



**LEPL MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT
FUND OF GEORGIA**

**Construction of Kvareli N1 Public School
(Kvareli 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

December 2024

Sub-project Description

Construction of the city Kvareli N1 Public School in Kvareli Municipality is one of the sub-projects (SP) to be implemented under the Innovation, Inclusion and Quality Project (Georgia I2Q Project).

The SP is located in the city of Kvareli, on Ilia Chavchavadze Street #49. The cadastral code of the land plot is 57.06.61.000.043, the area is 9980 m². The plot is under the state ownership. The SP is 142 kilometers away from Tbilisi, located on the central street of the city, in a densely populated area.

According to the revised scheme of seismic zoning of the regions of Georgia, the SP site falls in the 9-point seismic activity zone in accordance with the MSK64 scale (Order of the Minister of Economic Development of Georgia No. 1-1/2284, October 7, 2009).

Kvareli public school No1 is currently operating in the premise of Kvareli N2 public school. The land plot allocated for the construction of the new school building for Kvareli carries partially ruined old building. Within the frames of this SP, the area will be cleared of the remaining parts of the old building and prepared for construction works. During the demolition works, it is estimated that some 8,792 tons construction waste (concrete and brick) will be generated and will need to be disposed. Generation of asbestos-containing waste is not expected.

The SP envisages the construction of a three-story building (total area 8200 m²) and landscaping/greening of the territory. The building will have an entrance hall on the first floor, from which corridors in two directions will connect to other spaces on the same floor, a staircase on the second/third floors and spaces on the staircase, from which additional exits will be arranged.

The ground floor will feature a central entrance lobby, a library, a doctor's room, an administrative block, a canteen, a school readiness program area, and four elementary classrooms. Additionally, the ground floor will include two Information and communication technology classrooms, art classrooms, a laboratory, primary school classrooms, a school warehouse, a fine and applied arts room, and a small multifunctional room. On the second and third floor, there will be classrooms for senior grade students and two Information and communication technology classrooms. Access to the second and third floors will be possible both via a staircase and an elevator, the cabin size of which is adjusted to the dimensions of a cabin intended for a person using a wheelchair.

Kvareli city provides centralized supply of electricity, natural gas, waste water and water.

The SP envisages following works:

- Dismantling of existing buildings and removal of waste.
- Preparatory works: strengthening of existing wire fences, installation of temporary structures such as workers' changing rooms, security booths, material storage areas, as well as areas for storing household and hazardous waste.
- Construction of the main building.
- Construction of the boiler house;
- Construction of new sport hall;
- Installation of internal networks of water supply, electricity and gas supply, heating and ventilation networks of the building;
- Installation of external water supply, electricity, gas supply and Internet networks and their connection to existing municipal networks;
- Installation of fire alarm and fire extinguishing systems.

The construction process is expected to generate 8,792 tons of construction and demolition waste, which will be disposed of at the Telavi landfill under the management of the Solid Waste Management Company. Also, 8,360 m³ of soil will be excavated, of which 2,100 m³ will be used for backfilling. The removal of 150-200 m³ topsoil will be required for the SP implementation, 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, dated December 31, 2013, on the Removal, Storage, Use, and Reclamation of Topsoil. After the construction, topsoil will be reused for the landscaping works within the frames of the SP.

Environmental Screening

(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.</p> <p>The main impact will be related to the construction phase, which includes works for the construction of the school, sport hall and boiler building.</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>Goal of the SP is to improve the quality and conditions of education for children in Kvareli city. Construction 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 construction and maintenance. Availability of modern school in the community will allow more people (especially those having school age children) to stay in the Kvareli city.</p> <p>Negative impact is short term and limited to the construction site. It is related to the possible disturbance described above.</p> <p>The SP envisages adaption of the school building to make available servicing of people with disabilities.</p> <p>The SP doesn't envisage land take or resettlement, as well as 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>No design alternatives were considered at the screening stage, because the school building is yet to be designed under the Design-Build Contract. School design will meet national standards adopted for school buildings and the best feasible alternatives will be selected for design features that may be adjusted to individual locations and demand.</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>Handling of asbestos-containing waste will require much attention to prevent damage to health and safety of workers, nearby communities, and pollution of the environment. Disciplined use of personal protective equipment, watering of the worksite, separate safe on-site storage of hazardous waste, and its timely disposal to the designated landfill operated by the Solid Waste Management Company of Georgia will be applied as mitigation measures. Local residents will be warned upfront on the health risks associated with the re-use of asbestos-containing material and their agreement to allow disposal of such material will be secured.</p> <p>Community health and safety will be an issue during the construction phase as residential buildings are located near the SP 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 & machinery, minimizing noise & dust emissions, etc.</p> <p>No major hazards are expected during the construction works, as long as proper construction practices and safety procedures are applied.</p> <p>There are grass cover and topsoil layer on the designing territory. 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 vast experience in the implementation of construction 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, design envisages not only the construction of the school, but also the improvement of heating, ventilation and fire control systems, 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>The SP has been developed by the Science and Youth of Georgia (MESY) together with local resource center as a response to the current situation.</p> <p>ESMP drafted for the SP will be made available for the beneficiaries and other interested parties and will be discussed in a consultation meeting.</p> <p>Information about the public consultation meeting will be announced both on the official websites of the MDF and MESY, as well as on the information boards of the school and the local municipality building.</p> <p>The public discussion will be attended by the representatives of the MESY, as well as all the interested parties, including parents of the school students. Information about the exact time and place of the public consultation meeting will be announced at least 10 days before.</p>

(C) CATEGORIZATION AND CONCLUSION

Conclusion of the environmental screening:

- 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 OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement is applicable and mitigation measures should follow this OP/BP 4.12 and the resettlement PolicyFramework			
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 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 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	Construction of City Kvareli Public School
Scope of site-specific activity	<p>Construction of the city Kvareli N1 Public School in Kvareli Municipality is one of the sub-projects (SP) to be implemented under the Innovation, Inclusion and Quality Project (Georgia I2Q Project).</p> <p>The SP is located in the city of Kvareli, on Ilia Chavchavadze Street #49. The cadastral code of the land plot is 57.06.61.000.043, the area is 9 980 m². The plot is under the state ownership. The SP is 142 kilometers away from Tbilisi, located on the central street of the city, in a densely populated area.</p> <p>According to the revised scheme of seismic zoning of the regions of Georgia, the SP site falls in the 9-point seismic activity zone in accordance with the MSK64 scale (Order of the Minister of Economic Development of Georgia No. 1-1/2284, October 7, 2009).</p> <p>Kvareli public school No1 is currently operating in the premises of Kvareli N2 public school. The land plot allocated for the construction of the new school building for Kvareli carries partially ruined old building. Within the frames of this SP, the area will be cleared of the remaining parts of the old building and prepared for construction works. During the demolition works, it is estimated that some 8,792 tons construction waste (concrete and brick) will be generated and will need to be disposed. Generation of asbestos-containing waste is not expected.</p> <p>The SP envisages the construction of a three-story building (total area 8200 m²) and landscaping/greening of the territory. The building will have an entrance hall on the first floor, from which corridors in two directions will connect to other spaces on the same floor, a staircase on the second/third floors and spaces on the staircase, from which additional exits will be arranged.</p> <p>The ground floor will feature a central entrance lobby, a library, a doctor's room, an administrative block, a canteen, a school readiness program area, and four elementary classrooms. Additionally, the ground floor will include two Information and communication technology classrooms, art classrooms, a laboratory, primary school classrooms, a school warehouse, a fine and applied arts room, and a small multifunctional room. On the second and third floor, there will be classrooms for senior grade students and two Information and communication technology classrooms. Access to the second and third floors will be possible both via a staircase and an elevator, the cabin size of which is adjusted to the dimensions of a cabin intended for a person using a wheelchair.</p> <p>Kvareli city provides centralized supply of electricity, natural gas, waste water and water.</p>

	<p>The SP envisages following works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dismantling of existing buildings and removal of waste. • Preparatory works: strengthening of existing wire fences, installation of temporary structures such as workers' changing rooms, security booths, material storage areas, as well as areas for storing household and hazardous waste. • Construction of the main building. • Construction of the boiler house; • Construction of new sport hall; • Installation of internal networks of water supply, electricity and gas supply, heating and ventilation networks of the building. • Installation of external water supply, electricity, gas supply and Internet networks and their connection to existing municipal networks. • Installation of fire alarm and fire extinguishing systems. <p>The construction process is expected to generate 8,792 tons of construction and demolition waste, which will be disposed of at the Telavi landfill under the management of the Solid Waste Management Company. Also, 8,360 m³ of soil will be excavated, of which 2,100 m³ will be used for backfilling. The removal of 150-200 m³ topsoil will be required for the SP implementation, 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, dated December 31, 2013, on the Removal, Storage, Use, and Reclamation of Topsoil. After the construction, topsoil will be reused for the landscaping works within the frames of the SP.</p>		
Institutional arrangements (WB)	<p>Task Team Leader: Shiro Nakata</p>		<p>Safeguards Specialists: Darejan Kapanadze – Environment Davit Jijelava – Social</p>
Implementation arrangements (Borrower)	<p>Implementing entity: Municipal Development Fund of Georgia</p>	<p>Works supervisor: Eptisa Servicios de Ingenieria S.L. Spain</p>	<p>Works contractor: Balavari LTD</p>
SITE DESCRIPTION			
Name of institution whose premises are to be rehabilitated	Kvareli Public School		
Address and site location of institution whose premises are to be rehabilitated	<p>Kvareli, 49 Chavchavadze str. Tel: (352) 22 02 05, (577) 12 23 01 Email: kvareli1@mes.gov.ge</p>		
Who owns the land?	The land plot is under the State ownership		

Who uses the land (formal/informal)?	
Description of physical and natural environment, and of the socio-economic context around the site	<p>Kvareli is a town in northeastern in Kakheti Province, Georgia, center of Kvareli Municipality. It is located in the valley of Alazani, in the middle of the rivers Bursi and Duruji (left tributaries of Alazani), 450 meters above sea level, 134 km from Tbilisi, 26 km from Mukuzni railway station. Kvareli has a moderately humid subtropical weather. It is characterized by moderately cold winters and hot summers. The average annual temperature is 12.5 °C, January — 1 °C, July — 23.6 °C; Absolute minimum -23 °C, absolute maximum 38 °C.</p> <p>According to the 2014 census, 7739 people live in the city. Kvareli is an administrative-territorial unit in eastern Georgia, in the northeastern part of the Kakheti region. Until 1917, the territory of Qvareli Municipality was included in Telavi Mazra of Tbilisi Governorate; with the administrative division of 1921, the territory of Qvareli Municipality was again assigned to Telavi Mazra. Since 1930, it has been formed as a separate district. Currently, it is a municipality. The city of Qvareli, located at the confluence of the Bursa and Duruji rivers, has been a city since 1964.</p> <p>Area: 1000,8 km².</p> <p>Geography: Kvareli Municipality is bordered by three administrative municipalities (Telavi Municipality, Gurjaani Municipality, Lagodekhi Municipality) and the Autonomous Republic of Dagestan. The area of the municipality is 1000.8 km². Agricultural fields occupy 80,266 ha (36%), and the total area covered by forest is 58,600 ha (27%).</p> <p>Qvareli municipality's territory belongs to the moderately humid subtropical climate region. In the lowlands, at 1000–1200 meters above sea level, moderately cold winters and warm summers develop; the average annual air temperature is 8-9 °C. At 1700–1800 meters above sea level, cold winters and long cold summers are observed, and the average annual air temperature is 5-6 °C. Above 1800 meters, the average annual air temperature drops down to 3-4 °C. The average annual rainfall varies from 795 mm to 938 mm, depending on the zones. The maximum precipitation occurs in May, and the minimum in January.</p> <p>Kvareli municipality is characterized by a dense network of rivers, which are represented by the Alazani River and its tributaries (Shorokhevi, Bursa, Duruji, etc.). As of 2014, the population of the municipality is 29,827 people. There are a total of 22 settlements in the municipality.</p> <p>Terrain: The territory of Kvareli municipality can be divided into two main parts - plain and mountainous parts. High places in the municipality can be found in the north in the form of the Kakheti Caucasus and its southern branches. As for Alazani plain, it is present in the southern part of Kvareli municipality.</p> <p>Kakheti Caucasus extends from the top of Sadjikhve to the top of Crossroads in the northern part of the municipality. The Caucasus of Kakheti is built mainly by Jurassic layers, Paleozoic rocks and Cretaceous sediments are also found.</p> <p>On the Kakheti Caucasus there are peaks - Khubiara (3104 m), Cheltistavistsveri (3053 m), Askadistavistsveri (3047 m) and Ninikastsikhe (3117 m).</p> <p>Kadori (2363 m above sea level) should be noted from the passes, which connects</p>

Kakheti with Dagestan. Mushak and Duruji passes are also worth mentioning.

Girgali-Sadjikhe, Buriani, Endzeli, Lanjauri, Satibisgori, Sakaraulo, Pokhali, Tsilogori and Chaduni ranges extend from the branches of the Kakheti Caucasus within the municipality. These ridges are characterized by narrow ridges and steep slopes.

To the west of Kvareli, on the right side of the Duruji river, there is a low range of Kudigora, which is the watershed of the Duruji and Chelti rivers, and the extreme southern end of the Phokhali range. The height of the Kudigora range varies from 500 m to 800 m. Mount Kudigora is built on it. It is built with superficial and Valanginian sandstones and limestones.

Important orographic units are the valleys of Duruji, Chelti, Intsoba and Bursa rivers.

- 1) Duruji valley. It is bounded by the section of the main ridge of Ninikastsikhe-Zurgisdzvili, the ridges of Tsilagoristavi and Pokhali. Duruj river flows, which is 14.6 km (in a straight line), actually 19.8 km. The main summits of Duruji meet at an absolute height of 735 meters.
- 2) Chelti valley. It is bordered by the section of the main ridge of Khubiara-Ninikastsikhe, Burianisseri and Fokhali ridges. The Chelti river flows, the length of which (from Ninikastsikhi mountain to the village of Shielda) is 17.5 km in a direct line, actually 18.9 km.
- 3) Intsoba valley. It is bounded by the section of the main Kadorismta-Khubiar ridge, Sadjikhve and Burianisseri ridges. The length of the Intsoba River (from the Kadori pass to the village of Sabue) is 20 km in a direct line, but in fact it is 24.4 km. The main tributary of Intsobi is Bolia River, which flows on the right side of the river.
- 4) Bursa valley. The valley starts from the slope of the main ridge, near the Didgori mountain, and is bounded by the Lanjauri and Tsilagoristavi ridges. The length of the Bursa River (from the foot of the Didgori mountain to the Bursa reservoir) in a direct line is 10.1 km, actually 12. km.

The southern part of Kvareli municipality is spread over Alazani intermountain accumulation plain, the height of which within the municipality is 240-400 meters. The height of the plain near Sanavardo is 310 m, near Gavazi - 255 m. The plain of Alazani is characterized by a flat surface and withdrawal cones. It is built with young alluvial sediments - cobbles, sands and clays.

Kvareli municipality is characterized by beautiful, interesting and very attractive nature. And indeed, the mountains, rivers, remarkable architectural monuments here stand out with considerable beauty.

Inland Waters: Kvareli municipality is characterized by a dense network of rivers, which depends on the relief/terrain and climatic conditions. The main river artery is the Alazani River, which flows in the southern part on the border of Telavi and Gurjaani municipalities for about 35 km (in a straight line). The foothill serbian-hilly zone is divided by the left tributaries of the Alazni (Intsoba, Duruj, Chelti, etc.), which penetrate quite far into the territory of the plain.

Duruji, which is created as a result of joining black and white Duruji, attracts special attention. The Duruji bed is cut into the bulk. Its basin is marshy in the upper reaches, relatively wide in the lower reaches. The bed of Duruji is rocky. In the vicinity of the town of Kvareli, the bottom of the valley is completely occupied by the withdrawal cone, on which the river flows. Below Kvareli, Duruji flows towards Alazani in the form

of several gorges and flows on its left side. The river is fed by rain and snow water. The average annual consumption is 1.06 m³/s. Duruji creates a web-like attraction cone, the length of the cone near Kvareli is 10 km, the width is 6.5 km. It is a powerful torrential river that has repeatedly damaged the city of Kvareli. At Duruji, measures were taken many times to stop the flood, but mostly to no avail. In the upper reaches of Duruji, a typical structural flood is periodically formed, during which the discharge can reach 200 m³/s.

Alazani: The rivers Bursa (length 27 km), Chelti (length 28 km), Intsoba (length 22 km), Lopota (length 33 km), Areshi (length 36 km), Avaniskhevi (length 28 km) and others flow from the southern slope of the Caucasus of Kakheti. Small tributaries of the mentioned rivers also flow in the municipality, such as the rivers Fatmasuri with the right tributary (Bursa River basin), Nakolaurstskali (right tributary of Lopoti), Bolia (right tributary of Intsobi River), Baskintela (right tributary of Chelti River), Shorokhevi, Kvatseristskali (the last two rivers are the left tributary of Avaniskhevi River), Uchara (Alazni river basin) and others.

Smaller rivers also flow through the territory of the municipality, which originate in the territory of the municipality itself. Such small gullies are especially abundant in the eastern part of the municipality. In addition to the Duruji River, the Shorokhevi River and the Akhalsofliskhevi River in the vicinity of Akhalsofli create a large extraction cone. The city of Kvareli as well as the villages of Eniseli, Shilda and others are spread over the cones of attraction. The rivers of the municipality belong to the type of mixed nutrition. Groundwater mainly contributes to the feeding of small rivers.

On the right side of the Duruji River, at a height of 430 meters above sea level, the Kvareli reservoir has been created, which is well-equipped. The length is about 1 km. The reservoir is used for irrigation and recreation.

Climate : The territory of Kvareli municipality belongs to the region of moderately humid subtropical weather.

In the low mountains at 1000-1200 meters above sea level, moderately cold winters and warm summers develop, where the average annual air temperature is 8-9 °C. At 1700-1800 meters above sea level in the highlands, there are cold winters and long cold summers, where the average annual air temperature is 5-6 °C. Above 1800 meters, the average annual air temperature is 3-4 °C.

In the south of Kvareli municipality (Alazni plain), the average annual temperature is 12.5 °C, the absolute maximum is 38 °C. Minimum - 23 °C. The average annual rainfall ranges from 795 mm to 938 mm. The maximum of precipitation (19% of the annual total) is in May, and the minimum is in January (2% of the annual total).

1100-2000 mm of precipitation falls annually in the mountains.

Soils: Non-carbonated clayey soils of alluvial meadow forest prevail in Kvareli municipality, but due to relief and general microgeographical conditions, other types of soils can be found here and there in the form of small plots. At the foothills of the mountain, in Akhalsofli, Kvareli, Eniseli and other areas, there are thin, strongly ridged alluvial and proluvial soils. In the valleys of the Chelti and Intsobi rivers, there are non-carbonated clayey soils of the alluvial meadow. Several types of soil are expressed in the basin of Duruji river, e.g. Forest Brown Soils, Chestnut Brown, Less Developed

Washed Soils, Mountain Forest Meadow Soils, Undeveloped Chestnut Soils and Proluvian and Deluvian Soils.

Non-carbonate alluvial soils predominate in the left bank of the Alazani Valley, but in some places, wherever Jurassic limestones come to the surface, alluvial meadow clayey carbonate soils are developed on the crust of their exhaustion. To the south of Gavazi, heavy clayey soils of humid meadows spread.

Landscapes: The following types of landscape are distinguished in Kvareli Municipality:

- Accumulative plain meadow with forest vegetation and alluvial soils;
- Plain forest with cones of extraction with shrubbery and alluvial soils;
- Moderately humid weather with oak-shrub forest and jag-shrub forest, on dark forest soils;
- Moderately humid weather with broad-leaved forest (predominance of beech) on dark forest soils;
- Subalpine forest-meadow on mountain meadow soils;
- Alpine meadows on mountain meadow soils.

Flora: Kakheti Leshambiani forest type is widespread in Kvareli municipality. The forests are relatively well preserved near the confluence of the Shorokhevi River, east of Tsitskanaantser and Gavazi, near Alaznispira, at the confluence of the Duruji River, etc. This forest is made up of lowland oak, poplar, in some places Ash, alder, birch and others. Leshambo, Katabarda, Gvedketsi, Ekalghichi and others are widely found.

In the municipality of Kvareli, there is a beech forest mixed with oak and beech up to 1400 m above sea level. There are also hawthorns, Cornelian cherry, wild plum (*Prunus cerasifera*) and others.

Fauna: Fauna is quite common in Kvareli Municipality. In the north, in the Caucasus forests of Kakheti, you can find brown bear, deer, roe deer. There are quite a lot of wild boars, hares, wolves, partridges, foxes, martens, wild boars, etc. are found almost everywhere. There are several species of birds. Quail, Snowcock, etc. are worth mentioning. Reptiles include turtles, lizards and snakes.

Many types of fish are found in the rivers, among which it is worth noting *Varicorhinus*, *Karchkhala*, *Nemachilus*, *Luciobarbus mursa*, *Wels catfish*, *Barbus*, *Asp*, etc.

Population: Most of the villages are spread on the Alazani plain, and a relatively small section is located in the hilly area. According to the 2014 census, the population of Kvareli municipality was 29,827. The main area of accommodation extends from 200-600 meters above sea level.

74% of the population lives in the village, the rest of the population lives in the city. Most of them are Georgians. Avars, Ossetians and others live in small numbers. The population density is equal to 29.80 people (per 1 sq. km).

Economic: The main sources of income of the population in the administrative unit of Kvareli are viticulture and winemaking, annual crops, vegetable and horticultural crops and animal husbandry. Common natural hazards in the municipality include

heavy rains, floods, hail, river bank washouts and mudslides. The 2012 municipal budget, including local revenues and equalization transfers, amounted to 9,447,000 GEL.

Agriculture, mainly viticulture, is well developed in Kvareli municipality. The main branch of agriculture provides 80% of the income from all agricultural production. Agricultural fields occupy 35,945 ha. Animal husbandry, poultry farming, etc. are also developed in the territory of the municipality. Winemaking is a fast-growing industry, with many wineries emerging in the area. Here is the world-famous grape microzone "Kindzmarauli".

Tourist-recreational complexes "Kvarli Lake" and "Ilia Lake" operate on the territory of the municipality.

Education: There are 21 public, 1 private school and 21 kindergartens, 1 kindergarten and 3 alternative kindergartens in the municipality. As of 2022, the number of school pupils is 3350, and 1100 children are enrolled in kindergartens. There are 7 libraries (6 rural, 1 urban), 1 student youth center and 7 music schools operating in the municipality.

Culture: The public theater named after the founder of Georgian theater Kote Marjanishvili operates in Kvareli, which is mainly staffed by amateur actors.

Ensembles

Children's folklore ensemble "Kheuro" created on the basis of the school operates in Kvareli municipality, village Shield women's folk ensemble "Nelkaris", village Akhalsofli folk ensemble "Kakhelo" and folk-dance ensembles: "Rokva" ensemble, "Akhalsofeli" ensemble, "Kavkasioni" ensemble.

Historical Landmarks and Sightseeing: In the municipality, firstly, the village of Gremi should be mentioned, located at an altitude of 480 meters above sea level. It is assumed that the population in the territory of Gremi should have appeared in the Late Bronze Age. Gremi was one of Kakheti's trade-economic and cultural centres during the feudal era. In 1466, Gremi became the capital of the Kingdom of Kakheti. An important architectural monument such as the Archangel Church of Gremi has been preserved in the territory of Gremi. It was built in 1565 by King Levan of Kakheti.

Among the many historical monuments, the ruins of the Church of the Virgin in the village of Shilda, known to the local population as "All Saints" of Bartskhana, are worth mentioning. The old Church of the Virgin of Gavazi (VI century) also exists. The Cathedral of the Resurrection (1574-1605) is located in Eniseli, and a former village of Shikhiani is nearby. On the municipality's territory is the historical city of Nekresi (founded by King Farnajom in the 2nd-1st centuries BC)

Other architectural monuments include:

- Dome church "Kvaratskhoveli" in the village Chikaani (XV-XVII centuries)
- Ruins of the Temple of the Sun from the 3rd millennium and a village called "Nelkarisi" of the same period and others.

Additionally, Cultural facilities, museums and notable historical sites in Kvareli are:

- Ilia Chavchavadze Museum;
- Kote Marjanishvili Museum;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Money Museum; • Qvareli Public Theater is named after Kote Marjanishvili; • Gremi Museum; • Kvareli Fortress.
Locations and distance for material sourcing, especially aggregates, water, stones?	<p>The nearest legal landfill for non-hazardous waste near the SP area is approximately 50 km away located in Telavi Municipality.</p> <p>Distance to the nearest licensed borrow pit located on the river Kabali, in Lagodekhi Municipality is approximately in 28 km from the SP site.</p>
LEGISLATION	
National & local legislation & permits that apply to project activity	<p>The I2Q Project is implemented in compliance with OP/BP 4.01 - Environmental Assessment, the safeguard policy of the World Bank. Based on this Policy, the present school rehabilitation is classed as environmental category "B", and the present ESMP has been prepared for rehabilitation works in accordance with the principles of OP/BP 4.01 and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).</p> <p>According to the national legislation, school construction does not need an environmental impact assessment and Environmental Decision. With the national regulation system, however:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Construction permit must be issued by the respective municipal authority. (ii) construction materials must be obtained from licensed suppliers. (iii) if the contractor wishes to open a quarry, he must obtain a license from the National Agency for Mineral Resources, which falls under the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development. (iv) Assume that the contractor's operations create over 200 tons of non-hazardous waste, over 1,000 tons of inert materials, or over 120 kg of hazardous waste yearly. In such a case, the contractor must prepare and obtain Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MoEPA) approval on the Waste Management Plan, prepare the report on waste inventory, and appoint an environmental manager whose identity information must be submitted to MoEPA as per the Waste Management Code. (v) Construction waste must be disposed of in the official landfill in accordance with the agreement with the Solid Waste Management Company or at the pre-selected location that has been formally agreed upon with the local government. (vi) Topsoil shall be excavated and stored in accordance with the Resolution N424 of the Government of Georgia dated December 31, 2013, on the Excavation, Storage, Usage, and Reclamation of Landfill Materials of Topsoil.
GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	
<p>A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be available to allow project-affected people (PAP) appealing any action or decision on which they disagree.</p> <p>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</p>	

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 Science and Youth of Georgia (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, 0102 Tbilisi, Dimitri Uznadze N 52);

The contact person from the MDF is David Arsenashvili (Tel: +995 599 019 183, feedback@mdf.org.ge) and Salome Meparishvili (+995 599 952 067); 150 Davit Aghmashenebeli ave., 4th floor, 0112 Tbilisi, Georgia)

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

<p>Identify when / where the public consultation process will take place</p>	<p>Information about the public consultation meeting will be announced both on the official websites of the MDF and MESY, as well as on the information boards of the school and local municipality building.</p> <p>The public discussion will be organized by MDF and MESY. The public discussion will be attended by all interested parties, including parents of the school students. Information about the exact time and place of the public consultation meeting will be announced at least 10 days in advance.</p>
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ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment 1: Ortho Photo
- Attachment 2: General Plan
- Attachment 3: Cadastral Information
- Attachment 4: Cadastral Plan
- Attachment 5: Photos of the site
- Attachment 6: Design drawings (3D visualization etc.)

PART B: SAFEGUARDS INFORMATION

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

¹ 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.

² 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
0. General Conditions	Notification and Worker Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Obtain all legally required permits for construction, extraction, natural construction materials, disposal of waste, and others as relevant. (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. (c) Workers’ PPE will comply with international good practice (always hardhats, as needed masks and safety glasses, harnesses and safety boots). (d) Signpost worksites to inform workers of key rules and regulations to follow. (e) Put up information on the company undertaking works at each worksite and provide contact information.
A. General Rehabilitation and /or Construction Activities	Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Keep demolition debris in a controlled area and spray with water to reduce debris dust. (b) Suppress during pneumatic drilling/wall destruction by ongoing water spraying and/or installing dust screen enclosures at the site. (c) Keep the surrounding environment (sidewalks, roads) free of debris to minimize dust. (d) There will be no open burning of construction / waste material at the site. (e) There will be no excessive idling of construction vehicles at sites. (f) Truck loads should be confinement and protected with lining.
	Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Limit construction noise to daytime working hours. (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 (c) The maximum allowed speed should be restricted.
	Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. (b) Wash construction vehicles and machinery only in designated areas where runoff will not pollute natural surface water bodies. (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.

	Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Minimize the amount of generated waste to the extent possible. (b) Separate various types of generated waste and re-use / recycle relevant types of waste to the possible extent. (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. (d) Obtain formal arrangements with municipal authorities to dispose of household waste and final placement of excess material (inert construction waste). (e) Make timely arrangements for the disposal or hand-over of hazardous waste to licensed companies.
	Material supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Use existing plants, quarries, or borrow pits with appropriate official approval or valid operating license. (b) Obtain licenses for any new quarries and/or borrowing areas if their operation is required. (c) Reinstate used sections of quarries and/or borrowing areas as extraction proceeds on or properly closed quarries if extraction completed and license expired. (d) Haul materials in off-peak traffic hours. (e) Place speed regulating, diverting, and warning signs for traffic as appropriate.
B. Individual wastewater treatment system	Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Ensure that the approach of handling sanitary wastes and wastewater and the design of the treatment system is approved by relevant authorities. (b) Ensure that before discharging into receiving waters, effluents from individual wastewater systems are treated in order to meet the minimal quality criteria set out by national guidelines on effluent quality and wastewater treatment (c) Undertake monitoring of newly established wastewater treatment systems and report to Employer on the monitoring outcome (d) Wash construction vehicles and machinery only in designated areas where runoff will not pollute natural surface water bodies.
J. Community and labor health and safety	Earthworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Topsoil should be stripped before starting of earthworks. (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). (c) Stored topsoil should be used for reinstatement and landscaping. (d) Topsoil from the sites, which will not be reinstated to the initial conditions will be distributed carefully on the surrounding area. (e) Topsoil will be reinstated separately from subsoil, with care taken to avoid mixing of the

		<p>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.</p> <p>(f) 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.</p>
	Public relationship management	<p>(a) Assign a local liaison person within the Contractor’s team to communicate with and receive requests/ complaints from the local population.</p> <p>(b) Consult local communities to identify and proactively manage potential conflicts between an external workforce and local people.</p> <p>(c) Raise local community awareness about sexually transmitted disease risks associated with an external workforce and include local communities in awareness activities.</p> <p>(d) Inform the population about construction and work schedules, interruption of services, traffic detour routes and provisional bus routes, blasting, and demolition, as appropriate.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(g) Address concerns raised through Grievance Redress Mechanism established by the Employer within the designated timeline within the scope of Contractor’s liability.</p> <p>(h) To the extent possible, do not locate work camps close to local communities.</p> <p>(i) Undertake siting and operation of worker camps in consultation with neighboring communities.</p>

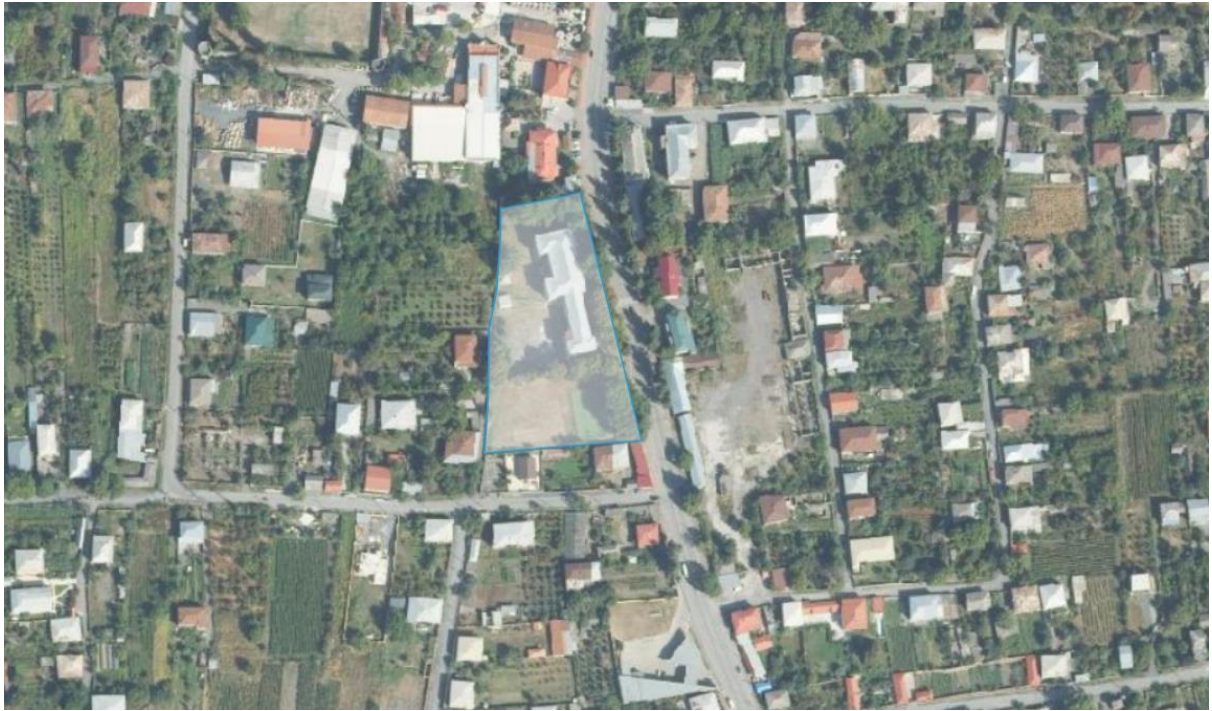
PART D: MONITORING PLAN

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?)
CONSTRUCTION PHASE						
Supply with construction materials	Purchase of construction materials from the officially registered suppliers; Prohibit use of lead and asbestos containing construction materials.	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 Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection, and resumption of works exclusively upon formal consent of the Ministry. Topsoil is striped before starting of the earthworks;	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>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 stream.</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
Generation of demolition and construction waste	<p>The temporary storage of demolition and construction waste in specially allocated areas;</p> <p>Timely disposal of waste to the formally designated locations</p>	<p>Construction site;</p> <p>Waste disposal site</p>	Inspection	Periodically during demolition, 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	<p>Installation of traffic limitation/diversion signage;</p> <p>Storage of construction materials and temporary placement of construction waste in a way preventing congestion of access roads and project area</p>	At and around the construction site	Inspection	In the course of construction works	<p>Prevent traffic accidents;</p> <p>Limit nuisance to residents</p>	MDF, Construction supervisor
Workers'	Provision of uniforms and safety gear to	Construction	Inspection	Unannounced	The limited occurrence of	MDF,

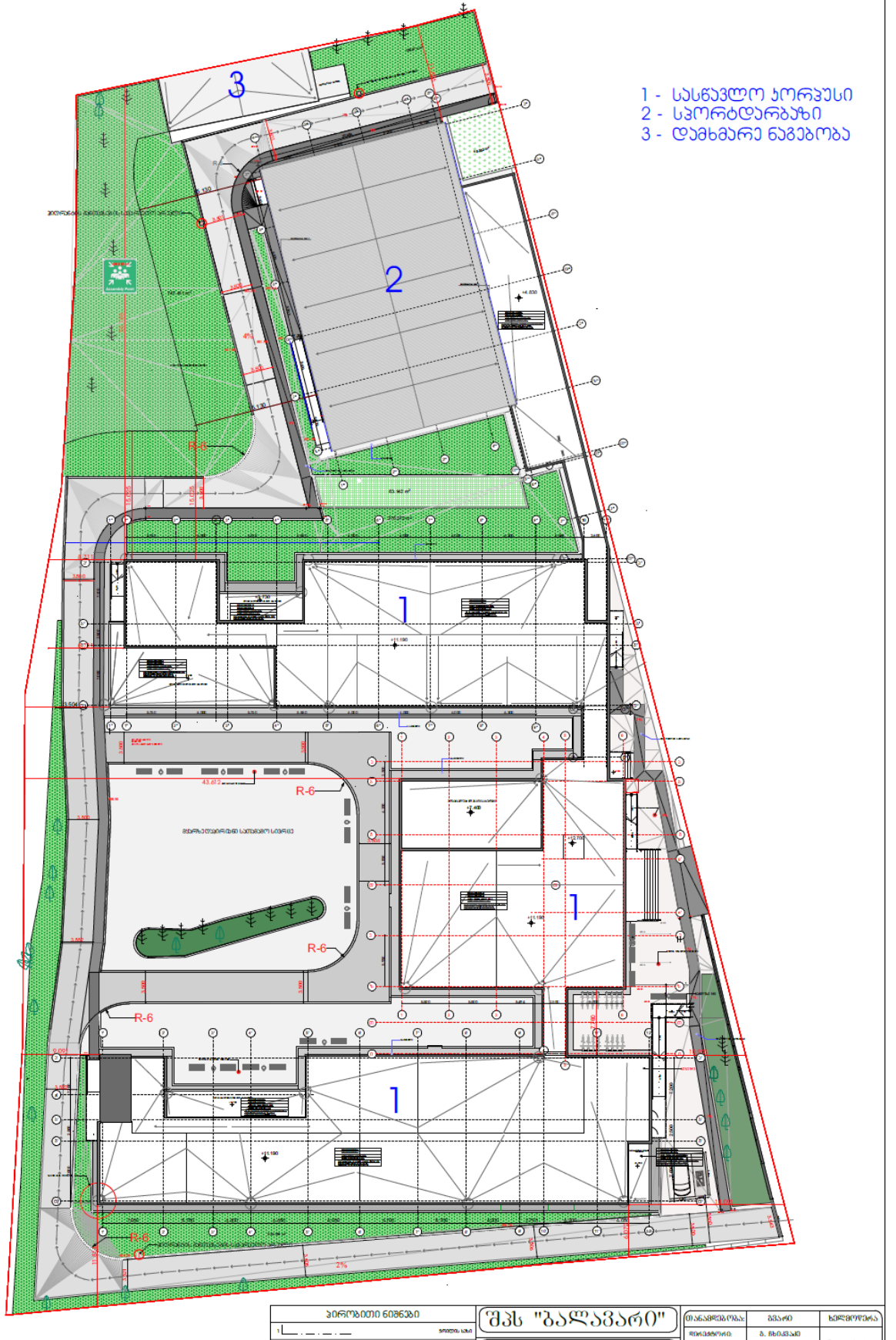
health and safety	workers; Provision of potable water and lavatories for men and women at worksite; Informing of workers and personnel on the personal safety rules and instructions for operating machinery/equipment, and strict compliance with these rules/instructions.	site		inspections in the course of work	on-the-job accidents and emergencies	Construction supervisor
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

პეგეგმა



Attachment 3: Cadastral Information



მწიკს (უძრავი ქონების) საკადასტრო კოდი **N 57.06.61.043**

ამონაწერი საჯარო რეესტრიდან

განცხადების რეგისტრაცია
N 882015694874 - 07/12/2015 11:38:19

მომზადების თარიღი
09/12/2015 11:04:43

საკუთრების განყოფილება

ზონა ყვარული	სექტორი ქალაქი ყვარული	კვარტალი	ნაკვეთი	ნაკვეთის საკუთრების გიბი:საკუთრება ნაკვეთის დანიშნულება: არასასოფლო სამეურნეო დამუსკებელი ფართობი: 9980.00 კვ.მ. ნაკვეთის წინა ნომერი: 57.06.28.027;
57	06	61	043	

მისამართი: ქალაქი ყვარული, ქუჩა იჭაგვაძეძე, N 49 (პირველი სკოლა)
შენიშვნა-ნაგებობის ჩამონათვალი:აერთო ფართობი N1-3606.7კვ.მ.N2-46კვ.მ.N3-59.5კვ.მ.

მესაკუთრის განყოფილება

განცხადების რეგისტრაცია : ნომერი 882013146399 , თარიღი 04/04/2013 11:48:27
უფლების რეგისტრაცია: თარიღი 11/04/2013

უფლების დამადასტურებელი დოკუმენტი:

- ენობა N147 , დამოწმების თარიღი:04/04/2013 , ქ.ყვარლის რწმუნებულის სამსახური
- ენობა დაბასიათება N130 , დამოწმების თარიღი:24/03/2005 , ყვარლის გექსინვენტარიაციის ბიურო

მესაკუთრები:
სახელმწიფო

მესაკუთრე:
სახელმწიფო

აღწერა:

იპოთეკა

საგადასახადო გირაუნობა:

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

სარგებლობა

განცხადების
რეგისტრაცია
ნომერი
882015694874
თარიღი 07/12/2015
11:38:19

მოსარგებლე: სსიპ ილია ჭავჭავაძის სახელობის ქალაქ ყვარლის N1 საჯარო
სკოლა 241557917;
მესაკუთრე: სახელმწიფო
საგანი: მიწის ნაკვეთი-9980.00 კვ.მ, მასზე განთავსებული შენობა-ნაგებობები ;
არსებობის ვალიდ;

უფლების
რეგისტრაცია: თარიღი
09/12/2015

ბრძანება, რეგისტრის ნომერი N1/5-597, დამოწმების თარიღი 30/12/2015, სსიპ "სახელმწიფო
ქონების ეროვნული სააგენტო"

ვალდებულება

ყაღაღა/აკრძალვა:

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

მოვალეთა რეგისტრი:

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

"უნიკური პარის შერ 2 წლამდე ეილი საკუთრებაში არსებული მიწის ნაკვეთი აქციის რეალიზაციის, აგრეთვე საგადასახლო წლის განმავლობაში 1000 ლარის ან მეტი ღირებულების ქონების სარეგისტრაციო მიზნების სამუშაოებზე გადის საგადასახლო გადასახადის ქვეყნულ პარამეტრებს წლის მოსდევნა წლის 1 აპრილამდე, რის შესახებ აღნიშნული უნიკური პარი ამავე ვადაში წარუდგენს დეკლარაციის საგადასახლო ორგანოს. აღნიშნული ვალდებულების შექმნის შემთხვევაში წარმოადგენს საგადასახლო სამართლებრივ მოვალეობას, რაც აქვეყნის პარამეტრების საქონლად საგადასახლო კოდექსის XVIII თავის მხედვით."

- დეკლარაციის წარმართვის განმარტება შესაძლებელია საჯარო რეგისტრის ეროვნული სააგენტოს ოფიციალურ ვებ-გვერდზე www.napr.gov.ge;
- ამონაწერის მიღება შესაძლებელია ვებ-გვერდზე www.napr.gov.ge, ნებისმიერ გრაფიკულ საინფორმაციო სისტემაში, ან სხვა სახის საინფორმაციო ტექნოლოგიის საშუალებით;
- ამონაწერში გვერდითი ხარისხის აღნიშვნის შესახებ დეკლარაციის მიმართ: 2 405405 ან პარალელ შეიქმნის განიხილი ვებ-გვერდზე კომპიუტერული მიღება შესაძლებელია ანონიმის სახის ცხელ ხაზზე 2 405405;
- საჯარო რეგისტრის თანამართლებელი მხრიდან უკანონო ქმედების შესახებ დეკლარაციის მიმართ: ცხელ ხაზზე 08 009 009 09
- ინფორმაციის საინფორმაციო სისტემის საკომპიუტერული საინფორმაციო მომსახურე ელ-ფოსტა: info@napr.gov.ge

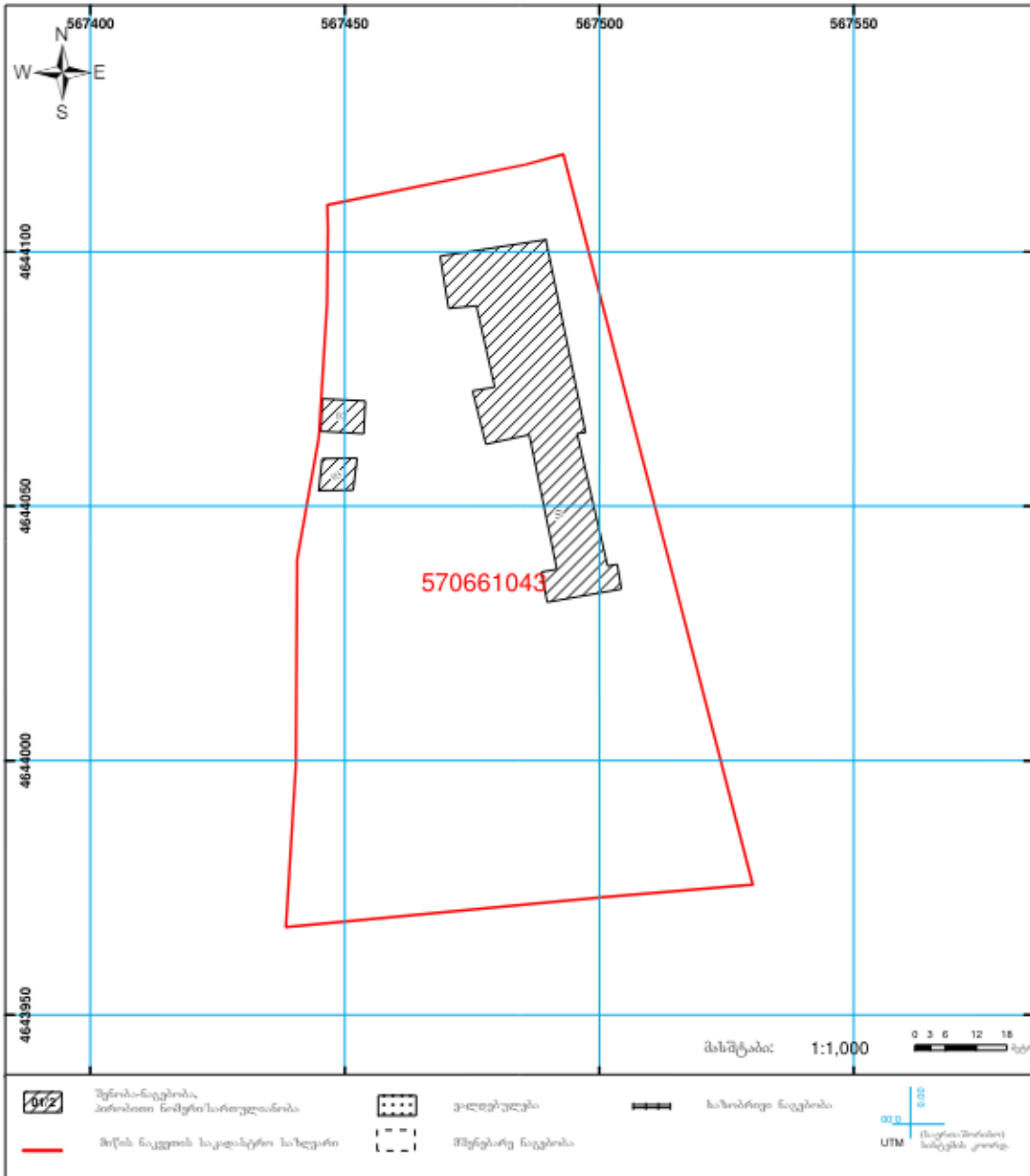
Attachment 4:



საქართველოს იუსტიციის სამსახურის
საჯარო რეგისტრის ეროვნული სააგენტო
საკადასტრო გეგმა

მოსახლეობის საკადასტრო კოდი: 57 06 61 043
 ბანკსაგენტოს რეგისტრაციის ნომერი: 882011209624
 მოსახლეობის ფართობი: 9980 კვ.მ.
 სასაგებულებო: არასახლ-სამეურნეო

გეგმვის თარიღი: 06.05.11



საჯარო რეგისტრის ეროვნული სააგენტოს მისამართი: 0102 ვა. ნაპოლისძის ქ. მუხრანის რაიონი, თბილისი, საქართველო. ტელ: (995 32) 91 04 27; ფაქსი: (995 32) 91 03 41
 ვებ-გვერდი: www.nacr.gov.ge
 ეროვნული საკადასტრო სააგენტოს ქ. ვაჟა-ფშაველას ქ. 4800 კუბანის რაიონი, თბილისი, საქართველო.

Attachment 5: Photos of the site



Attachment 6: Design drawings (3D visualization etc.)



