followed the structural strengthening and MEP works. Finally fit-out and landscaping works will be executed.

Salome Meparishvili explained that according to the Environmental Assessment Code of Georgia, the SP does not require the Environmental Decision from the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA). However, to ensure the SP's environmental and social safety, MDF is responsible for following the World Bank (WB) safeguard policies. Therefore, she presented the WB's social and environmental screening procedures and presented the ESMP elaborated for this SP.

She briefly discussed ESMP's content and structure. She presented the environmental, social, public relations, and labor-management measures described in the document. As an essential

part of the ESMP, she informed the attendees about potential environmental and social risks associated with this SP and mitigation measures to prevent or minimize those negative impacts.

She mentioned according to the design of rehabilitation works, no tree cutting is required, excavated soil will be fully reused on site territory for yard landscaping.

Salome Meparishvili mentioned that EMP forms an integral part of the civil works contract. Therefore, thorough implementation of the ESMP measures to protect the social and natural environment and human health is obligatory for the work contractor. She also discussed the environmental monitoring aspects, responsible parties for the environmental supervision, and reporting procedures during the SP implementation.

David Arsenashvili mentioned that, according to the project scale the SP doesn't envisage land take or resettlement, as well as economic displacement (for example, for formal or informal vendors). He also mentioned that if renovation activities are to be undertaken in parallel with the teaching process, the staff of the school and the children will be temporarily moved to alternative School. The MoES will ensure all temporary arrangements for teaching and transportation of students to the alternative locations, if necessary. He informed the participants about procedures and the importance of the Grievance Redress Mechanism established at MDF. Shared information about contact persons for communication, in case of existence of any complaints concerning environmental or social issues and/or expressing the comments and suggestions. David provided information regarding billboards where they can find GRM contact information (phone numbers and emails), complaint boxes that will be available at every construction site and grievance forms for anonymous complaints. He distributed brochures with GRM contact information through the audience. He also presented to the audience information on the public engagement, feedback mechanisms and gender-related issues. Leaflets regarding harassment and violence were distributed among the participants. Questionnaire on Social and Gender Issues has been filled.

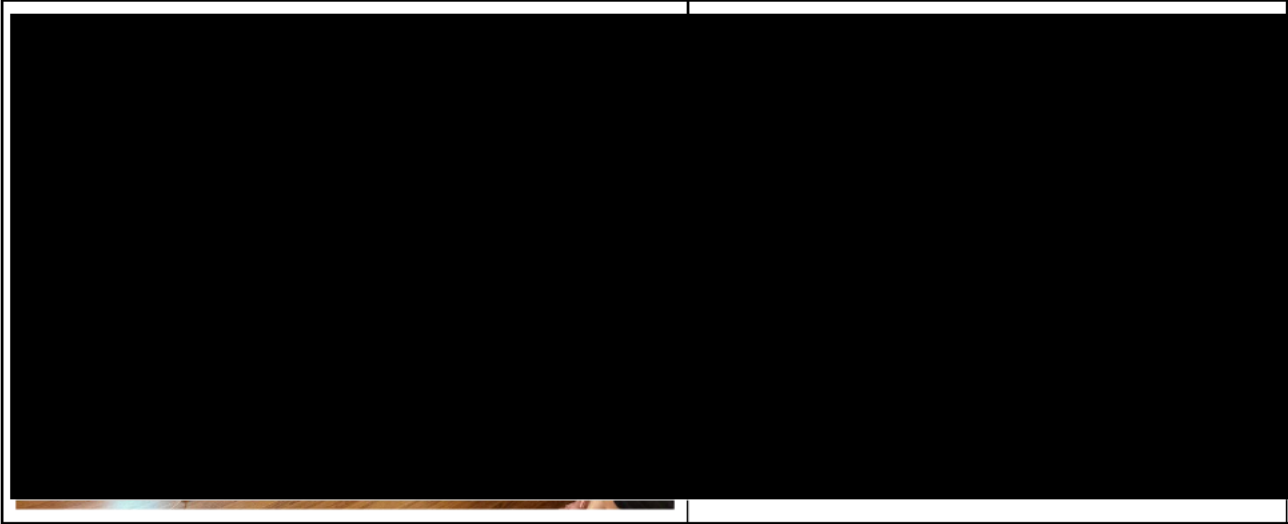
At the end of the meeting, the audience participated in a Q&A session concerning the presented issues; they posed the following questions:

<b>Questions and Remarks:</b>	<b>Answers and Comments:</b>
When Rehabilitation work will begin?	Rehabilitation works is depended on tender procedure, rehabilitation works are expected to start in the end of Autumn
How long will the rehabilitation process continue?	It takes about 21 months

The participants expressed their gratitude and noted that the implementation of this SP is highly important and the priority for the pupils, teachers and parents.

Attendees expressed their positive attitude towards the project.

**Photo materials are enclosed:**



**List of Attendees:**

ქ. თბილისის 99 საჯარო სკოლის რეკონსტრუქცია/რეაბილიტაცია

Reconstruction/Rehabilitation of Tbilisi 99 Public School

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The present minutes were prepared on August, 2024, by the MDF representatives.



