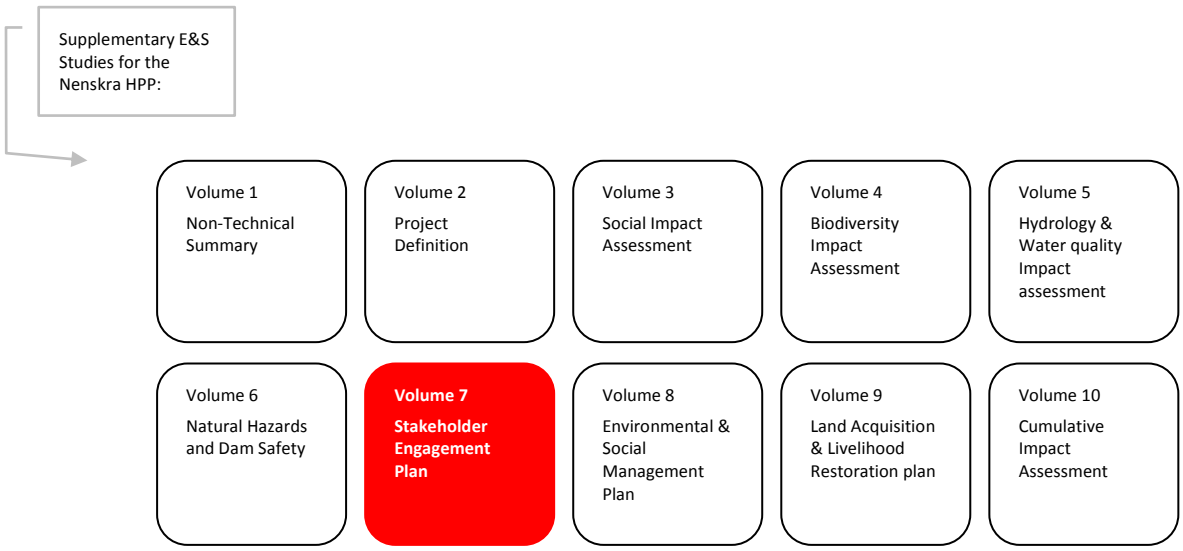
JSC Nenskra Hydro

Nenskra Hydropower Project

Supplementary Social & Environmental Studies

Volume 7 Stakeholder Engagement Plan



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Acronyms

AA	Association Agreement between Georgia and the European Union.
ADB	Asian Development Bank
APA	Agency of Protected Area
COO	Chief Operating Officer
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECAs	Export Credit Agencies
EHS	Environment, Health and Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIB	European Investment Bank
EPC	Engineering-Procurement-Construction
E&S	Environmental and Social
ESAP	Environmental and Social Action Plan
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EU	European Union
GEL	Georgian Lari
GSE	Georgian State Electrosystem
GRC	Grievance Resolution Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HEPP	Hydro Electric Power Plant
HS	Health & Safety
IFC	International Finance Cooperation
IPOE	Independent Panel of Experts
JSCNH	JSC Nenskra Hydro (project Company)
KEXIM	Export-Import Bank of Korea
KfW	*Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau* (German Development Bank)
LALRP	Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan
LESA	Lenders Environmental & Social Advisers
MoE	Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources
Mm^3	Million cubic meters
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PA	Protected Area
PAP	Project-affected person
PMF	Probable Maximum Flood
PRs	EBRD Performance Requirements
PS	IFC Performance Standards
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
TL	Transmission Line

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Preamble

In August 2015, the final Environmental & Social Impact Assessment Report (ESIA) for the proposed Nenskra Hydropower Project (HPP), located in the Svaneti Region was submitted to the Government of Georgia as part of the national environmental permitting process. The 2015 ESIA report had been prepared by Gamma Consulting Limited (Gamma) – a Georgian environmental consulting company. The ESIA was based on the findings of field investigations undertaken in 2011 and 2014. Public consultations meetings had been held in May 2015 and the Environmental Permit was awarded by the Environmental Authorities in October 2015. In the present document, the ESIA submitted in 2015 is referred to as the 2015 ESIA.

Since then, several International Financial Institutions (the Lenders) have been approached to invest in the Project. In order to ensure compliance with their environmental and social policies, the Lenders have recommended that a number of Supplementary Environmental and Social (E&S) Studies be undertaken to complement the 2015 ESIA report.

This report is the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) prepared as part of the Supplementary E&S Studies. It details the Project's Stakeholders Engagement process. It is based on the definition of the Nenskra HPP components and implementation schedule as known in December 2016. This definition includes further details provided by the EPC Contractor after the 2015 ESIA report has been released. It is to be read in conjunction with the other volumes of the Supplementary E&S Studies; which are as follows:

- Volume 1: Non-Technical Summary
- Volume 2: Project Definition
- Volume 3: Social Impact Assessment
- Volume 4: Biodiversity Impact Assessment
- Volume 5: Hydrology & Water Quality Impact Assessment
- Volume 6: Natural Hazards and Dam Safety
- **Volume 7: Stakeholder Engagement Plan (this document)**.
- Volume 8: Environmental & Social Management Plan
- Volume 9: Land Acquisition & Livelihood Restoration Plan
- Volume 10: Cumulative Impact Assessment

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Contact information

The point of contact regarding the management of grievances by the Project and the local stakeholder engagement activities is JSC Nenskra Hydro Social Manager:

Description	Contact detail
Company:	JSC Nenskra Hydro
To:	Social Manager
Address:	6 Marjanishvili street, floor 4, Tbilisi, Georgia
E-mail:	info@nenskrahydro.ge
Website:	www.nenskra.com Link to the website grievance mechanism: http://www.nenskrahydro.ge/en/texts/page/10
Telephone:	0 322 430 421 from Georgia + 995 322 430 421 from overseas

Information on the Project and future engagement programmes is available on the project's website (www.nenskra.com), and is posted on information boards in the villages in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys. Information can also be obtained from the Community Liaison Officers and at the Project's information centre in Chuberi village.

Grievance forms can be obtained at the Project's information centre in Chuberi village.

Six-monthly E&S reports that document the implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be disclosed on the Project website and made available in the Chuberi and Naki town halls.

In addition, for information on engagement with national and international stakeholders, and for information on the environmental and social performance of the Project, NGOs, CSOs and media are invited to contact the JSCNH administration in Tbilisi:

Description	Contact detail
Company:	JSC Nenskra Hydro
Address:	6 Marjanishvili street, floor 4, Tbilisi, Georgia
E-mail:	info@nenskrahydro.ge
Website:	www.nenskra.com Link to the website grievance mechanism: http://www.nenskrahydro.ge/en/texts/page/10
Telephone:	0 322 430 421 from Georgia + 995 322 430 421 from overseas

1 Introduction

1.1 Project overview

1.1.1 Project developer

The Project is developed by JSC Nenskra Hydro (JSCNH –also referred to as The Project Company). JSCNH's main shareholders are K-water, which is a Korean government agency, and Partnership Fund - an investment fund owned by the Government of Georgia.

1.1.2 Type of project and project situation

The Project is a greenfield high head hydropower project and is located in the upper reaches of the Nenskra and Nakra valleys in the north-western part of Georgia in the Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti region (see Map 1-1).

1.1.3 Main project components

The main project components and key characteristics are summarised in the table below. A detailed description is provided in vol. 2 - Project definition.

Table 1 – Principal project components and key characteristics

Component	Characteristic
Type of dam	Asphalt face rockfill
Dam height	130 m
Dam length	870 m
Reservoir volume	176 million m^3
Reservoir area	267 ha at full supply level
Nakra diversion weir	8.7 m high concrete structure with 2 radial gates for sediment flushing and a natural fish pass
Nakra transfer tunnel	12.25 km in length
Headrace tunnel	15.1 km in length
Penstock (underground)	1,790 m in length
Powerhouse (above ground)	3 turbines with a total capacity of 280 MW

265000 270000 275000 280000 285000 290000 295000

4780000 4775000 4770000 4765000 4760000

Nenskra Dam and Reservoir

Nakra Intake

Transfer Tunnel

Headrace Tunnel

Powerhouse and Switchyard

Memuli
Nenskra
Okrili
Tita
Sgurishi
Kari
Zeda Marghi
Devra
Letsperi
Kvemo Marghi
Lekalmakhi
Kedani
Lakhani
Lukhi
Tobari
Darchi-Ormeleti
Lakhami
Laknashura
Lenkvashi
Anili
Kvitsani
Nakra
Latsomba
Lekverari
Nodashi
Shtikhiri
Dizi
Enguri
Krumpreri
Kveda Ipari
Jorkvali
Ipari
Kheira
Lelia

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NENSKRA HYDROPOWER PROJECT
Supplementary Environmental & Social Studies

Volume 7 - Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Map 1-1 - Project situation

Scale	Date
1:80,000 @ A3	February 2017

File n°901.6.2_ES Nenskra_Project location_V03Feb2017
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1.1.4 Associated facilities

A proposed 220 kV Transmission Line (TL) connecting the Project's powerhouse to the Projected new Khudoni substation will evacuate the electricity produced by the Nenskra scheme and feed into the national grid. The length of the TL will be between 12 and 18 kilometres – depending on the selected alignment. The TL will be designed, built and operated by GSE (a third party) and is considered as an "associated facility". Stakeholder engagement in relation to the TL will be the conducted by GSE and the stakeholder engagement programme (see section 4) includes consultation with GSE to ensure that the ESIA, LALRP and stakeholder engagement will be prepared in alignment with Lender E&S policies. JSCNH has included a requirement for the GSE to undertake the TL ESIA and LALRP in alignment with Lender E&S policies in the Implementation Agreement that will be established between JSCNH and GoG.

1.1.5 Project schedule

The main construction period is planned to start Q4 2017, and will last 4 years. Some early works started in October 2015 and included upgrading of access roads and geotechnical surveys. Power generation is planned to start end of 2020 if the conditions are favourable.

1.1.6 Land acquisition

Project's land requirements are provided in Table 2 below. All the land required will be acquired by the Project, whether it will be used for temporary or permanent use. Upon completion of the construction works, land affected by temporary land use only will be rehabilitated as per the requirements described in Vol.8 ESMP.

Table 2 – Project land requirements

Components / sites	total land take area (ha)	permanent works area (ha)	temporary facilities area (ha)[l]
Dam site	560	355.1 [a]	204.9 [b]
Operator's village	2.5	2.5 [c]	---
Powerhouse site	171	11.3 [d]	159.7 [e]
Nakra Water intake	36.7	0.9 [f]	35.8 [g]
Nenskra road widening [h]	1.2	1.2	---
Nakra road widening [i]	TBD	TBD	TBD
35 kV power supply service line [j]	36.0	36.0	0.0
110 kV power supply service line [k]	54.0	0.0	54.0
Total	861.4	407.0	454.4

[a] Includes dam (83 ha),reservoir (270 ha) and by-pass cattle track (2.1 ha)
[b] Includes construction camp, ancillary structures and disposal areas
[c] Includes, houses, recreational areas, workshops
[d] Includes powerhouse, GIS, structures, service road, valve chamber, penstock and surge shaft, 11 kV power supply service line between the powerhouse and the surge shaft)
[e] Includes construction camp and estimated spoil disposal areas (disposal areas to be defined by April 2017)
[f] Weir and transfer tunnel intake channel
[g] Includes construction camp and disposal areas
[h] Road widening inside residential areas of Chuberi village
[i] To be confirmed before September 2017
[j] Estimate – to be defined by April 2017. Servitude between Nenskra powerhouse and dam, 18 km long, 20 m wide, includes 0.5 ha for pylons
[k] Estimate – to be defined by April. Servitude between Khudoni substation and Nenskra powerhouse, 12 to 18 km long, 30 m wide, includes 0.5 ha for pylons
[l] Includes quarry areas, borrow areas, disposal areas and access roads required during construction

1.2 Purpose and objectives of the SEP

During the 2015 ESIA, JSCNH conducted a public consultation process, as defined in the Georgian environmental legislation. JSCNH aims to ensure a continued open and transparent engagement between the Project, its workers, directly affected local communities and other interested stakeholders. To this end, JSCNH has developed this SEP in compliance with the Lenders requirements on stakeholder consultation and participation (see Annex 1).

This SEP has been developed, and will be implemented, by JSCNH. Its purpose is to document the stakeholder engagement activities carried out to date, and present the management and planning for future stakeholder engagement activities during the construction phase and throughout the lifetime of the Project. The SEP documents the information disclosure process, provides details of past and future meetings and consultations with Project Affected People (PAP) and interested stakeholders. The plan describes how informed consultations with the stakeholders is carried out.

Stakeholder engagement provides the basis for PAP to participate in the project through awareness and sharing their feedback. The engagement process is a continuous dialogue carried out on an on-going basis throughout the project cycle. It enables the incorporation of all relevant views of PAP and other stakeholders into decision-making and Project implementation.

The end goal of the stakeholder engagement is to build a trusting relationship with the host communities and other interested stakeholders based on a transparent and timely supply of information and open dialog.

The SEP includes a grievance mechanism so that stakeholders and the public can raise any concerns, provide feedback and comments about the Project, company's operations and how those complaints/comments will be handled.

This SEP and the stakeholder tables and database will be updated on an on-going basis as new stakeholders are identified through the Project implementation.

1.3 Structure of the SEP

The SEP is structured as follows:

- Section 1, presents an overview of the Project, and the purpose and objectives of the SEP;
- Section 2 summarizes the stakeholders engagement activities undertaken up to the end of 2016;
- Section 3 identifies and analyses the stakeholders concerned by the Project;
- Section 4 presents the program of stakeholders engagement activities during construction and operation;
- Section 5 explains the Project's grievances mechanism;
- Section 6 details the resources, management functions and responsibilities for the stakeholders engagement activities, and
- Section 7 describes the monitoring and reporting procedures for the SEP implementation.

2 Previous stakeholder engagement activities

This section presents the stakeholder engagement activities conducted since the start of the Project in 2012 and ongoing activities at the time of writing.

2.1 Hydropower development activities in the Project area

The main hydropower scheme in the Project area is the Enguri hydropower scheme, which has been in operation since 1988.

The pre-feasibility of the Nenskra HPP was first studied in the 1980s at the same time as the Khudoni HPP. The records of any stakeholder activities that were undertaken at that time are now unavailable, and it is considered likely that if any stakeholder activities were undertaken, they were probably informal. However, during this period the Project did not go beyond pre-feasibility studies.

In 2013, the Khudoni HPP performed an ESIA. The project was subsequently temporarily stopped, but was in the process of starting again at the time of writing.

Several other HPPs are being studied in the Mestia Municipality area (see Vol. 10 – Cumulative Impact Assessment of the Supplementary E&S studies).

2.2 Public consultation in 2011 - 2012

In 2011 and 2012, the Nenskra HPP was relaunched and an ESIA undertaken by the Georgian environmental firm Gamma Consulting Limited. The developer at that time was Georgian Railway Ltd. Consultations were held with representatives of the Chuberi community, Georgian environmental NGOs, and Mestia Municipality. The key issues raised during these meetings were the following:

- Extent of potential resettlement and land acquisition;
- Potential impact on local climate;
- Potential impacts on local biodiversity;
- Technical definition of the project, and
- Extent to which natural hazards were taken into account in the Project design.

In 2012, Sinohydro, a Chinese state-owned hydropower engineering and construction company was engaged by the Government of Georgia to take over the development of the Project. It is uncertain if any stakeholder engagement activities were undertaken by Sinohydro, though the start of the project was announced publically and a Project inauguration ceremony was held in Chuberi on 23 April 2012. However, the project was postponed and the contract with Sinohydro terminated. No records of any stakeholder engagement activities from this period are available.

2.3 Public hearings in the frame of the disclosure of the Project's 2015 ESIA

As part of the Georgian environmental permitting process, Gamma Consulting was contracted by JSCNH in 2014 to prepare and disclose the Project's ESIA. In the frame of the public hearings required by the Georgian ESIA process, the Project's ESIA was presented in the villages of Chuberi and Naki and at Mestia. Participants included the village communities, the Project Company, local authorities, and representatives of the Ministry of the Environment and Natural resources Protection.

The main concerns raised during these meetings were the following:

- Lack of objectivity in the 2015 ESIA report;
- Impacts on local climate due to the Project;
- Local social needs and benefits of the Project for the local population;
- Number of jobs available for local people;
- Lack of appropriate seismic studies in the 2015 ESIA;
- Increased risks of landslides and debris flows due to the Project activities;
- The need for an independent expertise to assess dam safety issues;
- The need for a detailed cumulative impact assessment of the Khudoni and the Nenskra hydropower projects;
- Ecological flows;
- Management and disposal of spoils;
- Impacts on the trout population in the Nenskra River, and
- Extend of resettlement and loss of arable land as a result of the Project.

Annex 3 provides information on the meetings, including number of attendees, concerns and expectations expressed during the meeting and a selection of photographs.

2.4 Stakeholder engagement activities during the supplementary E&S studies in 2015-2016

Stakeholder engagement activities undertaken in the frame of the Supplementary E&S Studies carried out in line with the Lenders requirements during the period September 2015 to December 2016 and comprised, formal meetings, interviews and focus group discussions and actions by Community Liaisons Officers (CLO). These activities are described in the following paragraphs, and minutes of meetings and list of attendees are provided in Annex 4 and Annex 5.

2.4.1 Formal meetings

The formal meetings that have taken place are described below and summarised in Table 3 and further described in the following paragraphs.

Table 3 – Summary of previous formal stakeholder meetings

Date	Location	Stakeholders engaged	N° Participants[1]	Purpose
2015				
1 June	Chuberi	Village as a whole	27 (12 women, 15 men)	Georgian 2015 ESIA Public hearing
1 June	Naki	Village as a whole	27 (4 women, 23 men)	Georgian 2015 EISA Public hearing
2 June	Mestia	Head of Mestia Municipality, people from Chuberi village and from Mestia Municipality	22 (11 women, 11 men)	Georgian 2015 EISA Public hearing
5 Sept.	Chuberi	Representative of Mestia Municipality in Chuberi village	1	Inform authorities of planned social survey and supplementary E&S Studies
5 Sept.	Naki	Representative of Mestia Sakrebulo in Naki village	1	Inform authorities of planned social survey and supplementary E&S Studies
25 Oct.	Chuberi	Local authorities and PAP	16	Inform of land valuation and acquisition process
26 Oct.	Naki	Local authorities and PAP	11	Inform of land valuation and acquisition process
16 Dec.	Chuberi	Village	56 (26 women, 30 men)	Public information meeting to present preliminary findings of survey, and Dialogue concerning community investment
17 Dec.	Naki	Village	27 (1 woman, 26 men)	Public information meeting to present preliminary findings of survey
2016				
16 Feb.	Chuberi	Farmers affected by impacts on pasture land and access problems	16	Dialogue concerning impacts and compensation, and Dialogue concerning community investment
17 Feb.	Naki	Farmers affected by impacts on pasture land and access problems	17	Dialogue concerning impacts and compensation
28 Feb.	Chuberi	Village as a whole	150	Land acquisition for TL, disposal areas, noise, vibration
30 Mar.	Tbilisi	Hydrolea Company	1	Cumulative impacts with the Darchi-Ormeleti HPP and Kasleti (1, 2 and 3) HPPs
4 April	Tbilisi	NGO NACRES	1	Proposed emerald site in Svaneti
4 April	Tbilisi	Ministry of the Environment and Natural resources Protection	4	Nenskra HPP contribution to the creation of the proposed Svaneti Protected Area
4 April	Tbilisi	Ministry of Energy	4	Identification of HPPs planned in the Project area
4 April	Tbilisi	Khudoni HPP	1	Cumulative impacts
5 April	Tbilisi	*Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau* (KfW)	2	Possible creation of the proposed Svaneti Protected Area.
5 April	Tbilisi	National Forestry Agency	2	Replanting activities to compensate reservoir vegetation clearing

[1] Gender of participants was not systematically recorded. The number of women participant is indicated when the data was available. This information will be systematically recorded from December 2016.

Date	Location	Stakeholders engaged	N° Participants[1]	Purpose
5 April	Tbilisi	Georgian State Electrosystem	2	ESIA for the transmission line and management of the future Nenskra-Enguri hydropower cascade
5 April	Tbilisi	Enguri HPP	1	Cumulative Impacts
5 April	Chuberi	Local authorities from Chuberi and Naki Local authorities from Khaishi and Lakalmula were invited but did not attend	5	Scoping for CIA
5 April	Chuberi	Households (2) potentially affected be physical temporary displacement required for construction of powerhouse	8	Dialogue concerning potential temporary physical displacement
6 April	Chuberi	PAP affected by loss of pasture areas	16	Dialogue concerning impacts and compensation
7 April	Naki	PAP affected by loss of pasture areas	17	Dialogue concerning impacts and compensation
15 May	Chuberi	Village as a whole	150	Dam safety, Noise, Benefit for village, Contact information for grievance
7 June	Chuberi	Village as a whole + representatives of NGOs Green Alternative and Objective Eye	30	Information of project definition and impacts
8 June	Naki	Village as a whole + representatives of NGO Green Alternative	45	Information of project definition and impacts
13 June	Tbilisi	NGO Green Alternative + representative of Bankwatch network	5	Integration of international E&S standards into the Project's E&S management system of the Project and engagement activities with local communities.
12 to 18 Oct. 2016	Chuberi and Naki	Farms affected by loss of pasture	16 individual meetings	Estimation of the impacts of the loss on the households means of livelihoods and discussion of livelihood restoration solutions technically and socially feasible
Sept. 2016	Mestia, Nakra, Nenskra, Tbilisi	Representatives of the local communities Municipality of Mestia Representatives of Gamgebeli in Chuberi and Nakra Representatives of Chuberi and Nakra communities Representatives of the Tbilisi State University working on archaeological matters in Chuberi and Nakra Ministry of Energy Municipal Development Fund of Georgia Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure	-	Needs assessment in the context of the preparation of the Community Investment Programme
May – Dec. 2016	Chuberi and Naki	Members of the community	56 meetings organised on various topics (see Annex 6)	Various see (see Annex 6)
8 Nov.	Mestia	Representative of Gamgebeli of Mestia Municipality Representative of the Mestia Gamgebeli in Chuberi community Member of Mestia Sakrebulo elected from the Nakra community	3	Results of the participatory communities needs assessment. Priorities and organisation for implementation of community investment programme

A. Information meetings regarding compensation for land acquisition

In October 2015, prior to the start of the cadastral and valuation surveys, meetings with the local authorities were held in the villages of Naki and Chuberi. The purpose of the meetings was to provide information on (i) policy and principles, (ii) compensation eligibility & entitlements, (iii) complaints & grievance redress mechanism, and (iv) mechanism for claims & comments. The cut-off date for eligibility for compensations (set at 26th October 2015) was announced and explained.

Invitations to attend these meetings were sent to affected households by the Representatives of the Mestia Municipality in Chuberi and Naki. However, the meetings were attended only by men. For the next meetings, in order to allow an appropriate consultation of women and vulnerable people, the Project will ensure that (i) that all affected households members are aware of the invitation (the CLOs will visit each household individually to present the invitation), (ii) that the meetings are scheduled in a place and at an hour allowing all affected women to participate, (iii) that individual meetings are scheduled and conducted with the households that cannot attend the general meetings. These measures are described in the report Vol. 9 – LALRP.

A census of the people affected by land acquisition was then conducted concurrently with an asset inventory survey. During the census, a leaflet summarising the process, the main principle and providing point of contact information was provided to the affected people. The leaflet is provided as an annex in Vol. 9 – LALRP.

B. Presentation of the preliminary findings of the supplementary E&S studies

In December 2015, JSCNH organized public meetings to present the preliminary findings of the supplementary E&S studies. Meetings were held in Chuberi and Naki and presented (i) the main findings of the studies, (ii) the construction schedule planned for the Nenskra HPP and (iii) the next steps of public consultations.

Annex 5 provides information on the meetings, including number of attendees, presentation material used, concerns and expectations expressed during the meeting and a selection of photographs.

C. Engagement with local communities regarding the community investment needs assessment study

JSCNH initiated in December 2015 the first discussions on Community Investment with the Nenskra and Nakra valleys communities during public meetings held in Chuberi and Naki organised to present the preliminary findings of the supplementary E&S studies (see B above).

Potential areas for community investment were identified in September 2016 through a participatory assessment of community needs. This process and the outline of the Community Investment Programme are presented in Vol. 3 SIA. Table 4 below provides a summary of the local initiatives identified by the communities as priority candidates for Project funding as part of the Community Investment Programme. It was presented on 08 November 2016 to the Mestia Municipality representatives as well as the Chuberi and Naki representatives.

Table 4 - Community investments identified as priority by communities in 2016

Sector	Investment assessed as needed and relevant by communities and specialist consultants	Valley	Community
Education	Rehabilitation of primary schools	Nenskra	Leptseri and Kari
		Nakra	Naki
	Improvement of kindergartens	Nenskra	Chuberi and Lakhami
	Vocational training activities	Nenskra	Chuberi
Roads	Upgrade of roads within village which are not used for the Project construction or operation	Nenskra	Chuberi
		Nakra	Nakra
Public health	Upgrade of the Chuberi clinic	Nenskra	Chuberi
	Supply of medical diagnosis equipment	Nenskra	Chuberi
	Installation of a Medical incinerator	Nenskra	Chuberi
	Supply of new ambulances	Nenskra	Chuberi
		Nakra	Nakra
Water supply	Design and construction of a new water supply and distribution system	Nenskra	Khokrilis Tskali
			Kveda Margis Tskali
			Lakhamis Tskali
		Nakra	Tekeri springs
Agriculture & livestock	Improvement of hay-land & pasture areas	Nenskra	Chuberi
		Nakra	Nakra
	Support to veterinary services	Nenskra	Chuberi
	Development of greenhouse farms	Nenskra	Chuberi
		Nakra	Nakra
Tourism	Archaeological studies	Nenskra	Lakhami, Zemo Margi, Lari Lari
		Nakra	Nakra
	Construction of infrastructures around site-seeing	Nenskra	Lakhami, Zemo Margi, Lari Lari, Chuberi
	Enhancing the touristic value of the future Nenskra Reservoir	Nenskra	Tita

D. Dialogue with PAPs regarding the land acquisition process

After the information meetings regarding compensation for land acquisition (section A above) and the presentation of the preliminary findings of the supplementary E&S studies (section B above), several engagement activities with households affected by Land Acquisition were undertaken in 2016.

- From April 2016 until December 2016, meetings with households affected by land acquisition for the powerhouse were organised. The compensations options were discussed, as well as the health and safety conditions during the construction activities. It was first proposed by the Project to temporarily physically displace the 2 households living close to the construction site for the duration of the construction period. The project then defined technical solution to ensure that health and safety conditions will be guaranteed for these households throughout the construction period so that the households do not need to be temporarily displaced.

- In February and April 2016, meetings with PAP about loss of pasture areas were organised in the villages of Chuberi and Naki. Focus groups and individual interviews were then conducted in October 2016. These meetings and interviews were the continuation of the LALRP surveys, and were carried out in order to develop the LALRP in a participatory manner. They are described in details in Vol. 9 – LALRP. The purpose of the meetings and interviews was to assess the impact of loss of pasture and to identify mitigation strategies and livelihood restoration activities. The PAP comprise 20 households in the Nenskra valley and 27 households in the Nakra valley.
- In October 2016, a specific survey and participatory exercise was undertaken with households affected by the loss of pasture areas (i) to further estimate the extent of the impacts at household level, and (ii) to discuss the views of the households affected regarding livelihood restoration options. An expert specialized in livestock farming in mountainous areas met with 16 households affected by the loss of the *Kvemo Memuli* and the *Machlitchala* pasture (Nenskra dam and reservoir), and of the *Lagiri* pasture (Nakra water intake site). Detailed interviews and discussion were conducted in order to estimate the part of the farming income in the total income of the affected households. The ideas and views of the affected households on livelihood restoration were discussed in order to identify technical and social feasible solutions.
- During the last week of December 2016, meeting were organized with the people affected by the upgrading of the Nenskra Road to present and discuss the schedule and principle of the LALRP.

The infrastructure not defined in January 2017 will be defined by June 2017 in close consultation with the communities and with a clear objective to minimize any adverse effects on livelihoods.

E. Engagement with NGOs

The Project's engagement with NGOs is as follows:

- The environmental NGO NACRES was engaged on 04 April 2016. The discussion was focused on the proposed Emerald site in Svaneti, and the potential impacts and interaction between the Project and this Emerald Site
- The South Caucasus Programme Office representative of the NGO World Wildlife Foundation (WWF) were engaged on 24 April 2016. Ongoing projects of protected areas and Emerald network sites were discussed, as well as their interaction with the Project.
- Meetings with representatives of NGOs Green Alternative and Objective Eye were organized to discuss the Project definition and the mitigation of negative social impacts in Chuberi village on 7 June 2016 and in Naki village on 8 June 2016.
- NGO Green Alternative and representative of Bankwatch network were met on 13 June 2016 in Tbilisi regarding the integration of international E&S standards into the Project's E&S management system and engagement activities with local communities.

F. Engagement activities with national level stakeholders

In addition to extensive dialogue and permitting process for the local EISA in 2015, in July 2016, JSCNH started engagement with several Ministries and Governmental Agencies regarding biodiversity issues and protected areas

- The Project held a meeting with the Ministry of the Environment and Natural resources Protection on 04 April 2016, to discuss potential contribution from the Project to the creation of the proposed Svaneti Protected Area.

- A meeting was held with the National Forestry Agency on 5 April 2016. The Deputy Head of National Forestry Agency and the Deputy Head of Forest Maintenance. Reforestation Department attended this meeting. The discussion was about the replanting activities that the Project intends to implement as part of the ESMP.

G. Engagement activity regarding the construction of the transmission line

The Transmission Line (TL) that connects the future powerhouse to the grid will be constructed and operated by Georgian State Electrosystem (GSE). GSE was met by the Project on 5 April 2016 to discuss the schedule of the construction and the ESIA for the TL, as well as the management of the future Nenskra-Enguri hydropower cascade since GSE is the National Dispatching Centre. As the construction of the TL will be financed by international Lenders, GSE stated they will apply the E&S standards of the Lenders. GSE also declared that co-ordination between the Khudoni, Enguri and Nenskra HPPs will be done through an annual plan.

H. Consultation regarding cumulative impact assessment

The Volume 10 of the Supplementary E&S Studies presents the Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA). Meetings were organized to discuss cumulative impacts of other hydropower projects in the area.

- Representatives of the Ministry of Energy were met on 4 April 2016 to identify planned or proposed HPPs in the Project Area and the proposed means of coordination between these projects.
- Meetings were held with directors of the hydropower projects located in the Nenskra Project area, namely Hydrolea Company on 30 March 2016 (Darchi-Ormeleti HPP and Kasleti (1, 2 and 3) HPPs), Khudoni HPP on 4 June 2016, Enguri HPP on 5 June 2016
- On 5 April 2016, a meeting with local authorities of the Nenskra and Nakra valleys was organised in the frame of the scoping phase for the CIA. The CIA process was presented, and the Project invited the local authorities to identify the environmental and social components that they suggest being the focus of CIA.

The outputs of these meetings have been integrated into Vol. 10 - CIA. The need for coordination between the different HPPs initiatives emerged as a concern shared by all stakeholders engaged, especially if the construction were to be concomitant. For the operation period, GSE will be the authority coordinating the different HPPs production activities.

JSCNH will continue to engage state institutions, other private investors, communities and NGOs in the region in management of cumulative impacts during construction and operation of the Nenskra Project.

2.4.2 Previous interviews, informal meetings and focus group discussions

The household surveys undertaken in October 2015 encompassed 100% of the Project affected communities, included vulnerable households. Household members were interviewed and informed about the Project. Household members were given the opportunity to express their concerns and expectations about the Project and impacts. Focus groups with women were also organised during the socioeconomic baseline studies in the Autumn 2015. These activities are described in details in the Vol. 3 – Social Impact Assessment of the Supplementary E&S studies.

2.4.3 Previous actions by community liaisons officers

In January 2016, JSCNH recruited 2 Community Liaison Officers (CLO) who since that date have been engaging on a daily basis with Project affected communities at the household level. The CLOs are living in the valleys, they are Svan and speak the Svan language and Georgian. The first activity of the CLOs was to visit each household living in their valley, to explain their role and how they can be contacted. They will endeavour to answer any questions asked by PAP and make sure that information on the Project is made available. They will provide ways for local people to discuss any issues verbally in a non-formal manner. They will also help vulnerable people to use the grievance mechanism process.

The CLOs will regularly undertake informal meetings with PAPs including focus groups with women groups, to be ensured that gender is taken into account throughout the life of the Project.

2.5 Stakeholder feedback and project actions

During the household survey between September and November 2015, respondents were asked their opinions about the Project:

- In response, 10.5 % of male respondents and 8.5 % of the women declared they were opposed to the project;
- On the other hand, positive opinions were expressed by 24 % of male respondents and 19 % of female respondents that hoped that the Project will hire local people and help to improve local roads and social services;
- 6 % of male respondents and 3 % of female respondents declared that they had a neutral opinion about the Project;
- Some respondents declared that they were lacking appropriate information to have an opinion (2.3 % of male and 3.7 % of female) and others did not provide any answer (7 % of male and 7.5 % of female);
- The remaining part of the respondents (half of male respondents and almost 60 % of female respondents) expressed that they were afraid of the Project's impacts, mainly related to natural hazards, community safety, climate change, or loss of water lines or land, and
- 79 % of the households surveyed declared that at least one of their members that would like to be employed on the Project.

Respondents were also questioned about their concerns. The concern that the Project could modify the local climate was the most frequent issue raised by male and female respondent alike (more than 60 %). The second concern was dam safety, cited by more than half of male respondents and by 42 % of female respondents. The third most frequent concern cited was loss of water supply piping used for domestic purposes and the fourth was loss of pasture and logging rights, followed by disturbance caused by trucks.

The concerns raised by stakeholders and how the Project has already or plans to address the concerns are presented in Table 5 below. To reply to the stakeholder concerns and expectations, the present SEP and the planned engagement activities (see Section 4) aim at establishing a meaningful engagement and consultation process, to build a trusting relationship with the host communities and other interested stakeholders based on a transparent and timely supply of information and open dialog.

Table 5 – Stakeholder concerns and Project action to address concerns

Stakeholder concerns	Project actions to address concerns
1. Lack of objectivity in the 2015 ESIA report	The concern was raised in relation to the 2015 ESIA prepared by Gamma Consulting Limited. However, since the issue of the 2015 report, a set of Supplementary E&S Studies – including this document - have been prepared to ensure compliance with Lender policies including requirements with regard to stakeholder engagement. International environmental and social experts in collaboration with Georgian experts prepared these Supplementary E&S Studies, which will be publically disclosed in March 2017.
2. Need for independent expertise with regard to dam safety	An Independent Panel of Experts (IPoE) on Dam Safety has been engaged to review the Project from a dam safety perspective.
3. Increased risk of landslides and debris flow	The Project has undertaken a natural hazards risk assessment, including slope stability studies and the assessment of the risks of landslide and debris flow events. The study has been reviewed and endorsed by the IPoE and the lenders technical advisors. The findings of the assessments are presented in Vol. 6 – Natural Hazards and Dam Safety, which is publically disclosed. The risk of an increase in landslide and debris events affecting communities has been evaluated through an assessment of impacts on microclimate changes and reservoir triggered seismicity (see below).
4. Need for Cumulative Impact Assessment	The Supplementary E&S Studies includes a Cumulative Impact Assessment report, which is publically disclosed.
5. Microclimate changes	Microclimate changes are addressed in Vol. 5 – Hydrology and Water Quality Assessment. It has been concluded that no discernible microclimate changes are expected extending beyond the immediate vicinity of the reservoir and that any such changes if they do indeed occur are not expected to influence frequency or magnitude of landslide and debris flow events. The cumulative impacts on microclimate of the Enguri, Khudoni and Nenskra reservoirs are addressed in Vol. 10 – CIA and it is concluded that there is no geographical overlap of the areas affect by the Nenskra reservoir with the Khudoni or Enguri reservoirs.
6. Employment opportunities	A Project has defined a target of hiring 100% of unskilled workers from the local area - if sufficient workers are available. Equal opportunities will be provided to women during recruitment process.
7. Benefits to local communities	A Community needs assessment has undertaken with the participation of local communities and authorities. Its results are presented in Vol. 3 – SIA. A Community Investment Programme has been developed with the participation of local authorities. The objective of programme is to develop sustainable initiatives that will improve local economic activities and community utilities and services. The programme will be implemented by JSCNH. Details on Community Investment strategy are provided in Vol. 8 – ESMP.
8. Lack of seismic studies	The Project has carried out an earthquake risk assessment, which has been reviewed and endorsed by the IPoE on Dam Safety. The IPoE report is publically disclosed and the findings of the assessment are included in the Vol. 6 – Natural Hazards and Dam Safety, which is also publically disclosed. The Maximum Credible Earthquake has been determined and the dam is designed to withstand such an event and confirmed with numerical and physical modelling studies using internationally recognised methods and tools. It is acknowledged that reservoir triggered seismicity could occur, though there is a scientific consensus that such seismic events if they do occur are not of an intensity that is greater than seismic events without the dam-reservoir. However, seismic activity will be monitored before and during reservoir filling, and during operation. If an abnormal increase in seismic activity is detected actions will be taken such as stopping of reservoir filling or lowering of the reservoir water level.
9. Production capacity, cost and tariffs of the energy produced	Production capacity described in the Vol. 2 – Project Definition Cost and tariffs of the energy produced will depend on the construction costs, which may vary from the initial design.
10. Ecological flows	The impact of and mitigation measures for ecological flows are included in the Vol. 4 – Biodiversity Impact Assessment, which is publically disclosed

Table 5 – Stakeholder concerns and Project action to address concerns

Stakeholder concerns	Project actions to address concerns
11. Extent of land acquisition, resulting in resettlement – including disposal of spoils and improvement of roads	The extent of land acquisition and associated impacts have been publicly presented during the public meeting in December 2015 in Chuberi and Naki. The Project has prepared a Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Impacts (LALRP - see Vol. 9), which includes land required the Nenskra road upgrading, the spoils disposal areas for the Nenskra dam site and the Nakra water intake site, as well as all components defined in January 2017. The disposal areas at the powerhouse site will be defined by June 2017. By adjusting the Powerhouse location and layout, the Project has avoided the need for physical displacement for all components defined in January 2017. (2 households were initially at risk of being physically displaced) All households affected have been registered, assets affected inventoried, and the results transmitted to the affected people. A list of the affected people will be published in Chuberi and Naki town halls before March 2017. Impacts and possible mitigation measures have been discussed with the affected households during year 2016. The LALRP will be publically disclosed with the other Supplementary E&S reports. Components not defined in January 2017 and thus not included in the Vol. 9 – LALRO will be addressed in an addendum to the LALRP. The Project Company has made a commitment, that as the Project moves forward if any additional land required for construction purposes – including areas for disposal of soils at the Powerhouse - such land acquisition will follow the same processes and principles at described in the current LALRP document and will be subject to approval by both the Lenders and GoG. Definition and detailed design of infrastructures not known yet (Nakra road widening, 110 kV power supply line and service line, Powerhouse construction camp and disposal areas) will be undertaken in close consultation with the communities and with a clear objective to avoid physical displacement and minimize any adverse effects on livelihoods.
12. Impacts on fish	The impacts and mitigation measures with respect to fish are included in the Vol. 4 of the Supplementary E&S Studies – Biodiversity Impact Assessment, which is publically disclosed.
13. Impact on Nakra and risk of flooding associated with mudflow events on tributaries that block the river	The issue is addressed in Vol. 5 – Hydrology and Water Quality Assessment. The findings are also summarised in Vol. 6 Natural Hazards and Dam Safety, both of which are publically disclosed The Project Company has made a commitment that the design of the diversion weir and transfer tunnel will be adapted to ensure the sediment transport functionality of the Nakra to mitigate the impact of the Project on the risk of flooding.
14. Effects on quality and availability of water supply	The expected effects on water quality and water availability are documented in Vol. 5 – Hydrology and Water Quality Assessment, which is publically disclosed. The Project does not expect discernible impacts on the quality or the availability of water used by the communities and which is essentially groundwater. However, quality and availability of water used by the communities will be monitored and the Project has made a commitment that it will provide an alternative source of potable water in the event of unacceptable Project related impacts on communities supply of water.
15. Loss of pasture land	The impact of the Project on pasture land and people's livelihood has been assessed (see Vol. 9 –LALRP). The assessment includes the permanent and temporary loss of pasture land and potential loss of access to pasture areas. The temporary loss of access will be mitigated through a commitment that the construction contractor will enable people and their livestock to access pasture that is not used by the Project. This will be by allowing them to continue using previously used tracks that pass through construction areas or by providing alternative access such as bypass tracks or alternative bridges. The impacts, mitigation and livelihood restoration are documented in Vol. 9 - LALRP
16. Effects on logging rights and logging resources	Through a change in the law that was made before JSCNH started developing the Project, logging (other than for household use) in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys is now prohibited by the GoG.

Table 5 – Stakeholder concerns and Project action to address concerns

Stakeholder concerns	Project actions to address concerns
17. Disturbance caused by trucks and vibration	The Project has acknowledged that there is a risk that the structure of houses alongside the dam and the Nakra weir access roads may be affected by the movement of heavy vehicles. There have been a number of complaints by people in the Nenskra valley with regard to cracks appearing in the walls of their houses. The actions by the Project Company are as follows: • A dilapidation survey has been carried out during the period October to December 2016, prior to the start of the main construction works. The survey has encompassed all houses within 200 meters of all work areas, including the roads that will be used by the project. However, the powerhouse has not been included in the survey, as it will be the subject of a specific survey to be conducted in early 2017. The survey results have been verified and signed by each household; • Monitoring of the evolution of structural weaknesses in claimant's homes will be monitored; • Grievances will be managed through the grievance mechanism; • Traffic management plan will be implemented which includes respecting strict speed limits.

3 Project stakeholders

3.1 Stakeholders categories

Stakeholders are persons or groups (i) who are directly or indirectly affected by a project and/or (ii) who may have interests in a project or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively.

Table 6 below presents the main categories of stakeholders concerned by the Project. These categories are not exclusive. One individual can belong to several categories. For example, one affected people can also be employed by a sub-contractor of the Project, and be a member of an NGO having interest in the Project.

Table 6 – Overview of stakeholder groups and methods of engagement

Stakeholder Group	Public meetings and exhibitions	Private meetings and workshops	Focus groups	Mass Media Communication	Disclosure of written information	Community Liaison
Internal Stakeholders						
Employees, subcontractors, suppliers and worker organisations,	☐	■	■	■	■	☐
External Stakeholders						
Affected communities living in Nenskra and Nakra valleys	■	☐	■	■	■	■
Physically and economically displaced Project Affected People	■	■	■	■	■	■
Communities living downstream from the Project in the Enguri valley	■	☐	■	■	■	■
Governmental and administrative bodies	■	■	☐	■	■	☐
Local authorities	■	■	☐	■	■	☐
NGOs and civil society organizations	■	■	■	■	■	☐
Other hydropower projects	■	■	☐	■	■	☐
Business organisations, Institutions (eg. universities, think tanks, etc.)	■	■	■	■	☐	☐
Media & Press	■	☐	☐	■	☐	☐
General public, tourists, jobseekers	■	☐	☐	■	☐	☐

■ = Engagement method used ☐ = Engagement method not used

3.2 Stakeholders identification

3.2.1 Synthesis of the Project impacts

The Project's E&S impacts were analyzed initially in the 2015 ESIA and then assessed further in 2016 in the Supplementary E&S Studies. Table 8 below gives a brief overview of the main impacts and their mitigation strategies. More details can be found in the other volumes of the Supplementary E&S Studies.

3.2.2 Directly affected People

Based on the impacts described above, there are three main categories of Project Affected People:

- Communities living in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys concerned by safety and potential impacts linked to construction activities,
- The communities living along the Zugdidi-Mestia Road concerned by the heavy convoys bringing equipment to the construction sites, and
- People that will be affected by the Project's land acquisition process.

3.2.2.1 Communities living in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys

All settlements and people potentially affected are located in the Nenskra and Nakra River valleys. The Nenskra valley contains the Chuberi village and two hamlets in Khaishi village. This valley counts about 1,148 permanent residents living in 268 households in 13 hamlets along the river. The Nakra valley encompasses Naki village and one hamlet from Lakhalmula village, and counts 300 permanent residents in 85 households in 5 hamlets. Table 9 thereafter presents their distribution.

Apart from a few in-migrants due to marriage, the local people are all born in the valleys, identify themselves as Georgian, speak Georgian and adhere to the Orthodox Church. However, about 40 families now reside elsewhere, and return to the valleys only for the summer months.

3.2.2.2 People affected by the Project's traffic

The communities living in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys will be affected by disturbances caused by the Project's traffic. Households that are not within the Nenskra and Nakra valley, but situated along the Zugdidi-Mestia road situated between Zugdidi and Mestia may also be affected – but to a lesser extent - by Project construction traffic. The section of the road from Zugdidi to Khaishi is used for bringing in material and supplies, is not used for the construction works, and so is affected to much lesser extent than the Nenskra dam and Nakra weir access roads. The communities along the Zugdidi – Khaishi road will be integrated into the stakeholder engagement activities, to explain and mitigate the disturbances caused by the Project's traffic.

3.2.2.3 People affected by the Project's land needs

The impacts caused by the Land Acquisition process of the Project are analysed in details in the Vol. 9 – LALRP. There will not be any permanent physical displacement caused by the Project. The affected people comprise the following categories:

- Households living along the Kaishi – Chuberi – dam site road, which requires upgrading. In some parts of the Chuberi residential areas, the upgrading works include road widening which encroaches on the gardens and orchards of private houses. However, this does not result in the need for physical displacement, though 32 households will be affected by loss of land and assets.
- One households will also be affected by the land acquisition for the operator's village
- Households who use the pasture areas situated within the land occupied by the Project's permanent facilities, such as the Nenskra dam reservoir (9 households affected) or the Nakra water intake (27 households affected). One pasture area will also be temporarily affected by the construction camp at dam site (11 households affected). Access to other pasture areas will not be impeded, as the Project will maintain access to pastures which are located outside the worksites and potentially blocked by temporary facilities.
- Households living in the vicinity of the powerhouse construction site: four households will lose assets (trees, fences, crops, one uninhabited house) and two of them might be affected during the construction period by the disturbances caused by construction activities. Of these last 2 households, one is residing within 200 meters of the powerhouse and the other within 450 meters. They will be disturbed by noise, dust and vibrations from drilling, blasting and general construction activity, including traffic. The Project will ensure that appropriate health and safety condition are maintained for these 2 households throughout construction and operation. Livelihood restoration measures will be implemented during the construction period to ensure that the four affected households maintain their levels of income and standards of living.

The assessment of the impacts and mitigation measures is described in vol.9 – LALRP and summarized in Table 7 below.

Table 7- Synthesis of the Land acquisition impacts

Area/ facility [a]	Number of households affected [b]	Number of vulnerable households	Number of woman headed HH	Type of impacts
Nenskra dam and reservoir	20	4	1	Loss of 13 wooden cabins, fence, temporary loss of one pasture area at the dam construction site, permanent loss of one pasture area in the reservoir
Powerhouse site	4	---	---	Loss of arable land, trees, structures, 1 unoccupied house, 100 m^2 of maize
Operators village	1	---	---	Loss of land
Nenskra road	32[a]	14	6	Loss of strips of land, trees, 32 sections of fences + 2 wooden sheds
Nakra weir & transfer tunnel intake	27	11	2	Loss of land, 1 wooden fence, 1 stone wall, 1 wooden cabin, loss of one pasture area (90 % temporary, 10% permanent)
Total	80[a]	28[a]	9	

[a] The alignment of the 35 and 110 kV service lines, the design of the Nakra access road upgrading works, spoil disposal areas and the construction camp at the Powerhouse will be defined by June 2017 and consequently the impacts on households are not included here. The LALRP prepared in January 2017 will be updated by June 2017 (see Vol. 9 - LALRP).

[b] 4 of the households affected are at the same time affected by the Nenskra road widening and one other project components.

Table 8- Synthesis of the Project's impacts

Component	Potential impacts without mitigation measures	Mitigation measures
Benefits sharing	• Power production. • Employment during construction and - to a lesser extent - during operation. • Upgrading of local roads. • Payment of taxes. • Voluntary Community Investment Programme (CIP).	• To ensure maximum local benefits are achieved through the construction phase, the Project will aim at hiring 100% of unskilled workers from the local area (the Nenskra and Nakra valleys) if available. If not available, recruitment will be extended to the nearest villages in the Mestia Municipality and the Svaneti region. • Any damage caused by the EPC contractor's fleet of trucks and vehicle during construction will be repaired.
Hydrology and water quality	• Nenskra River flow reduction between dam and powerhouse: 5-15% of baseline in reach extending from dam to confluence with Okrili River; 25% to 40% of baseline in reach extending from Okrili River to Powerhouse. • Dam spillage expected to occur 1 year out of every 5 principally in August. • Increased flow rates in Nenskra River downstream from powerhouse to Enguri River from December to March. • Reduced water quality in Nenskra river downstream of the reservoir during the first 2 to 3 years of operation. • Possible micro-climate change close to the Nenskra reservoir but not extending down the valley further than Tita. • Flow reduction downstream of Nakra River: 15-25% of baseline in the reach downstream from diversion weir extending to Lekverari confluence – no change in water quality. • Capacity of Nakra river to regularly flush away accumulated sediments could be reduced.	• Vegetation clearing before reservoir filling. • River flow and water quality monitoring along the Nenskra and Nakra Rivers. • Increased bypass capacities at Nenskra dam site (stream diversion and ecological flow) in case of degraded water quality. • Design measures and operating procedures adapted to maintain sediment transport function downstream of Nakra diversion weir.
Land acquisition and economic displacement	• Land requirement of 861 hectares: 407 ha for permanent facilities, 454 hectares for temporary facilities. • Less than 1% of available arable land and less than 1% of pasture land will be affected in the Nenskra valley. Less than 0.2% of available pasture land will be affected in the Nakra valley. • No physical displacement • Nenskra reservoir area: 20 households will lose pasture land - 11 temporarily during construction, and 9 permanently. • Powerhouse area: 4 households will be affected by construction facilities • Nenskra road widening will affect 32 households. • Nakra weir and transfer tunnel construction will require the acquisition of 37 ha - of which 1 hectare for permanent infrastructure, 27 households affected. • Operator's village construction will require the acquisition of 2.5 hectares, affecting 1 household. • Nenskra dam could affect the access upstream of the reservoir area. • Potential loss and/or decrease of incomes induced by the land take.	• Land acquisition and compensation process developed by the Project with the Government for all land take. • Rehabilitation of land affected by temporary land use, including conversion into pasture where possible. • Livelihood Restoration activities. • Reservoir by-pass cattle track.
Community Health and Safety	• Air, noise and vibrations emissions during construction period in powerhouse area and along roads. • Increase in the risk of traffic accidents along public roads during construction period. • Public safety risk due to the regular daily variations in the Nenskra river flow downstream from the powerhouse. • Public safety risk due to the occasional irregular increased flow downstream from the dam caused by spillage of reservoir water.	• Traffic Management, including night traffic restrictions, awareness campaign, speed limit and control • Night restriction for noisy activities, safety distance, dilapidations surveys, information campaign. • Community health awareness campaigns, Emergency Preparedness Plan
Biodiversity and fisheries	• Loss of 548 ha of forested areas (woodlands and conifers). • Risk of increase in logging activity due to improved access road to upper Nenskra and Nakra valleys. • Potential barrier to fish migration from the upper part of the valley to the lower Nenskra river.	• Targeted planting to restore vegetation lost by temporary facilities, to similar habitats to those pre-construction. Nenskra/Nakra watershed compensatory reforestation plan. • Installation of nest boxes for Boreal owl and bat species. Brown bear monitoring. Control the access along the reservoir by-pass cattle track to prevent use by vehicles. • River Habitat Management/Enhancement Plan on Nenskra. Fish pass and ecological continuity on Nakra. Fish and macro-invertebrate monitoring • Aid in the creation of the proposed Svaneti Protected Area.

Table 9 - Number of permanent inhabitants per affected communities

Community	Total Population	Number of Households
Nenskra Right Bank		
Sgurishi	154	35
Kari	177	40
Devra	52	12
Letsperi	100	29
Lakhami	233	47
Lukhi	37	9
Nenskra Left Bank		
Tita	9	2
Zemo Marghi	67	15
LariLari	100	20
Kvemo Marghi	67	15
Lekalmakhe	31	8
Kedani	15	3
Tobari	22	5
Total Nenskra Valley	***1,148***	***268***
Nakra Valley		
Nakra	205	55
Anil	9	4
Kvitsani	54	15
Latsomba	20	7
Shtikhiri	12	4
Total Nakra Valley	***300***	***85***
Total both valleys	***1,448***	***353***

Source: Socioeconomic survey, Sept-Nov. 2015

3.2.3 Internal stakeholders

There are two main groups of Internal Stakeholders:

- Project's contractors, including the EPC contractor, all sub-contractors and suppliers. Their activities will produce some impact, either directly or indirectly. They will also be responsible for the implementation of some Environmental and Social mitigation measures. Vol. 8 – ESMP presents their responsibilities in details.
- All employees of JSCNH, including local people employed by all contractors during the construction period, and workers organisations. They will benefit from the employments provided by the project, and will be subject to impacts and risks related to occupational health and safety, and their labour rights should be respected. They will also be part of some risks management strategy to mitigate some community risks related to health, safety and security. They will be engaged through trainings the Health, Safety, Environmental and Social processes for the Project, Workers' Code of Conduct, and the employees complain mechanism, and will also be invited to the public meetings.

3.2.4 External stakeholders

External Stakeholders are composed of four groups, presented below:

- Governmental authorities and department, from national to local level.
  - The Government of Georgia is a shareholder of JSCNH through Partnership Fund, and the relation between the Government and the JSCNH are ruled by the Implementation Agreement.
  - Several National Government Department are either approving and/or controlling the Project (Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources Protection, Ministry of Energy).
  - As the Project is located near some proposed Protected Natural Areas, the Agency for Protected Areas has also some interest in the Project.
  - At a local level, the Administration of Mestia Municipality and the Municipal Road Authority are concerned by the Project, as the activities and impacts (both positive and negative) will occur within their jurisdiction,
  - The local authorities are also concerned (the Mestia Municipality Gamgeoba – or district- has a representative in each village; and each villages has a representative sitting at the Mestia Municipality Sakrebulo – or Elected Council),
- Other HPP Projects in the Enguri watershed are concerned regarding the cumulative impacts that can arise.
- Some Civil Society organization and NGOs (such as Green Alternative, NACRES, WWF, Greens movement of Georgia, Friends of the Earth Georgia and Bankwatch).
- Press and media. It is the role of the press and general media groups to inform the general public about the Project's impacts.

3.3 Stakeholder analysis

The three main categories of identified stakeholders are detailed in Table 10 below.

Table 10 – List of stakeholders and of their interests in the Project

Stakeholder groups	Interest in the Project
1. Project Affected People	
Inhabitants of the two valleys: Nenskra valley: Chuberi Village communities; Tobari and Lukhi (Khaishi Village). Nakra valley: Naki Village communities; Shtikhiri (Lakhalmula Village).	Affected by positive and adverse effects. Disturbance during Project construction, project traffic, Improvement of roads, Change of rivers flow, Risks due to reservoir operation management, Potential employment opportunities.
People affected by the Land Take Process People losing access to common resources affected by project footprint People losing assets and/or private land due to Project's land requirements Vulnerable households affected (no case of physical displacement anticipated in January 2017)	Loss of sources of income and/or means of livelihoods. Entitled to compensation and livelihood restoration if significantly affected (see Vol. 9 – LALRP). Specific assistance for affected vulnerable households
General Public living along the road from Zugdidi to Mestia and users of this road	Will be affected by disturbances caused by the Project's heavy vehicles traffic.
2. Internal Stakeholders	
Employees of JSC Nenskra Hydro	Benefit from employment opportunities. Potential Health and Safety risks. Application of Labour rights.
Sub-contractors: EPC Contractor, Sub-contractors, Services providers, suppliers (including security guards) and workers organisations.	Have to comply with the Project Company policies regarding Health, Safety, Environmental and Communities Relationship Responsible for workers' welfare in the workplace
3. External Stakeholders	
Government of Georgia	Control that the Implementation Agreement if respected
National Governments Departments (See Annex 2)	
Ministry of Energy	Control the compliance with Georgian energy policies during construction and operation.
Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources Protection	Approve the ESIA and ensure that Environmental performance of the Project comply with Georgian legislation
Agency for Protected Areas	Will be in charge of the planned protected areas that will be created in the vicinity of the Project
Local Government Department	
Mestia Municipality (Gamgeoba)	Protect the rights of the inhabitants in the two valleys
Municipal Road Authority	The Project will rehabilitate some portions of municipal roads in Nenskra and Nakra valleys
Local Authorities (Chuberi, Naki, Khaishi, Lakhalmula)	Local authorities, deputies elected by local populations, representing them at the Mestia Sakrebulo (Council). Receive and channel the grievances from the communities.
Other Hydropower projects in the Enguri watershed Proposed Khudoni HPP Project Existing Enguri HPP Small scale HPP being studied or planned in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys Small scale HPP being studied or planned in Enguri watershed	Coordination and share of information Cumulative impacts management
Civil society, NGOs (Green alternative, WWF Caucasus, Greens movement of Georgia, Friends of the Earth Georgia, Bankwatch) and community based NGOs such as village development associations and cooperatives.	Ensure that environmental and social performance of the Project is protecting the environment and affected people.
Press and Media	Informing residents in the valleys and the public about the Project implementation and planned activities.
Businesses and business associations	Procurement and supply chain

3.4 Vulnerable groups and gender issues amongst affected people

People residing in the two valleys have been surveyed during the comprehensive socioeconomic survey undertake in September 2015 as part of the Supplementary E&S studies. During this survey, vulnerable households were identified and mapped. Criteria of vulnerability are detailed in Vol. 3 – Social Impact Assessment. Households are considered as vulnerable if they are:

- Registered as poor in the local social services;
- Women-headed households;
- Elder-headed households (≥70 years old) without any other household member bringing in income;
- Households headed by disabled people.

A total of 150 households are considered as vulnerable in Nakra and Nenskra valleys, including 82 woman-headed households.

Illiterate people have been identified (2 women and 4 men). Two of the adult persons interviewed as part of the socioeconomic surveys (out of the 1,148 permanent inhabitants of the two valleys) understand only the Svan language and do not speak Georgian or Russian.

The CLOs recruited by the Project are living in the valleys. They are Svan and speak the Svan language in addition to Georgian. The CLOs will be trained so that they can go to each village explain the basic information and context of the E&S materials.

They will answer any question asked by vulnerable people and make sure that information on the Project is communicated to the vulnerable households. The CLOs will explain in Svan language the E&S documents to the elderly or vulnerable people not speaking Georgian, through individual meetings organized at their home or location of their convenience, at the date and time chosen by them. They will also help vulnerable people to use the grievance mechanism.

To ensure that they are able to attend the public meetings organized by the Project, JSCNH will propose assistance for transportation to all vulnerable households.

The CLOs will regularly undertake informal meetings, including focus groups with women groups, to ensure that stakeholder engagement activities and consultation with the local communities conducted by the Project are gender inclusive throughout the life of the Project.

The Project Company is committed to working with the EBRD and the Government of Georgia to identify opportunities to increase women's participation in the Project. In order to promote women's employment, targets will be established with the EPC Contractor to ensure women comprise at least 15% of staff across operations (i.e. skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled levels).

3.5 Categories of stakeholders to engage as a priority

Some stakeholders must be engaged in priority, in relation to the Project construction schedule and the existing context regarding social license to operate and local acceptability of the Project, as presented in Table 11 below.

Table 11 – Categories of stakeholders engaged as a priority

	Categories of stakeholders	Issues & Concerns
1	People Affected by land acquisition	Agreement on compensations, mitigation measures and livelihood restoration program
2	People residing in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys	Dam safety, natural hazards and local benefits issues Constructions impacts, employment opportunities
3	Governmental Agencies	Involvement in some of the mitigation measures of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), as well as in all permitting processes
4	NGOs	Compliance with international E&S standards & integration of the views of these NGOs into JSCNH environmental and social management strategy
5	Project workers and employees	Labour Rights, skills development, occupational health and safety

Engagement activities with these categories of stakeholders are described in Section 4.

4 Stakeholder engagement programme

This section presents the documents that will be disclosed (section 4.1), the strategy and methodology that will be implemented by JSCNH for the disclosure off the E&S documents between March and June 2017 (section 4.2), and the stakeholder engagement programme that will be implemented during construction and operation (section 4.3).

4.1 Documents to be disclosed

The 2015 ESIA was disclosed and discussed during public hearings as described in Section 2.3.

A Supplementary E&S package has been prepared from 2015 to 2017, in compliance with the Lenders E&S requirements. This package comprises the following 10 reports:

- Volume 1: Non-Technical Summary
- Volume 2: Project Definition
- Volume 3: Social Impact Assessment
- Volume 4: Biodiversity Impact Assessment
- Volume 5: Hydrology & Water Quality Impact Assessment
- Volume 6: Natural Hazards and Dam Safety
- Volume 7: Stakeholder Engagement Plan (this document)
- Volume 8: Environmental & Social Management Plan
- Volume 9: Land Acquisition & Livelihood Restoration Plan
- Volume 10: Cumulative Impact Assessment

A. Documents disclosed by JSCNH

The 10 volumes are written in English and translated into Georgian. English and Georgian versions will be disclosed on the Project website (www.nenskra.com) in March 2017, where they will available over the Project lifetime. Hard copies will also be disclosed in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys, in Mestia Municipality office and in JSCNH office in Tbilisi.

Additional informative material will also be developed and disclosed by JSCNH to explain the E&S issues to the local communities, including the dam safety and natural hazards issues. The materials developed will be available in Georgian and English at the Project's information Centre in Chuberi and at JSCNH office in Tbilisi. Electronic version of these materials will also be posted on the Project Website (www.nenskra.com).

During the main construction phase and during the first 3 years of operation, the Project will disclose six-monthly and annual reports (in Georgian and English). These reports will be available to the public at the Project's information centre in Chuberi, in Chuberi and Naki villages Town halls, in Mestia Municipality Town hall; and on the Project's website.

During the main construction phase and during operation, six-monthly newsletters in Georgian will also be distributed in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys to inform the local communities of Project activities.

The schedule and details of the disclosure process of the documents listed above is presented in the next sections.

B. Documents disclosed by the Lenders

The Lenders may also disclose additional documents related to the Project E&S performance on their websites.

The Asian Development Bank may disclose:

- The Independent Panel of Experts (IPOE) Reports;
- The Compliance audits reports during the construction phase and E&S monitoring reports prepared by the Lenders E&S monitoring consultants (including any additional compliance audit and due diligence reports on associated facilities);
- LALRP monitoring and completion reports;
- Any other E&S updated documents for operations phase, and
- The Project Company's response to the findings of the Independent Panel of Experts and/or external E&S monitor.

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the European Investment Bank (EIB) may disclose the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP), which details actions describes actions to be implemented by the beneficiary of the lenders financing, and not by the Project, to ensure that the Project would comply with EBRD Performance Requirements and EIB Environmental and Social Standards.

4.2 Disclosure activities (March – June 2017)

This section focuses on the public disclosure of the E&S package that will take place between March and June 2017. The next paragraphs describe the activities that will be undertaken during this period, and a schedule is provided in Figure 1 page 32. The complete stakeholder programme for the construction period (2017 to 2021) and for the operation period (from 2021 onwards) is presented in section 4.3.

4.2.1 Why a disclosure strategy?

This section describes the strategy for the disclosure period between March and June 2017. A schedule of the activities to be conducted during this disclosure period is presented in section 4.2.4. JSCNH provides this information in order to ensure that local affected communities and more broadly, all other relevant stakeholders are informed of the processes and activities conducted. The objective of JSCNH is to provide access to timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information about the Project's technical as well as environmental & social aspects before the major construction started. The information will be disclosed and discussed in a way culturally appropriate to Georgia and to the local context of the Project. The disclosure will be gender inclusive and JSCNH will ensure that vulnerable groups are duly consulted.

During the disclosure period, the Project will collect and address any concerns and questions from the local affected communities and more broadly form all other relevant stakeholders.

4.2.2 How JSCNH will disclose the E&S documents?

The methodology to disclose the E&S document, share and explain information and gather feedback from the affected people and other stakeholders will follow 4 sequences:

- The E&S documents and information will be disclosed and the disclosure process explained locally;
- Questions, concerns and feedback from the affected people and other stakeholders will then be collected, answered and integrated by JSCNH;
- Meetings with stakeholders will be organized to further answer and discuss the stakeholders concerns and how JSCNH answers and integrates them, and
- Documentation of the disclosure activities and preparation of a final report on the disclosure in June 2017.

A media campaign will also be undertaken once the English version of the E&S package has been disclosed, on 01 March 2017, and throughout the disclosure period.

A. First sequence: disclosure of documents and distribution of information

This first sequence will start by the end of February and will continue until the disclosure of the E&S package in March 2017.

A.1 Internal preparation of the E&S package disclosure

During February and early March 2017, JSCNH E&S team will prepare the E&S Package disclosure process. The following activities will be conducted:

- Establishment of the processes for collecting feedback from communities and NGOs;
- Mobilization of JSCNH Communication Specialist and development of information and communication materials (posters, leaflets, videos, slideshows);
- Training of JSCNH E&S team on the content of the E&S package;
- Specific training of the CLOs on the content of the E&S package and their role during disclosure, and
- A Public Information Centre will be opened in Naki village. The Public information Centre in Chuberi will received informative material.

In parallel, informative and communication materials will be developed. A PowerPoint presentation that will summarises the NTS volume will be ready for the specific meetings and Open House sessions describe hereafter and other printed communication materials such as posters and brochures. In the form of brochure, various aspects of importance from the communities point of view, will be included namely: Dam and other safety measures, Guide on Land Acquisition and Compensation (GLAC), employment and skills development, Community Investment Strategy, Grievance mechanism. These brochures will be printed in Georgian and distributed to the affected communities in both valleys before the Georgian version of the E&S package is available (see section A.3 below).

A.2 Implementation of the grievance redress mechanism

As explained in section 5, in early March 2017, JSCNH will establish one Grievance Redress Committees in the Nenskra valley and one other in the Nakra valley, and the grievance Redress mechanism will be implemented.

A.3 Introductory community meetings with affected communities

Before the ESIA Supplementary package is available in Georgian by the end of March 2017,the Chuberi and Naki communities will be provided with the set of brochures described in section A.1 above. These brochures will be distributed by the CLOs to each household living in the Nenskra and Nakra valley. They will also be publicly available at the Project's Public Information Centres in Chuberi and Naki. They will also be made available in Khaishi Town hall and in Mestia and Zugdidi Municipality offices.

Introductory meetings will then be organized in the communities. One meeting will be organized in each of the 13 communities living in the Nenskra valley. As the settlements are less spread-out in Nakra valley, two meetings will be organized in Naki.

These introductory meetings will aim at:

- Informing the communities in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys on the disclosure process that will take place;
- Giving further information and answer questions from the communication material distributed, and
- Ensuring to reach women and vulnerable individuals such as elders or disabled people, through meetings organized close to their home.

Knowing that one of the most important concerns of affected communities is Dam Safety, these introductory meetings will be the occasion for the affected household to discuss this issue with JSCNH Dam safety expert.

A.4 Disclosure of the E&S package

As presented in section 0 above, all the environmental and social documents will be made available on the JSCNH website in English on 01 March 2017, and then in Georgian by mid-March.

Documentation will be available in soft and hard copies. Soft copies on USB keys will be distributed to the local communities for households who have interest in and any other stakeholders interested by the Project. Hard copies will be made available in Chuberi and Naki Villages Town halls, Mestia and Zugdidi Municipalities offices, and at JSCNH Information Centres in Chuberi and Naki as well as in JSCNH office in Tbilisi.

Local communities and all relevant stakeholders will be informed of the availability of the documentation via SMS messages, direct phone calls, and radio messages. The availability of these hard copies will also be publicly announced in the two valleys by the CLOs.

The Project CLOs will explain in Svan language the E&S documents to the elderly or vulnerable people not speaking Georgian.

The additional informative materials developed will be available in Georgian and English at the Project's information Centre in Chuberi and at JSCNH office in Tbilisi. Electronic version of these materials will also be posted on the Project Website (www.nenskra.com).

B. Second sequence: gathering concerns and feedback

Stakeholder's review and feedback on these documents will be collected throughout the disclosure period, through the Project website and in Nenskra and Nakra valleys.

Comments registers will be available at JSCNH Information Centres as well as in JSCNH office in Tbilisi and public meetings will be organised as described in Section 4.3 hereafter.

From day 1 of the disclosure period, a focal point at JSCNH is assigned to collect questions/requests from stakeholders, including but not limited to: phone calls, formal letters, enquiry from web site.

On a weekly basis, contact will be made with Lenders to ensure that all questions received on their own side are captured in the database, so regular updates can be provided to large public via media campaign implementation. This mechanism will be in place for the entire period of the disclosure.

All questions/concerns will be analysed internally by JSCNH and where found relevant, formal answer (letter) will be provided to the concerned stakeholders. All questions/concerns will be

recapitulated and all stakeholders will be informed either through community meetings or during the specific meetings organized and will be available during Open Houses sessions and via JSCNH website-media.

During March and April 2017, a first analysis and synthesis of all the feedbacks, concerns and questions received will be done by JSCNH in order to prepare the meetings that will be held by the end of April and during May 2017. This will allow, if required, to adjust closely to the expressed concerns the information materials and the meetings organization.

C. Third sequence: meetings with stakeholders

Several meetings will be held in Nenskra and Nakra valleys, in Mestia Municipality and in Tbilisi from end of April 2017 to end of May 2017.

C.1 Open houses sessions in Chuberi and Naki

After the introductory meetings and the disclosure of the E&S packages and the informative materials and brochures in Georgian in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys, Open House sessions will be set in the two valleys. Two sessions of 3 days will be organized in central areas for a daily period that will allow a maximum of individuals to visit. These sessions will take place in the second week (Nenskra valley) and third week (Nakra valley) of May. The most frequent questions/answers in the form of a document will be distributed to visitor and the team will be present to answer any additional questions/concerns. The composition of the team which will be present to receive the public during the open houses sessions is described in section 4.2.3 hereafter.

C.2 Meetings with national and local authorities, and national level stakeholders

Meetings will then be organized by end of April and throughout May:

- A meeting will be organized with Mestia Municipality by end of May 2017;
- Specifics meetings will be held with Representatives of Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Energy and GSE in early May;
- Meetings will also be organized with other Hydropower projects in early May;
- One meeting will be organized with environmental NGOs in Tbilisi by the end of April, and
- In addition, one specific meeting will be organized in Tbilisi in May with the people native from the Nenskra and Nakra valleys who came to Tbilisi for job opportunity or to study.

C.3 Thematic meetings with local communities (Nenskra and Nakra valleys)

In the Nenskra and Nakra valleys, after the open houses sessions, a set of thematic meetings will take place in each community by the end of May and early June. These meetings will present the main results of the disclosure process. It will be the occasion to address specific questions/concerns from a household perceptive and will allow a maximum of attendees including the vulnerable and elders as the meeting place will be set in the communities.

Specific thematic meetings will be organized as part of the awareness campaign on traffic related risks (as described in section 4.3), and other to present and discuss specific construction activities (such as blasting or heavy loads).

D. Final report and disclosure close out

A final report on Public Consultations and Disclosure process will be prepared in June 2017.

E. On-going communication with media

Before the beginning of the disclosure period, in February 2017, JSCNH will define a strategy for communication with media. The project's website and its social media pages will be

updated, key messages will be prepared, a system of web monitoring will be set-up. An approach with television and newspaper will be organized, including press releases, public meetings coverage and site visits for journalists.

As soon as the English version of the E&S package is disclosed, a media campaign will be implemented. The purpose of the media campaign is to inform the large public of the disclosure, and the process that will take place, dates of importance such as the availability of the Georgian version of the ESIA Supplementary package and how to address questions and concerns. Regular updates will be provided to large public on frequently asked questions and answers provided by JSCNH.

On-going communication will also be conducted through the Project's website. All web enquiries will receive systematic responses. The website will be updated regularly during the disclosure process to present activities that have been accomplished, on-going and planned activities and results.

4.2.3 Who will conduct the disclosure activities from JSCNH?

The roles and responsibilities for the stakeholder engagement activities during construction and operation are presented in section 6.

Table 12 below presents the main roles and responsibilities for the disclosure activities between March and June 2017.

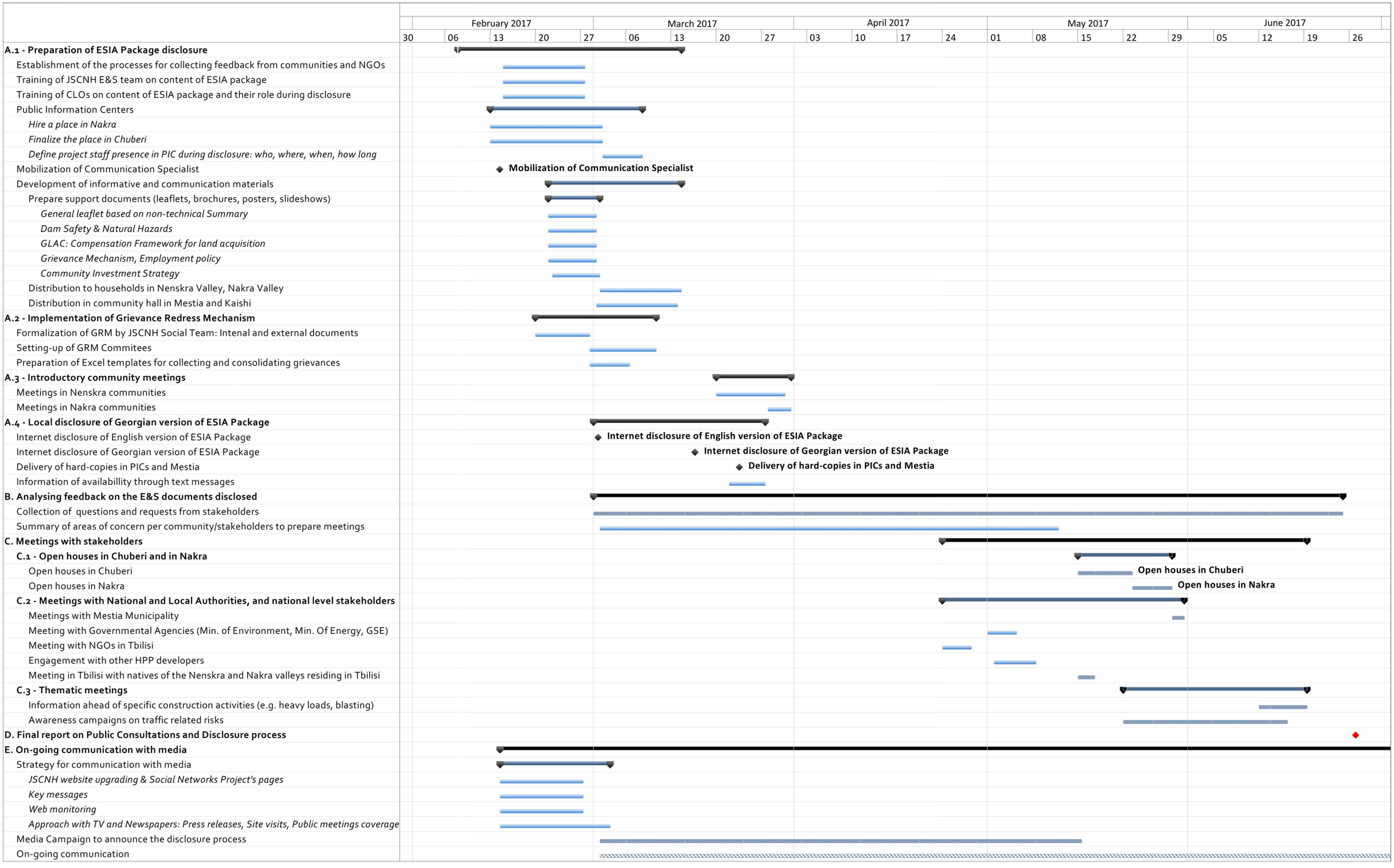
Table 12 – Roles and responsibilities for the disclosure of the E&S reports

Role	Responsibilities
JSCNH- Communication Specialist	Prepare communication materials- brochures, posters, media campaign Design and Implement the media campaign Focal point to collect feedback from stakeholders Prepare "Disclosure" report for lenders
JSCNH – E&S Team (see section 6)	Coordinate the disclosure process Distribute information materials Organize and attend meetings and open house sessions
JSCNH - Experts (Dam safety and biodiversity)	Attend meetings and Open House sessions.
Owner's Engineer and EPC Contractor	Attend Open House sessions and answer technical questions, concerns related to employment, recruitment processes, construction methods.

4.2.4 Schedule of the disclosure of the E&S documents

The schedule of the activities of the disclosure period described above is given in Figure 1 next page.

Figure 1 –Schedule of consultation activities between February and June 2017



4.3 Stakeholder engagement programme

This section presents future stakeholder engagement activities. Table 13 shows these activities for the early works period, the main construction phase and the operation phase.

As explained in section 3.4, JSCNH will ensure that all the activities described in the next pages are gender inclusive and address specific needs of the vulnerable groups. Specific activities, focus groups or meetings will be implemented with vulnerable groups.

DISCLOSURE AUTHORIZED

Table 13 – Stakeholder engagement programme

Activity	Stakeholder to be engaged	Schedule	Location	Information to be shared	Means of communication
Early works					
Disclosure of the SEP, the Community Liaison system, the Grievance Redress Mechanism to the affected communities	Communities living the in Nenskra and Nakra valleys, and along the Zugdidi – Mestia Road	Between January and March 2017	Chuberi and Naki villages, and villages along the Zugdidi – Mestia Road	Objectives and processes of JSC Nenskra Hydro Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Grievance Redress Mechanism, communication tools and channels to engage JSC Nenskra Hydro. The Grievance Redress mechanism shall be established and functional by March 2017.	Visits of the Project Social Team and public meetings in the villages information boards installed by the Project in each village in the Nenskra and Nakra valley, Project's information centre in Chuberi
Briefing and explanation of the E&S package to be disclosed to JSCNH E&S team	Community Liaison Officers and JSCNH Environmental and Social Team	early March 2017	Chuberi and Naki villages / Tbilisi	Technical briefing on the E&S impact assessments, mitigation measures and Project commitments given to JSCNH E&S Team so that they are ready to brief and answer questions from the villagers. This is critical for the CLOs, as they will have to be able to translate all explanations into Svan whenever needed.	Internal private meetings and workshops
Definition and preparation of material for Communication on Dam Safety and Natural Hazards	Risk communication specialist, Community Liaison Officers and JSCNH Environmental and Social Team	Between February and April 2017 – to be updated throughout the life of the Project	Chuberi and Naki villages / Tbilisi	Definition and preparation of material for Communication on Dam Safety and Natural Hazards. Explanation of Dam safety issues and natural hazards Technical details on dam safety and protection measures selected for the Nenskra HPP design Dam construction methods and associated protection measures Schedule and methods of the participatory definition of the Emergency Preparedness Plan	Internal private meetings and workshops
Local disclosure of the 2017 supplementary E&S studies	Communities living the in Nenskra and Nakra valleys, and along the Zugdidi – Mestia Road, Mestia Municipality Authorities	From March to June 2017	Hard copies will be available in Chuberi and Naki Villages, Mestia Municipality office, and at JSC Nenskra Hydro Information Centre as well as in JSC NH office in Tbilisi.	Supplementary E&S Studies (2017): • Vol. 1 – Non Technical Summary • Vol. 2 – Project Definition • Vol. 3 – Social Impact Assessment (including the Community needs assessment in annex) • Vol. 4 – Biodiversity Impact Assessment • Vol. 5 Hydrology and Water Quality Impact Assessment • Vol. 6 Natural Hazards and Dam Safety • Vol. 7 – Stakeholder Engagement Plan • Vol. 8 – Environmental and Social Management Plan • Vol. 9 – Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan • Vol. 10 – Cumulative Impact Assessment	The full ESIA disclosure package, including the Non-Technical Summary, and the Community needs assessment, will be published on the Project's website, in Georgian and in English. Hard copies will be available in Chuberi and Naki Villages, Mestia Municipality office, and at JSC Nenskra Hydro Information Centre as well as in JSC NH office in Tbilisi. The CLOs will explain in Svan language the E&S documents to the elderly or vulnerable people not speaking Georgian.

Activity	Stakeholder to be engaged	Schedule	Location	Information to be shared	Means of communication
Disclosure of the 2017 supplementary E&S studies	All Stakeholders	March 2017	On the Project Website	Supplementary E&S Studies (2017): • Vol. 1 – Non Technical Summary • Vol. 2 – Project Definition • Vol. 3 – Social Impact Assessment • Vol. 4 – Biodiversity Impact Assessment • Vol. 5 Hydrology and Water Quality Impact Assessment • Vol. 6 Natural Hazards and Dam Safety • Vol. 7 – Stakeholder Engagement Plan • Vol. 8 – Environmental and Social Management Plan • Vol. 9 – Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan • Vol. 10 – Cumulative Impact Assessment	The full ESIA disclosure package, including the Non-Technical Summary, will be published on the Project's website, in Georgian and in English. This ESIA package will be available on website over the Project lifetime.
Consultation regarding the location of new bridges in the Nenskra valley	Representatives of Chuberi and Khaishi communities	Q1 2017	Chuberi and Khaishi	Present proposed rehabilitation programme of existing bridges (9 out of 11 bridges) Present location for the proposed new bridge in Chuberi (bridge n°4 for access to powerhouse area) Present location for the proposed new bridge in Tita (bridge n°11 for access to left bank of dam site)	Meeting and presentation of Project documents such as drawings and schedules.
Receiving and analysing feedback on the E&S documents disclosed	Communities in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys General public	Starting in March 2017, to be continued until June 2017	Chuberi and Naki villages, Tbilisi offices	Comments, concerns, additional request for information or explanations from the local communities and other stakeholders	Direct informal or formal meeting or interviews organized on an *ad-hoc* basis, phone calls, written forms, letters, emails, on-line forms, comments registers in the Project information Centres in Chuberi and Naki. (Naki Project information centre will be opened in March 2017)

Activity	Stakeholder to be engaged	Schedule	Location	Information to be shared	Means of communication
Formal meetings on the E&S package	Communities in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys	From April to June 2017	Chuberi and Naki villages (Chuberi and Naki town halls)	Results of the E&S Studies, E&S commitments and Management Plans, including the Community Needs Assessment conducted in 2016 and the priority initiatives proposed as part of the Community Investment Programme. Feedback from the affected communities	At least two rounds of general public meetings presenting project's environmental and social impacts and risks, the ESMP, the LALRP, the SEP and the CIP. Additional thematic meetings organized, based on the feedback and requests received from the local communities on the E&S reports (see activity above). The information material and reports will have been made available and their availability communicated to the local communities one month prior to the public meetings. Announcement of the public meetings dates will be done at least two weeks in advance at the Project Information Centre, on the Project's information boards in the villages, and by the CLOs visiting each hamlet in the two valleys.
Communication on Dam Safety and Natural Hazards	Communities in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys	Starting in April 2017 –and will continue throughout the lifetime of the Project.	Chuberi and Naki villages	Explanation of Dam safety issues and natural hazards Technical details on dam safety and protection measures selected for the Nenskra HPP design Dam construction methods and associated protection measures Schedule and methods of the participatory definition of the Emergency Preparedness Plan (a framework Emergency Preparedness Plan is already annexed to the Vol. 8 – ESMP).	Public meetings in Chuberi and Naki villages Focus groups discussions on specific topics of concern to the communities (micro climate change, dam safety, natural hazards, etc.). Projects newsletters distributed in the two valleys Information materials to be disclosed will include brochure or leaflet, multimedia (video, ppt, FAQs, posters with illustrations) material, which will be available at the Project information centre.
Quarterly formal meetings with PAPs	Communities living the in Nenskra and Nakra valleys	Quarterly, from July 2017 and throughout construction	Chuberi and Naki villages	Schedule of the Project construction activities, E&S performance of the Project, Grievance Management, progress of Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan	Public meeting, announcement to made at least one week in advance on the information boards
Informal regular meetings with PAPs	Communities living the in Nenskra and Nakra valleys	At least once a week in each hamlet	Each hamlet in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys	Schedule of the Project construction activities, on-going E&S activities, Grievance Redress Mechanism	Focus groups organized by the CLOs, Specific focus groups will be organized with women and vulnerable people

Activity	Stakeholder to be engaged	Schedule	Location	Information to be shared	Means of communication
Information on construction activities	Communities living the in Nenskra and Nakra valleys and along the Zugdidi - Mestia road	From March 2017	Chuberi and Naki villages Villages along the Zugdidi – Mestia road	Schedule and progress of Construction activities Disclosure of the Local Recruitment Plan locally in the two affected valleys Disclosure of the Traffic Management Plan locally in the two affected valleys Announcement in advance of heavy construction activities Announcement in advance of any activity potentially affecting traffic on Zugdidi-Mestia Road	Public meetings in the villages Project's Newsletters distributed in the two valleys Information posted at the Project's Information centre in Chuberi and on the Project's information boards in the villages. Radio/TV announcement for activities affecting traffic on the Zugdidi – Mestia road Focus groups or informal meetings organized whenever needed by the CLOs
Awareness campaigns on traffic related risks	Communities living the in Nenskra and Nakra valleys	From June 2017 , at least quarterly	Chuberi and Naki villages	General road safety risks and safety measures, as well as risks caused by the traffic of the Project's vehicles	Public meetings in each village organized by the CLOs, focus groups with women, and vulnerable people spots on TV and/or radio
Mitigation of the disturbance of beehives around the roads used by the Project	Households beekeeping	From June 2017, before the start of the main construction activities	Chuberi and Naki villages	Notify the beekeepers of the start of the construction activities and of disturbances potentially affecting bees (dust and noise) Identify and discuss solutions such as protection nets to protect the beehives and/or move them more than 300 meters away from the construction activities and the roads used by the Project	Individual visit to each household owning beehives by CLOs
Monitoring and Progress reporting	Affected communities, general public	From July 2017	On the Project's website Chuberi and Naki villages	Progress of general E&S activities and performance of JSC Nenskra Hydro, including the results of the monitoring activities, published on the Project website in Georgian and in English, following the principles highlighted in the Aarhrus Convention	Real time measurement of ecological flow can be viewed on JSCNH website. Ecological flow equipped with simple visible flow measurement device that be inspected by communities (who are provided training). Six-monthly E&S reports published on the Project's website and hard copies archived at the Project's information centre in Chuberi; in Chuberi and Naki villages Town halls; in Mestia Municipality Town hall. Stakeholder Engagement Database and Grievances database available on-demand
Regular update of the website	All Stakeholders, general public	From March 2017, at least on a monthly basis	Project's website	Progress of general E&S activities and performance of JSC Nenskra Hydro, including the results of the monitoring activities, published on the Project website in Georgian and in English, following the principles highlighted in the Aarhrus Convention	E&S section of the Project's website

Activity	Stakeholder to be engaged	Schedule	Location	Information to be shared	Means of communication
Engagement with NGOs	Interested NGOs	July 2017	Tbilisi / Mestia	E&S studies, Project's commitments and E&S management plans.	Workshops in Tbilisi and Mestia
Engagement with Governmental Agencies	Governmental Agencies (Ministry of Energy; GSE; Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources Protection; Agency for Protected Areas)	From July 2017	Tbilisi or Mestia Municipality	Involvement of the Governmental Agencies in the E&S mitigation measures and management plans Information on how the 220 kV transmission line processes are being undertaken by GSE in accordance with lender requirements.	Meetings with Governmental Agencies and GSE Distribution of hard copies of the E&S studies
Engagement with other HPP developers	Developers of other hydropower projects or potential hydropower sites (e.g. Khudoni HPP, Darchi HPP, Nakra HPP)	July 2017	Tbilisi	Public disclosure of E&S studies, Project's commitments and management plans, in particular the Cumulative impacts assessment and management strategy; Schedule of the construction and operation	Meetings with other HPP developers Distribution of hard copies of the E&S studies
Engagement with internal Stakeholders	Project's Employees and contractor	From the start of the Project, continuously	At each construction site	Workers grievance mechanism Human resources, E&S, health and safety procedures Workers Code of Conduct	Contracts documents (including the E&S specification of contractors) Information board at each working site Employees trainings Tool boxes, employee audits
Information on kayaking websites	Tourists interested in kayaking activities, Mestia Tourism Information Center	One year before commissioning	Mestia Municipality and websites specialized in Kayaking activities in Georgia	Information that power generation would start the year after, and that the Nenskra river flow will be modified	Emails to websites administrators, official letter and visit to Mestia Tourism Information Center
Main Construction					
Quarterly formal meetings with PAPs	Communities living the in Nenskra and Nakra valleys	Quarterly throughout construction	Chuberi and Naki villages	Progress and schedule of the Project construction activities, E&S performance of the Project, Grievance Management, progress and update of Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan	Public meeting, announcement to made at least one week in advance on the information boards
Informal regular meetings with PAPs	Communities living the in Nenskra and Nakra valleys	At least once a week in each hamlet	Each hamlet in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys	Progress and schedule of the Project construction activities, on-going E&S activities, Grievance Redress Mechanism	Focus groups organized by the CLOs, Specific focus groups will be organized with women and vulnerable people
Continuation of awareness campaigns of traffic related risks	Communities living in Nenskra and Nakra valleys	At least quarterly during the construction	Chuberi and Naki villages	General road safety risks and safety measures, as well as risks caused by the traffic of the Project's vehicles	Public meetings in each village organized by the CLOs, focus groups with women, and vulnerable people spots on TV and radio

Activity	Stakeholder to be engaged	Schedule	Location	Information to be shared	Means of communication
Announcement of construction and operation activities to local communities	Communities neighbouring the construction sites and the Zugdidi –Mestia Road	At least 2 days before any construction activities potentially causing disturbance	Communities neighbouring the construction sites and the Zugdidi –Mestia Road	Reason and schedule of the construction activities, anticipated potential disturbances to neighbouring communities and mitigations measures implemented Posting and announcement of Jobs and vacancies, local procurement	Public meetings in the neighbouring villages organized by the CLOs with the EPC contractor Environmental and Social Supervisor for each worksite Job and procurement opportunities will be published on the billboards, at the Project information centre and in the Recruitments offices opened in Chuberi and Naki.
Participative definition of the detailed Emergency Preparedness Plan	Communities in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys and Local Authorities, other HPP developers	In the three years before the first impoundment of the Nenskra dam reservoir	Chuberi and Naki villages Mestia Municipality	Early Warning Systems Training and Exercise	Public meetings, focus groups
Communication of the detailed Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP)	Communities in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys and Local Authorities, other HPP developers	In the year before the first impoundment of the Nenskra dam reservoir	Chuberi and Naki villages Mestia Municipality	Communication to the inhabitants of the Nenskra Valley on the Emergency Action Plan during the year before the first impoundment of the Nenskra dam reservoir. Implementation of Early Warning Systems Training and Exercise Regular annual Public Awareness Campaigns on Emergency Action Planning Regular communication and awareness campaigns on Dam Safety	EPP publicly available on the Project website, hard copies available at the Project information centres in Chuberi and Naki Public meetings Project's newsletters distributed in the two valleys Dam safety brochures available at the Project Information Centre, at Chuberi and Naki Town halls and at Mestia Municipality Office TV / Radio Early Warning Systems Training and Exercise
Update of the Website with E&S monitoring activities	All Stakeholders, general public	At least on a six-monthly basis	Project's website	Progress of general E&S activities and performance of JSC Nenskra Hydro, including the results of the monitoring activities, published on the Project website in Georgian and in English, following the principles highlighted in the Aarhrus Convention	E&S section of the Project's website
Six-monthly meetings with interested NGOs and civil society organisation	Interested NGOs	On a six-monthly basis	Tbilisi	Presentation of the status of Nenskra HPP construction activities and lessons learnt in terms of environmental & social management Discussion and action plan for any issues reported by the NGOs that may affect the local communities or the natural environment	Workshop in Tbilisi

Activity	Stakeholder to be engaged	Schedule	Location	Information to be shared	Means of communication
Regular engagement with interested Governmental Agencies.	Governmental Agencies (Ministry of Energy; GSE; Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources Protection; Agency for Protected Areas)	On a six-monthly basis	Tbilisi	Progress of the Project implementation, E&S performance of the Project, results of the E&S Managements plans.	Meeting in Tbilisi
Annual meetings with other HPP developers	Developers of other hydropower projects or potential hydropower sites (e.g. Khudoni HPP, Darchi HPP, Nakra HPP)	Annually	Tbilisi	Presentation of status of Nenskra HPP operation activities and lessons learnt in terms of environmental & social management. Discussion and action plan for managing any cumulative environmental or social issues that may arise from concomitant HPP construction activities. Cooperation with Nakra HPP developer with respect to the Nakra River reduced flow downstream of the water intake built by the Nenskra HPP and the ecological continuity along the Nakra River taking into account the water intakes of both projects.	Meetings at the Ministry of Energy Specific meeting with Nakra HPP developer
Monitoring and reporting	Affected communities, general public	On a six-monthly basis	On the Project's website Chuberi and Naki villages	Progress of general E&S activities and performance of JSC Nenskra Hydro, including the results of the monitoring activities, published on the Project website in Georgian and in English, following the principles highlighted in the Aarhrus Convention	Six-monthly E&S reports published on the Project's website and hard copies archived at the Project's information centre in Chuberi; in Chuberi and Naki villages Town halls; in Mestia Municipality Town hall. Stakeholder Engagement Database and Grievances database available on-demand
Annual update of the SEP	Affected Communities in Nenskra and Nakra valleys	annually	Chuberi and Naki villages	Grievance Redress Procedures, any new tools and communication channels that will be used by the Project	Public meeting Project's newsletters distributed in the two valleys Project's Information boards in the villages
Engagement with internal Stakeholders	Project's Employees and contractor	Continuously throughout construction	At each construction site	Workers grievance mechanism Human resources, E&S, health and safety procedures Workers Code of Conduct	Contracts documents (including the E&S specification of contractors) Information board at each working site Employees trainings
Engagement with NGOs	Interested NGOs	Six-monthly, starting in July 2017	Tbilisi / Mestia	E&S Performance, update on implementation of Project's commitments and progress of E&S management plans.	Workshops in Tbilisi and Mestia

Activity	Stakeholder to be engaged	Schedule	Location	Information to be shared	Means of communication
Operation					
Definition, disclosure and annual update of a SEP for the operation phase	Affected Communities in Nenskra and Nakra valleys	Annually	Chuberi and Naki villages	Operation phase SEP. Grievance Redress Procedures, any new tools and communication channels that will be used by the Project	Public meeting Project's newsletters distributed in the two valleys Project's Information boards in the villages
Regular formal meetings with local communities	Affected Communities in Nenskra and Nakra valleys	Six-monthly during the first 3 years of operation, then annually	Chuberi and Naki villages	Schedule of the Project operation activities, E&S performance of the Project, Grievance Management	Public meeting, announcement to made at least one week in advance on the information boards
Regular informal meetings with local communities	Communities living the in Nenskra and Nakra valleys	At least once a month in each hamlet during the first three years of operation, the on a six-monthly basis	Each hamlet in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys	Schedule of the Project operation activities, on-going E&S activities, Grievance Redress Mechanism	Focus groups organized by the CLOs, Specific focus groups will be organized with women and vulnerable people
Dam safety and Emergency exercises	Communities living the in Nenskra and Nakra valleys	At least once a year	Chuberi and Naki villages	Regular annual Public Awareness Campaigns on Emergency Action Planning Regular communication and awareness campaigns on Dam Safety Early Warning Systems Training and Exercise	Public meetings Project's newsletters distributed in the two valleys Dam safety brochures available at the Project Information Centre, at Chuberi and Naki Town halls and at Mestia Municipality Office TV / Radio Early Warning Systems Training and Exercise
Annual meetings with interested NGOs and civil society organisation	Interested NGOs	Annually during the first three years of operation	Tbilisi	Presentation of the observed environmental and social effects relating to the reservoir operation, powerhouse operation and Nakra water intake operation Discussion and action plan on issues reported by the NGOs that may affect the local communities	Workshop
Annual meetings with other HPP developers	Developers of other hydropower projects or potential hydropower sites (e.g. Khudoni HPP, Darchi HPP, Nakra HPP)	At least annually during the lifetime of the Project	Tbilisi	Presentation of status of Nenskra HPP operation activities and lessons learnt in terms of environmental & social management. Discussion and action plan for managing any cumulative environmental or social issues that may arise from concomitant HPP construction and operation activities.	meetings at the Ministry of Energy

Activity	Stakeholder to be engaged	Schedule	Location	Information to be shared	Means of communication
Update of the Website with E&S monitoring activities	All Stakeholders, general public	Annually during the first three years of operation, then annually	Project's website	Progress of general E&S activities and performance of JSC Nenskra Hydro, including the results of the monitoring activities, published on the Project website in Georgian and in English, following the principles highlighted in the Aarhrus Convention	E&S section of the Project's website
Engagement with internal Stakeholders	Project's Employees and contractor	Continuously throughout operation	At each operation site	Workers grievance mechanism Human resources, E&S, health and safety procedures Workers Code of Conduct	Contracts documents (including the E&S specification of contractors) Information board at each working site Employees trainings

5 Grievance mechanism

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) addresses grievances that arise from affected communities and a separate mechanism is developed to address worker grievances.

Typical complaints for hydropower projects include:

- Complaints related to land acquisition and resettlement;
- Complaints related to construction damages, and
- Environmental complaints.

JSCNH will implement an amicable GRM, with the objective of helping third parties to avoid resorting to the judicial system for as many grievances as possible. This mechanism includes two successive tiers of extra-judicial amicable grievance review and resolution: (i) the firsts is the internal review of the grievance by JSCNH, and (ii) the second being a Grievance Resolution Committee (GRC) at the valley level. Figure 2 page 49 illustrates this two-tiered grievance management mechanism.

Complainants can resort to the Court at any time. The step-by-step process does not deter them from doing so.

All grievances will be documented and each grievance resolution process and communication will be systematically tracked.

5.1 Grievance process

The two tiered Grievance resolution process involves the following main steps:

(i) receipt of complaints;

(ii) screening for standing;

(iii) project-level resolution (first tier), and

(iv) Grievance Resolution Committee (second tier).

These steps are described hereafter.

5.1.1 Receipt of complaints

Complaints will be raised (i) at the local level, in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys, (ii) at the Projects headquarters in Tbilisi, and (iii) through the Project's website.

Anyone from the affected communities can raise a grievance:

- By filling a written grievance registration form that will be available (i) in the Town halls of Chuberi and Naki villages, and (ii) at the entrance of each construction site. An example of grievance registration form is provided in Annex 7. The Project's CLO will review these registers at least twice a week.
- Through the Projects CLOs, JSCNH's Social Manager, the Environmental and community relationships managers of the EPC contractor, or either by phone, by a written grievance registration form, or by direct oral discussion.

Grievance forms will be available and a grievances register established in the Town halls of Chuberi and Naki villages, as well as at the entrance of the construction sites. A sample grievance registration form is provided in Annex 7.

Grievances received verbally will be written down by the CLOs and logged into the Grievance register.

The possibilities and ways to raise a grievance will be explained to the affected communities by the JSCNH Social Manager during meetings organized in each hamlet between January and March 2017. The GRM will be disclosed through website and will also be advertised on the billboards in each community and at the entrance of Chuberi and Naki Town halls. Information material on the GRM will also be made available at Mestia Municipality Town hall.

The JSCNH Social Manager will be based permanently in Chuberi village and will administrate the GRM and database. The Social Manager will also log into the grievance register the complaints raised during the community meetings

In order to ensure that complaints are not lost, the Social Manager will contact the Mestia Municipality authorities and the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Land Affairs to explain how the grievances they may receive concerning the project will have to be channelled through the Project's GRM. Information on the way to log a grievance locally, at JSCNH office in Tbilisi thought the project's website will be explained to these authorities and the Social Manager will call them regularly to check if there is no un-noticed grievance pending.

It is also possible that some grievance will be send directly to the EPC Contractor. All grievances received by the EPC contractor and all sub-contractors will be transmitted to JSCNH Social Manager, and will be registered, reported and tracked by JSCNH. The status number and trends of grievances will be discussed between JSCNH and the EPC contractor during weekly E&S meetings.

5.1.2 Screening for standing

Once a grievance is raised, the JSCNH Social Manager will determine whether the complaint has standing, i.e., warrants further consideration as an acceptable complaint

The resolution of grievances of all types will follow the same steps, but the stakeholders involved will depend on the nature of the complaint. Environmental issues and construction damage will be handled through the system described hereafter, involving respectively the Environmental Manager (JSCNH) and the EPC Contractor's Health & Safety, Environment and Community Manager as representatives of the Project in the local level grievance resolution. Complaints related to resettlement (land take and its consequences) will be handled following the resettlement grievance resolution process described in "Vol. 9 – LALRP" of the Supplementary E&S studies issued in 2017.

If the matter has standing, grievance information is recorded in a grievance log by the JSCNH Social Manager. The following information will be recorded: (i) Name and contact details, (ii) Details of the grievance and how and when it was submitted, acknowledged, responded to and closed out. All grievances will be acknowledged within 7 days; and responded to no later than 30 days. Once a grievance is logged, the related E&S event(s) that caused the grievance will be tracked to ensure proper closed-out of the grievance and prevent similar grievances.

If the grievance is deemed as invalid or ineligible, the CLO will record the reason and document that the complainant has been informed of this decision and the basis for this is explained.

After logging the Grievance, the JSCNH Social Manager (i) so informs the complainant in writing within one week and (ii) define a solution through Project-level review of the grievance

(first tier of Grievance resolution) within one week and (iii) meet the complainant within two weeks to propose an initial resolution and (iv) agree on a final resolution within 30 days maximum.

5.1.3 Tier 1: Project-level review of PAP complaints

Once a standing grievance has been logged, the JSCNH Social Manager will follow the steps indicated below to process the grievance:

- Identify the parties involved;
- Clarify issues and concerns raised by the grievance through direct dialogue;
- Organize a joint site investigation of the complaint involving the contractor, the complainant and a representative of JSCNH;
- Classify the grievance in terms of seriousness according to the gravity of the allegation, the potential impact on an individual's or a group's welfare and safety, or the public profile of the issue;
- Allocate the grievance to a staff member with appropriate expertise;
- Determine the method for resolving the grievance – the most common approaches, not excluding others, will be:
  - The Company proposes directly a solution, with involvement of the EPC contractor if needed;
  - The Company and the community decide together the solution, with involvement of the EPC contractor if needed;
  - The Company and the community utilize traditional or customary practices that are in place locally, with involvement of the EPC contractor if needed.
- Gather views of other stakeholders, including those of the Company and if necessary, an agreed neutral technical opinion;
- Determine initial options that parties have considered and explore various approaches for settlement;
- Conduct the grievance resolution process as agreed;
- Close the grievances by signing the Complaint Close-Out Form (i.e. that the grievance has been resolved satisfactory to both parties) or resort to the Grievance Resolution Committee.

The Project Level review of PAP complaints will be made within two weeks after the complaints has been received.

If the PAP is not satisfied by the solution proposed, the JSCNH Social Manager the complaint will then be deferred to the Grievance Resolution Committee, which is the second tier of grievance resolution.

5.1.4 Tier 2: Grievance resolution committee

A local Grievance Resolution Committee (GRC) will be engaged when grievances not resolved during the Tier 1 grievance resolution. It will be constituted as the second tier of GRM.

The experience of similar projects shows that such local GRM helps to solve most of the complaints without legal procedures (i.e. without using the procedures specified in the Administrative Code or litigation). This mechanism enables unimpeded implementation of the Project and timely satisfaction of complaints.

GRCs will be established for each river valley, with an office in the municipal building. As described in Table 14 below, the local GRC will include:

- Representatives of the administrative officers (Representative of the Mestia Municipal *gamgeoba* in the community and deputy of Chuberi and Nakra villages in Mestia *Sakrebulo*),
- Representatives of the Project: the Community Relation Manager, the CLOs and:
  - the Environmental Manager (JSCNH) in case of environmental complaint; and/or
  - the EPC Contractor's Health & Safety, Environment and Community Manager in case of construction damage complaint; and/or
  - JSCNH Social Manager in case of land acquisition or resettlement grievance.
- Two PAPs (one male, one female). The affected communities will elect them. The JSCNH Social Manager will explain and disclose this process during meetings organized between January and March 2017. According to a schedule and following ways decided with the communities, they will collect the candidatures and organize the election.

The JSCNH Social Manager will act as secretary of the GRC (creation, coordination, documentation). If a complainant is not satisfied with the GRC decision, s/he can raise the matter to the next level of grievance resolution process, as described in hereafter.

Table 14 - Composition of the local grievance resolution committee

JSCNH Social Manager	Convener
JSCNH Environmental Manager in case of environmental complaint and/or EPC Contractor HSEC Manager in case of construction damage complaint and/or JSCNH COO in case of land acquisition or resettlement grievance	Member
JSCNH Social Manager	Member and secretary
Local administrative officer (Representative of the Mestia Municipal *Gamgeoba* in the community)	Member
Member of Mestia Municipal Sakrebulo selected from the local communities (Chuberi and Nakra)	Member
Representative of PAPs (male)	Member
Representative of PAPs (female)	Member

Members of the GRC will be invited by the JSCNH Social Manager in accordance with the types of complaints to be treated. The meeting will start without the complainants by the review of all PAP complaints received since the last GRC meeting, and to propose a solution to all grievances within the past one or two weeks. Then, the GRC will welcome the complainants whose complaint had been reviewed during the previous meeting to discuss the proposed solution.

For each complaint, the GRC will determine whether additional investigations are warranted. If so, the additional information will be collected before the GRC meeting with the PAP complainant and will be provided to the PAP before the meeting. The GRC will then inform the PAP about the date, time and place of its review meeting, and invites the PAP accordingly.

The GRC will receive the complainant and discuss with them a solution to their grievance. The committee shall draw up and sign the minutes of their discussion on the matter. If the complaint is satisfactorily resolved, the PAP will also sign the minutes in acknowledgement of the agreement. In cases where the project has agreed to put in place additional measures, these will be specified, with a timetable for delivery, in the minutes of the meeting.

The complainant shall be informed in writing of the decision, whether or not s/he is present during the review. If JSCNH decision fails to satisfy the aggrieved PAPs, they can pursue further action by submitting their case to the appropriate court of law (Rayon Court).

5.2 Closure of grievances

A grievance will be considered "resolved" or "closed" when a resolution satisfactory to both parties has been reached, and after corrective measures has been successfully implemented When a propose solution to solve a grievance is agreed between the Project and the complainant, the time needed to implement it will depend on the nature of the solution. However, the actions to implement this solution will be undertaken within one month after the grievance has been logged. Once the solution is being implemented or is implemented to the satisfaction of the complainant, a complaint close out form shall be signed by both parties (JSCNH Social Manager and the complainant), stating that the complainant consider that its complaint is closed. This form will be archived in the Project Grievance database.

In certain situations, however, the Project may "close" a grievance even if the complainant is not satisfied with the outcome. This could be the case, for example, if the complainant is unable to substantiate a grievance, or if there is an obvious speculative or fraudulent attempt. In such situations, the Project's efforts to investigate the complaint and to arrive at a conclusion will be well documented and the complainant advised of the situation. JSCNH will not dismiss grievances based on a cursory review and close them in their grievance record unless the complainant has been notified and had the opportunity to provide supplementary information or evidence.

5.3 Grievance records and documentation

The JSCNH Social Manager will manage a database to keep a record of all complaints recorded (i) in the Nenskra and Nakra Valleys; (ii) at headquarter level in Tbilisi or (iii) through the website. The database will contain the name of the individual or organization lodging a grievance; the date and nature of the complaint; any follow-up actions taken; the solutions and corrective actions implemented by the Contractor or other relevant party; the final result; and how and when this decision was communicated to the complainant.

A sample database example is provided in Annex 8. The Database Officer will manage the Grievance Database and integrate information on grievance management in the internal monthly reports as described in Section 7.

5.4 Workers grievance mechanism

The EPC contractor has set up a workers grievance mechanism for the construction period. A workers representative has been elected and a Workers Safety Committee has been established. The workers can raise their grievance by referring to their elected representative or by filing a form and posting it in the complaint boxes that are disposed in key locations in each construction sites (offices and canteens). All workers grievances are registered and tracked by the EPC contractor HSE site manager in a workers grievance database. Workers grievances are then raised and answered at each Workers Safety Committee meeting. The EPC contractor HSE site manager then transmits the grievance resolution to the workers and documents their resolution and the workers acceptance. This workers' grievance mechanism will be monitored by the Owner's engineers on a weekly basis, detailed information on the number, nature and resolution of the workers' grievances are included in the Monthly E&S reports of the EPC contractor. The Social Team will audit the Workers grievance mechanism on

each construction site on a monthly basis, and integrate the workers grievance register and database into the main grievance management system of the Project.

The Project Company will undertake regular Employee Rights Audits for all workers including contractor personnel to ensure compliance with national legislations and ILO standards. These audits will be done on a quarterly basis during constructions and on an annual basis during operations. The audit include the Workers grievance mechanism. This will cover contractor and subcontractor employees and will be done by the Human Resources department of JSCNH.

5.5 Company contact information

The point of contact regarding the management of grievances by the Project and the local stakeholder engagement activities is JSC Nenskra Hydro Social Manager:

Description	Contact detail
Company:	JSC Nenskra Hydro
To:	Social Manager
Address:	6 Marjanishvili street, floor 4, Tbilisi, Georgia
E-mail:	info@nenskrahydro.ge
Website:	www.nenskra.com Link to the website grievance mechanism: http://www.nenskrahydro.ge/en/texts/page/10
Telephone:	0 322 430 421 from Georgia + 995 322 430 421 from overseas

Information on the Project and future engagement programmes is available on the project's website (www.nenskra.com), and is posted on information boards in the villages in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys. Information can also be obtained from the Community Liaison Officers and JSC Nenskra Hydro's Social Manager at the Project's information centre in Chuberi village.

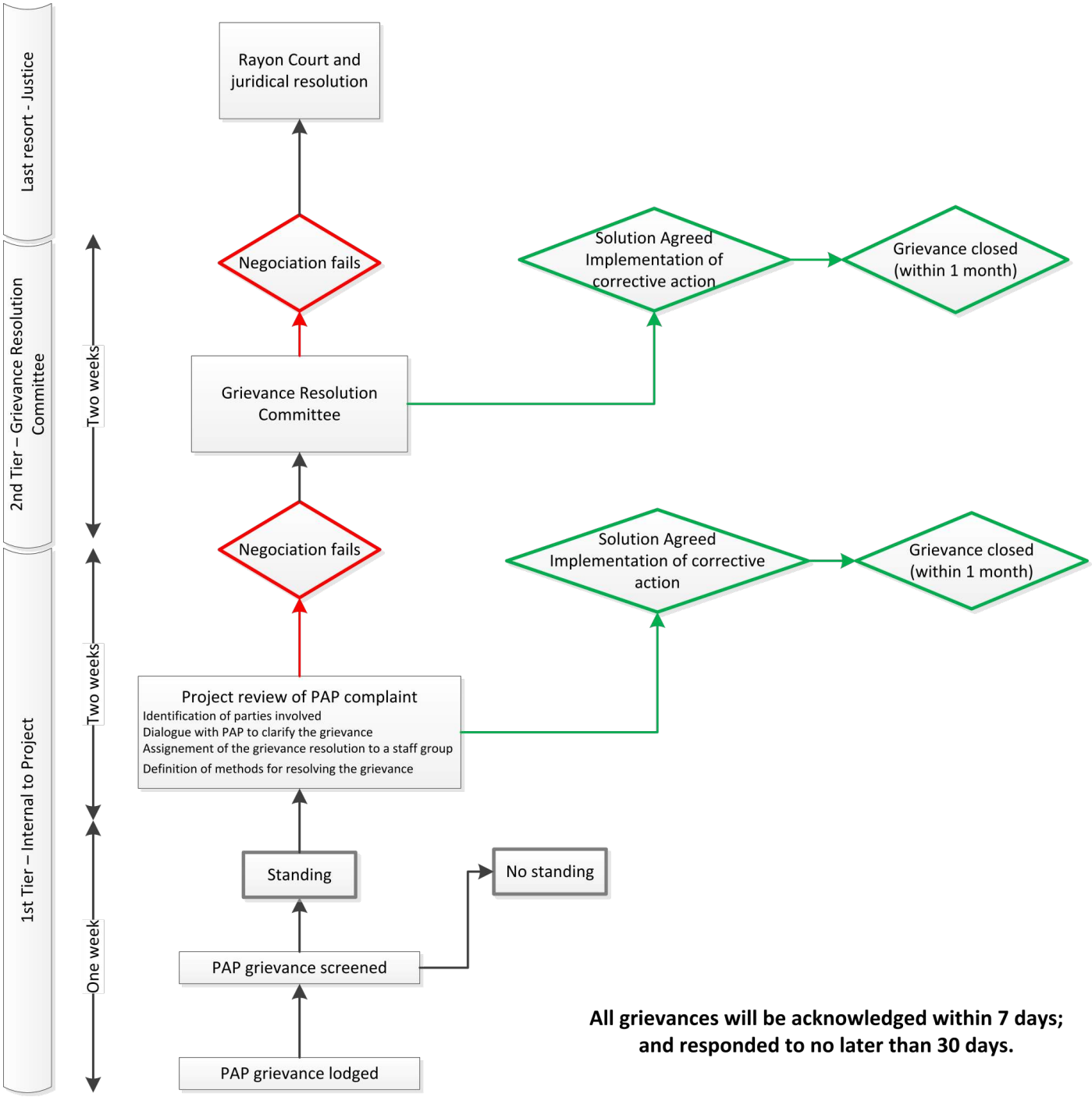
Grievance forms can be obtained at the Project's information centre in Chuberi village.

Six-monthly E&S reports that document the implementation of the SEP will be disclosed on the Project website and made available in the Chuberi and Naki town halls.

In addition, for information on engagement with national and international stakeholders, and for information on the environmental and social performance of the Project, NGOs, CSOs and media are invited to contact our Administration:

Description	Contact detail
Company:	JSC Nenskra Hydro
Address:	6 Marjanishvili street, floor 4, Tbilisi, Georgia
E-mail:	info@nenskrahydro.ge
Website:	www.nenskra.com Link to the website grievance mechanism: http://www.nenskrahydro.ge/en/texts/page/10
Telephone:	0 322 430 421 from Georgia + 995 322 430 421 from overseas

Figure 2 – Grievance management process



6 Resources and responsibilities

6.1 Responsibilities

JSCNH has the final responsibility of Stakeholder engagement and the GRM, but other stakeholders have also some responsibilities in the process.

6.1.1 JSCNH

The responsibility for the implementation of the SEP and the management and resolution of grievances rests with JSCNH. This also applies to situation where third parties, notably contractor, are involved. The Social Manager will be in charge of the SEP implementation. JSCNH Social Team is presented in Section 6.2.

6.1.2 Contractors

Through the Owners Engineer, all contractors will inform the JSCNH Social Manager of any issues related to their engagement with stakeholders. The contractors will:

- Train all employees on the Workers code of Conduct, and on Health and Safety procedures;
- Record and report all grievances they received to the CLOs;
- Participated in the local GRC for grievances related to construction damages;
- Implement a workers' GRM;
- Disclose their recruitment process and comply with the commitments regarding local recruitment;
- Comply with the commitments made in all social and environment management plans including the Traffic Management Plan;
- Disclose the Traffic Management Plan and all E&S management plans;
- Disclose the availability of by-passes access to pastures;
- Early notification of all construction activities in close coordination with CLOs, and
- Announce important construction activities (such as drilling the tunnels or use of explosives).

During the construction, the EPC contractor will have the primary responsibility in resolution of complaints caused by the construction activities. This will be monitored by JSCNH.

ESIA and E&S Management Plans (including this SEP) requirements will be integrated into the management systems of the EPC Contractor and its subcontractors to ensure commitments are delivered by each responsible party.

6.1.3 Governmental authorities

Government authorities monitor the Project compliance with Georgian Legislation; participate in the implementation of the Land Acquisition process (see Volume 9 – LALRP) and of some activities of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (see Volume 8 - ESMP). Local

customs authorities will participate to the discussion regarding the possibility of restoring access to the upper part of the Nenskra valley.

State and Municipal authorities will transfer all complaints to the project team as soon as they receive it. CLOs will brief them about the GM process and will provide regular update about effective resolution of complaints received by stakeholders through regular progress update meetings defined in the Table 13 above.

6.1.4 Local authorities

Representatives from Mestia Municipality G*amgeoba* in the villages and representative of Chuberi and Naki villages in Mestia *Sakrebulo* will participate to the Local GRC, and the implementation of the LALRP and of the Community Investment Programme. These local authorities will transfer all complaints to the project team as soon as they receive it. CLOs will brief them about the GM process and will provide regular update about effective resolution of complaints received by stakeholders through regular progress update meetings defined in the Table 13 above.

6.1.5 Chuberi and Naki villages head deputies

The village head deputies will:

- Participate to the Local GRC,
- Make available to the public in the villages' town halls the Georgian version of the supplementary E&S studies during the meaningful consultation in March, April, May and June 2017, as well as a comments and grievance register,
- Participate in the dissemination of information within their communities and in reporting issues and complaints.

6.1.6 Project affected people

The Project affected people are those who will be affected by the project construction and operation activities. These are mainly the communities living in the Nenskra and Nakra valley, as well as those living in the Enguri Valley downstream of the Project. They will attend consultation meetings organized by the Project and lodge their grievances using the GRM defined in the SEP. They will also help the Project to define some of the mitigation measures, especially, the Community Investment Programme.

6.1.7 Community investment implementation unit

JSCNH intends to support community investment initiatives during the construction period and the operation phase. The Company has established an internal unit to work directly with communities to design and implement the Community Investment initiatives.

6.2 Resources

The Project mobilizes human and material resources to implement the SEP and manage the GRM. The general E&S team of JSCNH is presented in Figure 3 page 54. The JSCNH Social team organisation as shown in Table 15 below.

Table 15 – JSCNH social team organisation

Internal Human Resources	
One Chief Environmental and Social Officer	Head of E&S team. Based in Tbilisi, with frequent visits to Project's site. In charge of E&S management and ESMP implementation, overall coordination of E&S teams, relation with GoG Ministries, reporting to Owners and Lenders, Procurement of E&S specialists, coordination with other HPPs
One Social Manager	Based permanently in Nenskra (Dam camp) and reporting to the E&S Manager. In charge of coordination of all social plans, contributing to reporting to Owners and Lenders, incident notification, local labour management, Stakeholder Engagement and the Grievances Mechanism, management of social team and of the CIP.
One Community Investment Officer	Based permanently in Nenskra (Dam camp). Responsible of management of steering committee, Monitoring of CIP progresses, public information, Relation with EPC and OE.
One Community Officer	Based permanently in Nenskra (Dam camp). Managed day to day liaisons with the communities, the Project Public Information Centre, support the Social team and participate to reporting.
Two Community Liaison Officers	One based permanently in Nenskra valley, and the other in Nakra valley. In charge of day to day liaison with the local communities, local public information, incident notification and contributing to reporting.
One Public Relation Manager / Communication Specialist	Based in Tbilisi, Responsible of the Project's website content and external communications management (preparation of brochure and boards visuals, presentation meetings key messages)
One Security manager	Will work closely with social team on community based security issues/risks and human rights issues.
Land Acquisition and Compensation Officers	Based permanently in Nenskra (Dam camp), responsible of LALRP implementation. In charge of Coordination with GoG regarding the Land Acquisition, Negotiation with affected persons, Livelihood restoration activities, Documentation of process, Internal monitoring & evaluation.
Database Officer	Based permanently in Nenskra (Dam camp). Responsible of the grievance database, stakeholder database management, and the LALRP database management,
External Human Resources	
Risk Communication Specialist	Responsible of Communication on Dam Safety and Natural Hazards, preparation of informative material on dam safety and natural hazards between February and April 2017, preparation and chair of public meetings on dam safety between April and June 2017. Information materials to be developed will include brochure or leaflet, multimedia (video, PPT, FAQs, posters with illustrations) material to present technical aspects of the project, the potential risks and hazards and how they are addressed by design; and why others risks or hazards may still remain and what the project can do or cannot do; the construction (especially tunnelling works using TBM) and operational phases of the project, the project impacts and how the mitigation measures are expected to work.
Community Investment Specialists	Recruited to undertake the community needs assessment and specialized activities of Community Investment Programme.
LALRP Specialists	Support to JSCNH Social Team for LALRP implementation and update, in compliance with the Lenders policies, (assistance in census and valuation, planning and reporting, specialized livelihood restoration initiatives.
External monitoring	Six-monthly E&S audits and LALRP completion audit

Human resources dedicated to E&S management within the EPC Contractor are:

- One Environmental and Social Manager, based permanently on site
- One Environmental and Social Supervisor for each worksite
- One person in charge of relations with external stakeholders (local communities, administrative authorities), based on site on a permanent basis.

JSCNH's CLOs will assist the EPC Contractor team in organizing public meeting and advertising information in the villages.

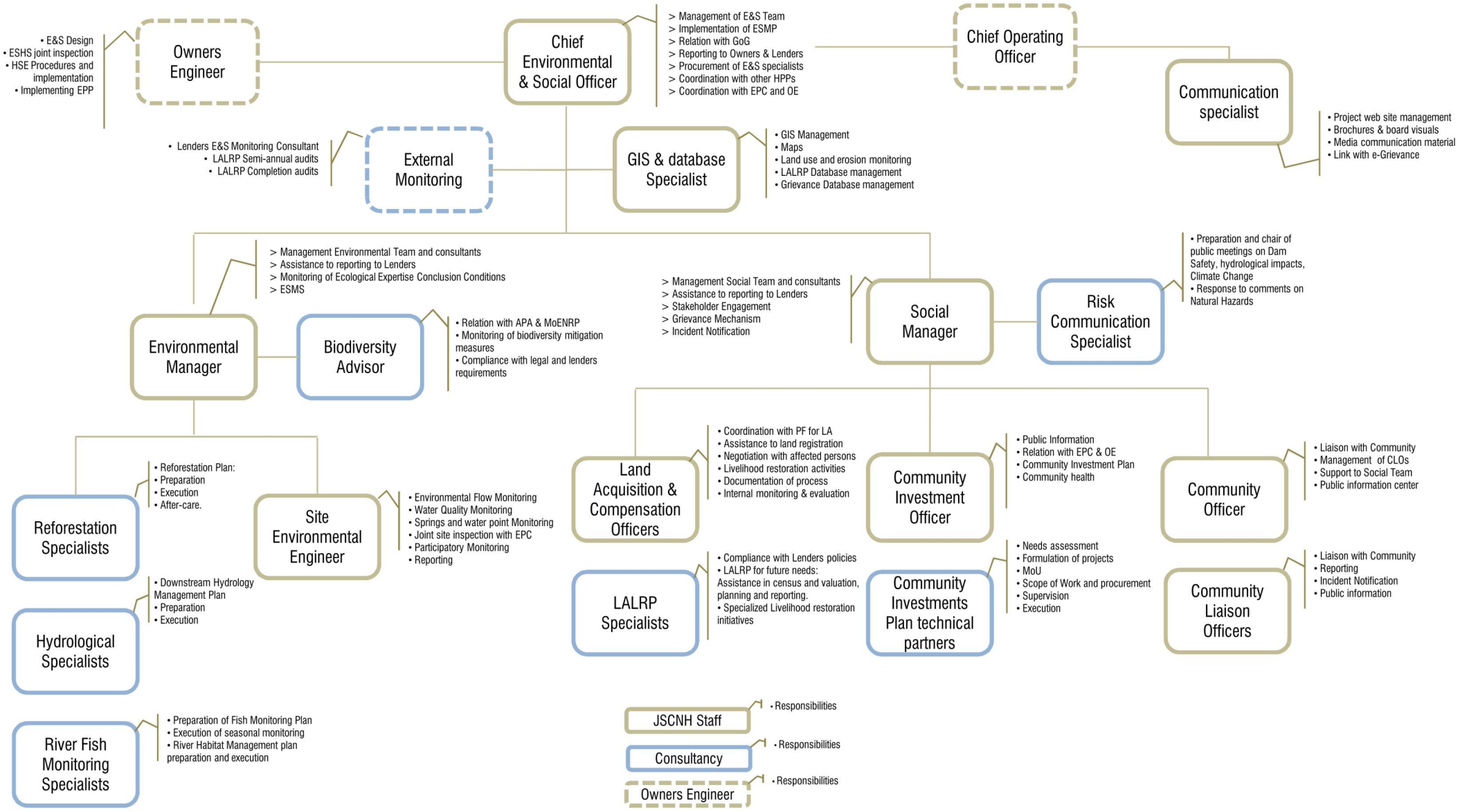
Their mobilization has started during year 2016 and will continue throughout the construction for the public meetings, and deliver information on their respective fields.

The material resources mobilized by JSCNH are:

- The Project's website,
- One electronic grievance database and one electronic stakeholder database,
- One Community Information Centre, established in the centre of Chuberi village where Project's documents are available for the public (brochure presenting the Project, its E&S management system and the GRM system, Grievances registration forms)
- Information boards in the villages of Nakra and Nenskra valleys, and newsletters distributed in these valleys,
- Other material resources such as vehicles, computers, software or multimedia or printed document will be used based on needs from the Community Team of the Project.

An annual budget has been provisioned in the ESMP budget to implement the stakeholder engagement activities.

Figure 3 - JSC Nenskra Hydro E&S Team



7 Monitoring and reporting

7.1 Monitoring

The JSCNH Database Manager will maintain a database and activity file detailing all public consultation, stakeholder engagement activities, information disclosure. All grievances collected throughout the project will also be systematically integrated in a Grievance database. These databases will be available for public review on request. Grievances will be monitored using the grievance database define in Section 5.

Monitoring Reports documenting the environmental and social performance of the Project will include a section regarding stakeholder engagement and grievances management. The Table 16 below propose a set of indicators relating to the SEP performance.

Table 16 – SEP indicators to be documented in the E&S performance reports

Engagement with PAPs
• Number and location of formal meetings with PAPs
• Number and location of informal meetings with PAPs
• Number and location of community awareness raising or training meetings
• Number of men and women that attended each of the meetings above
• Number, location, attendance and documentation of the meetings held with the local authorities and communities or other stakeholders
• For each meeting, number and nature of comments received, actions agreed during these meetings, status of those actions, and how the comments were included in the Project ESMP.
• Minutes of meetings of formal meetings and synthesis of informal meetings will be annexed to the report. They will summarize the view of attendees, and distinguish view of men and women).
Engagement with other stakeholders
• Number and nature of engagement activities with other stakeholder, disaggregated by category of stakeholder (Governmental agencies, Local authorities, NGOs)
• Issues raised by NGOs and other Stakeholders, actions agreed with them and status of those actions
• Minutes of meetings will be annexed to the six-monthly report
• Number and nature of Project documents publicly disclosed
• Number and nature of update of the Project website
• Number and categories of comments received on the website
GRM
• Number of grievances received, in total and at the local level, at Tbilisi headquarter, on the website, disaggregated by complainants gender and means of receiving (telephone, email, discussion)
• Number of grievances received from affected people, external stakeholders
• Number of grievances (i) opened, (ii) open during more than 30 days, (iii) resolved, (iv) closed, and (v) number of responses that satisfied the complainants, during the reporting period disaggregated by category of grievance, gender, age and location of complainant.
• Categorization of grievances (as relevant to the project – for example, noise/compensation/safety), disaggregated by complainants gender
• Profile of those who lodge a grievance (gender, age, location), by category of grievances.
• Average time of complaints resolution process, disaggregated by gender of complainants and categories of complaints
• Number of Local GRC meeting, and outputs of these meetings (minutes of meetings signed by the attendees, including the complainants will be annexed to the report)
• Trend in time and comparison of number, categories, and location of complaints with previous reporting periods
Workers Grievances
• Number of grievances raised by workers, disaggregated by gender of workers and worksite
• Number of workers grievances (i) opened, (ii) open during more than 30 days, (iii) resolved, (iv) closed, and (v) number of

responses that satisfied the workers, during the reporting period disaggregated by category of grievance, gender, age of workers and worksite.

- Profile of those who lodge a grievance (gender, age, worksite), by category of grievances.
- Average time of complaints resolution process, disaggregated by gender of complainants and categories of complaints
- Trend in time and comparison of number, categories, and location of complaints with previous reporting periods

7.2 Reporting

The reporting on Environmental and Social activities conducted by JSCNH is part of its Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), presented in the Vol. 8. A section dedicated to the stakeholder engagement activities will be integrated in the general E&S reports defined in the ESMP. During the construction period, the EPC contractor and JSCNH E&S team have weekly meetings in Chuberi, during which stakeholder engagement is coordinated, and the EPC contractor prepares monthly reports sent to JSCNH, were E&S issues, including stakeholder engagement are documented. Urgent issues such as incidents will be reported immediately by the EPC contractor to JSCNH.

Specific internal reports on stakeholder engagement activities will also be prepared by JSCNH. An overview of the stakeholder engagement reporting activities is given in Table 17 below.

Table 17 - Schedule of reporting activities

Period		Audience
Construction	**Operation**	
Monthly reports on stakeholder engagement (from JSCNH Social team + EPC contractor)	Monthly reports on stakeholder engagement	Internal (JSCNH)
Six-monthly E&S compliance reports	Six-monthly E&S compliance reports during the first three years of operation, then annual E&S reports	Lenders
Six-monthly E&S reports	Six-monthly E&S reports during the first three years of operation, then annual E&S reports	External (Local communities, affected people, general public)
Reporting back to the communities • Quarterly formal meetings • Ad hoc informal meetings • Six-monthly newsletters	Reporting back to the communities • Six-monthly formal meetings during the first 3 years of operation, then annual formal meetings • Ad hoc informal meetings • Six-monthly newsletters during the first 3 years of operation, then annual newsletters	External (local communities)

7.2.1 Monthly internal reports on stakeholder engagement

The Social Manager will prepare monthly reports on stakeholder engagement activities for the Chief Environmental & Social Officer and the COO. These reports will include the status and progress of each indicator proposed in Table 16 above, and a synthesis of the following points:

- Activities conducted during the month;
- Public outreach activities (meetings with stakeholders and newsletters);
- Number of visitations to the information centre;
- Main concerns and issues raised by the communities during the month;
- Progress on social projects;
- New stakeholder groups (where relevant); and

- Plans for the next month and longer-term plans.

7.2.2 Six-monthly and annual E&S compliance reports for the Lenders

Six-monthly E&S compliance reports will be prepared and submitted to the Lenders during the construction period and during the first three years of operation. Annual E&S compliance reports will then prepared and submitted to the Lenders during the rest of the operation period. A section on stakeholder engagement will be included in these E&S reports. This dedicated section will compile the monthly reports prepared for the period.

7.2.3 Six-monthly and annual E&S reports – public audience

Six-monthly E&S reports will be prepared during the construction period and during the first three years of operation and disclose to the general public and the local communities. Annual E&S reports will then prepared during the rest of the operation period. A section on stakeholder engagement will be included in these E&S reports. This dedicated section will compile the monthly reports prepared for the period, and present the following points:

- The main results of monitoring for the period;
- Trends in grievances management;
- The progress on implementation of the mitigation strategies, including the Community Investment Programme;
- The performance on local recruitment against the targets, number of local people employed;
- Project performance on local procurement;
- The progress on implementation of the land acquisition, compensation, and livelihood restoration activities.

A version of six-monthly and annual reports will be archived and available to the public at:

- The Project's information centre in Chuberi;
- Chuberi and Naki villages Town halls;
- Mestia Municipality Town hall; and

The information will also be available on the JSCNH website (www.nenskra.com).

7.2.4 Reporting back to the communities

The implementation of the SEP and the E&S performance of the Project will be reported back to the communities of the Nenskra and Nakra valleys through the following activities:

During the construction period,

- Quarterly meetings will be organized in each valley to explain and discuss the Project activities, and the status and performance of environmental and social management plans activities.
- Six-monthly newsletters will be distributed in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys
- - Informal meetings will be organized on an ad hoc basis by the CLOs and the Social Manager with the local communities, whenever needed or whenever requested by the communities. It will include focus groups with women groups, to ensure that women concerns and issues are taken in account throughout the life of the Project.

During operation,

- During the first three years of operation, six-monthly formal meetings will be organized by the CLOs and the Social Manager to discuss any issues raised by the local communities and the Project social and environmental performance.
- After the first three years of operations, these formal meetings will be held annually
- Newsletters will be distributed in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys on a six-monthly basis during the first three years of operation, and then annually.
- Informal meetings will be organized on an ad hoc basis by the CLOs and the Social Manager with the local communities, whenever needed or whenever requested by the communities. The minutes of these meetings will be recorded and included in the six-monthly and annual E&S reports

Annexes

Annex 1. Regulatory requirements

Georgian requirements

Constitution of Georgia

The basic legal document is the Constitution of Georgia, which was adopted in 1995. While the Constitution of Georgia does not directly address environmental matters, it does lay down the legal framework that guarantees environmental protection and public access to information with regard to environmental conditions.

Article 37, Part 3 states that “any person has the right to live in a healthy environment, use the natural and cultural environment. Any person is obliged to take care of the natural and cultural environment.” Article 37, Part 5 states that “an individual has the right to obtain full, unbiased and timely information regarding his working and living environment.”

Article 41, Part 1 states that “a citizen of Georgia is entitled to access information on such citizen as well as official documents available in State Institutions provided it does not contain confidential information of state, professional or commercial importance, in accordance with the applicable legal rules.”

Public consultation in the EIA process

In April 2000, Georgia ratified Aarhus convention. This UNECE convention (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe) facilitates and regulates information availability, public society involvement in the decision making and law availability issues for the field of environmental protection. It implements the principle of the need of involvement of all interested parties in order to reach steady development. The convention provides the field of environmental protection to be turned within the area of governmental accountability, transparency and responsibility. Social involvement provides for the better projects creation, better development and co-governance.

The Georgian legislation requires public consultation only for the projects which require Environmental Impact Assessment. These requirements are set forth in the law on Environmental Impact Permit (2008).

The sixth clause of the law of Georgia on the Environmental Impact Permit provides detailed requirements and procedures for conducting public consultations and established timeframes for information disclosure and discussion, namely:

According to article 6 , developer is obliged to carry out public discussion on the EIA before its submission to an administrative body responsible for issuing a permit (in case of activity requiring construction permit before initiating stage 2 procedure for construction permit issuance).

The project executor will publish the information on the planned activity before the conducting of public review. The information will be published in central mass media, as well as in the newspapers in administrative territorial office (if any) of the region, where the activity is planned.

The announcement must contain the following information:

- goal, title and place of the planned activity;

- location of the agency where the interested subjects will be able to familiarize themselves;
- the deadline for submittal of considerations;
- place and time for public review.

The executor will:

- provide ESIA hard copy and electronic version to the administrative agency, that issues permission in a week after publication;
- accept and consider written notes and considerations provided by citizens in 45 days after the date of evaluation publication;
- conduct public review of the planned activity no later than in 60 days after the publication of the announcement;
- invite corresponding local self – administration and governmental agencies representatives; the Ministry of the Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development and other involved administrative agencies to the public review;

Reviews will be conducted in a public way and any citizen will be able to attend it. Public review will be conducted at the region administrative centre, where the activity is planned.

According to the article 7 of the law, during 5 days after conducting the public disclosure meeting, the minutes of the meeting should be prepared to reflect all the questions and comments raised and explanations, provided by the project proponents in response. Appropriate corrections should be incorporated into the main text of the EIA, if required. If the comments and proposals of stakeholders are not accepted the letter of explanation should be sent to the authors. The minutes of the meeting, as well as response letters, explanations and corrections should be submitted to the Ministry of the Environment and Natural resources Protection or the administrative body responsible for issuing the Permit as supplementary materials to the EIA. The mentioned documents should be considered as an essential part of the EIA.

The public hearing held in June 2015 have been assessed as compliant with the Georgian legislation since the Environmental Permit was awarded in October 2015.

International requirements

In May 2016, the group of Lenders approached to finance the Nenskra HPP was made of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the European Investment Bank (EIB), SACE (Italian export credit agency), and KDB (Korean Development Bank). Table 1 below cross-references the environmental and social performance/safeguards requirements or standards for Stakeholder Engagement for the Lenders. The affected people are part of the Svan sociolinguistic group, but they are not considered as Indigenous People as per the Safeguards Policies, as justified in the report "Volume 3 – Social Impact Assessment".

Table 1 - International Lenders E&S safeguard policies on stakeholder engagement

E&S Safeguards	Standards for Stakeholder Engagement
(2014) EBRD Environmental and Social Policy[2].	PR10: "Information Disclosure and Stakeholder Engagement" PR1: "Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Impacts and Issues", Sections on E&S Management Plans, Monitoring and Reporting PR2: "Labour and Working conditions" Section on workers Grievance mechanism PR 4: "Health and Safety", Sections on documentation process of grievances and incidents, consultation of workers and health and safety issues, Traffic road and safety, Natural Hazards, Emergency Preparedness. PR 5: "Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement and Economic Displacement", Sections on Consultation, Grievance Mechanism and Monitoring PR 8: "Cultural Heritage" Section on Consultation
(2009) ADB Safeguard Policy Statement[3]	SR 1: Environment, appendix 1, Sections 3 to 5, Information disclosure, Consultation and Participation, Grievance Redress Mechanism SR 2: Involuntary Resettlement, appendix 2, Sections 5 to 7, Information Disclosure, consultation and Participation, Grievance Redress Mechanism
(2013) EIB Environmental and Social Standards[4]	Standard 10. Stakeholder Engagement
(2012) OECD Common Approaches for Export Credit Agencies (ECAs)[5] which follows the (2012) IFC Performance Standards[6]	PS 1: Assessment & Management of Environmental & Social Risks and Impacts Para 25-36
(2009) European Union's Environmental Impact Assessment Directive 85/337/EEC (as amended by 97/11/EC, 2003/35/EC, and 2009/31/EC)	The EIA Directive requires significant public consultation throughout project development, impact assessment, and project implementation. It also includes the tenets for public participation incorporated in the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters.

[2] http://www.ebrd.com/news/publications/policies/environmental-and-social-policy-esp.html
[3] http://www.adb.org/documents/safeguard-policy-statement?ref=site/safeguards/main
[4] http://www.eib.org/infocentre/publications/all/environmental-and-social-practices-handbook.htm
[5] http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=TAD/ECG%282012%295&doclanguage=en
[6] http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/ifc+sustainability/our+approach/risk+management/performance+standards/environmental+and+social+performance+standards+and+guidance+notes

International requirements regarding Stakeholder Engagement are more stringent than national ones. In addition to national requirements, the Project is to:

- Identify all stakeholders having interest in or potentially affected by the Project,
- Plan engagement activities with stakeholders
- Define, disclose and implement a Grievance Management Procedure
- Conduct meaningful consultation prior to the Lenders financing decision and throughout the life of the project
- Report on an on-going to relevant stakeholders
- Perform the above actions in a culturally appropriate manner and taking into account gender specificities as well as vulnerable groups.

Annex 2. State agencies to be engaged

Name	Contact Details	Engaged (see Section0) / To be engaged
Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia	12 , Chanturia Street, 0108, Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +(99532) 299 11 11; +(99532) 299 11 05 E-mail: ministry@economy.ge / www.economy.ge	Engaged
Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Security Ministry of Georgia	144, Akaki Tsereteli Ave. 0119, Tbilisi, Georgia: Tel: (+995 32) 2 51 00 11 E-mail: press@moh.gov.ge info@moh.gov.ge / http://www.moh.gov.ge	To be engaged
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia	6 Gulua Street, 0114, Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: (+99532) 727224/34 E-mail: press@moe.gov.ge / http://www.garemo.itdc.ge	Engaged
Agency of Protected Areas (Ministry of Environment and Natural Recourses Protection)	6 Gulua Street, 0114, Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: (+99532) 2 72 30 49; E-mail: info@apa.gov.ge /§ http://www.apa.gov.ge	Engaged
Ministry of Energy of Georgia	2 Sanapiro Street, 0114, Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: (+995 32) 2 35 78 04 E-Mail: mail@minenergy.gov.ge / http://www.minenergy.gov.ge	Engaged (since the beginning of the Project)
National Agency for Property Registration	2 N.Chkheidzis Street, 0105 Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: (+995 32) 2 25 15 98 Email: info@napr.gov.ge / https://napr.gov.ge	To be engaged
Ministry of Agriculture	6,Marshal Gelovani Ave, Tbilisi 0159; Georgia Tel: (+995 32) 2 47 01 01 Email: infomoa@moa.gov.ge / http://www.moa.gov.ge	To be engaged
Roads Department of Georgia (Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure of Georgia)	12 Kazbegi ave., 0160 Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: (+955 32) 2 31 30 76 E-mail: info@georoad.ge; press@georoad.ge www.georoad.ge	To be engaged
Georgian National Tourism Administration	4 Sanapiro Street. 0105, Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: (+995 32) 243 69 99 E-mail: info@gnta.ge / http://gnta.ge	To be engaged
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti Police Department	Chotantskari village, Zugdidi city, Georgia Tel: (+995) 577 52 66 81	To be engaged
Border Police of Georgia	12 Kandelaki Street. Tbilisi 0160, Georgia Tel: (+995 32) Email:pr_bpg@mia.gov.ge / http://bpg.gov.ge/	To be engaged
Mestia municipal board	Mestia Settlement, Seti m. 1 E-Mail: gamgeobamestia@yahoo.com Tel.: 877 95 97 85	Engaged
Mestia municipality assembly	Mestia Settlement, Tamar Mepe str. №12 Tel.: 8(90)280997 E-Mail: mestiasakrebulo@gmail.com	To be engaged

Annex 3. Georgian ESIA public hearings in June 2015

Public consultations have been organized on 01-02 June 2015 in the Nenskra HPP-affected area by Gamma Consulting as part of the 2015 ESIA process. Three public meetings were held, with representatives of the Project Company, of Local Authorities, of the Ministry of the Environment and Natural resources Protection. Illustrations of these meetings are provided in Photo Sheet 1 hereafter.

The first meeting was held in Naki Village, in Nakra valley, on 01 June 2015 at 12:00. It was attended by 55 participants. During this meeting, local participants expressed their concerns about:

- Increased risks of landslides and debris flows due to the Project activities,
- The time when the decision of implementation will be taken, and the basis on which this decision will be taken,
- Impacts on local climate due to the Project,
- The benefits from the Project for the local population,
- The number of jobs that will be available for local people.

The same 01 June 2015, a second meeting was held in Chuberi Village, in Nenskra valley, at 16:30. It was attended by 80 participants. During this meeting, local participants expressed their concerns about:

- Objectivity of the 2015 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment,
- Lack of appropriate seismic studies in the 2015 ESIA,
- Increased risks of landslides and debris flows due to the Project activities,
- Impacts on local climate due to the Project,
- The need for an independent expertise to assess dam safety issues,
- Local social needs.

A third meeting was held in Mestia on 02 June 2015 attended by 29 participants. During this meeting, local participants asked questions and raised their concerns about:

- Economic benefits from the Project,
- Production capacity, cost and tariffs of the energy produced,
- The need for a detailed cumulative impact assessment of the Khudoni and the Nenskra hydropower projects,
- Sanitary flow left in the rivers,
- Disposal of spoils that will not be used for construction purposes,
- Impacts on the trout species living in the Nenskra river,
- Extend of resettlement and arable land lost due to the Project.

These meetings showed that the main concerns expressed were about cumulative impacts of hydropower projects, local climate change and increased risks of landslides, and finally appropriate information regarding land acquisition and resettlement.

Some representatives of environmental NGOs also expressed their concerns about the objectivity of the studies undertaken so far. Responses on local benefits that result from the Project were not judged sufficient, either regarding local employment opportunities or contribution to local budgets.

Photo Sheet 1 – Public Meetings for the 2015 ESIA held on 01-02 June 2015

Meeting in Naki - 01 June 2015

Meeting in Chuberi - 01 June 2015

Meeting in Mestia - 02 June 2015

Annex 4. Information meetings for the start of the LALRP surveys

Meetings have been held in October 2015 before the start of the cadastral and valuation survey that were part of the field surveys for the "Volume 9 – LALRP" of the Supplementary E&S studies issued in 2016. One meeting was held in Chuberi on the 25 October 2015, and one in Naki on 26 October 2015.

The aim of the public hearings was to deliver information to local residents and project affected land owners about the resettlement policy and principles, compensation eligibility and entitlements, complaints and grievance redress mechanism, claims and comments submission form. Information has been provided related to the resettlement policy, principles of compensation eligibility and entitlements, land acquisition procedures, grievance redress mechanism.

The meetings were attended by:

- Three JSC Nenskra Hydro representatives: the Chief Executive Officer, the Social Manager the Environmental Manager;
- Two Local Authorities representatives: Representative of Mestia Gamgeoba in Chuberi, and the elected representative of Nakra community in Mestia Sakrebulo).

The introduction was made by JSC Nenskra Hydro CEO, who informed the public about the Project aims, institutions implementing and financing the project as well as about Work Timeline of the project and technical features.

The second part of the presentation was delivered by the JSC NH Resettlement Consultant who presented the legal framework and IFI's Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy and principles, and presented eligibility matrix. He explained the process of resettlement studies (Detailed measurement survey; inventory of losses; socio-economic survey and other activities) and introduced the survey team responsible for studies. The Grievance Redress Mechanism was also explained.

The presentation was followed by a Q&A session. The questions and comments of different participating parties were replied by the relevant consultant of the project: The questions and answers are given in the table below.

Questions and answers during meeting held in Chuberi - 25/10/2015

Question/Comment	Answer / comment
1. When is it planned to launch the construction of the project? Is the construction permit issued?	Construction permits has been issued just few days ago. Some minor preparatory works have started already: improvement of roads on sections outside the residential areas. Rehabilitation of these sections does not affect private land plots or land used by private persons. Widening and improvement of road sections passing in villages Kvemo-Margi and Larilari will start only after completion and approval of the LALRP and payment of all due compensations. Start-up of major activities planned at the first stage of construction is planned to be launched in March 2016.
2. What assets will be affected during the construction of the Chuberi- Tita section of the road. Will be the road widened? What will be compensation rates for land?	The layout for the road was agreed just recently. The land survey team will start survey and drawing cadastral maps tomorrow. They will make precise drawings of the land plots actually owned and used by the local residents, prepare the maps and then superimpose the land plot drawings with the road design layout. As a result of this exercise the affected land plots and their owners/users will be identified. Independent auditors will then prepare inventory of losses and value the compensation. Market survey data will be taken into account when determining the price of land plots. Each family will be informed about fair price determined by auditors. Currently, as preliminary information, we can say that we do not expect impact on major structures (houses etc.). Only few sheds and fences could be affected. The area of affected land will be limited to a narrow strip along the road.
3. My house is located very close to the road. There is a space for widening the road on the opposite side of the road and I believe that the widening of the road will not require the demolition of my house. However, I consider that my house is under the serious risk. This is not a very stable building as it is not reinforced by iron belt. Anyway, it is so close to the road that the intensive traffic of the heavy vehicles during the construction will inevitably result in cracking and heavy damages of my house. What measures will be taken to prevent these damages and to compensate them, in case if the damages will be unavoidable?	This is really an important issue. A dilapidation survey will be done before the start of the construction activities, as part of the ESMP. The Construction Contractor will be obliged to conduct: - conduct baseline study of your house, including (i) inventory of condition of all buildings and existing cracks and damages; (ii) assess structural stability of the building and propose preventive mitigation measures (e.g. additional reinforcement etc.) - Arrange the permanent monitoring system: Install crack monitoring markers or vibration measurement detectors; - Compensate all damages occurring after the construction start up and resulting from the construction activities
4. How will the trees cut at state-owned lands be utilized?	Fruit trees or walnut trees owned by private users and grown at state-owned lands will be compensated in the same way as trees cut on the private land.
5. How will be compensated the loss of pastures near the dam and reservoir area?	The project affects part of pastures located down the dam site temporarily, for disposing camps and other temporary facilities. The other part of the pastures, where the permanent facilities will be situated (dam, reservoir), will be affected permanently. The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan will present the compensation measures and livelihood restoration activities for these impacts.
6. How much will the interests of residents be taken into account ? Will local residents be employed? How many people will be employed during the project construction?	All efforts will be made to maximise the number of local employees. We are planning to arrange trainings for increasing capacity of local residents in order to meet the requirements for qualified and non-qualified personnel. The special provisions are made in the Contract with the

Question/Comment	Answer / comment
	constructing company to give employment priority to the local population of Mestia municipality, and first of all to the residents of affected communities of Chuberi and Nakra.
7. Residents are not happy with the condition of old power transmission lines and posts owned by Energo Pro Georgia, would you be able to help with the given issue?	Improvement of the local transmission lines is possible under the Community Development Plan. If this is the priority for the community, this information should be delivered to JSC Nenskra Hydro.
8. What is the price of 1 sq. m. land plot?	At present the research/evaluation process of identification of market rate for land compensation is underway. Evaluation methodology implies identification of market price on the basis of real negotiations related to the existing legal documents confirming ownership rights and acquisition of land plots.

Questions and answers during meeting held in Nakra - 26/10/2015

Question/Comment	Answer / comment
1. How will be compensated the loss of pastures near the weir area?	The project affects temporarily some part of pastures located near the weir, needed for disposing camps and other temporary facilities. The other part of the pastures, where the permanent facilities will be situated (weir, water intake), will be affected permanently. The pastures legally belong to State. This is not a private land that could be compensated in the same way as private agricultural or residential land. To compensate the loss of pastures, the access to the other available pastures will be ensured. Some other possibilities are discussed and will be presented in a comprehensive Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan.
2. If the road to the weir site needs to be widened, this will affect private property. What is planned to compensate this type of impacts?	At present, the design documents provided by JSC Nenskra Hydro do not imply any widening of the road. In case if in future the widening of the road will be necessary, JSC NH will ensure that the impact will be minimized and an updated LALRP will be prepared. All the impacts will be registered and compensation costs will be calculated based on the same principles and methodology, which is used during preparation of the current LALRP and has been presented to you on this consultation meeting. The road widening works could start only after the payments of compensations are completed.
3. What are the benefits of the project for the local population? How many people will be employed during the project construction process?	All efforts will be made to maximize the number of local employees. We are planning to arrange trainings for increasing capacity of local residents in order to meet the requirements for qualified and non-qualified personnel. The special provisions are made in the Contract with the constructing company to give employment priority to the local population of Mestia municipality, and first of all to the residents of affected communities of Chuberi and Nakra.
4. Residents are not happy with the condition of old power transmission lines and poles owned by Energo Pro Georgia, would you be able to help with the given issue?	Improvement of the local transmission lines is possible under the Community Development Plan. If this is the priority for the community, this information should be delivered to JSC Nenskra Hydro.
5. The local community does not need this project. The project is dangerous due to its impacts on climate and increase of the geohazard risks. The main problem for the Nakra community is a threat of the debris flow. What are the plans of	We acknowledge that there is a problem of debris flows imposing risk on village. - Additional studies will be conducted to provide detailed analysis of the debris-flow risks and elaborate efficient mitigation measures - Construction machinery and workforce engaged in the weir construction activities could be used for periodical cleaning

Question/Comment	Answer / comment
the company to mitigate this risk?	of the river channel and removing excessive debris. The concerns have been expressed by the community that reduced flow of Nakra will not be able to remove excessive debris and to distribute it in a natural way along the river. Debris accumulated regularly could be cleaned by regulated discharge of water using sluices (water is taken to for the HPP only seasonally, not permanently) and, as we have mentioned above, the river channel periodically should be cleaned using construction machinery.

Photo Sheet 2 – Meetings for the start of the LALRP surveys

Meeting in Chuberi – 25/10/2015

Meeting in Naki – 26/10/2015

Annex 5. Information meetings in December 2015

Information meetings were held on 16/12/2015 in Chuberi and on 17/12/2015 in Naki to present (i) the main findings of the supplementary environmental and social studies, (ii) the construction schedule planned for the Nenskra HPP and (iii) the next steps of public consultations.

A PowerPoint presentation has been shown and a printed version distributed to the attendance at the start of the meetings. The presentation contained written explanation in Georgian and English on the Project definition, schedule and anticipated impacts and risks in each valley.

An official letter was send to the Local authorities to ask them to disclose the date and modalities of the meeting one week in advance. The Community Liaison Officers recently appointed in each valley by JSC Nenskra Hydro invited all hamlets to send representatives to the meetings.

Dam safety, geological risks and natural hazards were the main concerns expressed by the affected communities in both valleys. Communities also expressed their concerns about local and direct benefits resulting from the Project.

Chuberi Community meeting – 16 December 2015

About 80 to 90 people were present during Chuberi meeting. Women count for around half of the participants. Overall, the main concern expressed by participants was dam safety. Some of them expressed several time the fear that they believe it would not be possible to live in the Nenskra valley after construction of the dam because for safety issues. Some participants expressed their opposition to the Project. Others wanted to know what would be the direct benefits for the Chuberi Community. Pictures of this meeting are provided in Photo Sheet 3. The table below summarizes the questions and comments raised by the attendees and the responses given by the Project.

Questions / responses during Chuberi meeting (16/12/2015)

Comments/ Questions	Response of the Project Team
1. In Total how many people will be employed?	During the construction period, the total number of employed personnel will be about 1000 workers. Special provisions are made in the Contract with the constructing company to give employment priority to the local population of Mestia municipality, and first of all to the residents of affected communities of Chuberi and Nakra.
2. If the landslide disrupts the dam from Vashlichala on top of Zeda Marghi, it will overwhelm the whole village. What are the risks and consequences of catastrophic geological events (seismic activity, landslides and avalanches) and are there any measures that will ensure people will escape? As for the “Red Mountain”, what will happen to it after flooding? You know, it is a landslide-prone zone. Flooding will	The project team acknowledges that there are certain geo-hazard risks. However, the geological conditions do not impose unacceptable risks and impacts for the dam, HPP facilities and the population. The potential problems are identified, the additional studies of particular geo-hazard risks is necessary for further adjustments of the project design and for proper planning of mitigation measures and emergency response plans. The approach accepted worldwide is that the level of acceptable risks should be defined. Consequences of the failure could be severe, but if the probability of catastrophic event is very low, these risks could be deemed as acceptable by the people who are impose to these risks, as

Comments/ Questions	Response of the Project Team
cause the mountain collapse from the bottom resulting in dam failure. The climate changes induced by reservoir may trigger landslide and landslide will damage the dam and/or cause overspill of huge amounts of water into the valley below the dam. What must we expect in case of catastrophic events? Is there a chance to escape? The roads will be flooded. Are there any additional roads planned for rescue operations? How will be the people evacuated? What will be the resistance level of the dam and facilities against the seismic risks? What is the grade of seismic activity that will be considered in the design?	a value paid for the benefits received from the project. Our preliminary estimation is that the risks are manageable. Further detailed geological studies will show what type of the mitigation measures are feasible and this will be included in detailed design. Detailed Emergency Response Plan (ERP) will be elaborated before completion of construction works. The detailed ERP will integrate such elements as: • monitoring of potential hazardous events • preventive notification system, including alarm notification for population under the risk • emergency roads and evacuation plans; vehicles and machinery for evacuation; • Management system with clear distribution of roles of different entities in emergency response; Capacity building, trainings and preparedness of ER system • Equipment and machinery required for the emergency response The project itself will not have any impacts on climate outside the zone in immediate vicinity of the reservoir (few meters from the boundary). No health impacts are expected due to the climate change. The detailed design takes into account probabilities and Maximum Credible Earthquake and Operational Basis Earthquake values, risk of landslides and avalanches and the design of project facilities will meet the risk level and dam safety and other technical standard requirement.
3. There are already changes in the micro-climate... First, Engurhesi changed it, now Khudoni and Nenskra come next... Aren't these reservoirs a hazard to the glaciers?	The project itself will not have any impacts on climate outside the zone in immediate vicinity of the reservoir (few meters from the reservoir). No health impacts are expected due to the climate change. In terms of cumulative impacts, the cumulative impact of Nenskra, Khudoni and Enguri dams on climate change in the project area are being analysed. This Cumulative Impact Assessment will soon be disclosed. However, the existing data on modelling of climate change conducted by the Khudoni HPP project team demonstrates, that neither Khudoni reservoir will have significant impact out of limited area adjacent to the reservoir borders.
4. During the public meeting in June 2015, they said no permit would be issued for 11 months and no construction would start... And now you say that the permit is issued… Is the conclusion ready by now?	The Construction Permit has been issued in October 2015. During Public Consultations related to the 2015 ESIA , it was stated that after the public consultation meeting the final version of EIA will be completed and this will be presented to the MoENRP for Ecological Expertise.
6. Are we going to have any kind of health insurance? Will there be a hospital for us?	Health insurance is provided by the Government. The project team will ensure that the project impacts on health and safety of population is minimized to acceptable level. Local social development is an important issue that requires further study and need assessment, for the health sector as well as for other sectors.
7. The part of taxes from the project are to be paid to local budget and these funds will be directed to Mestia Municipality, which will distribute these funds according to their views and plans. Community requests that substantial fixed part of these tax payments should be allocated directly	Your concern is noted. The Project intend to define and implement a Community Investment Programme. The local populations in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys will be consulted to define the objectives of this fund.

Comments/ Questions	Response of the Project Team
to the local budget of the affected communities, as these communities are imposed to the risks and impacts of the project.	
8. The Project needs to provide safety guarantees and compensations in case of emergency situations safety	The Emergency Procedures will be defined in a participative manner. There will be specific consultations about it

The document distributed to the participants of the information meeting is presented in the next pages.

JSC Nenskra Hydro

ნენსკრა ჰესის პროექტი
გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური საკითხები
ჭუბერი
16 დეკემბერი, 2015

შემოთავაზებული დღის წესრიგი/Proposed Agenda

- რისთვის ტარდება ეს შეხვედრა და ვინ ვართ ჩვენ?
- ნენსკრას პროექტის განახლებული განსაზღვრება;
- მოსალოდნელი სოციალური და გარემოზე ზემოქმედება და შემოთავაზებული შემარბილებელი ღონისძიებები;
- სხვა პროექტებთან ერთად მოხდენილი კუმულაციური (ჯამური) ზეგავლენა;
- შემდეგი ნაბიჯები და საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია;
- შეკითხვები და პასუხები.

- Why this meeting and who are we ?
- Update on project definition
- Predicted social & environmental impacts and proposed mitigation
- Cumulative impacts with other projects
- Next steps and contact details
- Questions and answers

ჩვენი ვინაობა და აქ ყოფნის მიზანი
Why-who are we here ?

ჩვენი ვინაობა და აქ ყოფნის მიზანი/Why-who are we here ?

- 2015 წლის ივნისში ბუნებრივ და სოციალურ გარემოზე ზემოქმედების შეფასების ბოლო საჯარო მოსმენებს მოჰყვა: მშენებლობის დაწყება, საერთაშორისო კრედიტორების ჩართვა, დამატებითი გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური კვლევები.
- დღეს: გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური შესწავლების შედეგების გაზიარება და შემარბილებელი ღონისძიებების განხილვა;
- მიმდინარე კონსულტაციების პროცესი: წერილობითი დოკუმენტები ხელმისაწვდომი იქნება ქართულ ენაზე.
- ჩვენ ვართ: JSCNH (საპროექტო კომპანია), ADB (კრედიტორები), SALINI (სამშენებლო კონტრაქტორი), ხელისუფლების წარმომადგენლები, SLR (კონსულტანტები გარემოსდაცვით და სოციალურ საკითხებში).

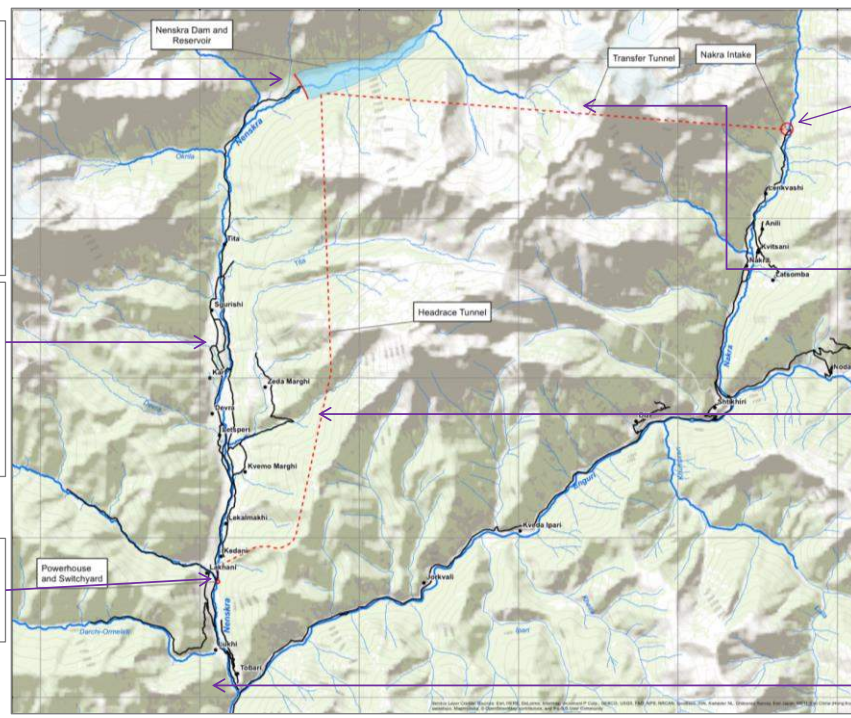
- Since last public hearings in June 2015 with ESIA: Construction started + International Lenders involved + Additional environmental & social studies
- This meeting: share findings of E&S studies and discuss mitigation measures.
- On-going consultation process: written documents will be made available in Georgian
- We are: JSCNH (Project Company), ADB (Lenders), SALINI (Construction contractor), Government representatives, SLR (E&S advisers).

ნენსკრას პროექტის განახლებული განმარტება
Update on Project Definition

130 მ სიმაღლის ნენსკრას ქვანაყარი კაშხალი და 2,7 კმ² ფართობის წყალსაცავი

ხაიში-ტიტა: მისასვლელი გზა და ელექტროგა დამცემი ხაზები

280 მგვტ სიმძლავრის ელ.სადგური

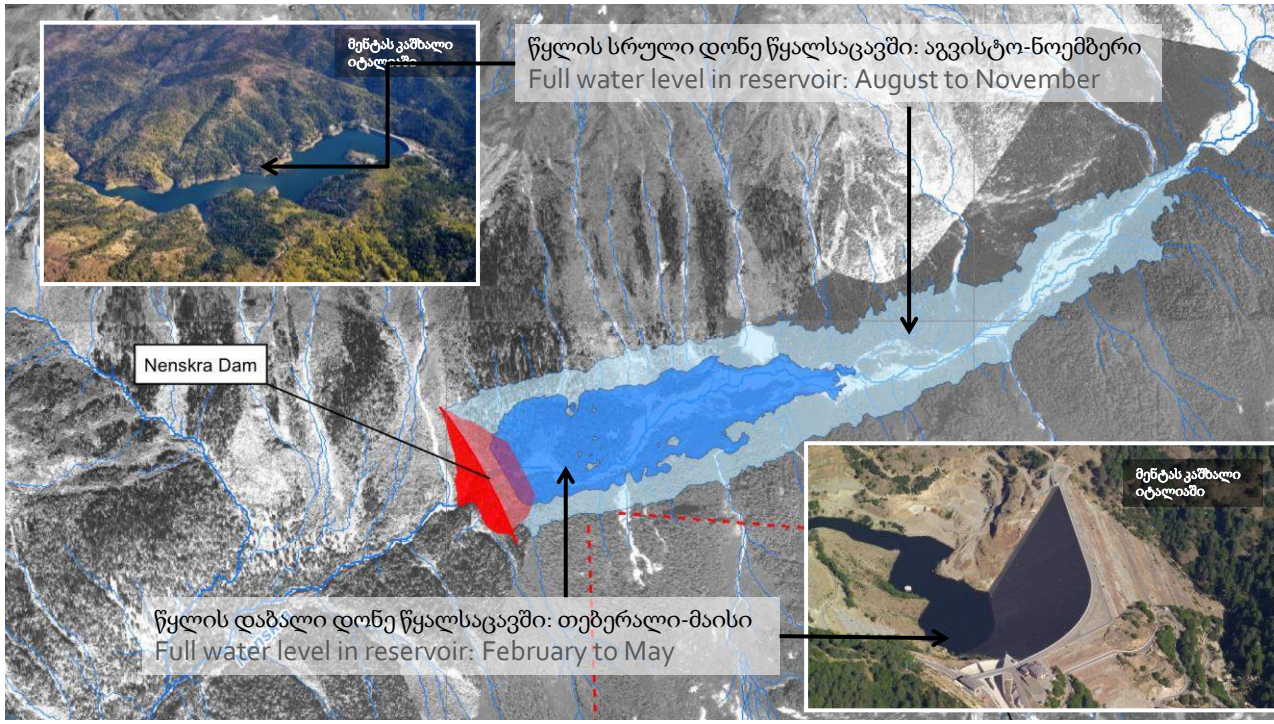


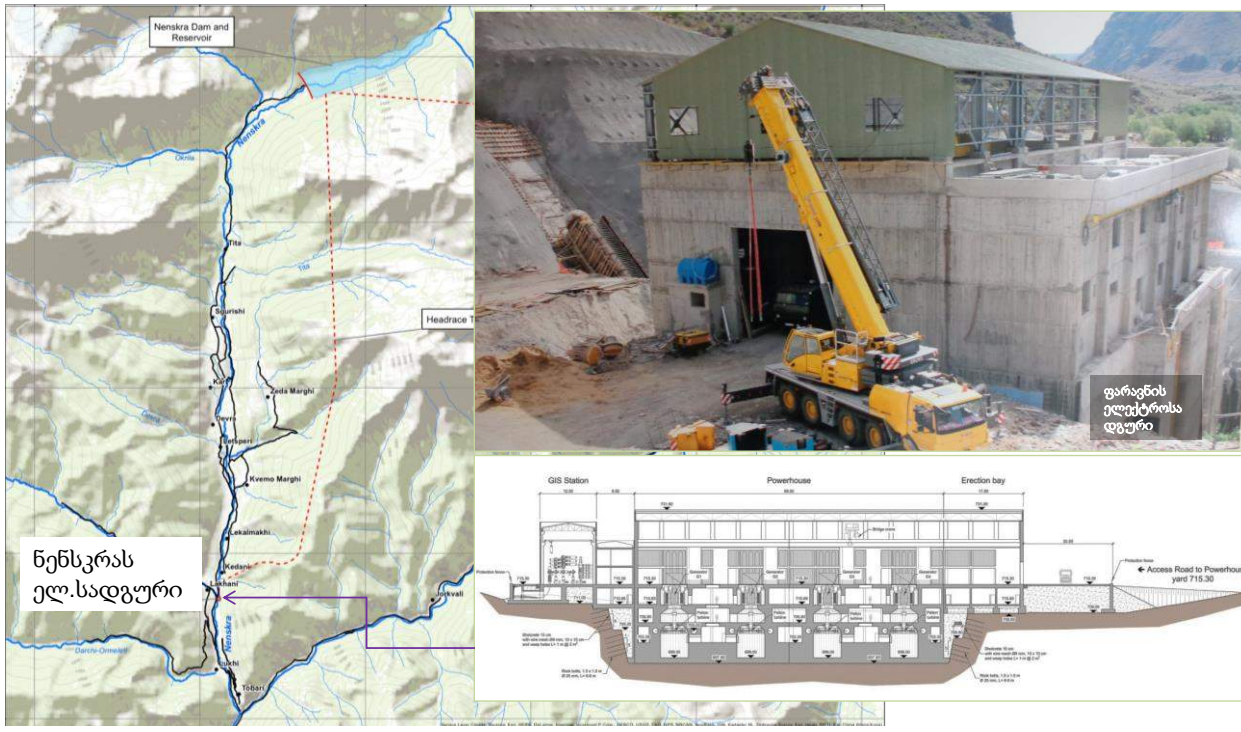
ნაკრას წყალმიმღები

14 კმ სიგრძის ნაკრას გვირაბი

15 კმ სიგრძის ნენსკრას სადაწნევო გვირაბი

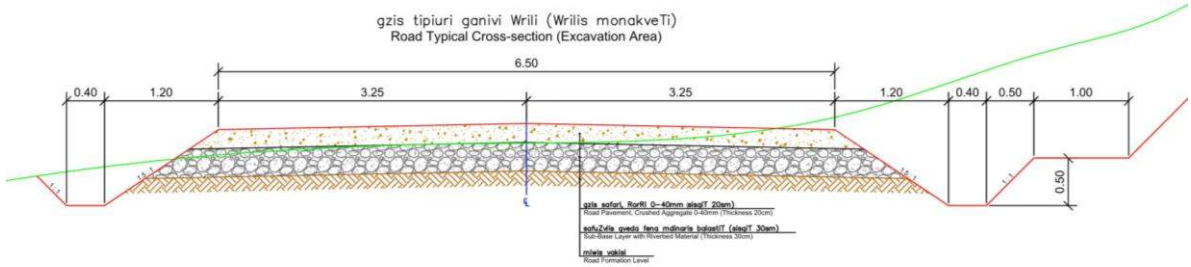
7 კმ სიგრძის 220 კვ ძაბვის გადამცემი ხაზები ხუდონის ქვესადგურამდე

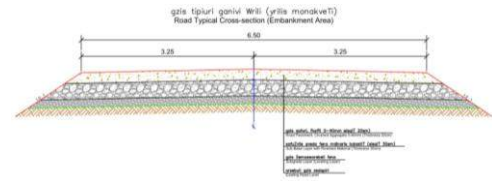

მენტას კაშხალი იტალიაში
წყლის სრული დონე წყალსაცავში: აგვისტო-ნოემბერი
Full water level in reservoir: August to November
Nenskra Dam
მენტას კაშხალი იტალიაში
წყლის დაბალი დონე წყალსაცავში: თებერალი-მაისი
Full water level in reservoir: February to May


Nenskra Dam and Reservoir
Headrace T
Kvemo Marghi
Lekalmakhi
Kedani
Lashani
Tobari
ნენსკრას ელ.სადგური
ფარავნის ელექტროსა დგური
GIS Station
Powerhouse
Erection bay
Access Road to Powerhouse yard 715.30

ნაკრას წყალშემკრები კაშხალი

Nenskra HPP – Public Meeting in Chuberi – December 2015 – Page 9





მშენებლობის გრაფიკი/Construction Schedule

> კაშხლის და ჰესის მომსახურე გზები, ბანაკები და ტექნიკური დანადგარები

> Roads, Camps and technical installations at dam and Powerhouse

> ძირითადი სამშენებლო სამუშაოები:

- ქვანაყარი კაშხალი, ელექტრომომარაგება, მიმყვანი გვირაბი, სადაწნევო, ჰესის შენობა, ნაკრას გამყვანი გვირაბი;
- 220 კვ ძაბვის გადამცემი ხაზი.

> Main construction works:

- Rockfill dam, power intake, headrace tunnel, Penstock, Powerhouse, Nakra Transfer tunnel
- 220 kV Transmission Line

> ელ.ენერგიის გამომუშავების დაწყება

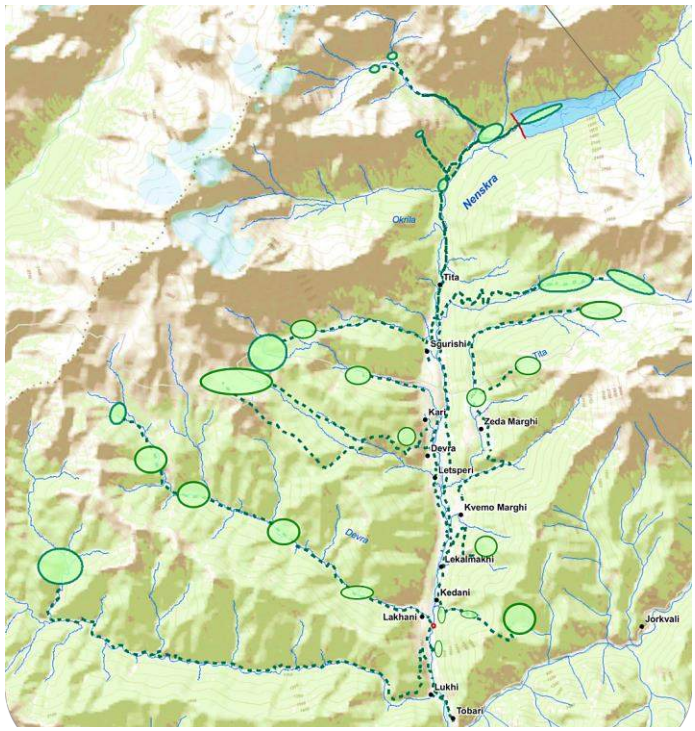
> Start of power generation

პროგნოზირებული ზემოქმედება
Predicted impacts

მთავარი / Baseline

- ნენსკრას ხეობის 273 ოჯახი (მუდმივი მაცხოვრებლები);
- ნენსკრას წყალსაცავის ტერიტორიაზე არ არიან მუდმივი მაცხოვრებლები;
- მეცხოველეობა და სოფლის მეურნეობა – არსებობის ძირითადი საშუალებები;
- ხე-ტყის დამუშავება – ფულადი შემოსავალის მთავარი წყარო;
- პროექტის ნაგებობების ქვემო წელში მდინარის წყლით სარგებლობა შეიზღუდება შემდეგი აქტივობებისთვის:
  - ირიგაცია, პირდაპირი წყალმომარაგება (ფერდობებიდან), რეკრეაციული მეთევზეობა;
  - მდინარის მიმდებარე ზოგიერთი წყაროებით სარგებლობა, ეპიზოდური ჯომარდობა.

- 273 households in Nenskra Valley (permanent residents)
- No permanent residents in Nenskra reservoir area
- Livestock and farming = main subsistence activities
- Logging = main source of cash income
- Limited uses of the river water downstream of project structures:
  - No irrigation, no direct intake for water supply (from slopes), recreational fisheries
  - Some springs adjacent to river, occasional kayaking activities



საძოვრების ზონები
Pasture areas

პროგნოზირებული სოც.ზემოქმედება
Predicted social impacts

> უარყოფითი სოციალური ზემოქმედების გამომწვევი შესაძლო პირობებია:

- მშენებლობისა და ექსპლუატაციისთვის **მიწაზე მოთხოვნით** გამოწვეული იძულებითი განსახლება და ეკონომიკური გადაადგილება;
- **წყალსაცავის ფუნქციონირებით** და მდინარის ნაკადის შეცვლით გამოწვეული თემის ჯანმრთელობისა და უსაფრთხოების მდგომარეობა.

> Adverse social impacts could result from:

- Involuntary resettlement and economic displacement due to **land requirement** for construction and operation
- Community health and safety due to **operation of the reservoir** and flow diversion

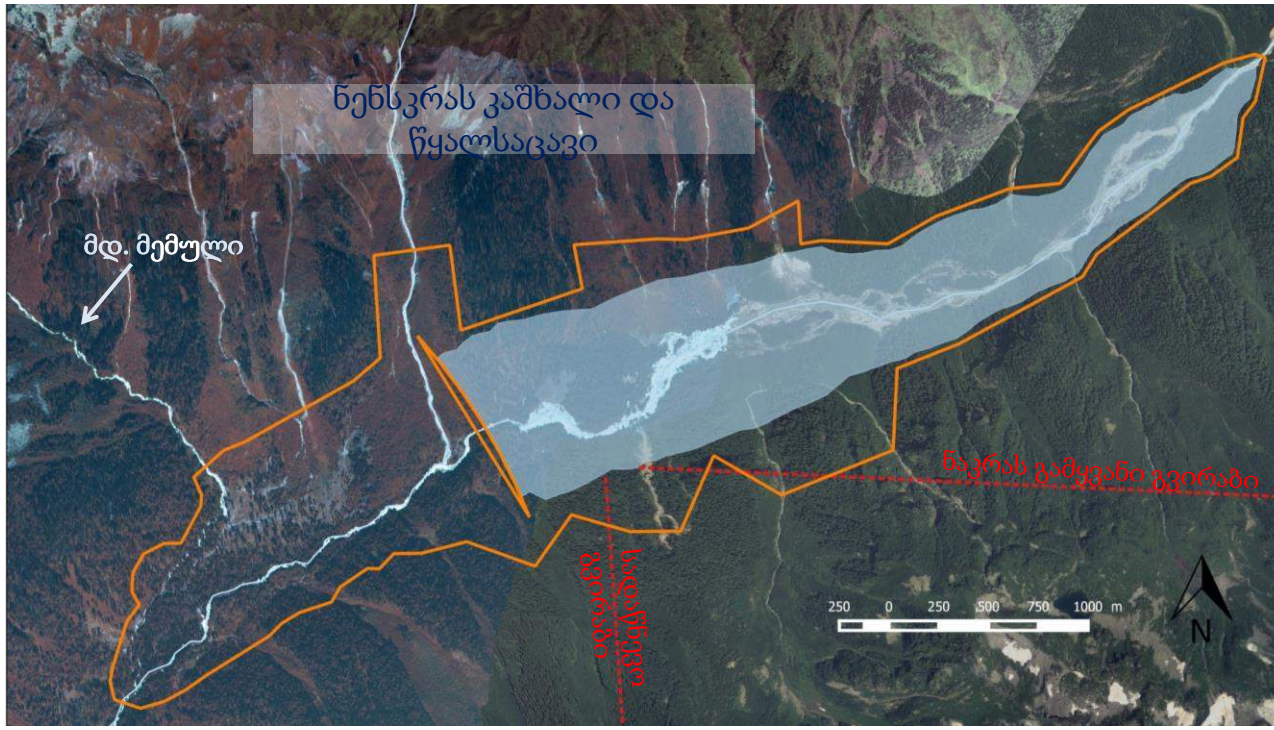
პროგნოზირებული სოც.ზემოქმედება/Predicted social impacts

> უარყოფითი სოციალური ზემოქმედების გამომწვევი შესაძლო პირობებია:

- მშენებლობისა და ექსპლუატაციისთვის **მიწაზე მოთხოვნით** გამოწვეული იძულებითი განსახლება და ეკონომიკური გადაადგილება.

> Adverse social impacts could result from:

- Involuntary resettlement and economic displacement due to **land requirement** for construction and operation



ზემოქმედება:კაშხალი და წყალსაცავი / Impacts Dam & Reservoir

> დანაკარგი: 13 მწყემსების ბაგა/ქოხი (3 წყალსაცავის, 10 სამშენებლო ბანაკის ზონაში) და 1 სასაზღვრო დაცვის ქოხი;

> სათემო და სახელმწიფო მიწა.

> საძოვრები:

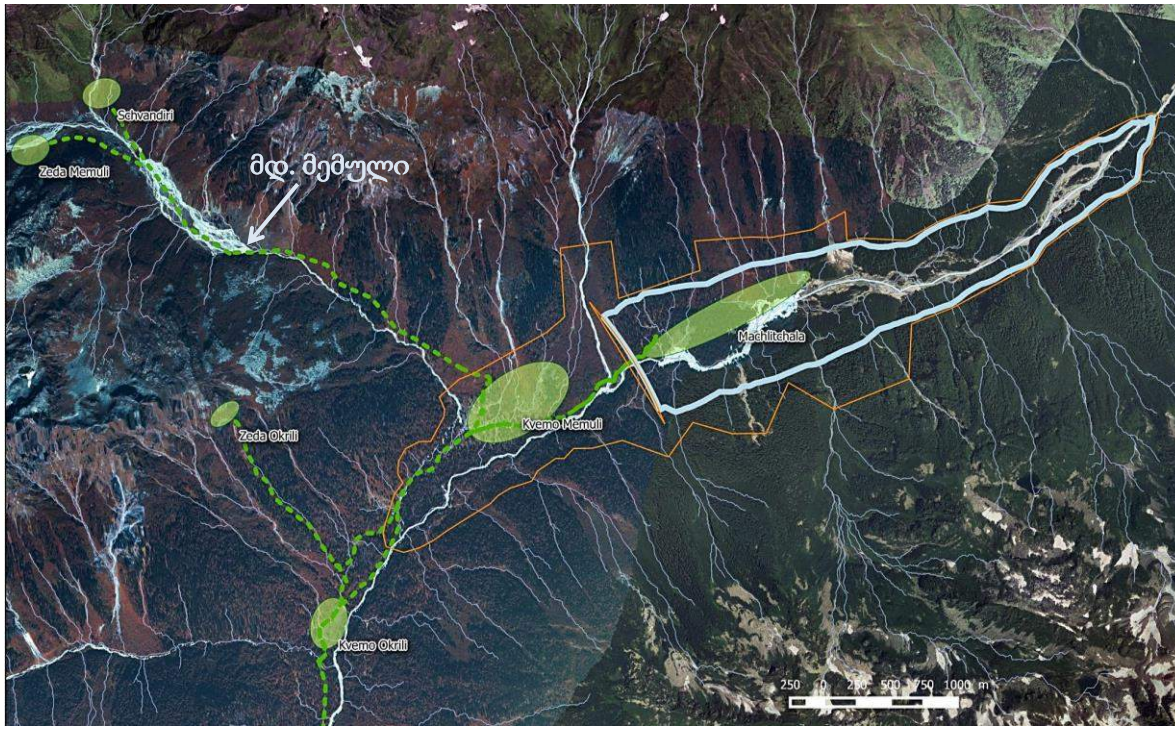
- 9 ოჯახმა განაცხადა, რომ დაკარგავს მის სარგებლობაში არსებულ საძოვრებს (მაშლიჭალა და ქვემო მემული);
- 15 ოჯახმა განაცხადა, რომ მშენებლობის პერიოდში ვერ გამოიყენებს მის სარგებლობაში არსებულ საძოვრებს (ზედა მემული და ცხვანდირი).

> ნენსკრას წყალსაცავი შეაბრკოლებს ზედა ხეობაში ასვლას.

> Loss of 13 field cabins (3 in reservoir, 10 in camp site), and 1 camp of forest guards
> Community and state land
> Pastures:

- 9 families declared they used pastures that will be lost (Mashlitchala & Kvemo Memuli)
- 15 families declared they used pastures which will not be accessible during construction (Zeda Memuli and Tskhvandiri)

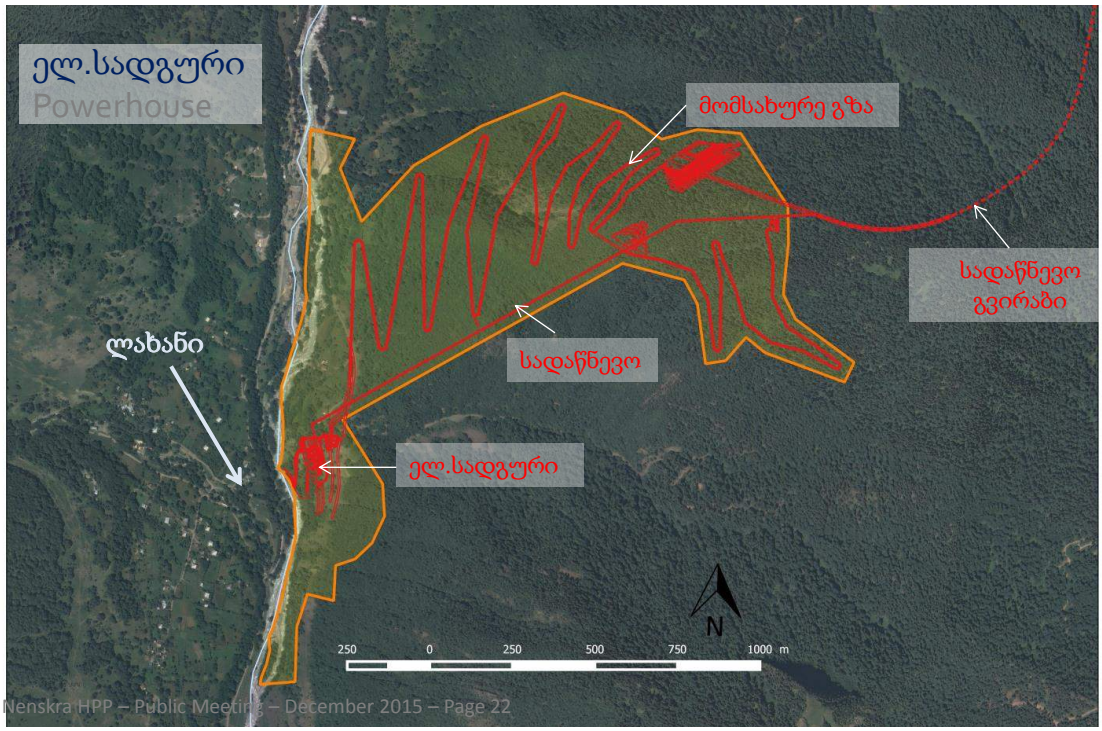
> Nenskra Reservoir will be a physical obstacle to access upper valley


Schwandiri
Zeda Memuli
მდ. მემულო
Machiltchala
Kvemo Memuli
Zeda Okrili
Kvemo Okrili
250 0 250 500 750 1000 m

ელექტროსადგურის ზემოქმედება
Impacts at powerhouse

> 3 ოჯახი ფიზიკურად გადაადგილდება;
> ერთი ოჯახი კარგავს მიწას, მაგრამ არ გადაადგილდება ფიზიკურად;
> 7 დაურეგისტრირებელი კერძო მიწის ნაკვეთი (4 ოჯახი);
> საძოვრების ზონა: გადაიკეტება ზედა ხეობაში ასასვლელი გზა.

> 3 households physically displaced
> One family loses land but not physically displaced
> 7 private untitled land plots (4 families)
> Pastures areas: access cut to areas up the hill



გზის ზემოქმედება/ Impacts Road

> პოტენციურად შეიძლება შეეხოს დარეგისტრირებულ და დაურეგისტრირებელ 62 კერძო მიწის ნაკვეთს (38 ოჯახი);
> ამ დროისათვის აღწერილია 2 ნაგებობის (ხის ფარდული, 1 ოჯახი) და დაახლოებით 1 900 მეტრი სიგრძის ხის ღობის დანაკარგი (31 ოჯახი);
> ჯერჯერობით უცნობია საბოლოო შედეგი; შესაძლოა, დაემატოს მიწის მეტი ფართობი შენობების დანაკარგით. ეს გახდება ცნობილი 2016 წლის იანვარში.

> Potentially 62 private land plots (titled and untitled) could be affected (38 families)
> At present, the estimate is 2 structures (wood shed, 1 family) and ~1,900 meters of wooden fences affected (31 families)
> Final alignment not yet known; Could involve more land take with possible loss of structures. Will be known in January 2016

განთვისების ზოლის გაწმენდა/Right of way clearing

დროის ჩარჩოები:

- ელექტროსადგური (ქედანი): მშენებლობა იწყება 2016 მარტ-აპრილში;
- გზის განახლება: უკვე დაიწყო სოფლებს გარეთ; საბოლოო მონახაზი ცნობილი გახდება 2015 წლის დეკემბერში;
- კაშხალი: ბანაკის მშენებლობა და ტექნიკური მონტაჟი დაიწყება 2016 წლის ივნისში.

Timing:

- Powerhouse (Kedani): Construction starts in March/April 2016
- Road upgrade: already started outside the villages, final design known in December 2015.
- Dam: construction of camps and technical installation starts in June 2016

მიწის შესყიდვის ვადები / Land acquisition schedule

- პროექტისათვის საჭირო მიწების ანგარიში წარედგინა მთავრობას 2015 წლის დეკემბერში;
- პროექტისათვის საჭირო მიწების ანგარიშის მთავრობის მიერ დამტკიცების შემდეგ, მიწების პროექტისათვის გადაცემამდე მოსახლეობასთან მოლაპარაკებებზე, შეთანხმებაზე და გადადგილებაზე გამოყოფილია 2,5 თვე;
- ზარალის ანაზღაურება მოხდება შეთანხმებიდან 1 თვის განმავლობაში;
- გასაჩივრების მექანიზმი გამოცხადდება და ამოქმედდება 2016 წლის იანვარში.

- Required Lands submitted by the Project to Government in December 2015
- Once Required Lands are approved by Government: 2.5 months for negotiations, agreement and relocation before transfer of required lands to the Project.
- Payment of losses within one month after agreement
- Grievance mechanism established and communicated in January 2016.

სხვა საკითხები / Other issues

ელექტროხაზები
Electric lines

წყლის მილები
Water lines

კომპენსაციის პრინციპები / Compensation principles

- საკუთრებაში მყოფი მიწისა და მასზე განთავსებული ქონების შეძენა და გადახდა ხორციელდება ნაღდი ანგარიშსწორებით მიწის კატეგორიის მიხედვით (საცხოვრებელი, სასოფლო-სამეურნეო);
- ფიზიკური გადაადგილება: ახალ სახლში გადასვლა, გადასახლებისა და ახალ ადგილზე დამკვიდრების გარდამავალი პერიოდისათვის ერთჯერადი ფულადი დახმარება;
- საზოგადოებრივი და სათემო მიწის, კოლექტიური საარსებო წყაროების (მაგალითად, საძოვარი, ხე, ტყის არამერქნიანი რესურსები) კომპენსაცია მოხდება შემდეგი ზომების მეშვეობით:
  - საძოვრებამდე მისასვლელი გზის აღდგენა და ზედა წყალგამყოფამდე მისასვლელი ბილიკის საინჟინრო კვლევა და დაპროექტება;
  - მშენებლობის დასრულების შემდეგ ბანაკების, ნარჩენების განთავსების ტერიტორიებისა და სამშენებლო მოედნების რეკულტივაცია, საძოვრების რეაბილიტაცია;
  - სათემო განვითარების ფონდი (ჯანმრთელობა, ეკოტურიზმი, წყალმომარაგება).

- Private land acquired and compensated in cash by land category (residential / agricultural), as well as assets on land.
- Physical displacement: relocation in new house, disturbance allowance, relocation assistance
- Public and community land and loss of collective livelihoods (e.g. pasture, logging, NTFP) compensated through:
  - Restoration of access to pasture + engineering study for access track to upper watershed
  - Rehabilitation of camps, disposal areas and technical platforms with fodder plants
  - Community Development Fund (health, ecotourism, water supply)

ქონების ანაზღაურება / Compensation for assets

> ღობეები: ნაღდი ანგარიშსწორებით თითო კვადრატულ მეტრზე გაანგარიშებით;
> ნაგებობები (ფარდული, ქოხი): ჩანაცვლების ღირებულება ნაღდი ანგარიშსწორებით, საკმარისი ასეთივე ახალი ნაგებობის ხელახლა ასაშენებლად (სახლის მიმდებარე ნაკვეთით და ნებისმიერი კომუნალური მიერთებით);
> მერქნიანი ხეები: მფლობელს მიეცემა ხის მოჭრის და საკუთარი შეხედულებისამებრ გამოყენების შესაძლებლობა;
> ხეხილი: ხილის ღირებულების ანაზღაურება ახალი ნერგებიდან მოცემულ მსხმოიარობამდე გასაზრდელად საჭირო წლების გათვალისწინებით;
> ნათესესები: ღირებულების ანაზღაურება ორ მოსავალს შორის პერიოდში.

> Fences: Cash per square meter
> Structures (barns, cabins): Replacement cost in cash if rebuilding anew (plus house plot and any utility hook-ups)
> Timber tree: Owner harvests tree
> Fruit tree: Cash value of fruit until seedling comes into production
> Crops: cash value of standing crop in field mid-way between two harvests

პროგნოზირებული სოც.ზემოქმედება
Predicted social impacts

> უარყოფითი სოციალური ზემოქმედების გამომწვევი შესაძლო პირობები:
  - **წყალსაცავის ფუნქციონირებით** და მდინარის ნაკადის შეცვლით გამოწვეული თემის ჯანმრთელობისა და უსაფრთხოების მდგომარეობა

> Adverse social impacts could result from:
  - Community health and safety due to **operation of the reservoir** and flow diversion

თემის ჯანმრთელობა და უსაფრთხოება / Community health & safety

> მშენებლობის დროს: ინციდენტების საფრთხე პროექტით გამოწვეული საგზაო მოძრაობის გამო;

> ოპერირების დროს: წყალდიდობის რისკის შემცირება წყალსაცავით წყლის დონის რეგულირების შესაძლებლობის გამო. თუმცა, ნაკლებად სავარაუდო და გამონაკლის შემთხვევებში:

- წყლის დონის მოულოდნელი აწევის საფრთხე კაშხლის ქვემოთ დინებაში (ქვედა დასაწრეტი გასასვლელის გახსნა, მეწყრით გააქტიურებული წყლის გადაღვრა) – ახალი საფრთხე;
- ქვედა დასაწრეტი გასასვლელის სრული გახსნის შემთხვევაში (წყალსაცავში წყლის დონე უნდა შემცირდეს) წყლის დონემ შეიძლება გამოიწვიოს წყალდიდობა.
- ნაკლებად სავარაუდოა მიკროკლიმატის ცვლილება და წყლით გადამდები დაავადებების გავრცელება.

> During construction: risk of accidents due to project traffic

> During operation: reduction of downstream flood risk due to reservoir storage capacity. In very unlikely and exceptional situations however:

- Risk of sudden elevation of water level downstream of dam (opening of bottom outlet, landslide in reservoir activates spillway) – New danger.
- If bottom outlet fully opened (reservoir level must be lowered), water level might generate floods. Downstream powerhouse in case of maximum flood
- Micro-climate change and waterborne diseases unlikely to happen

თემის ჯანმრთელობა და უსაფრთხოება: შემარბილებელი ღონისძიებები

Community health & safety: mitigation measures

> ალტერნატიული პროექტი გზებისთვის, რათა თავიდან ავიცილოთ სოფლების გადაკვეთა და საგზაო მოძრაობის მართვის გეგმა;

> დამატებითი კვლევები კაშხალში პროექტით გამოწვეული წყალდიდობის რისკების გამო;

> დაცვა წყალდიდობისგან (საჭიროების შემთხვევაში);

> სამოქმედო გეგმა საგანგებო სიტუაციების დროს:

- სირენები, ნიშნები, პროცედურები (შიდა და გარე)
- საზოგადოების ინფორმირების კამპანია
- ადგილობრივ ხელისუფლებასა და გადაუდებელ სამსახურებთან ურთიერთქმედება.

> Alternative design for roads to avoid crossing villages + Traffic Management Plan

> Additional studies on flood risks due to Project downstream of the dam due to Project

> Floods protection when/if required

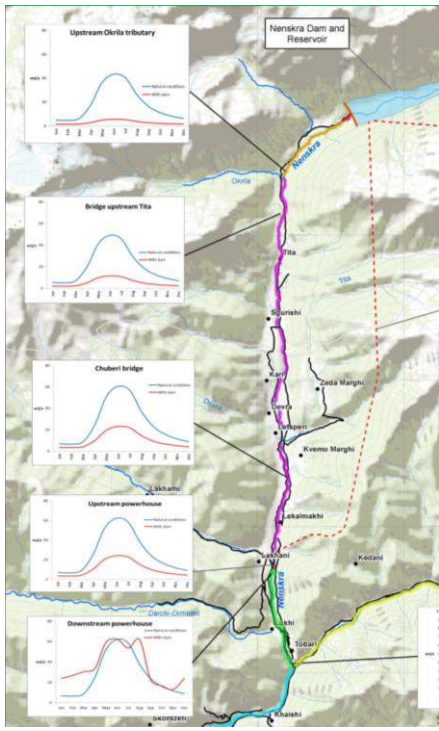
> Emergency Action Plan:

- Sirens, signs, procedures (internal and external)
- Community awareness campaign
- Interface with local authorities and emergency services.

დასაქმება/Jobs

> მშენებლობის დროს, ადგილზე შეიქმნება მინიმუმ 140 სამუშაო ადგილი, რაც შეეხება მესტიის მუნიციპალიტეტის მაცხოვრებლებს.
> ჰესის ექსპლუატაციის დროს: ადგილობრივი სამუშაო ადგილების მაქსიმალური რაოდენობა შეადგენს 20 -40 პოზიციას.
> დასაქმების უზრუნველყოფის პროგრამა და პოლიტიკა განისაზღვრება კონსულტაციების შემდეგ საფეხურზე.

> During construction, a minimum of 140 local jobs will be created, defined as people residing in Mestia Municipality.
> During operation: Local jobs would be limited to 20 – 40 positions maximum.
> Applications policy to be communicated in next step of consultations



ჰიდროლოგიური ცვლილებები
Hydrological changes

> მდინარე ნენსკრას მნიშვნელოვნად შემცირებული დინების დონე (ხარჯი) კაშხალსა და სადგურს შორის. საშუალოდ:
  - საბაზისო ხაზის 5-15% მდინარე ოკრილამდე (ხარჯი: 0,85 მ³/წმ)
  - საბაზისო ხაზის 25% - 40% მდინარე ოკრილიდან ელექტროსადგურამდე

> მდინარე ნენსკრას დინების გაზრდილი ხარჯი ელექტროსადგურიდან მდინარე ენგურამდე დეკემბრიდან მარტამდე პერიოდში.

> Significantly reduced flow rates in Nenskra River between dam and powerhouse. In average:
  - 5-15% of baseline down to Okrili River (environmental flow: 0.85 m³/s)
  - 25% to 40% of baseline from Okrili River down to Powerhouse

> Increased flow rates in Nenskra River from powerhouse to Enguri River from December to March.

ცვლილებები მდინარის წყლის ხარისხში
Change in river water quality

> წყლის ხარისხი წყალსაცავში სავარაუდოდ რამდენადმე გაუარესდება რეზერვუარის ავსებიდან პირველი 3 წლის განმავლობაში.

> გავლენა აისახება მდინარე ნენსკრას ხარისხზე (წყალში გახსნილი ჟანგბადი, ნუტრიენტები) კაშხლიდან დინების ჩაყოლებაზე პირველი 3 წლის განმავლობაში:
  - კაშხალიდან ოკრილის შესართავამდე (3,4კმ), რადგან ხდება წყლის ნაკადის შემცირება სანიტარულ ხარჯამდე
  - ჰესის ქვემო დინებაში ტურბინებში გავლილი წყლის გამო

> არ არის მოსალოდნელი ზემოქმედება სასმელი წყლის ხარისხსა და რაოდენობაზე თემებისთვის.

> Reservoir water quality expected to be degraded the first 3 years of operation after reservoir filling.

> Will impact Nenskra river quality (dissolved oxygen, nutrients) downstream of the dam the first 3 years of operation:
  - From dam to Okrili confluence because of environmental flow release
  - Downstream of powerhouse through turbined waters

> No predicted impact on drinking water quality and quantity for communities

წყლის ხარისხზე შემარბილებელი ღონისძიებები
Mitigation measures for water quality

> მშენებლობის დროს გარემოში ნარჩენების ნებისმიერი დაცლა შესაბამისობაში მოვა ეროვნულ სტანდარტებსა და ჯანდაცვის მსოფლიო ორგანიზაციის რეკომენდაციებთან;

> რეზერვუარის ავსებიდან პირველი წლების მანძილზე განხორციელდება:
  - მცირე ნაკადების დინების მონახაზის შეცვლა კაშხლიდან ქვემოთ
  - წყალსაცავის მართვა (გარემოში დაცლა ან წყლის გაშვება)
  - წყლის ხარისხის მონიტორინგი.

> During construction, any discharges to the natural environment will be in accordance with national standards and WHO recommendations

> During first years following reservoir filling:
  - Change of design for the diversion of small stream downstream of the dam
  - Reservoir management (environmental flow or spillway)
  - Water quality monitoring.

მთავარი ბიომრავალფეროვნების საკითხებში
Biodiversity baseline

> მურა დათვის საქმიანობის მკაფიო ნიშნები პროექტის ზონაში წყალსაცავისთვის შემოთავაზებულ ტერიტორიაზე;

> თუკი მდინარე ნენსკრაში კიდევ არსებობს წავი, მისი სიმჭიდროვე, სავარაუდოდ, ძალიან მცირეა;

> წყალსაცავის ტერიტორიაზე: ღამურას 7 სახეობა, მაგრამ საკვების არსებობის გამო მეტია ქვედა ნენსკრას ხეობაში; არაა გამოქვაბულთა სისტემები ბინადრობისათვის, თუმცა ღამურები ბინადრობენ ხეებზე;

> ფრინველებიდან წარმოდგენილია ფართოდ გავრცელებული სახეობები. გადამფრენ ფრინველთა მთავარი მარშრუტები მდებარეობს დასავლეთით.

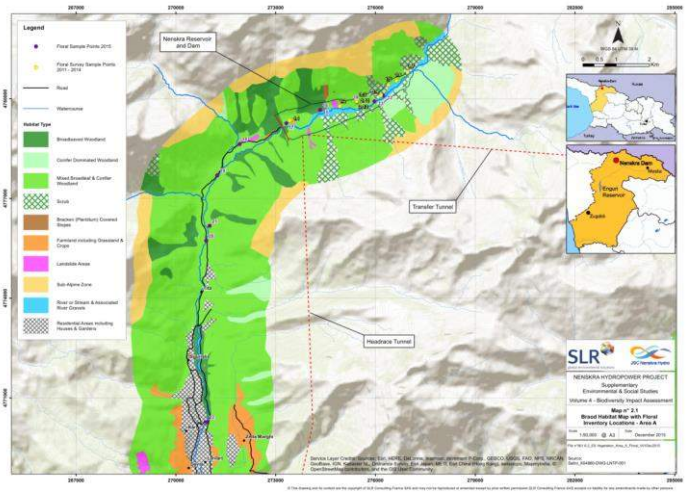
> Clear signs of brown bear activity in the project area around the proposed reservoir area

> If otter still present on the Nenskra river, likely to be at very low density

> Reservoir area: 7 bat species recorded but more bats in lower Nenskra valley for foraging, no cave systems for hibernation but bat roosting habitat in trees.

> Birds present are commonly occurring species. Main migratory flyways situated to the west.

მცენარეული საფარი/Vegetation



> წყალსაცავის ტერიტორიის ორი ჰაბიტატი, წიფლის ტყეები და მუქი წიწვოვანი ტყეები, პოტენციურად მაღალი საკონსერვაციო ღირებულებისაა.

> თუმცა:

- ფართოდ გავრცელებულია დიდი კავკასიონის რეგიონში
- დეგრადირებულია ტყის კაფვისა და საძოვრებად გამოყენების გამო

> Two habitats of potentially high conservation value in the reservoir: beech forests and dark coniferous forest

> But:

- Widespread in greater Caucasus
- Degraded because of logging and grazing

ზემოქმედება ბიომრავალფეროვნებაზე
Impact on biodiversity baseline

- ძუძუმწოვრებისა და ფრინველების სახეობებისთვის არაა ნავარაუდევი მნიშვნელოვანი ზემოქმედება;
- დაზარალდება დათვების გამოკვების არეალი, თუმცა უმნიშვნელოდ;
- მცენარეული საფარის 3,6კმ² ფართობი პირდაპირი ზემოქმედების ქვეშ მოექცევა, აქედან 2,6კმ² – მუდმივი: გავლენა მნიშვნელოვანია სახეობების მთლიანი დანაკარგის გათვალისწინებით.

- For mammal and bird species no significant impacts were predicted
- Bear foraging areas will be affected, though not significantly.
- 3.6km² of vegetation directly affected out of which 2.6km² permanently: significant impact regarding total habitat loss.

შემარბილებელი სტრატეგია ბიომრავალფეროვნებისთვის
Mitigation strategy for biodiversity

- წყალსაცავის ტერიტორიაზე ღამურას სახეობებზე და ბუკიოტის გავრცელებაზე ინფორმაციის სიმწირის გამო ჩატარდება შემდგომი კვლევები.
- ფულადი სახით კომპენსაცია გაიცემა შემოთავაზებული დაცული ტერიტორიების ან ველური ბუნების შენარჩუნებისათვის. არასამთავრობო ორგანიზაცია ატარებს საგანმანათლებლო პროგრამებს, რათა შეამციროს ნადირობა.
- საკომპენსაციოდ რეკომენდებულია ტყის დარგვა.
- მშენებლობისას დროებით დაკავებული და მცენარეული საფარისგან გაწმენდილი უბნების რეკულტივაცია – შემდგომი მოვლის პროგრამით.

- Due to lack of information on bat species within the reservoir area and the distribution of the Boreal owl, further surveys will be conducted.
- Compensation in the form of monetary donations to the proposed Protected Areas or other wildlife NGO operating in education program to reduce hunting pressure
- Compensatory forest planting has been recommended
- Rehabilitation of all temporary areas cleared for construction purpose + after care program

მდინარის თევზის გავრცელების ადგილები
River Fish habitat

> თევზის ერთადერთი აღმოჩენილი სახეობა, სავარაუდოდ, არის ენგურის კაშხლის გამო ზღვაზე გასასვლელს მოკლებული მდინარეში მცხოვრები შავი ზღვის კალმახი.

> შეიძლება იყოს შავი ზღვის ორაგული (Salmo labrax); თუმცა დადასტურებისთვის საჭიროა დნმ-ის ანალიზი.

> მდინარე ნენსკრაზე ქვირითის დაყრის პოტენციური ადგილები შეინიშნება მხოლოდ შემოთავაზებული კაშხლისა და წყალსაცავის ზემოთ დინებაში: ნენსკრას კალმახის პოპულაცია ამჟამად ნარჩუნდება ახალგაზრდა კალმახების წყალსაცავის/ზედა დინების მონაკვეთებიდან ქვემო დინებაში მიგრაციის ხარჯზე.

> The single species of fish observed is considered most likely to be the riverine form of the Black Sea trout, land locked as a result of the Enguri Dam.

> Could be *Salmo labrax*; however confirmation of this through DNA analysis is sought.

> On the Nenskra River, potential spawning habitat was noted upstream of the proposed dam and reservoir areas only: Nenskra trout population presently supported by downstream migration of young trout from reservoir/upstream areas.

მდინარეში გავრცელების ზონების რუკაზე ასახვა
River habitat mapping

Habitat Type

გავრცელება ხარისხი 1	Holding area Grade 1
გავრცელება ხარისხი 2	Holding area Grade 2
გავრცელება ხარისხი 3	Holding Area Grade 3
გამოზრდის ზონა ხარ.1	Nursery Area Grade 1
გამოზრდის ზონა ხარ.2	Nursery Area Grade 2
გამოზრდა/გავრც-ბა ხარ.2	Nursery/Holding Grade 2
ქვირითობა ხარისხი 1	Spawning Grade 1
ქვირითობა ხარისხი 2	Spawning Grade 2

მდინარის თევზის გავრცელების ზონები – ზემოქმედება

River Fish habitat – Impact

> პროექტის გამო შეწყდება თევზის მიგრაცია კაშხლიდან დაბლა. ნაკლებად სავარაუდოა ის ჩაანაცვლოს მდინარე ენგურიდან მიგრაციამ კაშხლიდან მაღლა დინებაში.

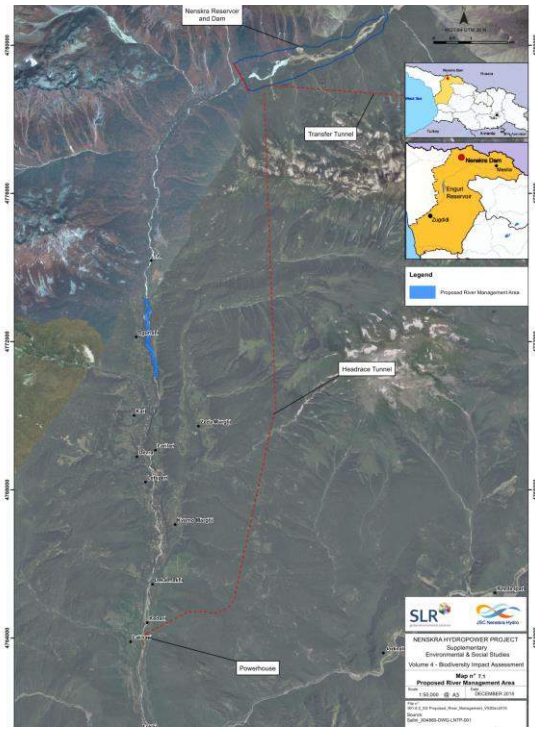
> არ არის ნავარაუდევი თევზსავალის მოწყობა ნენსკრას კაშხალზე – უშედეგოა 130მ სიმაღლის ობიექტის არსებობისას.

> რადგან კაშხლის ქვემო ტერიტორიებზე ვერ მოიძებნა გამრავლებისათვის შესაფერისი ზონები, შემარბილებელი ღონისძიებების გარეშე, მშენებლობის შემდეგ მიგრაციის შეცვლილი ხასიათის გამო, დროთა განმავლობაში შეიძლება შემცირდეს კალმახის რაოდენობა მდინარე ნენსკრას დინებაში კაშხლის ქვემოთ.

> Project will stop downstream fish migration. Upstream migration from Enguri River unlikely to compensate.

> No fish pass is proposed for the Nenskra dam - inefficient for a 130m high structure.

> Without mitigation measures, since no suitable spawning areas were identified downstream of the dam, altered migration pattern could reduce the Salmo population over time, post construction, in the Nenskra River downstream of the dam.



მდინარის თევზის გავრცელების ზონები – შერბილება

River Fish habitat – Mitigation

> მდინარის დონის და დინების სიჩქარის ცვლილებამ შეიძლება სარგებლობა მოუტანოს თევზის პოპულაციას მდინარის ზოგიერთ მონაკვეთზე.

> 2 კმ სიგრძის მონაკვეთი სგურიშთან ახლოს შესაძლოა გამოდგეს საქვირითე უბნად.

> მდინარის ამ მონაკვეთზე განხორციელდება კალმახის საქვირითე უბნის ჩამოყალიბების ხელშემწყობი ღონისძიებები.

> Change in river levels and flow velocity could be of benefit to fish populations in some sections of the river.

> Close to Sgurishi, section of 2km that could become a spawning area

> This section of river will be managed as a spawning/nursery ground for trout.

კაშხლის უსაფრთხოების შეფასება / Dam Safety Assessment

> დამატებითი რისკების შეფასება გაკეთდა 2015 წლის ოქტომბერში: კაშხლის/წყალსაცავის პროექტი უნდა ითვალისწინებდეს სავარაუდო რისკებს, რაც დაკავშირებულია მთიანი რეგიონისთვის დამახასიათებელ ბუნებრივ კატასტროფულ მოვლენებთან, როგორიცაა თოვლის ზვავი, ღვარცოფი.

> კაშხლის პროექტის დეტალური მომზადება დაეფუძნება შემდეგ ბუნებრივ რისკებს:

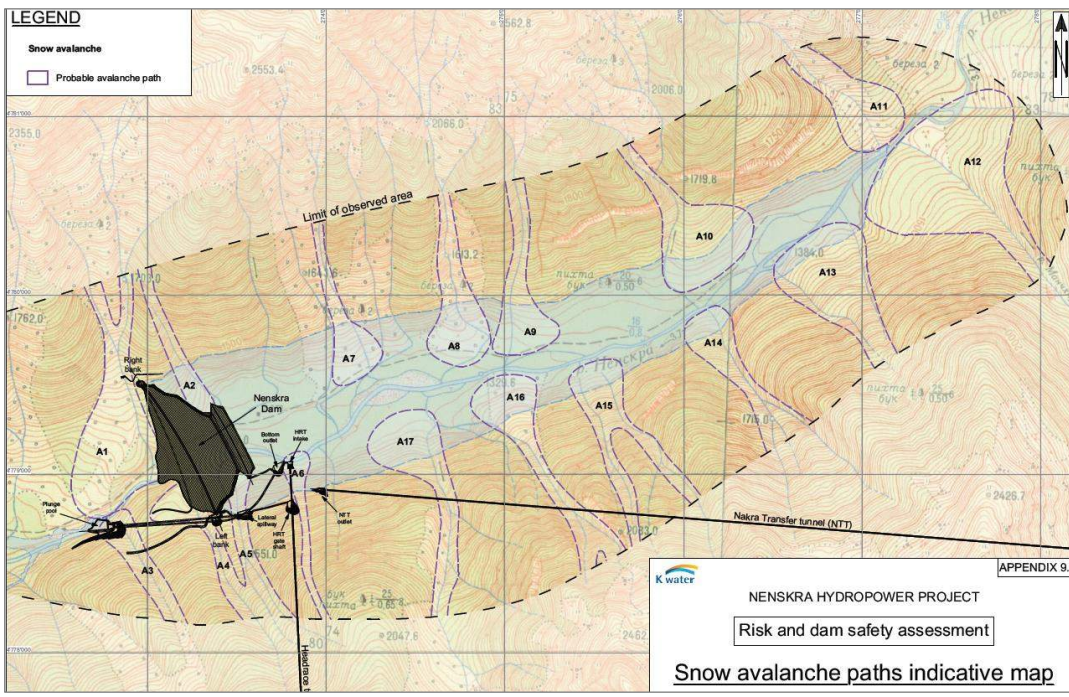
- მოვარდნილი ზვავის, მეწყრის ან ღვარცოფის გამო კაშხლის გარღვევა
- მყინვარული ტბის დატბორვის გამო კაშხლის გარღვევა
- წყალსაცავით ინდუცირებული სეისმურობა
- წყლის დამცლელი გვირაბის გადაკეტვით გამოწვეული კაშხლის გარღვევა

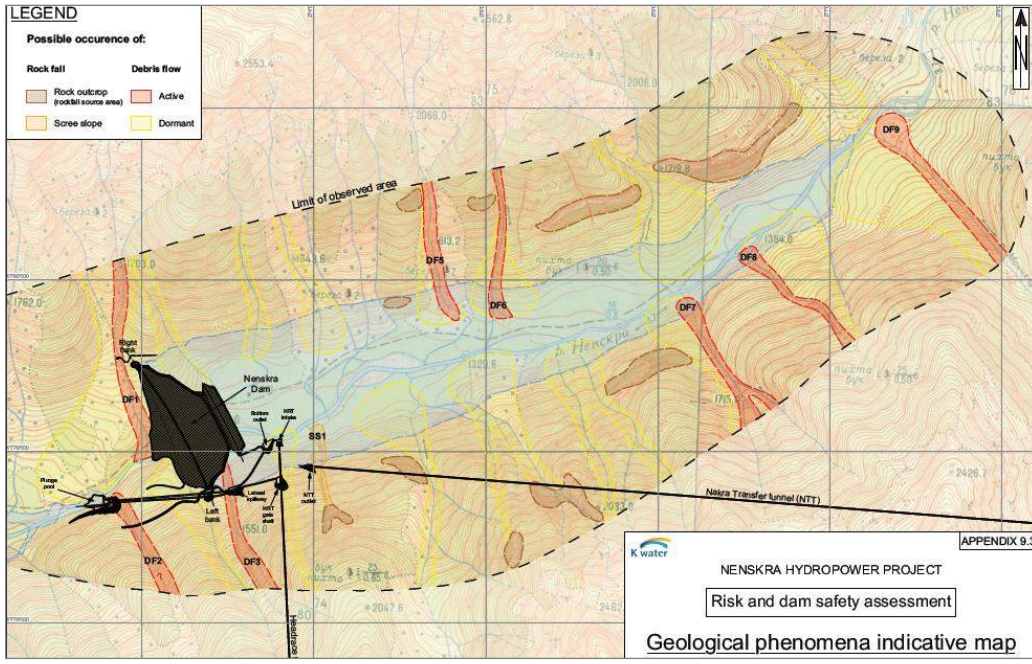
> Additional risk assessment made in October 2015: Dam-reservoir exposed to very plausible risk scenarios associated with natural hazards that are typical for mountainous areas- Snow avalanches, debris flow.

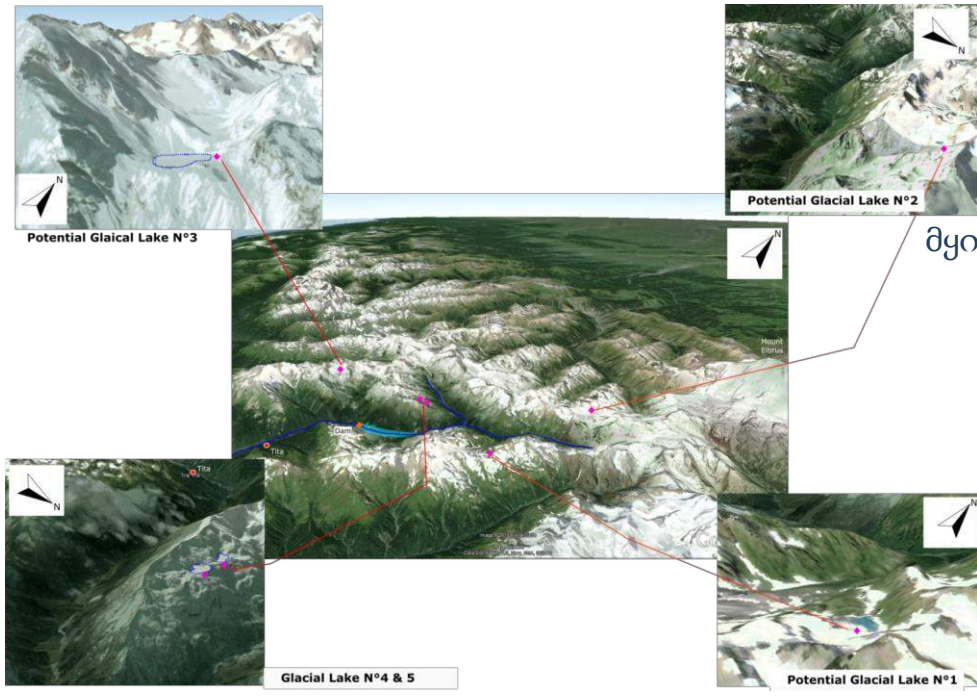
> Detailed dam design under preparation will be based on the following natural risks:

- Risk of dam rupture due to avalanche, landslide or debris flows impacting the dam
- Risk of dam rupture due to Glacial Lake Outburst Flood
- Risks associated with Reservoir Triggered Seismicity
- Risk of dam rupture due to blocking of spillway tunnel

Meeting
Project
Impacts
Next Steps





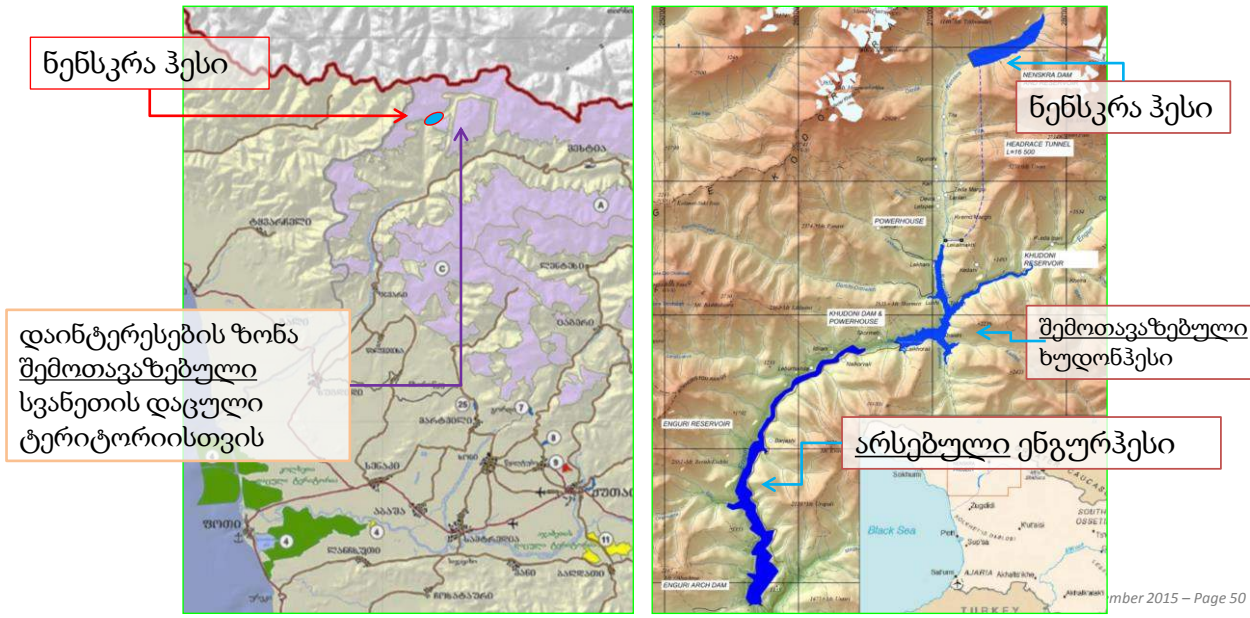


მყინვარული ტბები
Glacial lakes

კაშხლის უსაფრთხოების გაზრდა / Dam Safety Mitigation

- კაშხლის დიზაინი ეფუძნება კაშხლის უსაფრთხოების თვალსაზრისით ყველაზე მისაღებ ტექნოლოგიებს პროექტის სპეციფიკური გარემოებების გათვალისწინებით.
- ზედა ბიეფში დაგეგმილია დამატებითი კვლევები, რათა შეიმუშავონ კაშხლის დაცვის დამატებითი ღონისძიებები.
- განხორციელდება კაშხლის ფიზიკური და ციფრული მოდელირება საიმედოობის შემდგომი დემონსტრირებისთვის.
- დაინიშნა დამოუკიდებელ ექსპერტთა ჯგუფი ჰესის უსაფრთხოებისთვის, რომელიც განიხილავს კაშხლის უსაფრთხოების ყველა ასპექტს (გეოლოგია, სეისმოლოგია, ბუნებრივი რისკები, წყალდიდობა, კაშხლის სტრუქტურული და ოპერატიული უსაფრთხოება, საზოგადოებრივი უსაფრთხოება) მთავარი მშენებლობის დაწყებამდე.
- კაშხლის რღვევის შემთხვევისთვის მორგებულია საგანგებო სიტუაციის სამოქმედო გეგმა.
- Dam design based on most appropriate technologies in terms of dam safety taking into account the project-specific circumstances
- Additional studies in the upper watershed are planned to design additional dam protection measures
- Physical and numerical modelling of the dam will be done to further demonstrate robustness
- Independent Panel of Experts for Dam safety has been appointed – Will review all aspects of dam safety (Geology, Seismology, Natural hazards, Floods, Dam structural and operational safety, Public safety) before the main construction starts.
- Emergency Action Plan adapted to dam rupture scenario

კუმულატიური ზემოქმედება/Cumulative Impacts



კუმულატიური ზემოქმედება/Cumulative Impacts

- კუმულატიური ზემოქმედება: თუ ნენსკრა ჰესის ნავარაუდები მავნე ზემოქმედება გაიზრდება სხვა წარსული ან მომავალი პროექტების განხორციელების შედეგად.
- არ არსებობს მავნე კუმულატიური ეფექტი ნენსკრა ჰესს, ხუდონჰესსა და შემოთავაზებულ ნაკრძალის პროექტს შორის: ბიომრავალფეროვნებაზე, წყლის ხარისხსა და მიკროკლიმატზე ზემოქმედების თვალსაზრისით და ქვემო ნაკადის ჰიდროლოგიური მახასიათებლების ცვლილების შედეგების თვალსაზრისით.
- სოციალურ ასპექტებზე კუმულატიური ზემოქმედება დაკავშირებულია სოციალური საქმიანობის პოტენციურ სირთულეებთან ლიცენზირების განხორციელებისას, თუ განსახლების და კომპენსაციის პროცესები ნენსკრას და ხუდონის ჰიდროელექტროსადგურებს შორის არ არის თანმიმდევრული.
- Cumulative impact = if predicted impacts of Nenskra HPP are worse with implementation of other past or future projects.
- No adverse cumulative effects between Nenskra HPP, Khudoni HPP and proposed Protected Area on: biodiversity, water quality, micro-climate-change and downstream hydrology impacts.
- Cumulative effects on social aspects relating to potential difficulties to social license to operate if resettlement or compensation processes between Nenskra and Khudoni HPPs are not consistent.

შემდეგი ნაბიჯები/Next Steps

შემდეგი ნაბიჯები/Next Steps

> დამატებითი გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური კვლევები და აქ მოყვანილი შემარბილებელი ღონისძიებები იქნება:
  > დასრულებული და თარგმნილი ქართულ ენაზე;
  > ხელმისაწვდომი სოფელში, ინტერნეტში და კვლავ განიხილება ჭუბერში 2016 წლის აპრილ-მაისში.

> 2016 წელს თანდათან გაიზრდება დაქირავებული მუშახელის და კომპანია JSCNH პერსონალის რაოდენობა და შესაბამისად დაჩქარდება სამშენებლო ბანაკების მოწყობა. რეგულარულად მოეწყობა საინფორმაციო შეხვედრები სოფლის მაცხოვრებლებთან.

> გასაჩივრების მექანიზმი საშუალებას აძლევს დაზარალებულ პირებს გადაჭრან თავისი პრობლემები, შემუშავების სტადიაშია – ადგილობრივი გასაჩივრების კომიტეტების შექმნა.

> Supplementary environmental and social studies, with associated mitigation measures will be:
  > finalized and translated into Georgian
  > made available in the village, on the web, and discussed again in April-May 2016 in Chuberi

> Physical presence of workers and JSCNH will ramp up with the construction of the camps in 2016: regular information meetings with villagers representatives will be organized.

> Grievance mechanism allowing affected persons to escalate their concern is being finalized – Creation of Local Grievance Committees.

საზოგადოებასთან ურთიერთობა/Community Liaison

> საზოგადოებასთან ურთიერთობს სპეციალისტები უკვე ოფიციალურად დანიშნა კომპანიამ JSCNH:
  - ჭუბერი: გიორგი ანსიანი – ტელ.: 574 900 066
  - ნაკი: როდამ გვარმიანი – ტელ.: 599 855 543

> როლი:
  - გააცნონ სოფლის მაცხოვრებლებს პროექტის ნებისმიერი ასპექტი
  - კომპანიის JSCNH ინფორმირება სოფლის მაცხოვრებლების მიერ პროექტის საქმიანობასთან დაკავშირებული წამოწეული ნებისმიერი საკითხის თაობაზე

> JSCNH საზოგადოესბასთან ურთიერთობის მენეჯერი თეიმურაზ კოპაძე

> Community Liaison Officers have been formally appointed by JSCNH:
  - In Chuberi: Giorgi Ansiani – Tel.: 574 900 066
  - In Naki: Rodam Guarmiani – Tel.: 599 855 543

> Role:
  - Inform villagers on any aspects of the project
  - Inform JSCNH on any issues raised by villagers regarding the project activities

> JSCNH Community Relation Manager is M. Teimuraz Kopadze.

Photo Sheet 3 – Public meeting for the Supplementary E&S studies in Chuberi on 16 December 2015

Presentation of the Project definition during the meeting in Chuberi (16/12/2015)

Attendance during the meeting in Chuberi (16/12/2015)

Presentation of the Powerhouse footprint in Chuberi (16/12/2015)

Naki community meeting – 17 December 2015

Around 45 people were present during Naki, with 2 women. Some participant expressed several times their opposition to the Project. Landslides, debris flows and potential downstream effects caused by the Project were amongst the main risks cited. Land take was also an important concern raised during the discussions, as well as the limited local benefits for Naki community to be expected from the Project. Picture of this meeting are provided in Photo Sheet 4. The table below summarizes the questions and comments raised by the attendees and the responses given by the Project.

Questions / Responses during Naki meeting (17/12/2015)

Comments/ Questions	Responses of the Project Team
1. We do not need this project. The project is dangerous and it is also said in the environmental impact assessment document. As the humidity in the area between Nenskra HPP and Khudoni HPP increases, the precipitations also increase, and the winds will take them to larger areas...	The project team acknowledges that in Nenskra valley there are certain geo-hazard risks connected to the Nenskra HPP. However, our preliminary assessment is that the geological conditions do not impose unacceptable risks and impacts for the dam, HPP facilities and population of Nenskra valley. The potential problems are identified, additional studies of particular geo-hazard risks are necessary for further adjustments of the project design and for proper planning of mitigation measures and emergency response plans.
There are landslide-prone areas... and the seismicity, air pollution during the construction is a problem... Some NGOs say that geological risks will significantly increase. Why should we believe you and not them?	In relation with Nakra valley, we acknowledge that there is a problem of debris flows imposing risk on village. In particular: - Additional studies will be conducted to provide detailed analysis of the debris-flow risks and elaborate efficient mitigation measures - Construction machinery and workforce engaged in the weir construction activities could be used for periodical cleaning of the river channel and removing excessive debris.
The environment in Svaneti will deteriorate due to all micro and large hydropower stations. After the 6-year-long construction, the hydropower station will be sold by the Koreans. The buyer will sell the power at high prices to compensate the costs. In the final run, it is the population who will be harmed and will bear the entire burden. Cost of generated energy will be high.	The concerns have been expressed by the community that reduced flow of Nakra will not be able to remove excessive debris and to distribute it in a natural way along the river channel. Debris accumulated regularly could be cleaned by regulated discharge of water using sluices (water is taken to for the HPP only seasonally, not permanently) and the river channel periodically should be cleaned using construction machinery. To protect the village Naki against catastrophic debris-flows, additional detailed studies will be done and a program of preventive measures and Emergency Response Plan should be elaborated.
It is not a advisable to build HPPs in this high-mountainous region, as the environment is subject to severe damage, the risks are high, and the climate, geology, landslides are not studied...	In Nenskra valley, the project will not have any impacts on climate outside the zone in immediate vicinity of the Nenskra reservoir (few meters from the boundary of reservoir). No micro-climate changes are expected in Nakra valley due to the construction of weir with a very small capacity reservoir. No health impacts are expected due to the climate change.
Debris flows are the main threat for the villages. What can be done to protect the village against this threat?	In terms of cumulative impacts, the cumulative impact of Nenskra, Khudoni and Enguri dams on climate change in the project area are being analysed. The results of this Cumulative Impact Assessment will be disclosed soon. However, the existing data on modelling of climate change conducted by the Khudoni HPP project team demonstrates, that neither Khudoni reservoir will have significant impact out of limited area adjacent to the reservoir borders. The detailed design takes into account probabilities and Maximum Credible Earthquake and Operational Basis Earthquake values, risk of landslides and avalanches and the design of project facilities will meet the risk level and dam safety and other technical standard requirement.

Comments/ Questions	Responses of the Project Team
2. Do you guarantee that our land plots will not be affected directly or indirectly, due to climate change and increased landslides etc.? Private property and territories must be duly compensated... and pastures, too.... Regarding risk-factors, there is a hill at the tributary. It collapsed once in the past and the area was flooded. The techniques must be mobilized all the time. The dam must be more stable. What is the benefit for Svaneti? Svaneti never received any profit from the Enguri Dam The questions of development of the region must be elaborated.	The comment on the geohazard matters has been presented above. All impacts on private land and attached assets or income losses will be compensated at replacement cost. Currently the design does not envisage impacts on private land in the Nakra Valley. However, in case if there will be some changes in the access road design and if widening of the road will be required, this may require acquisition of some strips of the private land plots adjacent to the road. In this case appropriate Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan will be prepared and all losses will be compensated. Crops, trees and structures will be compensated in any case, without regard to legal status of the affected land, while the land taken for the project needs will be compensated in case if this plot is either registered or at least Legalizable. The project affects part of pastures located near the weir site temporarily, for disposing camps and other temporary facilities. Some minor part of the pastures, where the permanent facilities will be situated, will be affected permanently. To compensate the loss of pastures, a comprehensive Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan will be disclose soon. In relation with the overall benefits for the Svaneti region and for Nakra community: the Government policy is to support investments in the region, to improve economic conditions and life quality, generation of jobs, opportunities for small business. Projects such as Nenskra HPP give a chance that villages will not become empty. The Nenskra HPP project is considered as an important project having tangible positive (direct and indirect) impacts on development of the region. The direct impact is that paid taxes will have significant input in the Mestia municipality budget. The local residents will have priorities in terms of employment.
3. A tunnel is planned to be built, but there is uranium strata, and the people will be irradiated. What are the risks for the local population ?	It is possible that rumours are circulating about these items. All required safety measures and monitoring activities will be implemented according to highest international standards for design and construction.
4. We see that the decision on developing the project is already taken in the Government. What is overall benefit for the village from this project? What part of the taxes paid will be used for the affected communities? What type social programs are planned and what is the capacity of those programs? What are the benefits for the Nakra population. Fund for the village to keep most part of the budget incomes from the HPP but not the Mestia Municipality. We worry a lot about the local roads. The existing roads are not in a good shape but they could be even worsened. And what about degraded transmission lines and poor waters supply facilities? We expect that as a compensation for having a privilege of using our resources and for risks, which	In overall, the attraction of investments in the region, is considered by the Government as a way for improving economic conditions and life quality, generation of jobs, opportunities for small and medium businesses. This will give a chance that the young generation will stay in the villages and will not leave for cities. Without such projects the probability that villages will become empty is higher than with the project. The Nenskra HPP project will have a tangible positive (direct and indirect) impacts on development of the region. The property and income taxes will be paid to local budget. The employment opportunities will increase and the Community Investment Programme will be implemented. During the construction period, the total number of employed personnel will be about 1000 workers. All efforts will be made to maximize the number of local employees. We are planning to arrange trainings for increasing capacity of local residents in order to meet the requirements for qualified and non-qualified personnel. The special provisions are made in the Contract with the constructing company to give employment priority to the local population of Mestia municipality, and first of all to the residents of affected communities of Chuberi and Nakra. In addition, a Community Development Fund will be developed by the

Comments/ Questions	Responses of the Project Team
we will have to accept, certain compensation should be provided and in particular, the infrastructure in the villages should be improved.	Project. The project team will conduct comprehensive "Needs Assessment". This will be the basis for further elaboration of the efficient Community Investment Programme.

The document distributed to the participants of the information meeting is presented in the next pages.

JSC Nenskra Hydro

ნენსკრა ჰესის პროექტი
გარემოსდაცვითი & სოციალური საკითხები
ნაკი
17 დეკემბერი, 2015

შემოთავაზებული დღის წესრიგი/Proposed Agenda

- > რისთვის ტარდება ეს შეხვედრა და ვინ ვართ ჩვენ?
- > ნენსკრას პროექტის განახლებული განსაზღვრება;
- > მოსალოდნელი სოციალური და გარემოზე ზემოქმედება და შემოთავაზებული შემარბილებელი ღონისძიებები;
- > სხვა პროექტებთან ერთად მოხდენილი კუმულაციური (ჯამური) ზეგავლენა;
- > შემდეგი ნაბიჯები და საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია;
- > შეკითხვები და პასუხები.

- > Why this meeting and who are we ?
- > Update on project definition
- > Predicted social & environmental impacts and proposed mitigation
- > Next steps and contact details
- > Questions and answers

ჩვენი ვინაობა და აქ ყოფნის მიზანი
Why-who are we here ?

ჩვენი ვინაობა და აქ ყოფნის მიზანი / Why-who are we here ?

Meeting
Project
Impacts
Next Steps

- 2015 წლის ივნისში ბუნებრივ და სოციალურ გარემოზე ზემოქმედების შეფასების ბოლო საჯარო მოსმენებს მოჰყვა: მშენებლობის დაწყება, საერთაშორისო კრედიტორების ჩართვა, დამატებითი გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური კვლევები.
- დღეს: გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური შესწავლების შედეგების გაზიარება და შემარბილებელი ღონისძიებების განხილვა.
- მიმდინარე კონსულტაციების პროცესი: წერილობითი დოკუმენტები ხელმისაწვდომი იქნება ქართულ ენაზე.
- ჩვენ ვართ: JSCNH (საპროექტო კომპანია), ADB (კრედიტორები), SALINI (სამშენებლო კონტრაქტორი), ხელისუფლების წარმომადგენლები, SLR (კონსულტანტები გარემოსდაცვით და სოციალურ საკითხებში).

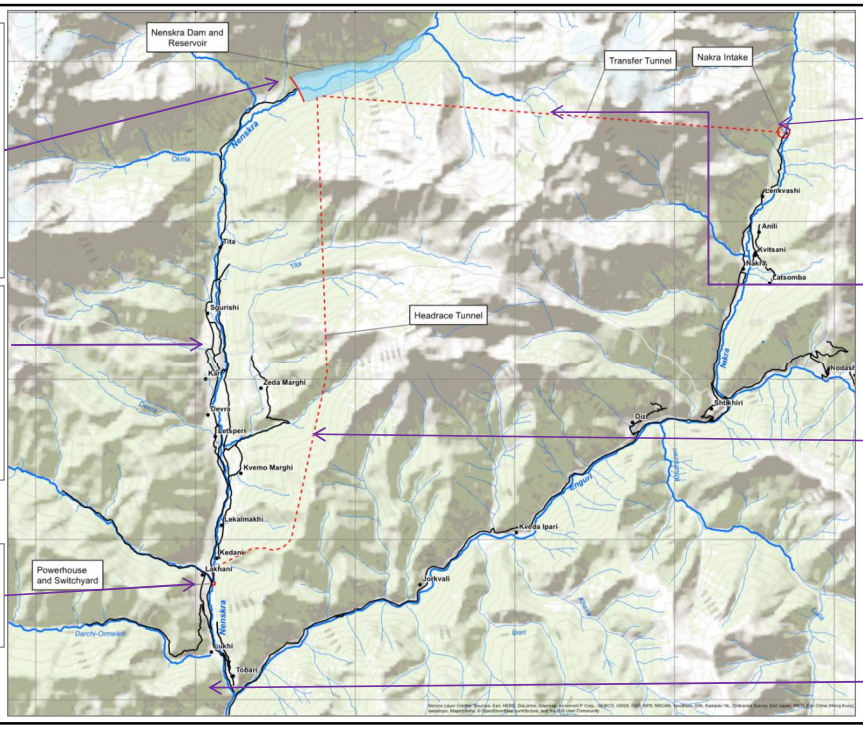
- Since last public hearings in June 2015 with ESIA: Construction started + International Lenders involved + Additional environmental & social studies
- This meeting: share findings of E&S studies and discuss mitigation measures.
- On-going consultation process: written documents will be made available in Georgian
- We are: JSCNH (Project Company), ADB (Lenders), SALINI (Construction contractor), Government representatives, SLR (E&S advisers).

ნენსკრას პროექტის განახლებული განმარტება/
Update on Project Definition

130 მ სიმაღლის ნენსკრას ქვანაყარი კაშხალი და 2,7 კმ² ფართობის წყალსაცავი

ხაიში-ტიტა: მისასვლელი გზა და ელექტროგა დამცემი ხაზები

280 მგვტ სიმძლავრის ელ.სადგური

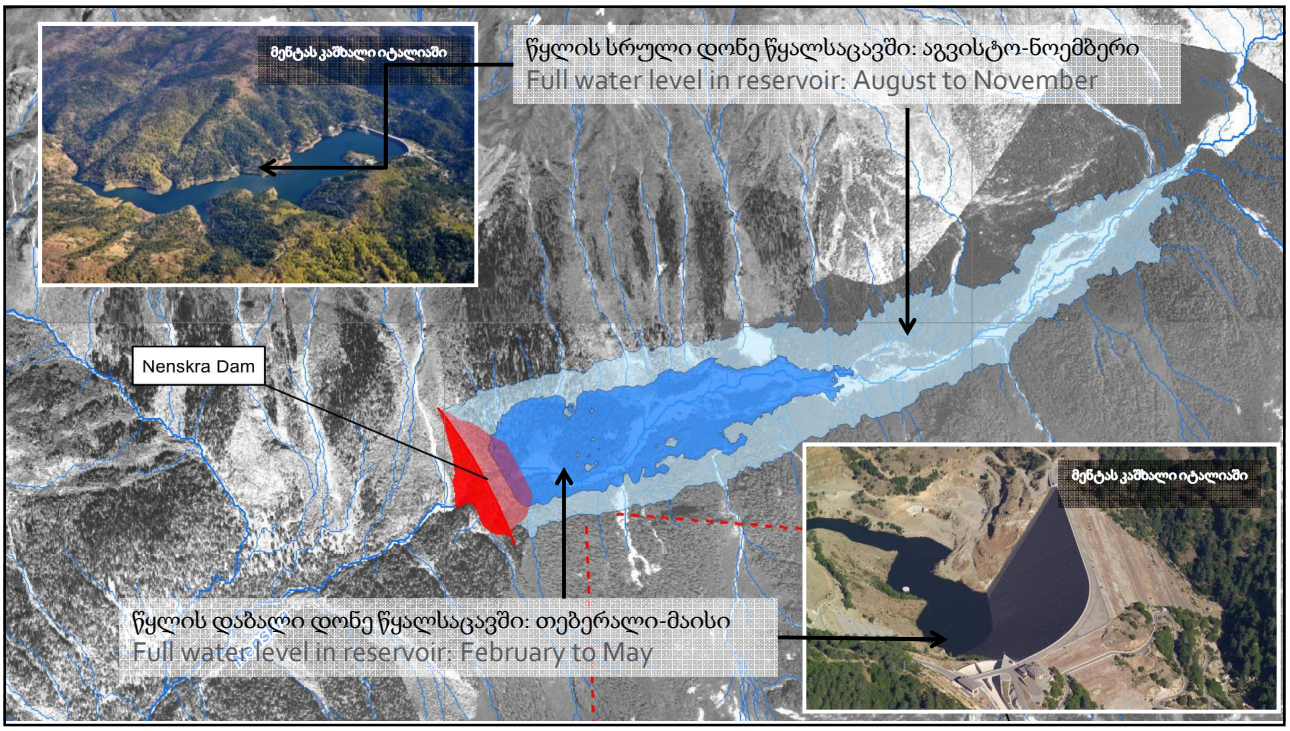


ნაკრას წყალმიმღები

14 კმ სიგრძის ნაკრას გვირაბი

15 კმ სიგრძის ნენსკრას სადაწნევო გვირაბი

7 კმ სიგრძის 220 კვ მაბვის გადამცემი ხაზები ხუდონის ქვესადგურამდე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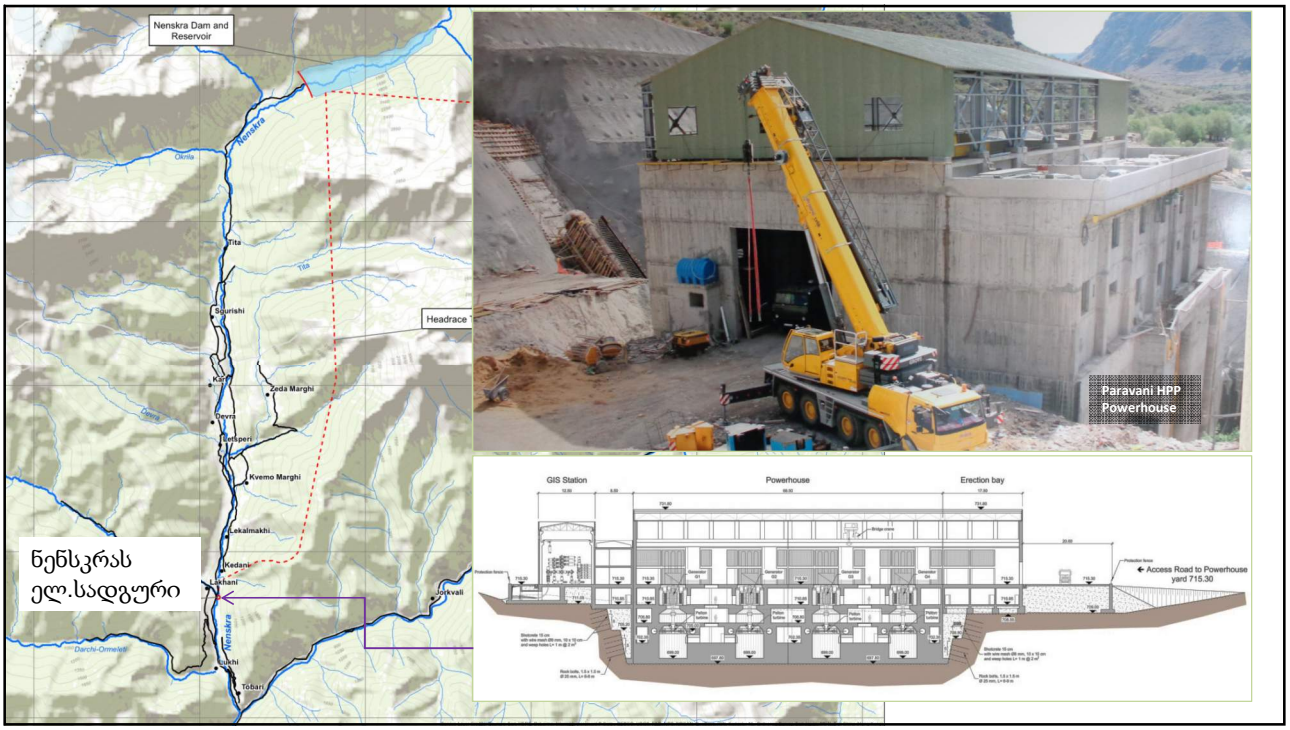
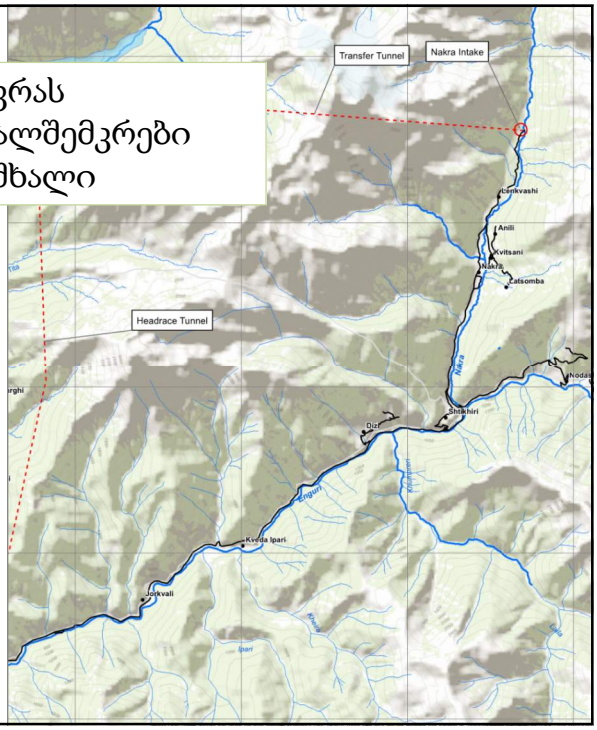
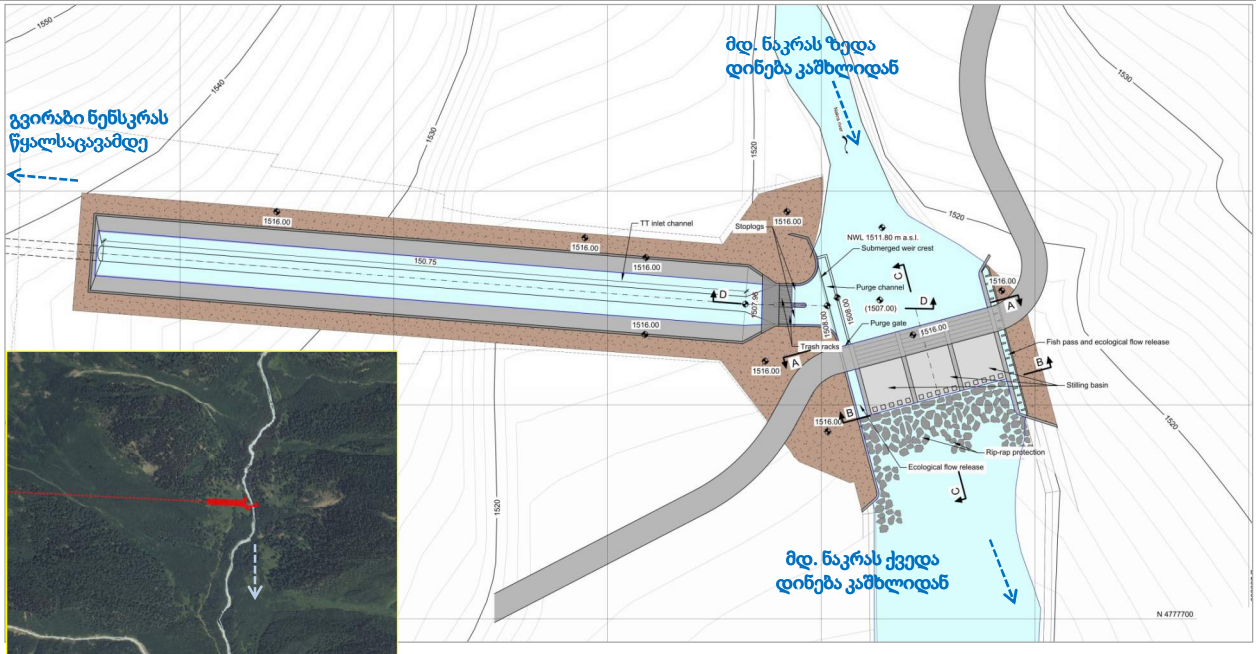
წყლის სრული დონე წყალსაცავში: აგვისტო-ნოემბერი
Full water level in reservoir: August to November
Nenskra Dam
მეწტას კაშხალი იტალიაში
წყლის დაბალი დონე წყალსაცავში: თებერალი-მაისი
Full water level in reservoir: February to May


Nenskra Dam and Reservoir
Headrace
Zeda Marghi
Kvemo Marghi
Lekalmakhi
Kedani
Lakhani
Jokvali
Tobari
ნენსკრას ელ.სადგური
Paravani HPP Powerhouse
GIS Station
Powerhouse
Erection bay
Access Road to Powerhouse yard 715.30

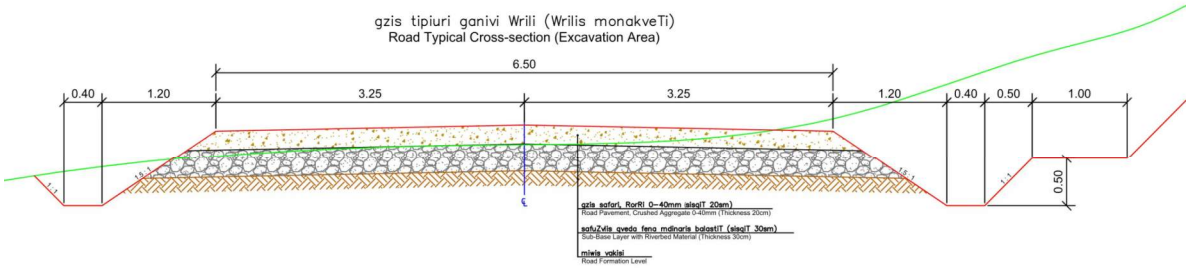
ნაკრას წყალშემკრები კაშხალი

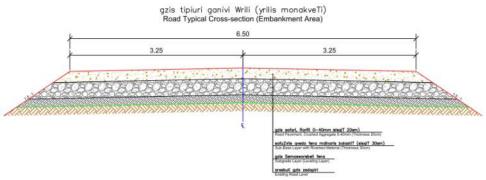


Nenskra HPP – Public Meeting in Naki – December 2015 – Page 9



Nenskra HPP – Public Meeting in Naki – December 2015 – Page 10





მშენებლობის გრაფიკი/Construction Schedule

09.2016

> გზები, ბანაკები, ტექნიკური დანადგარები ნაკრას წყალმიმღებზე

> Roads, camps and technical installations at Nakra water intake

09.2017

> ძირითადი სამშენებლო სამუშაოები:

- ნაკრას გამყვანი გვირაბი, ნაკრას კაშხალი;
- ნენსკრას ქვანაყარი კაშხალი, ელექტრომომარაგება, მიმყვანი გვირაბი, ჰესის შენობა, 220 კვ ძაბვის გადამცემი ხაზი

> Main construction works:

- Nakra Transfer tunnel, Nakra weir
- Nenskra rockfill dam, power intake, headrace tunnel, Powerhouse, 220 kV Transmission Line

09.2019

> ელ.ენერგიის გამომუშავების დაწყება

> Start of power generation

01.2020

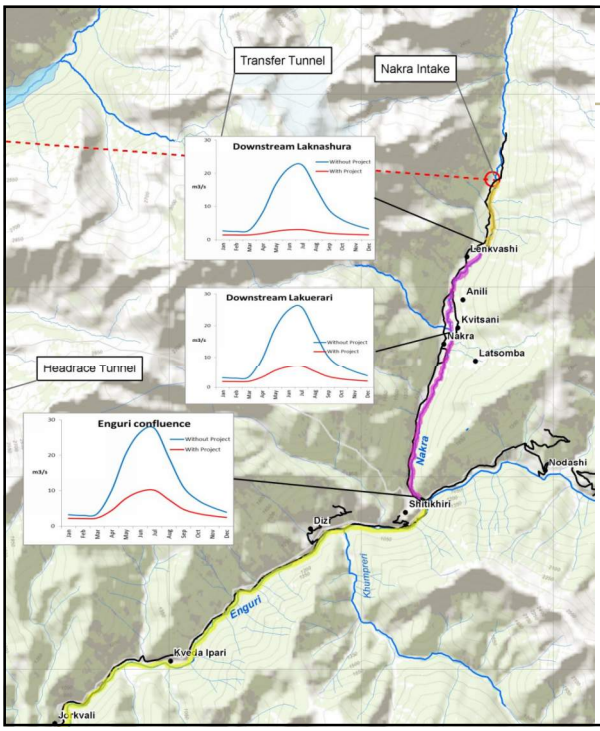
> იწყება ნაკრადან წყლის გადინება

> Water diversion from Nakra starts

დრო
Time

პროგნოზირებული ზემოქმედება
Predicted impacts

თემის ჯანმრთელობა და უსაფრთხოება
Community health & safety



ჰიდროლოგიური ცვლილებები

Hydrological changes

> მდინარე ნენსკრას მნიშვნელოვნად შემცირებული დინების დონე კაშხალსა და სადგურს შორის. საშუალოდ:

- საბაზისო ხაზის 5-15% ლეკვერარის შესართავამდე (ხარჯვა: 1,2 მ³/წმ);
- საბაზისო ხაზის 25%-40% ლეკვერარის შესართავიდან მდინარე ენგურამდე;
- არ არის ნავარაუდევი მდინარის წყლის ხარისხის ცვლილება.

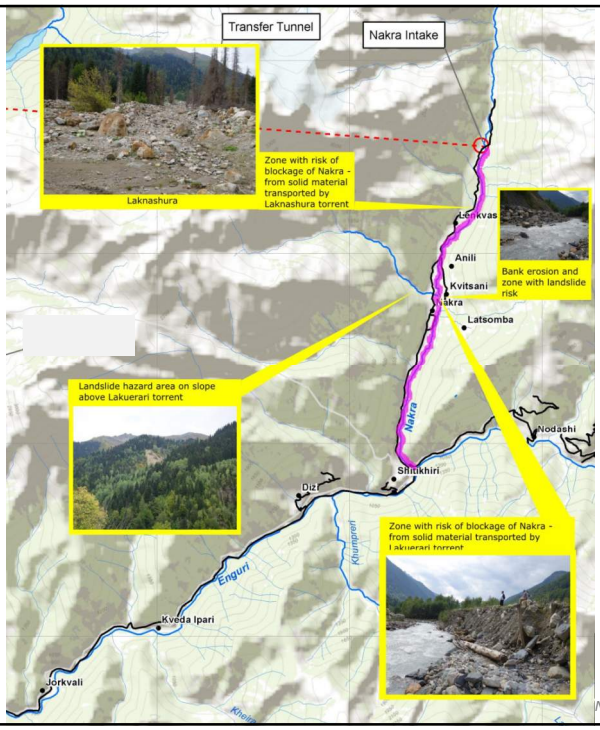
> Significantly reduced flow rates in Nenskra River between dam and powerhouse. In average:

- 15-25% of baseline down to Lekverari confluence (environmental flow: 1.2 m³/s)
- 25% to 40% of baseline from Lekverari confluence to Enguri River

> No predicted change in river water quality

ლახნაშურა ღვარცოფით დაბლოკვის ზონა

ლეკვერარის ღვარცოფის ზემოთ ფერდობებზე მეწყერსაშიში ზონა



სანაპიროს ეროზია და მეწყერსაშიში ზონა

ლეკვერარის ნაკადით დაბლოკვის ზონა

ცვლილებები ნაკრას კალაპოტის გამტარუნარიანობაში
Changes to the Nakra riverbed load capacity

> მყარი მასალის შემცირებული გადაადგილება მდინარე ნაკრადან ენგურამდე.

> ზოგადი ტენდენცია: მაისიდან აგვისტომდე მყარი მასალის უდიდესი მოცულობა, რომელიც შეიძლება გადაადგილდეს:
- ლეკვერარის შესართავამდე: დიამეტრი 5 სმ (14 სმ საბაზისო ხაზიდან).
- ლექვერარის შესართავიდან ქვემოთ ენგურის შესართავამდე: დიამეტრი 7 სმ (14 სმ საბაზისო ხაზიდან).

> მხოლოდ დიდ წყალდიდობას შეუძლია დიდი ლოდების გადაადგილება.

> Reduced solid material transport capacity in Nakra River up to Enguri River.
> General trend: from to May to August, largest solid material that can be moved:
  > Down to Lekverari confluence : diameter of 5 cm (cf. 14 cm baseline).
  > Lekverari confluence down to Enguri Confluence: diameter of 7 cm (cf. 14 cm baseline).
> Only large floods could transport larger boulders

ნაკადის უსაფრთხოება
Downstream safety

> ნაკრას დინების (მაქს. 46 მ3/წმ) გადატანა ნენსკრაში დაიცავს სოფელ ნაკრას ყველაზე ხშირი წყალდიდობებისგან.
> ნაკრას მომავალმა ნაკადმა შესაძლოა ვერ ჩარეცხოს ქვემო დინებში მყარი მასალა, რომელიც ნაკრაში შემოდის ლახნაშურა და ლექვერარის შენაკადებით. შესაძლოა შეიქმნას ბუნებრივი კაშხალი.
> წარმოადგენს წყალდიდობის რისკს ადგილობრივი თემებისთვის: თუ ასეთი ბუნებრივი კაშხალი შეიქმნება და შემდეგ ადიდდება მდინარის ჰიდრავლიკური დატვირთვის გამო, წყალი შენარჩუნდება ზედა დინებაში.

> Transfer of Nakra river flow (46 m^3/s max) to Nenskra will protect Nakra village from most frequent flood events.
> Planned Nakra ecological flow will not be able to flush downstream solid material that enters the Nakra transported by the Laknashura and Lekverari tributaries. Possible creation of a natural dam.
> Represents a flood risk for local communities: if any such natural dam where to be created and then burst because of the hydraulic load of river water retained upstream.

შემარბილებელი ღონისძიებები
Mitigation measures

> საინჟინრო კვლევები ყველაზე მისაღები ტექნიკური გადაწყვეტილების შემუშავებისთვის, რათა აკონტროლონ ლახნაშურა და ლექვერარის მიერ ნალექის სიჭარბით გამოწვეული მდინარე ნაკრას დაბლოკვა;

> ტექნიკური სამუშაოები პროექტით გათვლილი ტექნიკური გადაწყვეტილებების შესასრულებლად;

> ყოველწლიური მომსახურების პროგრამა იმ მყარი მასალის ამოსაღებად, რომელიც აფერხებს მდინარე ნაკრას დინებას.

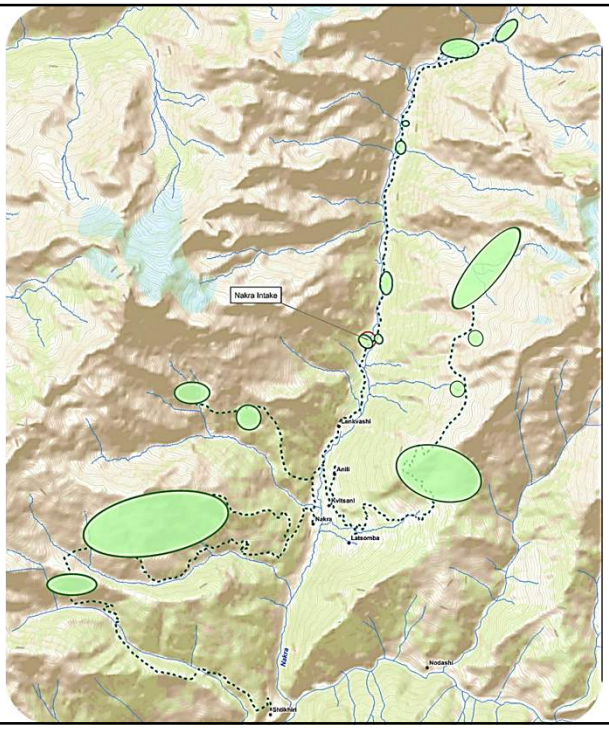
> Engineering studies to design most appropriate technical solutions to control the risk of Laknashura and Lekverari sediment blocking Nakra River
> Civil works to execute the designed technical solutions designed
> Annual maintenance program to remove physically solid material that hinders Nakra River flow

მიწაზე მოთხოვნით გამოწვეული სოციალური ზემოქმედება
Social impacts due to land requirements

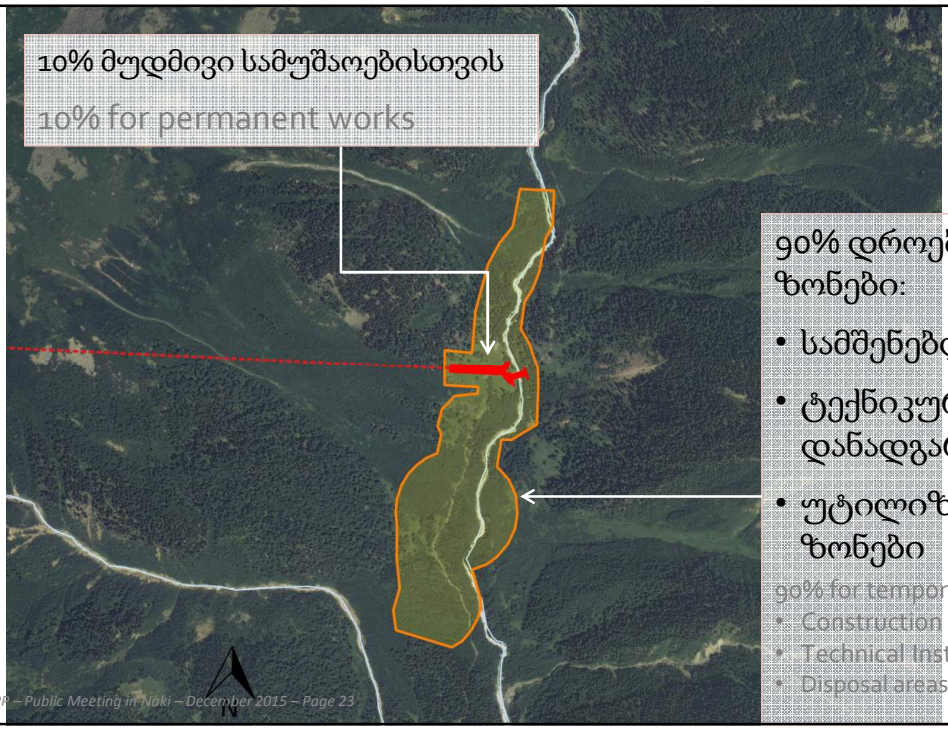
მთავარი/Baseline

- ნაკრას ხეობის 85 ოჯახი (მუდმივი მაცხოვრებლები);
- არ არიან მუდმივი მაცხოვრებლები ნაკრას წყალმიმღების ზონაში და მის ჩრდილოეთით;
- მეცხოველეობა და სოფლის მეურნეობა – არსებობის ძირითადი საშუალებები;
- ხე-ტყის დამუშავება – ფულადი შემოსავალის მთავარი წყარო;
- პროექტის ნაგებობების ქვემო წელში მდინარის წყლით სარგებლობა შეიზღუდება შემდეგი აქტივობებისთვის:
  - ერთი მარცვლელულის საფქვავი წისქვილი (ამჯერად მოშლილი);
  - ირიგაცია, პირდაპირი წყალმომარაგება (ფერდობებიდან), რეკრეაციული მეთევზეობა;
  - მდინარის მიმდებარე ზოგიერთი წყაროთი სარგებლობა.

- 85 households in Nakra Valley (permanent residents)
- No permanent residents in and north of the Nakra water intake area
- Livestock and farming = main subsistence activities
- Logging = main source of cash income
- Limited uses of the river water downstream of project structures:
  - One corn mill on the Nakra, currently broken
  - No irrigation, no direct intake for water supply (from slopes), recreational fisheries,
  - Some springs adjacent to river



საძოვრების ზონები
Pasture areas



მიწის ათვისებით გამოწვეული ზემოქმედება
Impacts of land take

> ნაკრას წყალმიმღების ნაკვეთი:
  > 1 საველე ქოხი;
  > 1 საძოვარი დაიკარგება საზოგადოებრივი მიწის ნაკვეთზე;
  > მშენებლობის დროს დაიბლოკება მდინარე ნაკრას მარცხენა ნაპირზე გასასვლელი და წყალმიმღების ჩრდილოეთით მდებარე ტერიტორიები: ლაგირის, მაშდაშიას, ბაბაშის, ლეილაკის საძოვრები, რომლებსაც იყენებს 12 ოჯახი.

> პროექტი გზებისა, რომლების გაფართოება და რეაბილიტაციაც უნდა მოხდეს, განისაზღვრება 2016

> Nakra water intake site
  > 1 field cabin
  > 1 pasture area lost on public land plots
  > Access to left bank of Nakra river and areas north of water intake blocked during construction: pasture areas Lagiri, Mashdashia, Babashi, Leilaki used by 12 households
> Design of the roads to be rehabilitated and widened will be defined in 2016

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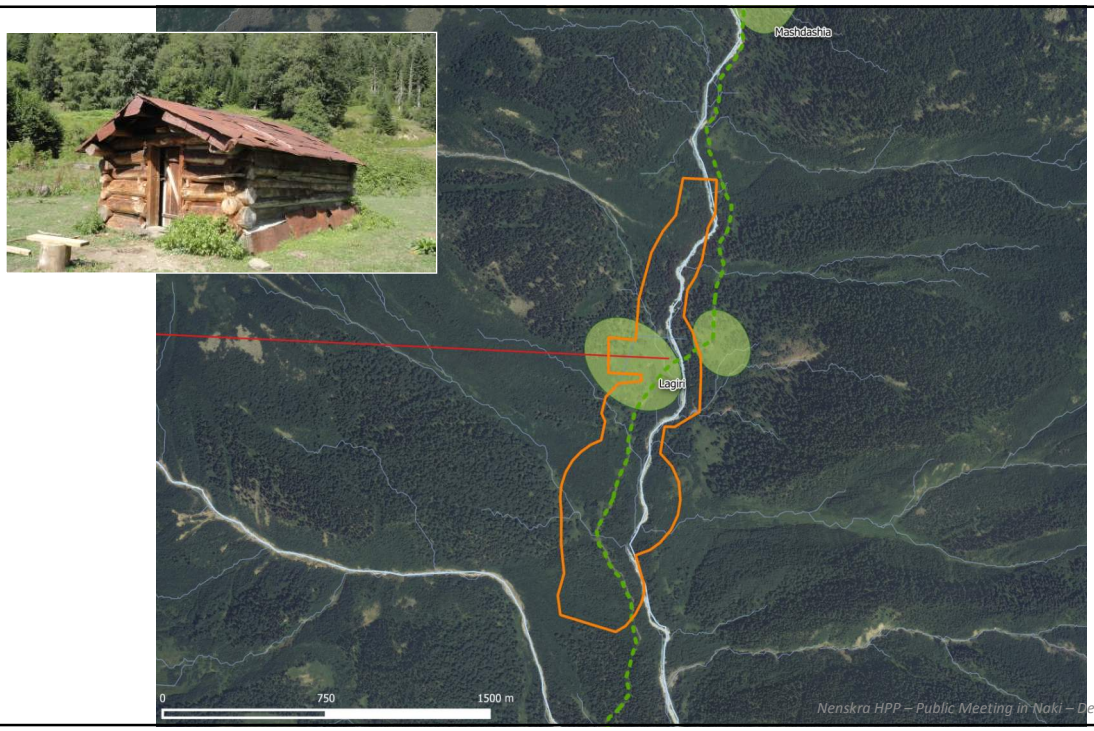
Mashdashia
Lagiri
0
750
1500 m
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CAN-015
– Page 26

განთვისების ზოლის გაწმენდა/Right of way clearing

დროის ჩარჩოები:

> გზის განახლება: სამუშაოები დაიწყება 2016 სექტემბერში
> წყლის შემკრები ნაკვეთი: მშენებლობა დაიწყება 2017 ივნისში

Timing:

> Road upgrade: Work will start in September 2016
> Water intake site : Construction starts in June 2017

მიწის შესყიდვის ვადები / Land acquisition schedule

> პროექტისათვის საჭირო მიწების ანგარიში წარედგინა მთავრობას 2015 წლის დეკემბერში;
> პროექტისათვის საჭირო მიწების ანგარიშის მთავრობის მიერ დამტკიცების შემდეგ, მიწების პროექტისათვის გადაცემამდე მოსახლეობასთან მოლაპარაკებებზე, შეთანხმებაზე და გადადგილებაზე გამოყოფილია 2,5 თვე;
> ზარალის ანაზღაურება მოხდება შეთანხმებიდან 1 თვის განმავლობაში;
> გასაჩივრების მექანიზმი გამოცხადდება და ამოქმედდება 2016 წლის იანვარში.

> Required Lands for Nakra water intake submitted by the Project to Government in December 2015 – For roads, will be in Mid-2016.
> Once Required Lands are approved by Government: 2.5 months for negotiations, agreement and relocation before transfer of required lands to the Project.
> Payment of losses within one month after agreement
> Grievance mechanism established and communicated in January 2016.

Other issues / Other issues

ელექტროხაზები
Electric lines

წყლის მილება
Water lines

კომპენსაციის პრინციპები / Compensation principles

> ალტერნატიული პროექტი ზემოქმედების ქვეშ მოქცეული ზონების შემცირებისთვის;
> საკუთრებაში მყოფი მიწისა და მასზე განთავსებული ქონების შეძენა და გადახდა ხორციელდება ნაღდი ანგარიშსწორებით მიწის კატეგორიის მიხედვით (საცხოვრებელი, სასოფლო-სამეურნეო);
> ფიზიკური გადაადგილების შემთხვევაში: ახალ სახლში გადასვლა, გადასახლებისა და ახალ ადგილზე დამკვიდრების გარდამავალი პერიოდისათვის ერთჯერადი ფულადი დახმარება;
> საზოგადოებრივი და სათემო მიწის, კოლექტიური საარსებო წყაროების (მაგალითად, საძოვარი, ხე, ტყის არამერქნიანი რესურსები) კომპენსაცია მოხდება შემდეგი ზომების მეშვეობით:
  - საძოვრებამდე მისასვლელი გზის აღდგენა და ზედა წყალგამყოფამდე მისასვლელი ბილიკის საინჟინრო კვლევა და დაპროექტება;
  - მშენებლობის დასრულების შემდეგ ბანაკების, ნარჩენების განთავსების ტერიტორიებისა და სამშენებლო მოედნების რეკულტივაცია, საძოვრების რეაბილიტაცია;
  - სათემო განვითარების ფონდი.

> Alternative design to minimize affected areas
> Private land acquired and compensated in cash by land category (residential / agricultural), as well as assets on land.
> Physical displacement (if any): Relocation in new house, disturbance allowance, relocation assistance
> Public and community land and loss of collective livelihoods (e.g. pasture, logging, NTFP) compensated through:
  - Restoration of access to pastures areas and upper watershed during construction
  - Rehabilitation of camps, disposal areas and technical platforms with fodder plants
  - Community Development Fund

ქონების ანაზღაურება / Compensation for assets

- ღობეები: ნაღდი ანგარიშსწორებით თითო კვადრატულ მეტრზე გაანგარიშებით;
- ნაგებობები (ფარდული, ქოხი): ჩანაცვლების ღირებულება ნაღდი ანგარიშსწორებით, საკმარისი ასეთივე ახალი ნაგებობის ხელახლა ასაშენებლად (სახლის მიმდებარე ნაკვეთით და ნებისმიერი კომუნალური მიერთებით);
- მერქნიანი ხეები: მფლობელს მიეცემა ხის მოჭრის და საკუთარი შეხედულებისამებრ გამოყენების შესაძლებლობა;
- ხეხილი: ხილის ღირებულების ანაზღაურება ახალი ნერგებიდან მოცემულ მსხმოიარობამდე გასაზრდელად საჭირო წლების გათვალისწინებით;
- ნათესლები: ღირებულების ანაზღაურება ორ მოსავალს შორის პერიოდში.

- Fences: Cash per square meter
- Structures (barns, cabins): Replacement cost in cash if rebuilding anew (plus houseplot and any utility hook-ups)
- Timber tree: Owner harvests tree
- Fruit tree: Cash value of fruit until seedling comes into production
- Crops: cash value of standing crop in field mid-way between two harvests

დასაქმება / Jobs

- მშენებლობის დროს ადგილზე შეიქმნება მინიმუმ 140 სამუშაო ადგილი, რაც შეეხება მესტიის მუნიციპალიტეტის მაცხოვრებლებს.
- ჰესის ექსპლუატაციის დროს: ადგილობრივი სამუშაო ადგილების მაქსიმალური რაოდენობა შეადგენს 20 -40 პოზიციას.
- დასაქმების უზრუნველყოფის პროგრამა და პოლიტიკა განისაზღვრება კონსულტაციების შემდეგ საფეხურზე.

- During construction, a minimum of 140 local jobs will be created for people residing in Mestia Municipality.
- During operation: Local jobs would be limited to 20 – 40 positions maximum, mostly at Nenskra powerhouse and Nenskra dam site.
- Applications policy to be communicated in next step of consultations

მდინარის თევზის გავრცელების ადგილები

River Fish habitat

> თევზის ერთადერთი აღმოჩენილი სახეობა, სავარაუდოდ, არის ენგურის კაშხლის გამო ზღვაზე გასასვლელს მოკლებული მდინარეში მცხოვრები შავი ზღვის კალმახი.

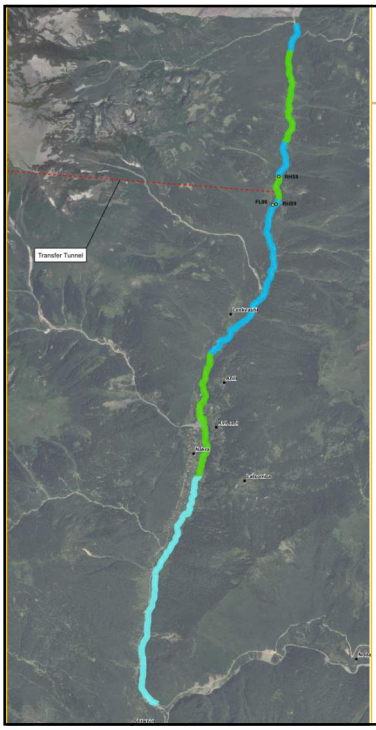
> შეიძლება იყოს შავი ზღვის ორაგული (Salmo labrax); თუმცა დადასტურებისთვის საჭიროა დნმ-ის ანალიზი.

> მდინარე ნენსკრაზე ქვირითის დაყრის პოტენციური ადგილები შეინიშნება მხოლოდ შემოთავაზებული კაშხლისა და წყალსაცავის ზემოთ დინებაში: ნენსკრას კალმახის პოპულაცია ამჟამად ნარჩუნდება ახალგაზრდა კალმახების წყალსაცავის/ზედა დინების მონაკვეთებიდან ქვემო დინებაში მიგრაციის ხარჯზე.

> The single species of fish observed is considered most likely to be the riverine form of the Black Sea trout, land locked as a result of the Enguri Dam.

> Could be *Salmo labrax*; however confirmation of this through DNA analysis is sought.

> No spawning areas were noted on the Nakra River up to 2 km upstream of the proposed Nakra water intake, however some areas suitable as nursery areas.



მდინარეში გავრცელების ზონების რუკაზე ასახვა

River habitat mapping

Habitat Type

გავრცელება ხარისხი 1	Holding area Grade 1
გავრცელება ხარისხი 2	Holding area Grade 2
გავრცელება ხარისხი 3	Holding Area Grade 3
გამოზრდის ზონა ხარ.1	Nursery Area Grade 1
გამოზრდის ზონა ხარ.2	Nursery Area Grade 2
გამოზრდა/გავრც-ბა ხარ.2	Nursery/Holding Grade 2
ქვირითობა ხარისხი 1	Spawning Grade 1
ქვირითობა ხარისხი	Spawning Grade 2

მდინარის თევზის გავრცელების ადგილები – ზემოქმედება და შერბილება

River Fish habitat – Impact

> ცვლილებებმა მდინარის დონესა და დინების სიჩქარეში შეიძლება სარგებელი მოუტანოს თევზის პოპულაციას მდინარის ზოგიერთ მონაკვეთზე;

> კაშხლის შემოვლა შეწყვეტს მიგრაციას დინების ან საწინააღმდეგო მიმართულებით: გადაადგილების უწყვეტობის შესანარჩუნებლად ნაკრაზე აშენდება კაშხლის შემოვლითი გზა.

> Change in river levels and flow velocity could be of benefit to fish populations in some sections of the river

> The diversion weir would stop downstream/upstream migration: A fish pass will be built on the Nakra diversion weir to maintain continuity

თევზების გადასასვლელი: შეისწავლება ორი ვარიანტი

Fish pass: two options are being studied

ვარიანტი 1: Larinier ტიპის გადაღობილი გადასასვლელი

Option 1: Larinier baffle type pass

ვარიანტი 2: ბუნებრივის მსგავსი შემოვლითი არხი

Option 2: nature-like by-pass channel

შემდეგი ნაბიჯები/Next Steps

Next steps / Next steps

- დამატებითი გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური კვლევები და აქ მოყვანილი შემარბილებელი ღონისძიებები იქნება:
  - დასრულებული და თარგმნილი ქართულ ენაზე;
  - ხელმისაწვდომი სოფელში, ინტერნეტში და კვლავ განიხილება ნაკში 2016 წლის აპრილ-მაისში.
- 2016 წელს თანდათან გაიზრდება დაქირავებული მუშახელის და კომპანია JSCNH პერსონალის რაოდენობა და შესაბამისად დაჩქარდება სამშენებლო ბანაკების მოწყობა. რეგულარულად მოეწყობა საინფორმაციო შეხვედრები სოფლის მაცხოვრებლებთან.
- გასაჩივრების მექანიზმი, რომელიც საშუალებას აძლევს დაზარალებულ პირებს გადაჭრან თავისი პრობლემები, შემუშავების სტადიაშია – ადგილობრივი გასაჩივრების კომიტეტების შექმნა.

- Supplementary environmental and social studies, with associated mitigation measures will be:
  - finalized and translated into Georgian
  - made available in the village, on the web, and discussed again in April-May 2016 in Naki
- Physical presence of workers and JSCNH will ramp up with the construction of the camps in 2016: regular information meetings with villagers representatives will be organized.
- Grievance mechanism allowing affected persons to escalate their concern is being finalized – Creation of Local Grievance Committees.

საზოგადოებასთან ურთიერთობა / Community Liaison

> საზოგადოებასთან ურთიერთობს სპეციალისტები უკვე ოფიციალურად დანიშნა კომპანიამ JSCNH:
  - ჭუბერი: გიორგი ანსიანი – ტელ.: 574 900 066
  - ნაკი: როდამ გვარმიანი – ტელ.: 599 855 543

> როლი:
  - გააცნონ სოფლის მაცხოვრებლებს პროექტის ნებისმიერი ასპექტი
  - კომპანიის JSCNH ინფორმირება სოფლის მაცხოვრებლების მიერ პროექტის საქმიანობასთან დაკავშირებული წამოწეული ნებისმიერი საკითხის თაობაზე

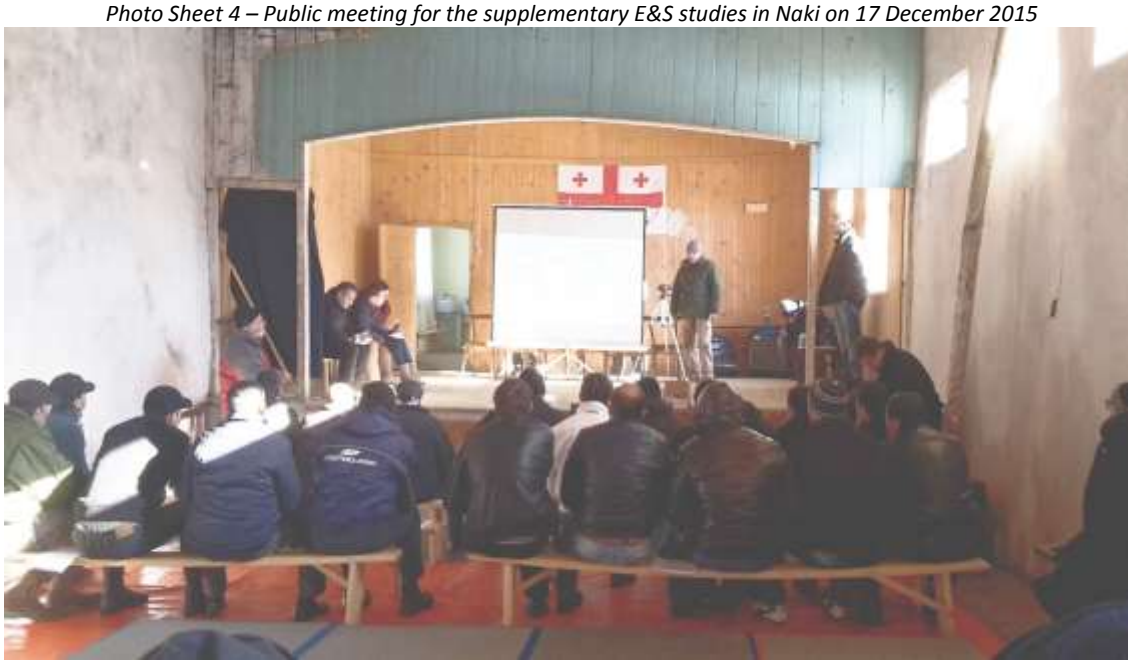
> JSCNH საზოგადოესბასთან ურთიერთობის მენეჯერი თეიმურაზ კოპაძე

> Community Liaison Officers have been formally appointed by JSCNH:
  - In Chuberi: Giorgi Ansiani – Tel.: 574 900 066
  - In Naki: Rodam Guarmiani – Tel.: 599 855 543

> Role:
  - Inform villagers on any aspects of the project
  - Inform JSCNH on any issues raised by villagers regarding the project activities

> JSCNH Community Relation Manager is M. Teimuraz Kopadze.

Photo Sheet 4 – Public meeting for the supplementary E&S studies in Naki on 17 December 2015



Presentation of the Project definition during the meeting in Naki (17/12/2015)

Presentation of the Project definition during the meeting in Naki (17/12/2015)

Discussion at the end of the meeting in Naki (17/12/2015)

Annex 6. Community meetings May – December 2016

Date	Location	Project's representatives	Issues discussed	Photo
06/05/2016	Nakra Village *(House of the CLO)*	Nam Kyun Kim (JSC NH) Sanghoon Kim (JSC NH) Magradze Ana (JSC NH) Rodami Gvarmiani (CLO)	Discussion of Nakra villagers' expectations and demands	
06/05/2016	Nenskra Village *(On the road, entrance of the village)*	Nam Kyun Kim (JSC NH) Sanghoon Kim (JSC NH) Magradze Ana (JSC NH) Nenskra residents who were blocking roads	Discussion of their expectations, reason of blocking the road.	
17/05/2016	Nenskra Village *(Informational Centre)*	Giorgi Ansiani (CLO) Ogeuk Kwon (JSC NH) Jungjae Hyun (JSC NH) Magradze Ana (JSC NH) Nino Vibliani	Discussion of ongoing situation in Chuberi.	
17/05/2016	Nenskra: Lakhami Village *(local family)*	Magradze Ana (JSC NH) Ogeuk Kwon (JSC NH) Jungjae Hyun (JSC NH) Lakhami Villagers	Discussion of their expectations, reason of blocking the road.	
24/05/2016	Nenskra Village *(Informational Centre)*	Giorgi Ansiani (CLO) Magradze Ana (JSC NH) Ogeuk Kwon (JSC NH) Nino Vibliani	Discussion about the current situation in the village after last Friday's protest (20 May, 2016). People are waiting for a public hearing and JSC NH's feedbacks regarding their questionnaires.	

Date	Location	Project's representatives	Issues discussed	Photo
24/05/2016	Nenskra	JSC NH	Visit of the Nenskra kindergarten; Chuberi, Centre. Checking the conditions of the kindergarten and discussion about their expectations.	
31/05/2016	Nenskra Village *(House of Nino Vibliani)*	Ana Magradze (JSC NH) Nino Vibliani	Nino Vibliani shared an idea that Project parties have to become more active and show villagers that project people are making something for their favour.	
06/06/2016	Nenskra village	Ana Magradze (JSC NH) Nino Vibliani	Preparation of the meeting to be held between NGO Green Alternative and Chuberi villagers (see 07/06/2017)	
07/06/2016	Nenskra Village *(Public House of the village)*	NGO, Green Alternative and Villagers of Nenskra.	Discussion about the purpose of Green Alternative visit in Chuberi. At the meeting, “Green Alternative” explained the negative sides of the Nenskra Project and why Project, according to them, the project could be fatal for the Village.	
08/06/2016	Nakra Village *(Territory near the Public House)*	NGO, Green Alternative, SI and Villagers of Nakra.	Discussion about the purpose of Green Alternative visit in Nakra. The purpose of the visit, as they explained to the villagers, was the Social-Economic and Gender Aspect Research. They reported that the plan was to visit each family in Nakra village and ask questions from the special questionnaires.	
08/06/2016	Nakra	JSC NH Salini Impregilo	Visiting school in Nakra. Delivering Board and stationary to the school.	

Date	Location	Project's representatives	Issues discussed	Photo
13/06/2016	Tbilisi *(Office of JSC NH)*	NGO, Green Alternative, JSC NH team.	Discussion of Project components.	
15/06/2016	Nenskra	JSC NH Salini Impregilo	Delivering sweets to the kindergarten in the center of Chuberi.	
20/06/2016	Nenskra Village *(House of Nino Vibliani)*	Ana Magradze (JSC NH) Nino Vibliani	Discussion of ongoing situation in Chuberi. On 8th of June, locals of the Chuberi Village decided to make a document and collected signatures from people in the village who support the Project. Document is signed by 372 villagers.	
25/06/2016	Nenskra: Lekulmakhe village	Three families of the Powerhouse area Tiumaraz Kopadze (JSC NH) Revaz Tkavadze (GSE) Ana Magradze (JSC NH)	Delivered them the offer of compensation.	
28/06/2016	Nenskra Village *(House of CLO)*	Giorgi Ansiani (CLO) Ana Magradze (JSC NH)	Discussion about the Opening Ceremony of the information Centre. Finalizing the details of the Opening Ceremony.	
28/06/2016	Nakra Village *(House of CLO)*	Rodami Gvarmiani (CLO) Ana Magradze (JSC NH)	Discussion about the situation in Nakra Village. Romani Gvarmiani CLO of the JSC NH shared information about the ongoing situation of Nakra. The locals were not expressing opposition to the project and expected it to bring benefits to the community.	
04/07/2016	Nenskra Village *(At Public House)*	Representatives of JSC NH EBRD ADB Nenskra Villagers	Questions were the following: Who is in charge of locals contact in order to get the information related to the Project? Do locals get answers on their questions? Will the lands/pastures used by the Project be compensated?	

Date	Location	Project's representatives	Issues discussed	Photo
06/07/2016	Nakra Village *(Public House)*	Representatives of JSC NH EBRD ADB Nakra Villagers	Discussion about: Who is in charge of locals contact in order to get the information related to the Project? Do locals get answers on their questions? Will the lands/pastures used by the Project be compensated?	
19/07/2016	Nenskra Village *(At Nino's house)*	Ana Magradze (JSC NH) Nino Vibliani	Discussion about the past roads blockage by Chuberi population.. Sgurishi, Khari and Devra villages are 7-8 km far from the Centre of the Village; these villages consist of 100 families. The main road is in very bad conditions. People asked for the road improvement. A documents relating this has been signed by 419 villagers from Devra, Khari, Sgurishi.	
25/07/2016	Nenskra Village *(At Informational Centre)*	Ana Magradze (JSC NH) Medea Jachvliani (local)	Medea shared her family issues and asked help for her daughter who is deaf-and-dumb.	
26/07/2016	Nenskra	JSC NH	Delivering balls for Playing ground in the center of the village, for local children	
27/07/2016	Nakra Village *(School of Nakra)*	Nam Kyun Kim (JSC NH) Ana Magradze (JSC NH) Nakra State School director and teachers	Discussion of School Problems and expectations.	
27/07/2016	Nakra	JSC NH	Meeting with Nakra State School director and teachers. Checking the conditions of the kindergarten and discussion about their expectations.	

Date	Location	Project's representatives	Issues discussed	Photo
02/08/2016	Nenskra Village *(At Nino's house)*	Ana Magradze (JSC NH) Nino Vibliani	Discussion about the villager's expectations in Khar-Sgurishi (Road conditions).	
03/08/2016	Nenskra Village *(At School of Chuberi Centre)*	Nato Subari (the director of the School in the center of Chuberi)	Discussion about the school issues and expectations.	
03/08/2016	Nenskra	JSC NH	Meeting with Nenskra State School, Chuberi, Centre director. Checking the conditions of the kindergarten and discussion about their expectations.	
09/08/2016	Nenskra: Lekulmakhe village	Ana Magradze (JSC NH) Three affected families from the Powerhouse area	Discussion of the problematic issues of these families - They still don't want to give their houses in change of compensation.	
12/08/2016	Nenskra Village *(House of Nino)*	Ana Magradze (JSC NH) Nino Vibliani	Discussion about the current situation of the Chuberi Village. Villagers from Khar-Sgurishi reported that the alternative road of Khar-Sgurishi was in very bad conditions and they were expecting the improvement of the road (i.e. putting gravel on the road and make ditches for the rain).	
12/08/2016	Nenskra	Salini Impregilo	Discussion about the current situation of the Chuberi Village. Villagers from Khar-Sgurishi reported that the alternative road of Khar-Sgurishi was in very bad conditions and they were expecting the improvement of the road (i.e. putting gravel on the road and make ditches for the rain).	

Date	Location	Project's representatives	Issues discussed	Photo
17/08/2016	Nenskra Village *(Informational Centre)*	Ana Magradze (JSC NH) Zurab Chketiani (Member of the affected family in the powerhouse area)	Zurab Chketiani, head of one of the family from the Powerhouse location (HH3) expressed his readiness for signing the agreement and for taking compensation from the Company in change of his property. He informed that all the remaining affected families will also agree on the compensation process.	
18/08/2016	Nenskra	JSC NH	Delivering balls for Playing ground in the center of the village, for local children.	
23/08/2016	Nenskra Village *(At house of Nino)*	Ana Magradze (JSC NH) Nino Vibliani	Mrs. Nino Vibliani informed that the locals of Lari-Lari village are bothered with the pipe that is broken and all water is coming out on the road and cause dirt and disorderliness. Villagers asked to change the pipe and stop the water leaks.	
24/08/2016	Nenskra	JSC NH	Visit of the Kindergarten of Lakhami. Checking the conditions of the kindergarten and discussion about their expectations.	
25/08/2016	Nenskra	JSC NH	Visit of the School of Sgurishi. Checking the conditions of the kindergarten and discussion about their expectations.	

Date	Location	Project's representatives	Issues discussed	Photo
25/08/2016	Nenskra	JSC NH	Visit of the kindergarten of Khar-Sgurishi. Checking the conditions of the kindergarten and discussion about their expectations.	
23/09/2016	Nenskra Village *(Informational Centre)*	Suhyun Ko (JSC NH) Ana Magradze (JSC NH) Dominique Buffin Nino Vibliani	Discussion & questions: 1. We remember the company (JSC NH) promised making water & sewage system in Chuberi village. When will the company make the system for the Village? 2. When will the Project start to build roads in Chuberi Village? 3. When the Project is going to start Social Programs? When will the Project start infrastructural developments? 4. When will the Project start to employ locals? 5. Does the Project need locals only for non-skilled jobs? 6. When will the Project start? 7. Will the Dam be constructed by Salini Impregilo, EPC Contractor or will they be replaced by another company?	
06/10/2016	Nenskra Village *(Informational Centre)*	Ana Magradze (JSC NH) Kaka Chkonia Nino Vibliani Antonio Pedna and representatives of the company Engineering Resources	EPC Contractor of JSC NH, Salini Impregilo is going to investigate those areas in Nenskra village that will be used by the Project. The company will investigate land within a 200m buffer around the working area. Salini Impregilo hired the company Engineering Resources who will be in charge of investigating houses that might be affected by the traffic. Purpose of meeting (06.10.2016) was to inform Mrs. Nino about all above.	
12/10/2016	Nenskra: Sgurishi Village	Zauri Narsavidze (owner of Mashrichala territory) Christian Gueneau Giorgi Ansiani (CLO) Gela Gligvashvili Ana Magradze (JSC NH)	Discussion of agricultural activities of families and the potential project impacts on land.	

Date	Location	Project's representatives	Issues discussed	Photo
13/10/2016	Nenskra: Sgurishi Village	Bashi-Achuki Gvarmiani Giorgi Ansiani (CLO) Christian Gueneau Gela Gligvashvili Ana Magradze (JSC NH)	Discussion of agricultural activities of families and the potential project impacts on land.	
13/10/2016	Nenskra: Sgurishi Village	Malkhaz Chkvimiani Giorgi Ansiani (CLO) Christian Gueneau Gela Gligvashvili Ana Magradze (JSC NH)	Discussion of agricultural activities of families and the potential project impacts on land..	
13/10/2016	Nenskra: Sgurishi Village	Nodari Chkvimiani Giorgi Ansiani (CLO) Christian Gueneau Gela Gligvashvili Ana Magradze (JSC NH)	Discussion of agricultural activities of families and the potential project impacts on land.	
13/10/2016	Nenskra: Sgurishi Village	Tamazi Chkvimian Giorgi Ansiani (CLO) Christian Gueneau Gela Gligvashvili Ana Magradze (JSC NH)	Discussion of agricultural activities of families and the potential project impacts on land.	
13/10/2016	Nenskra: Sgurishi Village	Otari Chkvimiani Christian Gueneau Gela Gligvashvili Ana Magradze (JSC NH)	Discussion of agricultural activities of families and the potential project impacts on land.	
14/10/2016	Nakra Village	Gurami Gvarmiani Rodami Gvarmiani (CLO) Christian Gueneau Gela Gligvashvili Ana Magradze (JSC NH)	Discussion of agricultural activities of families and the potential project impacts on land.	

Date	Location	Project's representatives	Issues discussed	Photo
14/10/2016	Nakra Village	Spartak Gvarmiani Rodami Gvarmiani (CLO) Christian Gueneau Gela Gligvashvili Ana Magradze (JSC NH)	Discussion of agricultural activities of families and the potential project impacts on land.	
14/10/2016	Nakra Village	Lado Gvarmiani Rodami Gvarmiani (CLO) Christian Gueneau Gela Gligvashvili Ana Magradze (JSC NH)	Discussion of agricultural activities of families and the potential project impacts on land.	
14/10/2016	Nakra Village	Gurami Gvarmiani Giorgi Ansiani CLO Christian Gueneau Gela Gligvashvili Ana Magradze (JSC NH)	Discussion of agricultural activities of families and the potential project impacts on land.	
15/10/2016	Nenskra: Sgurishi Village	Kvicha Chkvimiani Giorgi Ansiani (CLO) Christian Gueneau Gela Gligvashvili Ana Magradze (JSC NH)	Discussion of agricultural activities of families and the potential project impacts on land.	
15/10/2016	Nenskra: Sgurishi Village	Murmani Chkvimiani Giorgi Ansiani (CLO) Christian Gueneau Gela Gligvashvili Ana Magradze (JSC NH)	Discussion of agricultural activities of families and the potential project impacts on land.	

Date	Location	Project's representatives	Issues discussed	Photo
15/10/2016	Nenskra: Sgurishi Village	Zauri Chkvimiani Giorgi Ansiani (CLO) Christian Gueneau Gela Gligvashvili Ana Magradze (JSC NH)	Discussion of agricultural activities of families and the potential project impacts on land.	
15/10/2016	Nenskra: Sgurishi Village	Anzori Chkvimiani Giorgi Ansiani (CLO) Christian Gueneau Gela Gligvashvili Ana Magradze	Discussion of agricultural activities of families and the potential project impacts on land.	
18/10/2016	Nenskra: Sgurishi Village	Emzar Chkvimiani Giorgi Ansiani (CLO) Christian Gueneau Gela Gligvashvili Ana Magradze (JSC NH)	Discussion of agricultural activities of families and the potential project impacts on land.	
25/10/2016	Nenskra Village *(Nino's House)*	Ana Magradze (JSC NH) Nino Vibliani	Information about installation of AWS at Tita house and Br.8	
26/10/2016	Nenskra Village	Ana Magradze (JSC NH) Nino Vibliani	Informing about the planned meeting with Lekulmakhe villagers (3 families)	

Date	Location	Project's representatives	Issues discussed	Photo
27/10/2016	Nenskra: Lekulmakhe Village	Visiting 3 families of Power House location Teimuraz Kopadze (JSC NH) Revaz Tkavadze (GSE) Ana Magradze (JSC NH) Nam Kyun Kim (JSC NH) Nino Vibliani, Lakhami Villagers	Purpose of the meeting: Delivering information to the Lekulmakhe villagers about project changes in the Powerhouse area. Villagers have to decide which lands they will give for the camp of power house. Lakhami villagers asked for a meeting with them.	
03/11/2016	Nenskra:Lekulmakhe Village	Visiting 3 families of Power House location Ana Magradze (JSC NH)	Discussion about land acquisition. Their demands are the following: - They want to be informed ahead about the Project schedule. - They want help from the Project them to legally register the land that Project will take. - Lands will be given to the Project only during the construction period and not for permanent ownership. - They want to be informed how land will be used by Project.	
05/11/2016	Nenskra, Lekulmakhe Village	Magradze Ana (JSC NH) Teimuraz Kopadze (JSC NH) Revaz Tkavadze (GSE) Surveyors of SI Representatives of Stucky	The affected three families in the powerhouse area agree to negotiate with Project about the Land Acquisition and compensation process. Project representatives showed them the location of Power House and construction camp.	
09/11/2016	Nenskra: Lakhami Village (Local family)	Ana Magradze (JSC NH)	Elaboration of a questionnaire for planned meeting to be held around 15th of November.	

Annex 7. Sample grievance registration form

Grievance No:

Full Name
Note: you can remain anonymous if you prefer or request not to disclose your identity to the third parties without your consent
Firstname_____ Lastname_____
Gender: ❑Male ❑Female
❑ I wish to raise my grievance anonymously
❑ request not to disclose my identity without my consent

Contact Information
Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail).
❑ By Post: Please provide mailing address:

_____
_____
❑ By Telephone: _____
❑ By email: _____

Preferred Language for communication
❑ Georgian
❑ Svan
❑ Other: …….

Description of Incident or Grievance:
What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?

Date of Incident/ Grievance
❑One time incident/grievance (date _____)
❑Happened more than once (how many times? _____)
❑On going (currently experiencing problem)

What would you like to see happen to resolve the problem?

Signature: _____ Date:_____

Please return this form to JSC Nenskra Community Liaison Officer: [name]
Address _____: Tel.: _____ or Email: ____@____.com

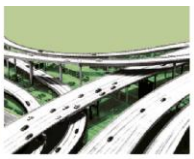
Annex 8. Sample grievance database

Grievance or comment number	Complainant Name	Complainant gender	Complainant address	Complainant Phone	Complainant email	Date when complaint received	Description of complaint	category of the Complaint	Date of event	Location of event	Grievance solved with discussion	Evidence of acceptation of resolution by complainant	Local Grievance Resolution Committee date	Local GRC Resolution accepted by complainant	Evidence of acceptation of resolution by complainant	Project level review of complaint datre	Project level resolution accepted by complainant	Evidence of acceptation of resolution by complainant	Date of grievance closure
#1																			
#2																			
#3																			
#4																			
#5																			

SLR

global environmental solutions

Industry


Infrastructure

Mining & Minerals

Oil & Gas

Planning & Development

Renewable & Low Carbon

Waste Management