LEPL MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT
FUND OF GEORGIA

# Construction of Sulda public school, Akhalkalakilaki 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**

**March 2025**

## Sub-project Description

Construction of a public school in the village of Sulda, Akhalkalaki Municipality, is one of the sub-projects (SP) to be implemented under the Innovation, Inclusion and Quality Project (Georgia I2Q Project).

The SP envisages the construction of new school in the village of Sulda, Akhalkalaki municipality, which will be designed for 180 students. The land plot allocated for the SP is located in the central part of the village, near the main road. The land plot is free of any buildings and dumped waste. It is not in any form of formal or informal use. The registered area of the plot is 15432 $m^2$, of which 6,543 $m^2$ will go under the building (Cadastral code: 63.22.35.252). The distance from Tbilisi is approximately 200 km. The nearest residential building is about 7-30 meters away from the SP site.

The SP envisages the construction of the main school building, engineering facilities, and an outdoor combined sports field, as well as the improvement of the existing territory.

According to the design, the school building is a two-floor construction and does not have a basement. The southern part is occupied by educational groups, the main natural lighting is from the southern side. An internal multifunctional hall is located in the western part of the first floor, and a catering block with a canteen is located in the eastern part. The floors are connected by two internal staircases that connect each floor. Also, for movement, a platform elevator connecting the first and second floors is arranged at the main entrance of the interior ground floor.

The design ensures a modern, functional, and accessible educational environment, meeting the diverse academic and extracurricular needs of students and staff. In accordance with the design specifications, the entire infrastructure will accommodate individuals with disabilities and other special needs. The building will include emergency exits, two stairwells, and one elevator to ensure accessibility and safety. The building will include emergency exits, stairwells, and elevator to ensure accessibility and safety.

Village of Sulda is provided with limited utility services: water and power sully. There is no wastewater collection and treatment infrastructure. Residents of the village use earthen or concrete pit toilets that function as septic systems. The school building design includes the provision of an autonomous biological treatment system for wastewater management. Since the village of Sulda has no centralized supply of natural gas, the central heating system for the school building is planned to operate initially on wood briquettes. Once the village is gasified, the system will switch to using natural gas as the primary fuel source.

The SP foresees the implementation of the following works:

- Preparatory works: (installation of temporary structures such as WCs, lockers rooms for the workers, guard booth, storages for materials as well as household and hazardous waste disposal sites);
- Construction of the main building;
- Construction of the boiler;
- Installation of a biological treatment unit for receiving sewage;
- Installation of internal networks water supply, electrical supply, heating and ventilation networks for the building;
- Installation of external water supply power supply, internet networks and connecting of them to the existing municipal networks.
- Installation of fire alarm and firefighting systems;
- Construction of a stadium;
- Fencing the territory;
- Arrangement of parking lots.

There are several trees and bushes in the school yard. According to the design of the planed works, there is no need to cut the existing plants as there are no trees in the area intended for the construction of the school

building, boiler room, stadium and paths. As a result of the construction works, it is expected that 6048 m3 of cut soil will be generated, of which 2,150 $m^3$ will be reused for backfilling and the rest 3,898 $m^3$ will be removed to a sanitary landfill operated by Solid Waste Management Company of Georgia based on the agreement with this Company or disposed to a site to be allocated by the municipal authority. Also, for the SP implementation the removal of 530 $m^3$ topsoil will be required, which will be temporarily stored on the school territory 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 within the frame of the SP for landscaping of the school area.

**Environmental Screening**

**(A) IMPACT IDENTIFICATION**

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| Does the sub-project have tangible impact on the environment? | The SP will have a modest negative environmental impact.<br>The main impact will be related to the construction phase, which includes works for the construction of the school, sport hall and boiler building. |
| What are the significant beneficial and adverse environmental effects of sub-project? | 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.<br>The SP site 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.).<br>In operation phase proper management of generated solid waste should be ensured to reduce impact on the environment. |
| May the sub-project have any significant impact on the local communities and other affected people? | 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.<br>Ultimate Goal of the SP is to improve the quality and conditions of education for children in village Sulda and Akhalkalaki Municipality. 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.<br>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 village Sulda.<br>Negative impact is short term and limited to the construction site. It is related to the possible disturbance described above.<br>The SP envisages adaption of the school building to make available servicing of people with disabilities.<br>The SP doesn't envisage land take or resettlement, as well as economic displacement (for example, for formal or informal vendors). |

**(B) MITIGATION MEASURES**

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| Were there any alternatives to the sub-project design considered? | 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. |
| What types of mitigation measuresare proposed? | 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.<br><br>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.<br><br>During SP implementation, warning signs will be used, and traffic will be managed around the work sites.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>No major hazards are expected during the construction works, as long as proper construction practices and safety procedures are applied.<br><br>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. |

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| What lessons from theprevious similar projects have been incorporated into the sub-project design? | The Municipal Development Fund of Georgia 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.<br><br>The infrastructure of the school will be adapted for receiving and servicing of people with disabilities. |
| Have concerned communities been involved and have their interests and knowledge been adequately taken intoconsideration in sub- project preparation? | The SP has been developed by the Ministry of Education, Science, and Youth (MESY), together with local resource center, as a response to the current situation.<br><br>An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to be drafted for the SP will be made available for the beneficiaries and other interested parties and will be discussed in a consultation meeting.<br><br>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.<br><br>The public discussion will be organized by MDF and MESY. The public discussion will be attended by 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. |

(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 |
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| 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** | |
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| Country | Georgia |
| Project title | INNOVATION, INCLUSION AND QUALITY PROJECT (GEORGIA I2Q PROJECT) |
| Sub-Project title | Construction of Sulda public school, Akhalkalakilaki Municipality |
| Scope of site-specificactivity | Construction of a public school in the village of Sulda, Akhalkalaki Municipality, is one of the sub-projects (SP) to be implemented under the Innovation, Inclusion and Quality Project (Georgia I2Q Project).<br><br>The SP envisages the construction of new school in the village of Sulda, Akhalkalaki municipality, which will be designed for 180 students. The territory is located in the central part of the village, near the main road. The land plot is free of any buildings and dumped waste. It is not in any form of formal or informal use. The registered area of the plot is 15432 $m^2$, of which 6,543 $m^2$ will go under the building (Cadastral code: 63.22.35.252). The distance from Tbilisi is approximately 200 km. The nearest residential building is about 7-30 meters away from the SP site.<br><br>The SP envisages the construction of the main school building, engineering facilities, and an outdoor combined sports field, as well as the improvement of the existing territory.<br><br>According to the design, the school building is a two-floor construction and does not have a basement. The southern part is occupied by educational groups, the main natural lighting is from the southern side. An internal multifunctional hall is located in the western part of the first floor, and a catering block with a canteen is located in the eastern part. The floors are connected by two internal staircases that connect each floor. Also, for movement, a platform elevator connecting the first and second floors is arranged at the main entrance of the interior ground floor.<br><br>The design ensures a modern, functional, and accessible educational environment, meeting the diverse academic and extracurricular needs of students and staff. In accordance with the design specifications, the entire infrastructure will accommodate individuals with disabilities and other special needs. The building will include emergency exits, two stairwells, and one elevator to ensure accessibility and safety. The building will include emergency exits, stairwells, and elevator to ensure accessibility and safety.<br><br>Village of Sulda is provided with limited utility services: water and power sully. There is no wastewater collection and treatment infrastructure. Residents of the village use earthen or concrete pit toilets that function as septic systems. The school building design includes the provision of an autonomous biological treatment system for wastewater management. Since the village of Sulda has no centralized supply of natural gas the central heating system for the school building is planned to operate initially on wood briquettes. Once the village is gasified, the system will switch to using natural gas as the primary fuel source. |

<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="3">The SP foresees the implementation of the following works:<ul><li>Preparatory works: (installation of temporary structures such as WCs, lockers rooms for the workers, guard booth, storages for materials as well as household and hazardous waste disposal sites);</li><li>Construction of the main building;</li><li>Construction of the boiler;</li><li>Installation of a biological treatment unit for receiving sewage;</li><li>Installation of internal networks water supply, electrical supply, heating and ventilation networks for the building;</li><li>Installation of external water supply power supply, internet networks and connecting of them to the existing municipal networks.</li><li>Installation of fire alarm and firefighting systems;</li><li>Construction of a stadium;</li><li>Fencing the territory;</li><li>Arrangement of parking lots.</li></ul>There are several trees and bushes in the school yard. According to the design of the planed works, there is no need to cut the existing plants as there are no trees in the area intended for the construction of the school building, boiler room, stadium and paths. As a result of the construction works, it is expected that 6048 m3 of cut soil will be generated, of which 2,150 $m^3$ will be reused for backfilling and the rest 3,898 $m^3$ will be removed to a sanitary landfill operated by Solid Waste Management Company of Georgia based on the agreement with this Company or disposed to a site to be allocated by the municipal authority. Also, for the SP implementation the removal of 530 $m^3$ topsoil will be required, which will be temporarily stored on the school territory 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 within the frame of the SP for landscaping of the school area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Institutional arrangements (WB)</td><td>Task Team Leader:<br>Anna Berdzenadze</td><td colspan="2">Safeguards Specialists:<br>Darejan Kapanadze – Environment<br>Davit Jijelava – Social</td></tr>
<tr><td>Implementation arrangements (Borrower)</td><td>Implementing entity:<br>Municipal DevelopmentFund of Georgia</td><td>Works supervisor:<br>Eptisa Servicios de Ingenieria S.L. Spain</td><td>Works contractor:<br>LTD MC Group</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">SITE DESCRIPTION</td></tr>
<tr><td>Name of institution whose premises are to be rehabilitated</td><td colspan="3">Sulda public school, Akhalkalakilaki Municipality</td></tr>
<tr><td>Address and site location of institution whose premises are to be</td><td colspan="3">Akhalkalaki, Charentsi str. 11<br>Tel: 599 999 087<br>Email: varchucyun@gmail.com</td></tr>
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| rehabilitated | |
| Who owns the land? Who uses the land (formal/informal)? | The land plot is under the State ownership |
| Description of physical and natural environment, and of the socio-economic context around the site | Sulda - a village in Akhalkalaki Municipality , on the Javakheti Plateau , the center of the community : (Sulda, Bozali , Dadesh , Miasnikiani ). It is located at 1900 m above sea level , 20 km from Akhalkalaki . There is a pumice and perlite deposit on the territory of the village.<br><br>The following minerals are mined in the municipality: volcanic slag (village Zakvi), pumice (villages Sulda and Okami), and perlite (village Sulda).<br><br>There are 65 settlements in the municipality: 1 city, 64 villages. The highest body of local self-government is the Sakrebulo. Territorial units of government are:<br><br>1 city — Akhalkalaki<br>15 communities — Azavreti, Alastan, Aragva, Baraleti, Gogasheni, Vachani, Zakvi, Kartikami, Kartsakhi, Kochio, Kumurdo, Okami, Sulda, Khaveti, Khospio.<br><br>6 villages — Dilisa, Kotelia, Ptena, Turtskhi, Chunchkha, Khando.<br><br>According to the 2021 census, the municipality has a population of 41,000.<br><br>The leading agricultural sector is livestock farming, with spring wheat and potatoes being grown. Industry is underdeveloped, with the food industry being the main industry. A railway line (Marabda-Akhalkalaki) runs through the municipality, which has been connected to the border crossing point Kartsakhi since the spring of 2018, connecting the Georgian and Turkish railways.<br><br>According to the 2014 census, 726 people live in the village.<br><br>**Soils:** In the Akhalkalaki region, at an altitude of 1800-2000 m, mountain black soil is mostly present. Higher up, mountain meadow black soil. The bottom of some pans is occupied by swampy soil. At the headwaters of the Chobareti River, in an artificially planted pine forest, ochre and humus-carbonate soils have formed. On the lower slopes of the hills and ridges of the region, black soil and mountain meadow soils are found. The intermountain basin is covered with alluvial and forest brown soils. Alluvial carbonate soils occupy the largest area on the river beds and terraces. In the foothill zone, transitional gray-brown and forest brown soils prevail. Due to strong erosion processes, their variations occupy a large place.<br><br>**Landscapes:** The Javakheti Upland is generally characterized by the following type of landscape: a low-lying plain-hilly landscape with a cool and dry climate, volcanic structures and wrinkled relief forms, phytocenoses of the upland steppes and meadow-steppes, lakes, local development of alpine phytocenoses, significantly transformed. On the SP area coniferous (spruce, pine, spruce-spruce) and mixed (spruce-beech) forest landscape types are represented, on forest red and sandy soils.<br><br>**Physical-geographical characteristics, geological structure, climate and hydrogeological conditions:** The general climatic conditions of the territory are |

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| | moderately humid subtropical. According to the scheme of construction climatic regions of the territory of Georgia, it belongs to the I b climatic subregion (#11, Akhalkalaki). The average annual temperature is 4.9°C, the absolute minimum of the year is -38°C, the absolute maximum is 37°C. The average annual relative humidity is 73%, the average relative humidity of the coldest month is 70%, the average relative humidity of the hottest month is 45%. The annual amount of precipitation is 542 mm, and the daily maximum is 63 mm. The weight of the snow cover is 0.60 kPa, the number of days of snow cover is 101. The normative value of wind pressure once every 5 years is 0.38 kPa, the normative value of wind pressure once every 15 years is 0.48 kPa. The maximum wind speed possible once every 1, 5, 10, 15 and 20 years is 20, 25, 26, 28, and 29 m/s, respectively. The normative depth of seasonal freezing of soils for clay and loamy soils is 97 cm, and for coarse-grained soils - 145 cm.<br><br>From a geomorphological point of view, the study area is located in the volcanic mountain zone of South Georgia, subzone and is represented by dome massifs built of Pliocene-Quaternary volcanics, volcanic ridges, plateaus and lava flows (National Atlas, 2012). The relief of the territory is represented by a slightly sloping technogenic surface to the west. The construction site is bordered by a dirt road from the north and west, and by registered land plots from the other two sides. The construction site is not developed, although the foundations of an old building are located to the west of the site. The absolute elevation of the field varies within 1,903.5 – 1,906.9 m.<br><br>The SP site is located on Quaternary proluvial and alluvial sediments, which are mainly represented by sand, gravel, gravel, siltstone, clay, loam. Quaternary sediments are located on basalts and dolerites of the Plio-Pleitocene Akhalkalaki Formation.<br><br>According to the division of the hydrogeological map of Georgia, the study area belongs to the Artvin-Bolnisi Belt Groundwater Hydrogeological District, Akhalkalaki Lava Formation Groundwater District. It is characterized by water content D>0.1 m/s and a weak degree of mineralization.<br><br>**Water bodies:** The Kodali River (Kodalistskali) is located 280 meters from the SP area.<br><br>**Flora**: Most of the Akhalkalaki region is treeless, covered with mountain and meadow-valley vegetation. The herbaceous-cereal grouping prevails among the mountain valleys. Uro, sedge, sedge, isle and other types of plants are also widespread. The SP area itself is completely covered with grass vegetation, and there are also tree plantations. |
| Locations and distances for material sourcing, especially aggregates, water, stones? | The nearest legal landfill for non-hazardous waste near the SP area is approximately 24 km away located in Ninotsminda Municipality.<br><br>Distance to the nearest licensed borrow pit located on the river Baraletistskali, near village Aragva, Akhalkalaki Municipality, is approximately in 30 km from the SP site. |
| **LEGISLATION** | |
| National & local legislation & permitsthat apply to project activity | I2Q Project is implemented in accordance with the World Bank's safeguard policy OP/BP 4.01 - Environmental Assessment. Based on this policy, the subject SP is classified as environmental category "B" and the present ESMP is developed for constriction works. According to the principles of OP/BP 4.01 and Environmental and |

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| | Social Management Framework of I2Q Project.<br><br>Under the national legislation of Georgia, school constriction does not require assessment of an environmental impact and issuance of an Environmental Decision. However, with the national regulation system:<br><br>Construction materials must be obtained from licensed providers.<br><br>If the Contractor wants to open a quarry, an appropriate license must be obtained from the National Agency of Mineral Resources under the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development.<br><br>Suppose over 200 tons of non-hazardous waste or over 1,000 tons of inert materials or over 120 kg of hazardous waste is generated annually due to the contractor's activities. In that case, the contractor shall prepare and obtain approval of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA) on the Waste Management Plan, prepare the report on waste inventory, and appoint an environmental manager, whose identity information should be submitted to the MEPA following the requirements of the Waste Management Code.<br><br>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.<br><br>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**<br><br>A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be available to allow project-affected people (PAP) appealing any action or decision on which they disagree.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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);<br><br>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** | |
| Identify when / where the public | 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 |

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| consultation process will take place | school and local municipality building.<br><br>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. |
| **ATTACHMENTS** | |
| Attachment 1: Ortho Photo<br>Attachment 2: General Plan<br>Attachment 3: Topographic plan<br>Attachment 4: Cadastral Information<br>Attachment 5: Cadastral Plan<br>Attachment 6: Photos of the site<br>Attachment 7: Design drawings (3D visualization etc.) | |

**PART B: SAFEGUARDS INFORMATION**

| **ENVIRONMENTAL /SOCIAL SCREENING** | | | |
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| Will the site activity include/involve any of the following? | **Activity/Issue** | **Status** | **Triggered Actions** |
| | 1. Rehabilitation | [ ] Yes ■ No | If yes, see Section **A** below |
| | 2. New construction | ■ Yes [ ] No | If yes, see Section **A** below |
| | 3. Individual wastewater treatment system | ■ Yes [ ] No | If yes, see Section **B** below |
| | 4. Historic building(s) and districts | [ ] Yes ■ No | If yes, see Section **C** below |
| | 5. Acquisition of land[1] | [ ] Yes ■ No | If yes, see Section **D** below |
| | 6. Impacts on land and property use | [ ] Yes ■ No | If yes, see Section **E** below |
| | 7. Hazardous or toxic materials[2] | [ ] Yes ■ No | If yes, see Section **F** below |
| | 8. Impacts on forests and/or protected areas | [ ] Yes ■ No | If yes, see Section **G** below |
| | 9. Handling / management of medical waste | [ ] Yes ■ No | If yes, see Section **H** below |
| | 10. Traffic and pedestrian safety | ■ Yes [ ] No | If yes, see Section **I** below |
| | 11. Community and labor health and safety | ■ Yes [ ] 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 | (a) Obtain all legally required permits for construction, extraction, natural construction materials, disposal of waste, and others as relevant.<br>(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.<br>(c) Workers' PPE will comply with international good practice (always hardhats, as needed masks and safety glasses, harnesses and safety boots).<br>(d) Signpost worksites to inform workers of key rules and regulations to follow.<br>(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 | (a) Keep demolition debris in a controlled area and spray with water to reduce debris dust.<br>(b) Suppress during pneumatic drilling/wall destruction by ongoing water spraying and/or installing dust screen enclosures at the site.<br>(c) Keep the surrounding environment (sidewalks, roads) free of debris to minimize dust.<br>(d) There will be no open burning of construction / waste material at the site.<br>(e) There will be no excessive idling of construction vehicles at sites.<br>(f) Truck loads should be confinement and protected with lining. |
| | Noise | (a) Limit construction noise to daytime working hours.<br>(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<br>(c) The maximum allowed speed should be restricted. |
| | Water Quality | (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.<br>(b) Wash construction vehicles and machinery only in designated areas where runoff will not pollute natural surface water bodies.<br>(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. |

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| | Waste management | (a) Minimize the amount of generated waste to the extent possible.<br>(b) Separate various types of generated waste and re-use / recycle relevant types of waste to the possible extent.<br>(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.<br>(d) Obtain formal arrangements with municipal authorities to dispose of household waste and final placement of excess material (inert construction waste).<br>(e) Make timely arrangements for the disposal or hand-over of hazardous waste to licensed companies. |
| | Material supply | (a) Use existing plants, quarries, or borrow pits with appropriate official approval or valid operating license.<br>(b) Obtain licenses for any new quarries and/or borrowing areas if their operation is required.<br>(c) Reinstate used sections of quarries and/or borrowing areas as extraction proceeds on or properly closed quarries if extraction completed and license expired.<br>(d) Haul materials in off-peak traffic hours.<br>(e) Place speed regulating, diverting, and warning signs for traffic as appropriate. |
| B. Individual wastewater treatment system | Water Quality | (a) Ensure that the approach of handling sanitary wastes and wastewater and the design of the treatment system is approved by relevant authorities.<br>(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<br>(c) Undertake monitoring of newly established wastewater treatment systems and report to Employer on the monitoring outcome<br>(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 | (a) Topsoil should be stripped before starting of earthworks.<br>(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).<br>(c) Stored topsoil should be used for reinstatement and landscaping.<br>(d) Topsoil from the sites, which will not be reinstated to the initial conditions will be distributed carefully on the surrounding area.<br>(e) Topsoil will be reinstated separately from subsoil, with care taken to avoid mixing of the |

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

**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?) |
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| CONSTRUCTION PHASE | | | | | | |
| Supply with construction materials | Purchase of construction materials from the officially registered suppliers | In the supplier's office or warehouse | Verification of documents | During the conclusion of the supply contracts | To ensure technical reliability and safety of infrastructure | MDF, Construction supervisor |
| Transportation of construction materials and waste<br>Movement of construction machinery | Vehicles and machinery are kept in standard technical condition;<br>Truck loads are confined and protected with lining;<br>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;<br>Limit nuisance to local communities from noise and vibration;<br>Minimize traffic disruption. | MDF, Construction supervisor, Traffic Police |
| Earthworks | Temporary storage of excavated material in the pre-defined and agreed upon locations;<br>Backfilling of the excavated material and/or its disposal to the formally designated locations;<br>In case of chance finds immediate suspension of works, notification of the National agency for cultural heritage preservation Georgia and resumption of works exclusively upon formal consent of the agency.<br>Topsoil is striped before starting of the earthworks;<br>Proper topsoil storage practice is applied; | Construction site | Inspection | In the course of earth works; | Prevent pollution of the construction site and its surroundings with construction waste;<br>Prevent damage and loss of physical cultural resources;<br>Prevent topsoil losses. | MDF, Construction supervisor |

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| | Temporary protective silt fencing is erected;<br>Striped topsoil is used for reinstatement and landscaping. | | | | | |
| Sourcing of the natural construction material | Purchase of material from the existing suppliers if feasible;<br>Obtaining of extraction license by the works contract and strict compliance with the license conditions;<br>Terracing of the borrow area, backfilling to the exploited areas of the borrow site, and landscape harmonization;<br>Excavation of river gravel and sand from outside of the water stream, arrangement of protective barriers of gravel between excavation area and the water stream, and no entry of machinery into the water stream. | Borrowing areas | Inspection of documents<br>Inspection of works | In the course of material extraction | Limiting erosion of slopes and degradation of ecosystems and landscapes;<br>Limiting erosion of riverbanks, water pollution with suspended particles, and disruption of aquatic life. | MDF,<br>Construction supervisor |
| Generation of construction waste | The temporary storage of construction waste in specially allocated areas;<br>Timely disposal of waste to the formally designated locations | Construction site;<br>Waste disposal site | Inspection | Periodically during construction and upon complaints | Prevent pollution of the construction site and nearby area with solid waste | MDF,<br>Construction supervisor |
| Traffic disruption and limitation of pedestrian access | Installation of traffic limitation/diversion signage;<br>Storage of construction materials and temporary placement of construction waste in a way preventing congestion of access roads | At and around the construction site | Inspection | In the course of construction works | Prevent traffic accidents;<br>Limit nuisance to residents | MDF,<br>Construction supervisor |

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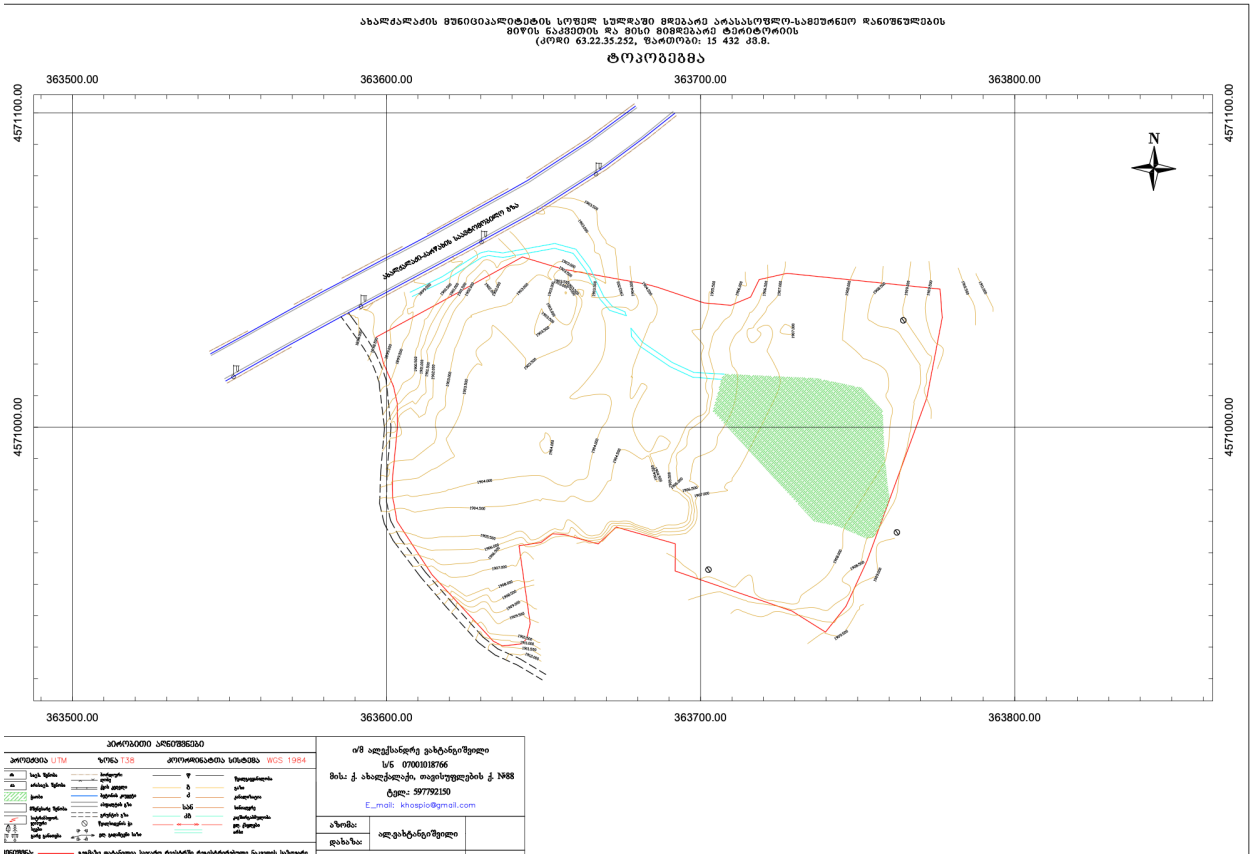
| Workers' health and safety | Provision of uniforms and safety gear to workers; Provision of potable water and lavatories for men and women at worksite; Informing of workers and personnel on the personal safety rules and instructions for operating machinery/equipment, and strict compliance with these rules/instructions; | Construction site | Inspection | Unannounced inspections in the course of work | The limited occurrence of on-the-job accidents and emergencies | MDF, 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 school | Proper management of solid waste | School territory | Inspection | Throughout operation of the school | Prevent pollution with solid waste | MESY |
| Operation of sewage biological treatment unit | Providing regular maintenance and timely repair, once required, to the biological treatment unit provided for the school building | School territory | Inspection | During operation of facility | Prevent pollution of surface and ground water with untreated sewage | MESY |

**Attachment 1: Ortho Photo**

**Attachment 2: General Plan**

## Attachment 3: Topographic plan



**Attachment 4: Cadastral Information**

**Attachment 4: Cadastral Plan**

**Attachment 5: Photos of the site**


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