



Nenskra Hydropower Project

Supplementary Social & Environmental Studies Disclosure

Public Consultation Report

October 2017

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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	<i>Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau</i> (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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Executive Summary

In August 2015, the final Environmental & Social Impact Assessment Report (ESIA) for the proposed Nenskra Hydropower (HPP), located in the Svaneti Region was submitted to the Government of Georgia as part of the national environmental permitting process. Public Hearing meetings were held in May 2015 and the Environmental Permit was awarded by the Environmental Authorities in October 2015. Since then, several International Financial Institutions (the Potential Lenders) have been approached to invest in the Project. In order to ensure compliance with their environmental and social policies, the Potential Lenders have recommended that a number of Supplementary Environmental and Social Studies (SP) be undertaken to complement the 2015 ESIA approved by the Government of Georgia.

During the preparation of the SP numerous meetings were conducted and are presented in Volume 7 – Stakeholder Engagement Plan of the SP. After completion of the draft versions of the SP, these documents were physically disclosed in a number of locations and also on several websites, including the JSCNH website and on the websites of some of the Potential Lenders. In addition, public meetings were held with the population located in Nenskra and Nakra valleys and Tbilisi. The disclosure period was from 14 March 2017 to 24 August, 2017.

JSCNH selected several mediums to disclose the SP allowing stakeholders to provide feedback regarding their concerns. This multi-modal approach ensured that a maximum number of people were informed about the Supplementary Studies. This Public Disclosure report provides details about the various communication methods used and the feedback provided by stakeholders, in addition, the last section of this report provides information on how JSCNH has taken into account the concerns raised by stakeholders; either by including them in the Supplementary Studies, or in the design, construction and operations of different project components.

The medium used by JSCNH to disclose the SP included:

- Providing physical copies of the SP at the Mestia Municipality, the project information centers in Nenskra and Nakra Valleys, JSCNH and the EBRD offices in Tbilisi.
- Distributing more than 100 USBs to the community members containing the SP.
- Uploading the SP on the JSCNH website and Potential Lenders website.
- Holding introductory meetings in Nenskra and Nakra Valleys.
- Conducting public consultation meetings in Nenskra and Nakra Valleys and Tbilisi, including an Open House Session in Nenskra and Nakra Valleys.
- Organizing focus group sessions/surveys to determine if the population had specific information requests and/or concerns.
- Organizing focus group discussions with vulnerable people.
- Disclosing information to the mass media through social media and press releases.
- Distributing communication tools such as brochures.

The table below provides a summary of the main meetings organized during the disclosure period.

Date	Location	Description
3 April, 2017	Tita	Introductory meeting to discuss results of E&S SP.
3 April, 2017	Lari-Lari	Introductory meeting to discuss results of E&S SP.
3 April, 2017	Lakhami	Introductory meeting to discuss results of E&S SP.
4 April, 2017	Zemo Margi	Introductory meeting to discuss results of E&S SP.
4 April, 2017	Letsperi/Center	Introductory meeting to discuss results of E&S SP.
6 April, 2017	Khar-Sguirishi	Introductory meeting to discuss results of E&S SP.
6 April, 2017	Lekulmakhe	Introductory meeting to discuss results of E&S SP.
6 April, 2017	Ovemo Marghi	Introductory meeting to discuss results of E&S SP.
7 April, 2017	Latsomba	Introductory meeting to discuss results of E&S SP.
7 April, 2017	Kvitsani-Nakra	Introductory meeting to discuss results of E&S SP.
7 April, 2017	Nakra-Tsaleri-Tavleri-Nakra	Introductory meeting to discuss results of E&S SP.
27 April, 2017	Tbilisi - Government	Public Consultation regarding the E&S SP.
28 April, 2017	Tbilisi – NGOs and representatives from Nakra and Nenskra living in Tbilisi	Public Consultation regarding the E&S SP.
1 May, 2017	Nakra	Public Consultation regarding the E&S SP.
2 May, 2017	Lakhami	Public Consultation regarding the E&S SP.
2 May, 2017	Lekulmakhe, Qveda Margi, Letsperi, Devra	Public Consultation regarding the E&S SP.
3 May, 2017	Kari, Sgurishi, Tita	Public Consultation regarding the E&S SP.
3 May, 2017	Lari-Lari, Zeda Margi	Public Consultation regarding the E&S SP.
8 to 12 May, 2017	Nakra	Survey to discuss results of public consultation.
22 to 26 May, 2017	Nenskra	Survey to discuss results of public consultation.
3 August, 2017	Nenskra	Focus group meetings with vulnerable people to understand their concerns.
4 August, 2017	Nakra	Focus group meetings with vulnerable people to understand their concerns.
22 August, 2017	Nenskra	Open House.
23 August, 2017	Nenskra	Open House.
24 August, 2017	Nakra	Open House.

The main issues of concern discussed by stakeholders during the disclosure period were:

- Community development: Ensuring the communities benefit from the project.
- Land Acquisition: Concerns regarding non-legalizable land and how the project was going to access this land and users of common use areas.
- Community safety issues: Concerns regarding dam failure, landslides, noise and vibration.
- Employment opportunities: Ensuring that communities benefit from the employment opportunities generated by the project.
- Svan status: Concerns regarding the request for identification of Svans as Indigenous Peoples under the policies of the Lenders.
- Biodiversity: Concerns regarding protection of biodiversity.

1 Introduction

The proposed Nenskra Hydropower Project is a 280-Megawatt (MW) hydropower project (HPP) 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). The Project uses the available discharges from the Nenskra River and the adjacent Nakra River, developing a maximum available head of 725 metres down to the powerhouse located approximately 17 kilometres downstream of the dam.

The Project is being developed by JSC Nenskra Hydro (JSCNH), whose main shareholders are K-water, a Korean government agency and Partnership Fund, an investment fund owned by the Government of Georgia.

In August 2015, the Nenskra Hydropower Project submitted the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment Report (ESIA) to the Government of Georgia (GoG) as part of the national environmental permitting process. The 2015 ESIA report was prepared by Gamma Consulting Limited (a Georgian consulting company), based on field investigations undertaken in 2011 and 2014 and following the public hearing meetings held in May 2015. The Environmental Permit was awarded by the Environmental Authorities, in October 2015.

Since then, several International Financial Institutions¹ (the Potential Lenders) have been approached to finance the Project. To ensure compliance with their respective Environmental and Social (E&S) policies, the potential lenders have recommended that several Supplementary E&S Studies be undertaken to supplement the existing 2015 ESIA report. E&S site studies were conducted during 2015 and 2016 by SLR Consulting and culminating in the preparation of 10 draft Volumes. English and Georgian versions of the Supplementary E&S Studies (the 10 Volumes) were posted on the JSC Nenskra Hydro website from 14 March 2017 and by some of the potential lenders, the potential lenders are the EBRD, EIB, ADB, KDB, AIIB and K-sure. In addition, hard copies were made available at the following locations:

- The 2 project information centers in Nakra and Nenskra.
- The Mestia Municipality.
- The JSCNH office in Tbilisi.
- EBRD office in Tbilisi.
- + 100 USB keys containing the Supplementary E&S Studies which were distributed in the Nakra and Nenskra Valleys' communities.

¹ In October 2017, the potential Lenders included the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the European Investment Bank (EIB), the Korean Development Bank (KDB) and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and K-sure.

1.1 Objectives

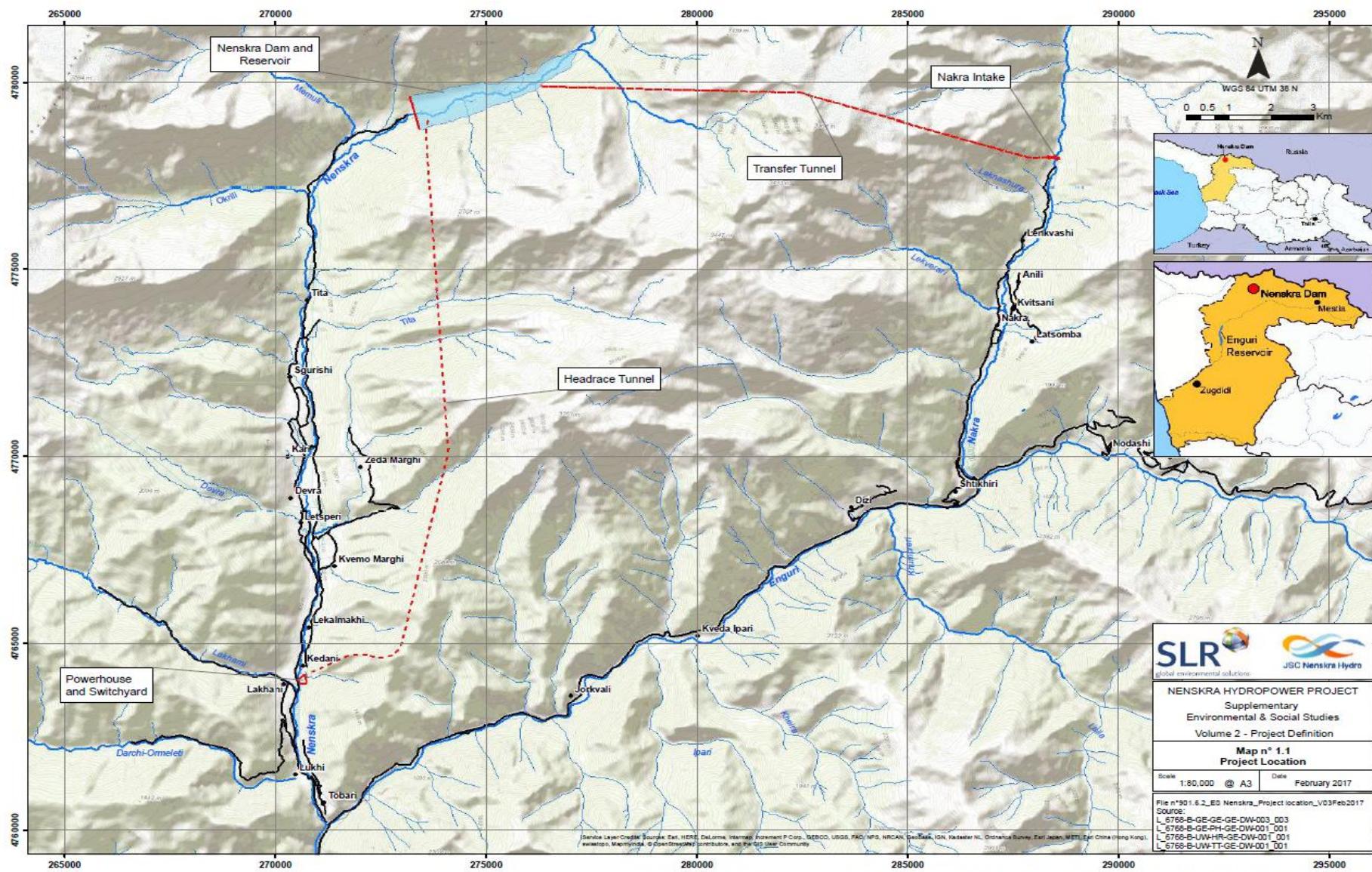
JSCNH is committed to achieve meaningful consultation with stakeholders, this report provides details regarding the public disclosure process undertaken by the Project to ensure that meaningful engagement has been achieved.

In addition, the Potential lenders requirements are to disclose a comprehensive E&S Studies that meets the Potential Lenders E&S policy requirements and ensure consultations are held with stakeholders to discuss their concerns, the project impacts, and the measures proposed by the Project to mitigate negative impacts, enhance positive impacts and explore opportunities. The outcome of this engagement and notably any relevant suggestion, recommendation or request for clarification was to be included in the Supplementary E&S Studies or in the project design, construction and/or operations. In addition, if grievances were raised during the stakeholder engagement, grievances were formally processed through the Company's grievance redress mechanism. This report provides the details of the disclosure and engagement process undertaken by the project from 14 March 2017 to 24 August 2017. Letters and/or reports received, during the disclosure period, have also been included in this disclosure report. This document should be read in conjunction with Volume 7 – Stakeholder Engagement Plan of the E&S Supplementary Studies.

1.2 Report Structure

The report is structured in seven (7) sections. The first section is the introduction, the second section describes the consultation process. The third section provides the concerns, questions asked and responses provided during public disclosure sessions and Open House. The fourth section describes the comments, questions and answers provided from other sources such as reports and letters. The fifth section provides information on Mass Media, including press releases, media monitoring, television, social media and company website. Chapter 6 describes how the project has considered the comments raised by stakeholders and the final chapter provides a brief summary.

Chapters	Description
Chapter 1	Introduction
Chapter 2	Summary of consultation and disclosure process, including communication tools used to support the consultation process.
Chapter 3	This section describes the questions and answers raised during the formal public consultation meetings and the open house.
Chapter 4	This Chapter describes other sources of communication including correspondence and/or reports received from stakeholders and a meeting held with a Korean NGO.
Chapter 5	This section presents the media, including social media used to communicate the E&S Supplementary Studies and feedback received from the medium.
Chapter 6	This Chapter describes how stakeholder concerns have been taken into account and which actions taken as a result of particular concerns raised.
Chapter 7	Summary



Map 1-1 – Project situation

2 Public Consultation Process

2.1 Disclosure Process

The methodology used to disclose the Supplementary E&S Studies consisted of the following:

- Disclosure of hard copies of the Supplementary Studies at the Mestia Municipality (Georgian language), in the 2 information centers located at the project site in Chuberi and Nakra village (Georgian language), at the EBRD office and at the JSCNH office in Tbilisi (English and Georgian).
- Disclosure of the electronic versions of the Supplementary E&S Studies on the JSCNH website and Potential lenders websites, see table 1 below. The disclosure period adopted by the project is aligned with the Potential lenders' requirements to respond to stakeholder engagement good international practices.
- Introductory community meetings held from 3 to 7 April 2017 in Nenskra and Nakra valleys.
- Public consultation meetings held with NGOs, Civil Society and the citizens from Svaneti living in Tbilisi 27 – 28 April 2017.
- Public consultation meetings held with local communities and local authorities in Chuberi and Nakra 1-3 May 2017.
- Focus group meetings held on August 2 and 3, 2017 in Nenskra and Nakra valleys to encourage the participation of vulnerable people and women, to the Open House sessions.
- Open House session held in Neskra and Nakra Valleys on 22-24 August 2017 to discuss key issues of concern raised by the local population during previous disclosure meetings.
- Information through social media, newspaper and television.
- Written correspondence, including company email.

Table 1 – Disclosure Period

Start of disclosure	Disclosure period	March				April				May				June				July				August				
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
JSCNH	14-Mar-17	Permanent																								→
ADB	17-Mar-17	120 days																							→	12/07
EBRD	17-Mar-17	60 days																								13/05
EIB	16-Mar-17	30 days																								→
KDB	Not required																									
AIIB	Recent potential lender																									
K-sure	Not required																									
End of disclosure (24/08/17)																										

2.2 Disclosed Documentation

2.2.1 Supplementary E&S Studies

The Supplementary E&S Studies were prepared by SLR Consulting from 2015 to 2017, in compliance with the Potential Lenders E&S requirements and translated into Georgian. The Supplementary E&S Studies are made up of 10 reports and annexes:

- Volume 1: Non-Technical Summary
- Volume 2: Project Definition and Annexes (References, 2015 Ecological Expertise Conclusion and the 2015 ESIA Report)
- Volume 3: Social Impact Assessment
- Volume 4: Biodiversity Impact Assessment and Annexes (Flora, Vegetation and Habitat Assessment Report, Ornithological Report, River Flow Measurements, River Velocity Measurements, Appropriate Assessment, and Reforestation Strategy)
- Volume 5: Hydrology & Water Quality Impact Assessment
- Volume 6: Natural Hazards and Dam Safety
- Volume 7: Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- Volume 8: Environmental & Social Management Plan
- Volume 9: Land Acquisition & Livelihood Restoration Plan
- Volume 10: Cumulative Impact Assessment

2.2.2 Visual Tools

The following brochures (Annex 1), posters, videos and presentations were prepared and distributed during the disclosure period:

Table 2 – Visual tools used during disclosure period

Description	Dissemination venue	Date
Brochures		
Nenskra HPP Grievance Mechanism (2 versions, updates provided in new versions) – Georgian and English	Distribution to households and available during the Public consultation meeting in Nenskra and Nakra, Information Centers, and Mestia Municipality	April 3-6 May 1-3
Environmentally Sound Nenskra HPP (2 versions, updates provided in new versions) – Georgian and English	Distribution to households and available during the Public consultation meeting in Nenskra and Nakra, Information Centers, and Mestia Municipality	April 3-6 May 1-3
Why Nenskra HPP? (covers dam safety issue – 2 versions, updates provided in new versions) – Georgian and English	Distribution to households and available during the Public consultation meeting in Nenskra and Nakra, Information Centers, and Mestia Municipality	April 3-6 May 1-3

Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Program (3 versions, updates provided in new versions) – Georgian and English (3rd only available in Georgian)	Distribution to households and available during the Public consultation meeting in Nenskra and Nakra, the Open House, Information Centers, and Mestia Municipality	April 3-6 May 1-3 August 22-24
Local employment and skills development (2 versions, updates provided in new versions) – Georgian and English	Distribution to households and available during the Public consultation meeting in Nenskra and Nakra, Information Centers, and Mestia Municipality	April 3-6 May 1-3
Community investment strategy (2 versions – updates provided in new versions) – Georgian and English (2 nd version only available in Georgian)	Distribution to households and available during the Public consultation meeting in Nenskra and Nakra, Information Centers, and Mestia Municipality	April 3-6 May 1-3
Ensuring Dam safety - Georgian	Open house in Nenskra and Nakra	August 22-24
Community Investment Program - Georgian	Open house in Nenskra and Nakra	August 22-24
Posters		
Community engagement and development poster	Open house in Nenskra and Nakra	22 to 24 August
Videos		
Project General Information and Dam Safety by JSCNH and Stucky	Open house in Nenskra and Nakra and project website	22 to 24 August
Power Point Presentations		
ESIA description	Presentation used during the public consultation held in Nenskra and Nakra, and Tbilisi	April 3-6 May 1-3
Schedule, land requirements, community health and safety, community development	Presentation used during the open house.	22 to 24 August

2.2.3 Other Documentation

An Independent Panel of Experts (IPOE) Report was prepared as agreed with the Potential lenders to add a level of transparency and independently review the project development through a third party; this IPOE Report is available to all project stakeholders. This report was translated into Georgian and disclosed on the JSCNH project website and the Information Centers located in Chuberi and Nakra villages. The project Environment and Social Action Plan (ESAP) prepared by the EBRD and EIB was disclosed in the EBRD website from 17 March 2017.

2.3 Public Disclosure Meetings

2.3.1 Introductory meetings (3 – 7 April 2017)

One month after the Supplementary E&S Studies were made available on the company website, information centers, and other venues, the Nenskra and Nakra valley communities were provided with a set of brochures covering various topics that were of concern to the communities including: Dam and other safety measures, Environment impacts and mitigation measures, Land acquisition and livelihood restoration plan, Local employment and skills development, Community Investment Strategy and Grievance mechanism.

In addition, introductory meetings (see Table 3) were organized in the communities aimed at (i) informing the communities in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys on the disclosure process that was going take place; (ii) providing answers to questions following the disclosure of the brochures and the Supplementary E&S Studies and; (iii) ensuring vulnerable groups, including women, the

elderly and people with disabilities were informed and consulted by holding meetings close to their homes.

Table 3 – Public Consultation Introductory Community Meetings

Date	Community name	Number of participants
3 April	Devra	8
3 April	Tita	5
4 April	Zemo Margi	7
3 April	Lari-Lari	14
3 April	Lakhami	13
4 April	Letsperi/Center	8
6 April	Khar-Sguirishi	34
6 April	Lekulmakhe	12
6 April	Qvemo Marghi	12
7 April	Latsomba	8
7 April	Kvitsani- Nakra	14
7 April	Nakri-Tsaleri-Tavleri- Nakra	21
Total		156

2.3.2 Public Consultation Meetings in Tbilisi (27-28 April 2017)

At the end of April 2017, a set of meetings were held with national, regional and local authorities, Non-Governmental Organizations and citizens from Svaneti living in Tbilisi, and a meeting with Representatives of the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Energy and GSE preceding the public consultation meeting.

The format of the public consultation meetings in Tbilisi consisted of a Power Point presentation containing the results of the Supplementary E&S Studies covering social, environmental and safety issues. The presentation was then followed by a question and answer session. Table 4 below provides additional details regarding these sessions. Annex 2 provides some photos of the public consultation meetings.

Table 4 – Public Consultation Meetings in Tbilisi

Date	Participants2	# of participants
27 April	Partnership Fund	4
	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection	2
	Ministry of Energy	3
	Mestia Municipality	2
	NGOs	27
	Other HPP	10
	Independent individuals	13
28 April	Representatives of Nakra	30
	Representatives of Nenskra	23
	NGO	1
Total		115

² Detailed list of attendees in the minutes of meeting in annex

2.3.3 Public Consultation Meetings in Nenskra and Nakra Valleys (1-3 May 2017)

A series of public consultation meetings were held during the period of 1-3 May 2017 with the local communities. These meetings were attended by the local population and local authorities, see table 5 below.

The format of the public consultation meetings in Nenskra and Nakra valleys consisted of a verbal discussion to present the results of the Supplementary E&S Studies covering social, environmental and safety issues. The presentation was then followed by a question and answer session.

Table 5 – Public Consultation Meetings in Nenskra and Nakra Valleys

Date	Community name	# of participants
1 May	Nakra	61
2 May	Lakhami	25
2 May	Lekulmakhe, Qveda Margi, Letsperi, Devra	18
3 May	Kari, Sgurishi, Tita	39
3 May	Lari-Lari, Zeda Margi	11
Total		154 representing 125 families ³

2.3.3.1 Community survey

Following the public consultation in the communities a survey was conducted with members of the community that wanted to respond to this survey, to determine if the population had been well informed about the project. Two main questions were asked:

- Do you feel that you are well informed on the Project?
- Do you have any clarification questions?

In both valleys, a vast majority of the households (98% in Nenskra, and 78% in Nakra) responded that they were well informed about the Project due to the extensive number of meetings, including the preparation of the 2015 EIA and the E&S Supplementary Studies. Those people that felt that they were not well informed about the project, in general tended to be people that did not support the project due to (for example) concerns about dam safety, clarity on benefits, and other. Due to these concerns, additional public consultation meetings were scheduled in August 2017. The surveys were conducted by the JSCNH E&S team and they were well received by the residents. A majority of the people expressed their wish to see the Project start as soon as possible so that communities can start benefiting from employment, business opportunities and community development. Table 6 below provides the number of people involved in the survey.

Table 6 – Survey in Nenskra and Nakra Valleys

Date	Community name	# of participants
From 8 to 12 May	Nakra	41
From 22 to 26 May	Nenskra	165
Total		206

³ This represents approximately 30% of the population living in the villages mentioned in this table.

2.3.4 Focus Group Meetings with vulnerable people and women (3 – 4 August 2017)

To maximize the participation of vulnerable people and women in the Open House session conducted in August 2017, meetings were held both at Nakra and Nenskra valleys to identify an approach to encourage their participation. The meetings revealed that vulnerable people were very interested in participating, but that no separate meetings were required targeting vulnerable people and women only in order to ensure their voices were heard. The meetings resulted in the project providing transportation to allow vulnerable people to attend the Open House sessions due to a request made by the community groups. For the purposes of these meetings vulnerable groups were considered women, people with disabilities, and the elderly.

2.3.5 Open House Meetings (22-24 August 2017)

Following the public disclosure meetings held in May, a decision was made to engage further with the population, to ensure meaningful engagement was achieved and respond to the key concerns raised during the public consultation meetings. The format consisted of a 3-day Open House in the local cultural centers, focusing on 5 key topics that were identified based on the previous questions and feedback from the communities. JSCNH also included, in the Open House, a two- hour plenary session to cover the key topics and a question and answer period. The Open House format allowed one to one interaction between the communities and the experts. The Open House was held from 09:00 to 19:00 every day and the presentation from 14:00 to 16:00. Five separate tables were setup inside the cultural centers, staffed by experts including Salini (EPC), Stucky (technical advisor), SLR Consulting (environmental and social advisor) and JSCNH. The five topics covered included:

- Topic 1: Dam safety
- Topic 2: Health, Safety and Environment
- Topic 3: Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan
- Topic 4: Community Investment Program
- Topic 5: Employment

A community survey was also made available during the Open House session to obtain feedback from the communities, in total 24 people agreed to fill the questionnaire; 79% of the people strongly agreed or agreed that the Open House was a good use of their time, 8% were neutral, and 13% felt that it was not a good use of their time to come to the Open House. Other communication tools recommended by the population included direct meetings, newsletters, brochures, and videos. Additional information regarding this survey is available in Annex 3.

Table 7 – Open House in Nenskra and Nakra Valleys

Location	Number of attendees (approximate)
Nenskra (Chuberi Center)	220 (2 days)
Nakra	130 (1 day)
Total	350 (approximately 30% were women)

The meetings were well attended and allowed for active participation of the audience who asked numerous questions in the plenary sessions and at the tables for the five topics. Significant interest was consistently expressed in project related community investment activities and employment opportunities. On the first day of the Open House in Chuberi a group of residents who opposed the project expressed their objections in the plenary session and then left the meeting in protest. JSCNH is aware of their position and has been engaging with them to improve the relationship.

Representatives of the ADB, AIIB, EBRD and KDB who are potential Lenders participated as observers in the Open House meetings. A delegation from the Government of the United States (Department of the Treasury, Department of State and United States Agency for International Development) also attended the sessions as observers.

3 Public Meetings & Open House

3.1 Summary of Key Concerns

This section provides details regarding the issues discussed during the public consultation process. It provides the questions asked by stakeholders and the responses provided by the Project. Table 8 below summarizes the key issues of concern raised during the different sessions organized by the project. Table 9 to Table 11, lists the questions and answers.

Table 8 – Summary of Key Issues

Concerns	CSO and NGO Tbilisi meeting	Locals who live in Tbilisi	Public Meetings		Survey		Open House Sessions	
			Nenskra	Nakra	Nenskra	Nakra	Nenskra	Nakra
Svan's identity	X	X	X	X				
Influx	X							
Cultural heritage/archaeology and tourism	X	X		X		X		
Community Investment		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Employment-training		X		X	X	X	X	X
Compensation - damage	X		X	X		X		
Village safety- Concern of dam failure		X	X				X	X
Health & Safety measures			X				X	X
Village safety concern for natural hazards (floods- landslides)		X		X		X	X	X
Reforestation plan		X						
Concern of loss of mineral water		X		X				
Environment impacts- biodiversity/ ecological impacts			X					
Concern of climate change		X				X		
Project construction schedule			X	X	X	X		
What happen if the project doesn't respect its commitments			X					
Concern about the alignment of Transmission Line			X					
Project Guarantee for safety			X				X	
Long term impacts/benefits (after 5-year construction)		X						
Need for additional meetings	X							
Other	X		X					

3.2 Public Consultation Meetings held in April and May 2017

This section provides the questions asked and answers provided during the public meetings held in Tbilisi and Nenskra and Nakra Valleys.

Table 9- Questions and Answers from Public Consultation Meetings

#	Question	Stakeholder	Answer	Reference for further information
Community Investment				
1	4M USD is small vs the social needs in the valleys?	Community	<p>The project has decided to allocate a budget of 4 million USD for community investment through a community investment programme (CIP) to be implemented during the Project construction phase. It is acknowledged that the budget is not sufficient to solve all the existing social problems in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys. However, it is important to recognize that the role of the Project is not to replace the government of Georgia. Nevertheless, the Project is committed to attracting additional funding from donors and government social investment if required and if available.</p>	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 3 Social Impact Assessment
2	How much money will be spent in each valley?	Community	<p>The allocation of the CIP budget will be decided by CIP advisory committee (comprising representatives of the community) who will identify each year how the budget is to be spent. The committee is currently in the process of being established. In 2016, a Community Needs Assessment was conducted and various areas of focus identified which will be assessed further by the CIP advisory committee and which comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community social infrastructure • Improvement of health services • Access to education and training • Improvement to Agriculture and cattle breeding 	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 3 Social Impact Assessment

#	Question	Stakeholder	Answer	Reference for further information
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism Development <p>The needs assessment will be updated regularly to reflect the real situation of the villages. The community can propose any kind of project that will help the people to get better living conditions considering the limitation of the budget, and which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish farming, • Beekeeping, • Support to sport activities, • Assistance to create new access tracks to pasture areas. 	
3	Can the Project build a training center?	Community	The suggestion to build a training centre can be put forward by members of the community to the CIP advisory committee.	Supplementary E&S Studies
4	When the Project will start to invest? Before construction starts?	Community NGO	Yes, the Project will start to invest before the main construction starts. For example, we already started some contributions to the local schools and the rehabilitation of the cultural center in Nenskra.	N/A
5	2 Representative of villages in the CIP-AC is not enough.	Community	<p>The plan for CIP advisory committee was to have the following representatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two representatives of Mestia Municipality Gamgeoba in Chuberi and Nakra Communities. • Two members of Mestia Municipality Sakrebulo elected from Chuberi and Nakra Community. • Two representatives from each village of Chuberi and Nakra • Two representatives from JSC Nenskra Hydro <p>This is considered to be a balanced and effectively sized committee and includes more than 2 representatives from villages if this is not considered appropriate by the communities, we can revise this plan.</p>	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 3 Social Impact Assessment Annex 5 – Community Investment Strategy 2017-2022

#	Question	Stakeholder	Answer	Reference for further information
6	What will be done to develop tourism?	Community	This need has been raised in the needs assessment presented in Annex 5 of the Community Investment Strategy. It will be discussed with the CIP advisory committee, once it is operational.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 3 Social Impact Assessment Annex 5 – Community Investment Strategy 2017-2022
7	Can the Project develop fish farming?	Community	See answer to question 6 above.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 3 Social Impact Assessment Annex 5 – Community Investment Strategy 2017-2022
8	Can the Project help to rehab ancient road to develop tourism?	Community	See answer to question 6 above.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 3 Social Impact Assessment Annex 5 – Community Investment Strategy 2017-2022

#	Question	Stakeholder	Answer	Reference for further information
9	What will be done for water system and canalization?	Community	Potable water system has been raised by the population both in Nenskra and Nakra during the needs assessment undertaken by the project. If the CIP AC decides that this is a priority then an assessment can be done to determine the costs and resources required and if CIP AC approves it can be implemented.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 3 Social Impact Assessment Annex 5 – Community Investment Strategy 2017-2022
10	Will the Project rebuild the entire village?	Community	No, the Project will not rebuild the entire village. Currently, the implementation of the project will not result in any physical resettlement therefore there is no need to rebuild any housing.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 9 LALRP
11	The electrical lines are very old and need to be replaced	Community	There is no plan for the Project to replace the old electric power distribution system in the villages since it's the property of electric power supply company (GEC). However, this can be discussed through the CIP and work together with the local government.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 3 Social Impact Assessment Annex 5 – Community Investment Strategy 2017-2022
12	Will the Project assist to build access road to access new pasture lands?	Community	During the preparation of the Land Acquisition and Restoration Plan it became clear that the communities use pasture areas that are going to be affected by the project. A number of mitigation actions are being implemented, including providing access roads to new pasture lands.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 9 LALRP

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#	Question	Stakeholder	Answer	Reference for further information
13	Why is the CIP-AC needed when it's so obvious what is needed for the village?	Community	See answers to questions 1 and 2 above.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 3 Social Impact Assessment Annex 5 – Community Investment Strategy 2017-2022
14	If the Khar-Sgurishi school will not be built, locals of Khari and Sgurishi will go against the Project.	Community	We encourage all communities to work with the CIP-AC to raise your needs and present projects. We want to work in a constructive manner and channel the community requests through the CIP. It is important for the communities to communicate your requests through the CIP so that they can be considered and analysed.	Supplementary E&S Studies
15	Internal roads are very important for the village.	Community	Internal roads have been mentioned in the needs assessment conducted in 2016. The project has already rehabilitated 3 km of road in the Nenskra valley due to a request made by the communities and JSCNH is currently discussing additional road upgrades with the CIP-AC. The cost of this upgrade will be presented to the CIP-AC and a decision will be made by Q4 2017.	Vol. 3 Social Impact Assessment
16	Project should purchase ambulance cars asap, because it's really important.	Community	See answers to questions 1 and 2 above.	Annex 5 – Community Investment Strategy 2017-2022
17	The company should invest money in clinic infrastructure asap.	Community	See answers to questions 1 and 2 above.	Supplementary E&S Studies

#	Question	Stakeholder	Answer	Reference for further information
18	Don't understand how a so big company cannot invest in a hospital?	Community	See answers to questions 1 and 2 above.	Vol. 3 Social Impact Assessment
Cultural heritage, archaeology and tourism				
19	The Project is not beneficial for cultural heritage and tourism development	Community NGO	<p>Regarding the impact on cultural heritage; archaeological studies in the Project area have been performed by Georgian archaeologists. The location of archaeological sites and artefacts have been mapped. The areas affected by the Project activities do not encroach on known existing archaeological sites, cultural monuments, artefacts. Consequently, the project is not expected to impact known material cultural heritage. However, during construction a Chance Find procedure will be implemented and work will stop if previously unknown archaeological artefacts are discovered and the necessary protective/preventive actions will be taken in accordance with Georgian regulations.</p> <p>The Project can work with the community to develop tourism in relation to cultural heritage. Such activities can be suggested by interested parties to the Community Investment Programme (CIP) Committee (which comprises representatives from the communities). It is the committee that decides how best to use the CIP budget (see answer to question 18 below).</p>	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 3 SIA- Vol 8. ESMP - section
20	Has the Project plan to organize more archaeological studies in the area?	Community NGO	Other than implementing the “chance find” procedure during construction, there is currently no plan for the Project to undertake further archaeological studies. However, implementing the chance find procedure will require employment of Georgian archaeologists as necessary.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 3 SIA Vol 8. ESMP
21	The area is rich of artefacts, what will be done for tourism development?	Community	See answer to question 19 above.	N/A

#	Question	Stakeholder	Answer	Reference for further information
22	Can the Project build something to showcase archaeological artefacts?	Community NGO	The Government of Georgia, through the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection has specific requirements regarding archaeological artefacts, there is a law in Georgia regarding cultural heritage. Although it is unlikely that the project will find archaeological artefacts given that a study has already been done, if an artefact is found it needs to be reported directly to the Government and they will decide how best to handle this situation.	N/A
23	What will be found during the archaeological study or result of Chance Find procedure, should stay in the region and not moved in museum of Mestia	Community NGO	See answer to question 22 above.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol 8. ESMP - section 4.12
Employment and training				
24	How many jobs will be created?	Community	During the construction period, the Project is expected to employ a total of 1,142 people, of which 364 will be unskilled and filled by local people from the Neskra and Nakra valleys, and 730 will be skilled and semi-skilled of which the maximum number will be recruited from the local community including Mestia Municipality depending on availability of the necessary skill levels. The Project will aim to have 50% of semi-skilled workers recruited from Mestia Municipality if available, and 75% from Georgia. The Project is currently in the “Early works” phase and main construction works are currently planned to start in 2018. When a job opportunity arises – during the current early works phase - the Job vacancy will be advertised and local people will be invited to apply. The Project will put in place a mechanism to ensure that priority will be given to the local people. Once the procedure will be finalized, it will be communicated to the communities.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 3 Social Impact Assessment
25	Is English required to get a job?	Community	Some positions will require knowledge of English but not all. Most unskilled positions will not require knowledge of English.	N/A

#	Question	Stakeholder	Answer	Reference for further information
26	What type of trainings does the Project offer?	Community	<p>The Project plans the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The employees of EPC contractor and sub-contractors will be trained on various topics such as safety and others. • The Project is committed to train people to allow access to jobs during and after construction for skilled and unskilled workers. • As part of the CIP- specific training will be offered to those who are interested. These training opportunities are meant to help people acquire skills to enable them either to start new income generation activities, or to improve their current activities, or to improve skills that will help them to be more employable - such as the setting up and management of guesthouses English and Computer skills, truck driving training, agriculture training etc. • Some training programmes will take place in the valleys, others will occur where such training is already available. The Project has no intention to build a training centre in the valley. • Training does not give a job systematically. Candidate for job should meet conditions and requirements for the job. • Similar to employment, training will be accessible for women and men. 	N/A
27	Will there be opportunities for women?	Community	<p>There will be opportunities for women, and the Project has required that the EPC contractor include women in the staff they recruit in Georgia and that women fill at least 15% of the positions available.</p>	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 3 Social Impact Assessment

#	Question	Stakeholder	Answer	Reference for further information
28	How many locals will be employed?	Community	See answer to question 24 above.	N/A
29	How many engineers – geologist will be employed?	Community NGO	We don't have the exact numbers at the time, but this can be communicated to you through the CLO once we have this information.	N/A
30	Is it possible to be employed with private owned equipment e.g. excavator?	Community	There will be opportunities to purchase local services and products. These services will need to meet the requirements of the EPC contractor, including the health and safety requirements. We will also explore capacity building of local businesses through the CIP.	N/A
31	Can local people be employed by health clinic?	Community	See answer to question 24 above	N/A
32	What kind of job will be available for women?	Community	There will be opportunities for women, and the Project has required that the EPC contractor include women in the staff they recruit in Georgia and that women fill at least 15% of the positions available.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 3 Social Impact Assessment
33	Is training a requirement to get a job?	Community	Training is not necessarily required to get a job, it will depend on the job requirements.	N/A
34	Is it possible to be employed as a nurse?	Community	See answer to question 24 above.	N/A
35	Will there be any training programs for local workers before the start of the construction works?	Community	See answer to question 24 above.	N/A
36	Will the rights of employees be protected?	NGO	The Project is committed to ensure that the employees of the Project (EPC contractor and sub-contractors) have their rights respected (including payment of salary on time). Employees will sign contracts which stipulate the conditions of employment. In addition, the Project will be monitoring the labour conditions against ILO and other relevant standards of the EPC.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 3 Social Impact Assessment

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#	Question	Stakeholder	Answer	Reference for further information
			<p>To that extent, regular monitoring will be conducted for all employees, and audits will be conducted to make sure that the Georgian Labour Code is respected by the employers.</p> <p>The Project will monitor the employees' conditions and audits will be conducted to make sure that the Georgian Labour Code will be respected by the EPC contractor and his sub-contractors.</p>	
37	Will women have access to training?	Community	Yes, women will have access to training, there is a commitment that there will be equal opportunities and no discrimination. See also responses 32 above.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 3 Social Impact Assessment
38	Is the person who got training will be preferably employed	Community	No, being trained does not give the individual the priority for employment.	N/A
Svan Culture				
39	The E&S Supplementary Studies (SP) does not recognize Svans as Indigenous Peoples	Community NGO	The SP has assessed that the "Indigenous Peoples" policies of the Potential Lenders do not apply to the Svans. There was some confusion during the translation from English to Georgian of the term "Indigenous Peoples" that was sometimes misinterpreted as "local people".	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 3 Social Impact Assessment Section 2.2.6.
40	Which policy, criteria, principles used to conclude that Svans are not Indigenous Peoples? ADB? EIB or UN standards?	Community NGO	<p>The criteria of the ADB and EBRD, which are two of the major Potential Lenders, have been used to assess if Svans are to be considered Indigenous Peoples for the purpose of the project. The other Potential lenders have undergone a process of harmonisation and the main EBRD and ADB criteria used to assess applicability are in line with the other Potential Lenders requirements. The criteria are as follows:</p> <p>1. Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous ethnic or cultural group and recognition of this identity by others.</p>	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 3 Social Impact Assessment

#	Question	Stakeholder	Answer	Reference for further information
			<p>2. Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats, traditional lands or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories.</p> <p>3. Descent from populations who have traditionally pursued non-wage (and often nomadic/transhumant) subsistence strategies and whose status was regulated by their own customs or traditions or by special laws or regulations.</p> <p>4. Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture</p> <p>5. A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or dialect of the country or region.</p>	
41	Why not giving Svans the indigenous peoples status?	Community NGO	<p>It is not the role of the Potential lenders or of the proponents of the Nenskra Project to give the Svans a specific status.</p> <p>For the Potential lenders to consider that their respective "Indigenous Peoples" policies apply, a population needs to meet all the criteria set out above, to varying degrees. The Svans do not meet all the required criteria; the principal reason being that they do not have socio-economic or legal systems that are separate to that of the rest of the Georgian state. Svans are integrated into modern Georgian society. Svans are subject to and adhere to Georgian laws. Svans live a lifestyle that is similar to others communities living in similar remote mountainous regions of Georgia. Svans have access to and benefit from the same resources and socio-economic infrastructure as other groups. Furthermore, from an administrative perspective Svans are not considered, by the Georgian Government, as a distinct minority group.</p>	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 3 Social Impact Assessment

#	Question	Stakeholder	Answer	Reference for further information
42	What is the source of conclusion that Svan population is not Indigenous and that Svans populated the area in the 8 th Century?	Community NGO	<p>Information used in the E&S documentation for the Project regarding the history of the Svans was collated by Professor Liana Bitadze, Doctor of Sciences in History, Head of Anthropological Researches' Laboratory, Iv. Javakhishvili Institute of History and Ethnology and Iv. Javakhishvili State University of Tbilisi.</p> <p>Their research, based on more than 50 academic works both by Georgian and international historians indicates that the Svans descend from tribes who populated western and southern Georgia in the 8th Century BC and whose descendants moved progressively east between the 8th and 1st Century BC to the northern Caucasus, including the areas which is now named Svaneti.</p> <p>The determination for who are to be considered Indigenous Peoples for the purposes of this Project is to be determined by the Potential lenders on the basis of the policies of the ADB and EBRD.</p>	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 3 Social Impact

#	Question	Stakeholder	Answer	Reference for further information
43	Svan culture will be eradicated as a result of immigration induced by the project.	Community	<p>The Project has taken measures to minimize this risk and has made commitments to prevent the influx of workers and job seekers to the valleys during the construction, these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A target has been set for the Project to recruit 100% of the unskilled workforce for construction from the communities in the Nenskra and Nakra valley. This will be most of the required workforce. • The construction workers from outside the Nenskra and Nakra valleys will be accommodated in a work camp near the dam site. The camp will have controlled access. Workers will be subject to strict policies and procedures to ensure respect of local communities, their customs and culture. • There will be monitoring of the recruitment process. • There will be monitoring of worker behaviour and adherence to codes of conduct. • A grievance mechanism will be communicated to the local communities so that any issues related to influx of people from outside the valleys can be raised by members of the community. <p>During operation phase, the number of workers will be low and an operators' village will be built near Tita to accommodate the employees – which will be in the order of 50 people.</p>	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 3 Social Impact
44	Khudoni and Nenskra projects are designed to decimate Svan population.	Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Nenskra hydropower project includes measures to avoid and remedy negative impacts on all local people and communities, including the Svans. • People who are to lose land and assets are to be compensated according to official Georgian compensation rates. • People who are affected by loss of means of livelihood benefit from a livelihood restoration programme that has the objective to restore peoples' standard of living to the pre-project level or better. 	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 3 Social Impact Vol. 9 LALRP

#	Question	Stakeholder	Answer	Reference for further information
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected people will benefit from livelihood restoration program designed to improve their standard of living. • The local communities will benefit from the Project through employment and local business opportunities and the implementation of the CIP program. • The project will finance a Community Investment Programme that will benefit the community as a whole. 	
Compensation and land acquisition				
45	How is compensation money going to be allocated and distributed?	Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project has defined the land required for the dam and reservoir area, the powerhouse, the Nakra diversion weir area, the operator's village and the upgrade of the Nenskra road and has identified assets and households that are affected. For project components where the alignment and detailed design is not finalized, impacts will be identified, people will be informed and consulted and an LALRP will be prepared. • The Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP) includes an eligibility and entitlement matrix which defines the compensation rates and type of livelihood restoration. Compensation rates will be paid at replacement cost based on valuation of assets at the time of dispossession. • The exact loss of land and assets for each affected household is determined by an authorised independent surveyor. • Land acquisitions agreements are signed with land owners (owners of land that is legalised, legalizable and non-legalizable) • The compensation will be in cash or in-kind depending on the impacted assets. 	

#	Question	Stakeholder	Answer	Reference for further information
46	The compensation scheme is violating the banks policies because you don't take into account those lands that are inhabited by those people for a long time.	Community	In alignment with the Potential lenders' policies, the Project recognises customary land ownership. Affected people claiming customary ownership of lands required by the Project will be compensated (in cash or in kind) in the same way as people losing legalised and legalizable land. The people that have land that can be registered will be provided with assistance to register the land. The impacted households that meet the criteria to have access to the livelihoods program, will be provided with different support and it doesn't matter whether the land is registered or not registered.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 9 LALRP
47	What about the forest lands that belongs to those families historically?	Community	Land which is required by the Project will be acquired in alignment with a land acquisition process that recognises both legal ownership and customary ownership (i.e. traditional informal ownership) – including forest lands. Customary ownership is recognised by the Georgian state, and the Project will assist project affected households who have land that can be registered in legalising their land ownership. The Project recognises that legalising the land is a lengthy process and this process has been included in the LALRP.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 9 LALRP
48	When the compensation will start in Nakra valley?	Community	We don't have this information yet, but impacted people will be informed and consulted as soon as this information is available.	N/A

#	Question	Stakeholder	Answer	Reference for further information
49	What happen if construction works damage property assets such a water pipe, greenhouse, fence, house?	Community NGO	<p>During construction, if any damage is cause to a household's assets (house, fence, greenhouse, garden etc.), the Project will assess if the damage is caused by the construction activity. To do so, claims for property damage should be reported through the Grievance Mechanism. A grievance is an issue or concern that local people have and has been created by the project, staff members, and/or contractors. Any member of the community, association, and/or local authority, including women, youth, elders, community groups, people originally from Svaneti currently living outside of Svaneti region and other impacted people and/or association. There are several ways to raise a grievance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local people can do this verbally by approaching one of the members of the Social and Environment team, you can call us, you can talk to any project team member and they will pass the information to the Social team. • Local people can do this in writing by sending us a letter or filling one of the forms available in the information centers. They can also request a form from a member of the social team. • Local people can do this directly through the project website. If we receive a grievance in writing, they will always receive an acknowledgement letter and then we will follow-up verbally with the person raising the grievance. • Although our preference is for local people to contact a member of the Social team directly, local people can also talk to the local government representatives, association or any third party they feel comfortable talking to. <p>JSCNH prefers to find amicable ways to solve any issue with the community.</p>	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 9 LALRP

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#	Question	Stakeholder	Answer	Reference for further information
50	Can the Project help to register land?	Community NGO	Yes, the Project will assist households affected by the Project in registering legalizable land.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 9 LALRP
51	Will the right to property be protected, especially where the traditional informal property ownership of lands in Svaneti is involved?	Community NGO	Land which is required by the Project will be acquired in alignment with a land acquisition process that recognises both legal ownership and customary ownership. The Project will not make any changes regarding right to property of the surrounding lands.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 9 LALRP

#	Question	Stakeholder	Answer	Supplementary E&S Studies
Village safety – dam failure hazard				
52	How is the dam safety managed?	Community NGO	<p>Dam safety through design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A natural hazards risk assessment has been undertaken to identify and characterise natural hazards and design the dam with features to protect the structures from the hazards. • The dam has been designed in alignment with international best practice and guidelines including those of the International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD). • The design takes into consideration extreme natural events. The dam has been designed to withstand the MCE (Maximum Credible Earthquake) which has a return period of 10,000 years, and this has been checked using numerical and physical models. The dam is equipped with a spillway to evacuate safely the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). • The design has been reviewed by the Employer's Representative, the Potential Lenders' Technical Advisers and the IPOE (Independent Panel of Experts). The comments of the IPOE and their conclusions are available on the Website of JSC Nenskra Hydro, in Georgian and English language. • The dam design is rockfill, and has an asphalt face which prevents seepage. • In the very unlikely event that the dam fails, it will not be an instantaneous rupture. It would be the result of a chain of extreme events that might take weeks thus allowing time for the emergency plan to be put in action including evacuation. The Project has developed a preliminary Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP), which is included in the SP documentation and this will be developed into a full EPP which will be communicated to the local communities before reservoir impoundment. <p>Dam safety during operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The stability and integrity of the dam structure will be monitored using a state-of-the art monitoring system installed during the construction. • The monitoring will detect any physical movement of the dam structure, seepage, hydrostatic pressure of underlying groundwater upstream and downstream of the dam structure, seismic activity 	<p>Supplementary E&S Studies</p> <p>Vol. 6 Natural hazards and dam safety</p>

#	Question	Stakeholder	Answer	Supplementary E&S Studies
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measurement will be performed by the operators living in the Permanent Operators Village in a weekly and monthly basis, or permanently according certain instrumentation (for instance water level). 	
53	Are some tests done for the safety of the dam?	Community NGO	See answer to question 52 above.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 6 Natural hazards and dam safety
54	Who will be responsible in case of dam failure?	Community NGO	In case of dam failure, the Company is responsible.	N/A
Village safety – health and safety measures				
55	Animals killed due to Project vehicles traffic.	Community	<p>The project will compensate for the loss of animals killed due to the project. This will be registered as an incident and the project staff have been notified that they need to report all incidents including if animals are killed. The social team will then approach the people that have been affected by the animals that have been killed and agree on a compensation amount. If there are situations whereby project staff do not stop the vehicle, then you have access to the grievance mechanism to raise a complaint and solve the issue as soon as possible.</p> <p>The Project will implement a Community Health & Safety plan which includes a traffic safety plan including the following measures – which apply to protection and prevention of both people and their livestock.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation and implementation of a Traffic Management Plan, which will be disclosed to the public Project driver traffic induction will include making drivers aware of both risks to people and livestock No project-related traffic will be authorised in the villages from 20:00 to 08:00, except for rare occasions such as exceptional convoys that may circulate in the night time to avoid obstruction of local traffic Traffic marshals hired by the Project will be affected at key locations in the villages, such as schools, medical centres, children playgrounds or kindergarten 	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 3 SIA

#	Question	Stakeholder	Answer	Supplementary E&S Studies
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project's traffic will be forbidden in the villages at time when pupils go to school or come back from school • Community informed in advance of heavy and wide loads convoys • Community awareness campaigns on traffic related risks, including school children. • Regular community meetings on safety and construction hazards 	
56	If the dust is not controlled, it will affect the crops	Community	<p>Fugitive dust emissions from road due to road traffic will be minimised by the following measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speed limit of 35 km/h within worksites • Speed limit of 30 km/h in villages or hamlets, applicable from a distance of 100 m from the first house of the village • Speed limit of 50 km/h in towns • Speed limit of 80 km/h on unpaved roads outside of towns, villages, hamlets and camps • Dust suppression measures applied when necessary • Implementation of a signage system • People will be able to make complaints about dust problems if they occur through the grievance mechanism. 	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 3 SIA
57	During the road construction houses may be damaged by the Project.	Community	<p>For the Nenskra valley a dilapidation survey was made of houses near the worksite and road. A similar dilapidation survey will be conducted in the Nakra valley before road upgrading starts.</p> <p>People will be able to make claims regarding damage to houses through the grievance mechanism and the Project to provide in-kind compensation if claim is legitimate.</p>	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 3 SIA
58	Turbines will cause vibration, what are the mitigation measures?	Community NGO	The powerhouse will be designed to minimise noise and vibration. The turbines at the powerhouse are situated in an underground concrete pit to minimize noise and vibration, they need to respect the noise and vibration standards established by the project, which includes Georgian regulation and World Health Organization.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 3 SIA
Village safety – natural hazard risks				

#	Question	Stakeholder	Answer	Supplementary E&S Studies
59	Will floods be caused by the presence of the Nakra weir?	Community NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The physical presence of the Nakra weir will not cause an increase in the magnitude or frequency of naturally occurring floods. The Nakra weir will create a very small head pond upstream of the weir, but this will be so small that it does not represent a risk of flooding downstream. The diversion of the Nakra river through the transfer tunnel to the Nenskra river is expected to reduce the magnitude of the smaller and more frequent natural flood events in the Nakra River, because part of the flood water will be diverted to the Nenskra reservoir. Larger and less frequent natural flood events in the Nakra valley will be no different from the situation before the dam. 	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 6 Natural hazards and dam safety
60	Are any actions planned to clear accumulated sediment in the river to decrease the possibility of flooding?	Community NGO	<p>In the event of sedimentation accumulated due potentially to a mudslide or debris, the project will mobilise a mechanical shovel (which will be positioned on permanent stand-by at the Naki village) to flush away the blockage and re-establish the natural flow of the Nakra River.</p> <p>There are two sediment issues on the Nakra River:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solid material originating from landslide events and resulting mudflows in the Lekverari catchment which have caused temporary blockages of the Nakra immediately upstream of the Nakra village. Reduced sediment transport capacity of the Nakra caused by the Project. <p>To manage the accumulation of sediment from the Lekverari torrent the Nakra diversion weir and transfer tunnel have been designed to allow regular flushing by re-establishing the natural flow of the Nakra River for certain periods. Specialist studies will be undertaken to improve the understanding of baseline sediment situation, and make recommendations for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sediment flushing flow rates, frequency and duration Sediment accumulation monitoring Evaluation of the need for and concept of river maintenance works 	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 5 Hydrology and water quality assessment Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 6 Natural hazards and dam safety

#	Question	Stakeholder	Answer	Supplementary E&S Studies
61	How quick the Project will react if there is a blockage of the river due to landslide?	Community NGO	<p>The closing of the gate on the transfer tunnel will occur as soon as the dam operation staff are informed of the situation, as the gate is remotely operated.</p> <p>The time for intervention of the mechanical shovel will be the time necessary for the operator (who will probably be from the village) to be mobilised, we estimate about 12 to 24 hours</p>	<p>Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 5 Hydrology and water quality assessment</p> <p>Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 6 Natural hazards and dam safety</p>
62	What are the landslide risks? Have studies being conducted?	Community NGO	<p>The Project will not change the actual natural risks of mudslides and landslides in Nakra valley. The reservoir of Nakra weir is very small and thus will have zero impact on slope stability upstream from the weir.</p> <p>The weir itself will not have any negative impact downstream of it because it is equipped with two big radial gates to release the floods and maintain the flow capacity to clean sediments accumulated in Nakra River.</p> <p>The implementation of the Project is improving the capacity of Nakra River to flush debris because the Company will have permanently, all year round, dedicated and adequate equipment to mechanically clean the river bed of Nakra from sediments and boulders during all the operation period of the Project. The Transfer Tunnel is an underground structure deep enough in the rock so it will not initiate any landslides during execution and operation phases. Studies were undertaken and initial results are provided in Volume 6. In addition, the EPC Contractor will be preparing a Natural Hazard Risk Assessment and additional mitigation measures will be implemented, if required and based on this risks assessment.</p>	<p>Supplementary E&S Studies Vol.8 ESMP and Vol. 6 Natural hazards and dam safety</p>

#	Question	Stakeholders	Answer	Supplementary E&S Studies
Reforestation plan				
63	Where will the trees be planted under the reforestation plan and how will it be managed?	Community NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project had determined the area and species of trees that will be lost as a result of the Project's activities. An outline reforestation plan has been prepared with the objective of replanting an equivalent or larger area of trees using seeds from trees in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys. The reforestation will be managed by the local people. Priority will be given to reforestation in the Nenskra and Nakra valleys. Possible locations for establishing tree nurseries will be investigated in conjunction with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection, Georgian Forest Fund, Municipality of Mestia and local residents. If suitable areas can't be found in the valleys, reforestation may be considered in other areas in the Svaneti Region 	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 4 Biodiversity Impact Assessment
Mineral water				
64	How will the Project affect mineral waters in the valley?	Community NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineral waters have been sampled and analysed, the characteristics show the water is very different from that of the river. The mineral waters are located in small isolated aquifers that are not thought to be hydraulically linked to the river and so are not expected to be influenced by the change in river water flow. There is no expected potential risk of loss of mineral water The groundwater monitoring that will be undertaken during construction and operation will include mineral water springs. 	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 5 Hydrology and water quality assessment
65	Concern for loss of mineral water due to water level in the river.	Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineral waters are located in small isolated aquifers that are not thought to be hydraulically linked to the river and so are not expected to be influenced by the change in river water flow. There is no expected potential risk of loss of mineral water 	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 5 Hydrology and water quality assessment
Biodiversity				
66	During monitoring what kind of impact will it have on species of plant, animal or birds? Expecting more information regarding ecological impact.	Community NGO	<p>Initial baseline information was collected in 2014 and assessed by GAMMA. Additional baseline surveys and studies were performed during 2015-2016 as part of the supplementary E&S studies. In line with the Potential Lenders requirements, a Critical Habitat Assessments was undertaken for Relevant species, and for each species of conservation value, mitigation</p>	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 4 Biodiversity Impact Assessment

		<p>measures have been planned. A monitoring plan will be implemented, to measure the effectiveness of mitigation and compensatory measures. Surveyors from the Ilia State University of Zoology also participated in the extensive surveys for the supplementary E&S studies, which were conducted within an 8 km radius around the project area and were made. The comprehensive assessment of the impacts is provided in the supplementary E&S studies and addresses the ecological impacts on flora and fauna:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on bats and birds caused by loss of forest habitats from clearing of vegetation • Permanent loss of vegetation within reservoir area including floral species and wildlife habitats due to flooding • Risk of an increase in hunting and logging by improved access into upper Nenskra and Nakra Valley • Temporary displacement of wildlife caused by noise and vibration • Altered downstream migration of fishes from the upper part of the valley to the lower Nenskra River • Changes in sedimentation or flow patterns, affecting the aquatic habitats (e.g. spawning areas for trout) • Risk of fish mortality at the transfer tunnel, headrace tunnel, and turbines <p>The key mitigation measures are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of bat and Boreal owl nest boxes • Avoidance of bird nesting period for vegetation clearing works • Noise & vibration control plan will be prepared and implemented to mitigate impacts during construction • Activities causing disturbance of animals implemented in a short time-period, and outside of breeding periods • Monitoring of brown bear (lynx, wolf), fish and invertebrate population, detailed survey on loss of vegetation, rare plant species • Re-vegetation and habitat management plan within the Project footprint • Supply ecological flow for protecting aquatic habitats downstream, monitoring to ensure a supply of ecological flow and disclosing the monitoring results • Fish pass at Nakra Weir to ensure ecological continuity • River channel maintenance/habitat enhancement • Consultation with MoENPR to identify defined conservation project to fund to aid in the creation of the proposed Svaneti Protected Area • Development of an education program against illegal hunting of bear 	
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#	Question	Stakeholders	Answer	Supplementary E&S Studies
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory definition and implementation of bee keeping mitigation measures to avoid any impact from dust and noise measure. 	
67	What are the ecological impacts that the project will cause, on flora and fauna?	NGO	<p>The key impacts are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on bats and birds caused by loss of forest habitats from clearing of vegetation Permanent loss of vegetation within reservoir area including floral species and wildlife habitats due to flooding Risk of an increase in hunting and logging by improved access into upper Nenskra and Nakra Valley Temporary displacement of wildlife caused by noise and vibration Altered downstream migration of fishes from the upper part of the valley to the lower Nenskra River Changes in sedimentation or flow patterns, affecting the aquatic habitats (e.g. spawning areas for trout) Risk of fish mortality at the transfer tunnel, headrace tunnel, and turbines 	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 4 Biodiversity Impact Assessment
Climate change				
68	What is the possible rise in air temperature around Chuberi village due to decreased water flow rate in Nenskra River?	NGO	The area affected by detectable changes in microclimate as a result of the physical presence of the dam-reservoir is not expected to extend to the village of Chuberi - which is about 15 kilometres downstream of the dam. Moreover, it is more likely that regional climate changes as a result of global warming will cause changes in temperature in Chuberi of a greater magnitude than those caused by the Project.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 5 Hydrology & Water Quality Impact Assessment
69	Will the village have same amount of harvest after the dam is built?	Community	Because of the reasons explained in answers to questions x and x it is not expected that the Project will have a discernible impact on crop yield. However, regional climate changes as a result of global warming are predicted, and these changes may be able to have an impact on crop yield.	N/A

#	Question	Stakeholders	Answer	Supplementary E&S Studies
70	Will the dam cause humidity?	NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientific studies have found that it is only very large reservoirs occupying hundreds of square kilometres in arid regions that cause discernible changes in micro-climate. The Nenskra reservoir has a small surface area occupying less than 3 square kilometres and is not in an arid region. Any discernible micro-climate change is expected to be in the immediate vicinity of the dam-reservoir - but not extending down the valley further than Tita. The changes could be a slight lowering of ambient air temperature and higher humidity in summer. No detectable changes are expected in the winter months because the reservoir will be at minimum operating level and occupying a small area. The evaporation of water from the reservoir has been calculated and found to represent less than 1% of rainwater input in the Nenskra valley, and this supports the conclusion that noticeable changes to the microclimate are expected only in the vicinity of the reservoir and that no noticeable project-induced climate changes are expected in the lower valley (Chuberi) during the project's lifetime. Moreover, it is expected that it is more likely that micro-climate changes are negligible compared to regional climate changes as a result of global warming. Microclimate parameters will be monitored to detect any localized changes. For monitoring on continuous basis, the Company is committed to install 2 weather stations: one in Dam site (upper reaches) and one in Chuberi. Monitoring results will be disclosed to the communities. 	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 5 Hydrology and water quality assessment
Bern Convention				
71	The issue of protected area has been suspended due to this Project	NGO	JSCNH has no decision-making power nor leverage in the classification of protected areas or Bern Convention application in Georgia. This is a question for the Government of Georgia. The project has undertaken extensive flora and fauna studies since 2014, including the application of the mitigation hierarchy.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 4 Biodiversity Impact Assessment

Project schedule				
72	When the construction starts?	Community	The project has already started the early works construction, for example the setup of the temporary camp and some road rehabilitation. The current project planning is for the main construction to start in Q1 2018.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 2 Project Description
73	When the Project starts to work on the road (Nenskra and Nakra)?	Community	We don't have the exact dates at the moment, but as soon as we know we will inform you. The Nenskra road construction is planned to start in November 2018. When we have more details about the construction of the Nakra road we will inform you.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 2 Project Description
74	When employment starts?	Community	The EPC has already started hiring from the local population. Slowly the project will increase its activities, the main construction is expected to start Q1 2018.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 2 Project Description
75	Stop meetings and questions, start doing something.	Community	The project is committed to starting the construction in a time frame that is as short as possible. However, the start date is determined by multiple factors that go beyond JSCNH's sole decision-making power.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 2 Project Description
76	Only promises, nothing is done	Community	We have already started the implementation of some community projects such as the community cultural center in Nenskra and 3km of road rehabilitation requested by the community. The CIP is in the process of implementation.	N/A
76	The construction should start soon because winter time will delay again the schedule	Community	See responses to 72 and 73 above.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 2 Project Description
Project commitments				
77	Project shows advantages and disadvantages, in case of advantages won't take place, what will happen if the project does not respect its commitments?	Community NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The effective implementation of the commitments is a Lender requirement for funding of the Project. Potential Lenders, their advisors and the IPOE have reviewed the Project design, and the project E&S management planning and resources to ensure that commitments are sufficient and the Project has the capacity to implement the commitments 	N/A

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The implementation of the commitment will be monitored by an independent E&S monitoring consultant who reports to the Potential lenders. As per requirements of the ADB and EBRD (Potential Lenders) Monitoring reports will be disclosed. Any non-compliance issues will be flagged and communicated to the Potential Lenders, who will be able to stop funding the Project as necessary if corrective actions are not taken in a timely manner. 	
Transmission line				
78	Concern that the alignment of the transmission line will affect households (community of Lakhami)	Community	<p>The route selection for the 220 kV transmission line to evacuate the electricity generated by the hydropower scheme is not known yet and is the responsibility of the government. However, as an “associated facility” JSC Nenskra Hydro will liaise with the government to ensure that the ESIA, including the Land Acquisition and Restoration Plan (LALRP) are prepared to a standard that meets the Nenskra Hydro Project Potential Lenders’ E&S requirements. Consequently, the ESIA is expected to consider the potential impacts on communities when selecting the transmission line route, to engage with the communities through public consultations and measures shall be taken to ensure that impacts are avoided or mitigated.</p> <p>The route selection for the 110-kV transmission line route to provide power for the Nenskra dam construction is also not known at this moment in time but JSCNH is responsible for preparation all the necessary documentation (e.g. ESIA and LALRP) to ensure compliance with the Government of Georgia and the Potential Lenders’ requirements. For the 220-kV transmission line, an ESIA and LALRP will be undertaken and the potential impacts on communities considered in route selection, and measures taken to ensure that impacts are avoided or mitigated.</p>	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 2 Project Description and Vol. 9 Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan.
Safety				
79	If the dam is built, what guarantee gives the Project for safety?	Community NGO	The Project will design and build the dam in alignment with the highest international safety standards. Stucky and K-Water are widely known in the world for the quality of the operation rules, procedures and services that they are following for about 60 dams in Korea and abroad. These rules will be applied for Nenskra HPP which will guarantee the safety of the dam during operation phase. An Independent Panel of Experts on Dam Safety (IPoE) has been engaged to review the Project, and nominated by the Potential lenders.	N/A

80	Can you make an agreement that the dam will not collapse and life in the valley will be the same?	Community NGO	The dam is designed in alignment with the International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD) recommendations, which are the international state-of-the-art for large dams like Nenskra. ICOLD require that a dam such as Nenskra - with communities located downstream - should be designed so that the likelihood of dam failure is extremely unlikely.	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 6 Natural hazards and dam safety Section 6 – SAF26
Long-term impact and benefits				
81	What kind of benefits we will receive?	Community NGO	The benefits for local people are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the capacity of Georgian National electric power production (indirect benefit) • Contribution to national energy independency (indirect benefit) • Local employment opportunities • Local business opportunities. • Maintenance of major roads during construction and operations • Revenues for Georgia in the form of taxes, of which taxes will be used by the local authority • For the people who participate in the training program, they will acquire skills that can be used to increase revenue in agriculture, in other areas that will help to find a job elsewhere. • People with increase revenues (due to employment or compensation received) and this can stimulate local economy • During operations, JSCNH will pay taxes to Mestia Municipality. We encourage the communities through the local representative authorities to ask how this money will be used, what can get the impacted villages. 	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 3 SIA
82	What will be the effect on village electricity tariff, how much the government will pay for electricity generated?	Community NGO	The electricity that will be produced by the hydro plant will be sold to the government. The tariff that the government will pay to Nenskra Hydro for electricity is currently confidential. In turn, the government will sell the electricity to an electricity distribution company, therefore the Project cannot advise on the tariff for electricity consumer	N/A
83	What amount of money will be spent in the affected villages from the taxes paid to the municipality by the Project?	Community NGO	700,000GEL has already been payed to Mestia Municipality and during construction the Project will pay in total 20 million USD. The expenditures associated with this budget is under the control of the Mestia Municipality.	N/A

Electricity generation from the powerplant													
84	Request to see monthly breakdown of energy generation.	NGO		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 2 Project definition	
			GWh	89	83	84	84	137	156	153	137		
Additional meetings													
85	The NGOs request more meetings because not enough information and details during presentation on 27 April?	NGO	The Project organized additional meetings - and these are documented elsewhere in this document. Stakeholder engagement is an ongoing process throughout the lifetime of the project. There will be other stakeholder engagement activities planned during construction and operations.								Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 7 Stakeholder Engagement Plan.		
86	When are we going to have the next meeting?	NGO	The Project organised another round of open house meetings –; these are documented elsewhere in this document.								Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 7 Stakeholder Engagement Plan.		
87	Do the questions and concerns expressed by the audience have any impact on contents of the meetings in the future?	NGO	Yes, questions and concerns were addressed in following meetings; these are documented elsewhere in this document.								Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 7 Stakeholder Engagement Plan.		
Others													
88	Is the Project exploring for Ore/minerals?	Community	Company K-Water is a company that has been engaged by the Government of Georgia to build and operate a hydropower scheme – and the mandate does not include ore exploration and mining. The Company has been building dams in Korea and elsewhere in the world for the past 50 years. K-Water is not a mining company.								N/A		
89	Will there be a Project Office in Mestia	Community	There is no plan for the Project to have an Office in Mestia								N/A		
90	What will the project do to monitor the quality of water?	NGO	The project has established a Participator Monitoring Committee at the local level. The Participatory Monitoring Committee is made up of members of the community and JSCNH and water, vibration and noise will be monitored regularly.								Supplementary E&S Studies Vol. 8 ESMP.		

3.3 Open House Meetings Held in August 2017

3.3.1 Plenary Session

This section provides the questions asked and answers provided during the Open House plenary sessions held in Nenskra and Nakra Valleys in August 2017.

Table 10- Questions and Answers from Open House (Plenary Sessions)

#	Location	Question	Answer	Gender of the person asking question
K-Water Specific				
1	Nenskra	Besides the HPPs, what are the other activities of K-water?	K-Water's main business is hydropower, potable water supply and real estate development	F
2	Nakra	Does the company have interest in mining?	The company is in the valley only for Hydro power and there is no other interest, there are no mining interests.	M
3	Nenskra	Why is the construction of Nenskra dam so important, while the world is no longer building in the HPPs?	There are a lot HPPs that are being constructed due to the energy needs of the people all over the world. The Nenskra HPP has been developed as part of Georgia's energy strategy to ensure energy independence of Georgia. The existing Georgian power is not sufficient to meet the energy needs of the Georgian people.	M
Construction schedule				
4	Nakra	When will the works will be started?	The project is in starting phase. Currently land acquisition process is in progress in Nenskra and as soon as land acquisition is finalized the construction will start most probably in the 1st quarter of 2018 for Nenskra valley For Nakra Valley the land acquisition process hasn't started, as soon as we have information regarding the land requirements for Nakra we will consult and inform the population.	M

#	Location	Question	Answer	Gender of the person asking question
Employment				
5	Nenskra	Who will defend the rights of employees and what will happen to employees currently on strike?	The right of the employees will be protected by EPC Contractor and the local legislation, JSCNH will also perform audits to identify any issues for further follow up.	F
6	Nenskra	Will it be possible to be employed at Salini if the locals cannot speak English as it was mentioned that even a driver or cleaning ladies will not be employed if they cannot speak English	33 people have already been employed at Salini and only 3 of them speak English. Note that of these 33 people employed, 15 are from the local communities. So, there are positions that do not require knowledge of English language.	F
Dam safety				
7	Nenskra	What is the radius for the population living near the dams shown in the Stucky dam safety presentation?	There are different examples around the world and they are similar to Nenskra Dam. The villages in the presentation are located at around 2-3 KM radius of the dams. In Nenskra, the first village downstream the dam will be the Permanent Operators' village which is built for the Client to live there (Engineers and Operators with their families) for the next 35 years after construction of the HPP.	F
8	Nenskra	What is the depth at dam site where you found solid rocks?	Based on recent additional investigations conducted during the last 2 years, the substratum rocks are found at around 100-120 Meters from the soil surface at dam foundation. An 85 meters concrete cut-off wall will be built below the dam to stop any dangerous water seepage in the dam foundation. This will make the dam very safe against any internal erosion of its foundation. A complete monitoring system is designed and installed downstream the dam to measure any water seepage. In case seepage increases in an abnormal way, the operator will lower the dam reservoir in a controllable manner using the bottom outlet structure and do further inspections and reparations, if needed.	F

#	Location	Question	Answer	Gender of the person asking question
9	Nenskra	The presentation showed that the risk level was reduced, what caused this fact?	Safety of the dam is the number 1 priority during all Nenskra Project phases including the design, implementation and monitoring while operating. The Project design of the dam and all its structures follow state-of-the-art international standards (e.g. ICOLD). Also, an International and Independent Panel of Experts has been established and was deeply involved in the Project design to increase the safety. This Panel will follow up and validate all the design changes and keep monitoring the construction works during the implementation of the Project. The works during construction period are also reviewed and supervised by International qualified engineers and experts from Stucky. In addition, an Emergency Preparedness Plan is under preparation to mitigate any remaining risks downstream of the dam. The Company carried out numerous studies with international and very qualified experts and engineering firms to assess the environmental, geological and seismic risks of the Project area. The risk of construction and operation of the dam is qualified as very LOW according to international practices.	M
10	Nenskra	After the water transfer into the tunnel, what percent of water will be remaining in the Nenskra river?	5-40% of water will be remaining in the river. On average there is 5% flow immediately downstream from dam, 15% flow immediately upstream from the Okrili tributary, 27% flow downstream from the Okrili tributary, and 40% at Chuberi bridge. There will always be water flow in the river between the dam and the powerhouse	M
11	Nenskra	How much magnitude earthquake can the dam withstand?	The Project has been designed for two different levels of earthquake. Level 1: operating basis earthquake with a return period of 475 years and an equivalent Richter magnitude of Mw=5.5. For this Level, the dam will withstand the earthquake without any damage. Level 2: maximum credible earthquake with a return period of 10000 years and an equivalent Richter magnitude of Mw=7.5. For this Level, the dam may have some minor cracks without any release of water downstream. Easy and quick reparation works will be carried out directly after the occurrence of such very rare earthquakes.	F
12	Nenskra	"The Red Mountain" located behind the dam is known for its Landslides, how will the company follow up the flooding issue?	The Project will not increase the actual natural risk of landslides in both Nenskra and Nakra valleys. At the dam, the floods are managed by an overdesigned spillway combined with the bottom outlet. Also, two gates are installed at the entrance of the Transfer Tunnel in Nakra valley to stop additional water coming from this river to Nenskra valley during flood episodes.	M

#	Location	Question	Answer	Gender of the person asking question
13	Nenskra	In some developed countries, for instance USA and China, the dam has been damaged, how can the company manage and maintain safety in Georgia?	<p>The cases in the USA and China are very different from Nenskra HPP. First, the Designer, the Contractor and JSCNH's engineer are designing and building similar structures since approximately 100 years and no accidents have occurred in these projects. Second, JSCNH's engineer is closely supervising the construction works on site according to international standards to guarantee the best quality of the works. Third, Stucky and K-Water are widely known in the world for the quality of the operation rules, procedures and services that they are following for about 60 dams in Korea and abroad. These rules will be applied for Nenskra HPP which will guarantee the safety of the dam during operation phase. An Independent Panel of Experts on Dam Safety (IPoE) has been engaged to review the Project, and nominated by the Potential lenders.</p> <p>Finally, the Emergency Preparedness Plan will protect the population in both Nenskra and Nakra valley from any potential remaining risks. The chain of events that could lead to any damages of the dam are very rare and will take several weeks or even months to occur. This will give the Company enough time to monitor, detect and rehabilitate any defects. In all cases, the dam failure is a very rare event and even excluded in Nenskra HPP and it is sure that this will not be an instantaneous event.</p>	F
14	Nenskra	How safe is the construction of the dam with asphalt face rockfill dam, while dams shown in the presentation are reinforced concrete?	<p>The presentation is showing different types of upstream facing including several examples of Asphalt lining. The Asphalt lining is more flexible than the concrete lining and thus can withstand better deformations without suffering any cracks. Also, the quality of construction of asphaltic lining is better than concrete lining because no water stop joints are needed in the asphalt case. The Contractor of Nenskra has an excellent reputation and exceptional record of building such type of dams in the world.</p>	M

#	Location	Question	Answer	Gender of the person asking question
15	Nakra	What kind of risks and danger are there for the population? (namely Mudslides and landslides)	<p>The Project will not change the actual natural risks of mudslides and landslides in Nakra valley. The reservoir of Nakra weir is very small and thus will have zero impact on slope stability upstream from the weir. The weir itself will not have any negative impact downstream of it because it is equipped with two big radial gates to release the floods and maintain the flow capacity to clean sediments accumulated in Nakra River. The implementation of the Project is improving the capacity of Nakra River to flush debris because the Company will have permanently, all year round, dedicated and adequate equipment to mechanically clean the river bed of Nakra from sediments and boulders during all the operation period of the Project.</p> <p>The Transfer Tunnel is an underground structure deep enough in the rock so it will not initiate any landslides during execution and operation phases.</p>	M
16	Nakra	Will geological studies continue in the future?	During the last two years, additional geological investigations have been done and will continue in the coming months. The results of these investigations are considered for the design of the structures in Nakra valley.	M
17	Nakra	In case of erosion at the base or slope what steps will be done to ensure water level decrease and what measures will be taken for local population safety	The internal erosion of the dam foundation is excluded because of the presence of an 85-m deep concrete wall which will stop all dangerous water seepage. In addition, a complete monitoring system is designed and installed downstream the dam to measure any water seepage. In case seepage increases in an abnormal way, the operator will lower the dam reservoir in a controllable manner using the bottom outlet structure and do further inspections and reparations, if needed. These procedures are used in several similar dams in the world and these dams have been operating successfully for more than 70 years.	M
18	Nakra	Will the project provoke earthquakes and what measures will be taken?	The Nenskra reservoir is small and no Reservoir Trigger Seismic (RTS) are expected to happen during filling and in the early stage of operation. This has been confirmed by the International Panel of Experts (which comprises two Japanese Experts) and by the Engineers of the Project. In all cases, any RTS will not exceed MW=4.5 (Richter magnitude) near to the dam site.	M
19	Nakra	Are there some monitoring systems to observe Natural disasters 1 week before in Lekverari and Lakrashi valleys?	These events of slope stability can be observed by satellite images. Site observations and follow up are also possible to be done directly on site but these need access to these areas.	M
20	Nakra	Have any of the dams showed in the presentation had a catastrophe?	No.	M

#	Location	Question	Answer	Gender of the person asking question
21	Nakra	Does the company take the issue of safety seriously?	The dam safety is one of the top priorities of the Company. At the request of the Potential Lenders an Independent Panel of Experts has been appointed to review the dam design based on best international practice. Also, some of the best international designers and contractors are contracted for this Project to guarantee the safety of all the population in both valleys.	M
22	Nakra	Is it possible to get safety conclusions regarding the project?	The design reports prepared by the contractor are reviewed by JSCNH's engineer and the Independent Panel of Experts (IPOE). All documentations, including the IPOE report are available at the Company offices.	M
23	Nakra	Why is the company so sure that there will not be any catastrophe like it happened in different countries	The Company is sure that the dam will be safe. They contracted some of the best companies in the world to design and implement the project. These companies have designed and built safe dams for about 100 years.	M
Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration				
24	Nenskra	Are 80 directly affected households informed accordingly?	Yes, all currently identified affected households from both valleys have been contacted and informed accordingly. All of them were provided with the information regarding compensation principles and methodology. There are Agreements signed with several families and compensation has already started	F
25	Nenskra	When will compensation be finalized compensation in Lari-Lari?	Land acquisition process in Lari Lari started in 2017 in the Nenskra Valley is on-going. Part of the community members have been contacted and contracts were developed for further signing. We expect the process to be finalized by the end of the year or earlier.	M
26	Nakra	Does the company recognize the traditional ownership? In case of disagreement will locals be forced to resettle?	The project is funded by international funding organizations and based on their requirements the company recognizes traditional ownership. Based on Georgia legislation there is some land which is already legalised, others can be legalized and then other land which cannot be legalized. The project recognises traditional ownership.	M
27	Nakra	If the Land owner does not want to sell the land what will happen in this case?	The company considers the requirements of the local population regarding ownership and is trying to achieve flexible agreements. Our approach is to agree in a friendly manner with the person affected. We prefer doing it in a negotiated manner directly with the concerned person rather than a government led expropriation.	M
Health, Safety and Environment				

#	Location	Question	Answer	Gender of the person asking question
28	Nenskra	Where will the Power house be located and what will be the impact radius on the local population?	Baseline noise monitoring has been conducted to identify background noise levels. During the construction the design of the Power house wall will consider all the vibrations coming from the machine, so that they are within the limits of international standards of noise/vibration. After the wall construction, the monitoring of noise/vibration will continue, if it exceeds the standards we will put in measures to manage this.	M
29	Nenskra	Why dust suppression activities have stopped?	The dust suppression is the key in term of making sure that communities are not affected by activities that generate dust. EPC Contractor is responsible to proceed with it, it was hindered as some point due to technical problems, but now EPC Contractor has mobilized dust suppression trucks.	F
30	Nenskra	Will climate be affected and air be polluted?	<p>As result of the dam construction the climate is unlikely to be changed, since the surface of the reservoirs is relatively small and technically cannot trigger significant climate change. Any discernible micro-climate change is expected to be in the immediate vicinity of the dam-reservoir - but not extending down the valley further than Tita. The changes could be a slightly lowering of ambient air temperature and higher humidity in summer. No detectable changes are expected in the winter months because the reservoir will be at minimum operating level and occupying a small area.</p> <p>There are no expected cumulative impacts from the micro climate. There will not be changes in microclimate as the reservoir is small. During the summer, very close to the reservoir, there will be slight increase of temperature and humidity. A calculation was done to measure evaporation rate and it represents only 1 % of total precipitation</p>	M
31	Nakra	Why do you need water from the Nakra river for the powerhouse?	If water from Nakra is not transferred to Nakra the dam will not be feasible. It is necessary to put together water from both rivers to make the dam operational. The water in winter in Georgia is not sufficient. That's why construction of Nenskra dam is very important to collect water inside during summer time and use the water during winter season to produce electricity. There will still be environmental flow in the Nakra river, also when the reservoir is full the Nakra tunnel will be closed.	M
32	Nakra	On the way to the Tunnel there are red ribbons – what is the meaning of the ribbons?	It was a surveyor team putting some marks for the further investigations. In the future we will inform the communities prior to launching activities.	M
Community Investment Program				

#	Location	Question	Answer	Gender of the person asking question
33	Nenskra	Are some projects planned within CIP where only local women are employed?	CIP Advisory committee has been formed in each valley with representatives of each village. Close cooperation with CIP Advisory committee started from September. If there will be a project from the community which will be prioritized as high priority the company will discuss the ability of implementation of the project based on the urgency, priority, social and environmental impact, feasibility, budget availability. It should also be realized that the budget is limited so the projects should be discussed and prioritized. It is up to the committee to discuss women only projects.	F
34	Nenskra	How much is the budget allocated for CIP?	Budget of the CIP for construction phase is 4 million USD.	F
35	Nenskra	Are there any plans to fund local students within CIP?	Youth capacity development program can be included in the CIP program. Today we cannot give any guarantee regarding the scope of the program	F
36	Nenskra	Are there plans for the rehabilitation of Schools?	CIP Advisory committee has been formed in each valley with representatives of each village. Close cooperation with CIP Advisory committee will be started from September. If there will be a project from the community which will be prioritized as high priority the company will discuss the ability of implementation of the project based on the urgency, priority, social and environmental impact, feasibility, budget availability.	F
37	Nenskra	Chuberi has very educated and good youth but they are unable to be employed, if they are not qualified training should be provided to them in place.	EPC Contractor already employs 33 Georgian employees and of this amount 15 are local staff and is planning to recruit 10 more workers in the next month. EPC Contractor will provide possibility to local residents to be recruited as drivers when they meet the qualification requirements.	F
38	Nenskra	Are there plans for the rehabilitation of the health center?	CIP Advisory committee has been formed in each village. Close cooperation with CIP Advisory committee will be started from September. If there will be a project from the community which will be prioritized as high priority the company will discuss the ability of implementation of the project based on the urgency, priority, social and environmental impact, feasibility, budget availability.	M
39	Nenskra	What kind of training is planned for local youth?	The training will be defined based on needs assessment. The projects will be discussed within CIP Advisory Committee.	F

#	Location	Question	Answer	Gender of the person asking question
40	Nenskra	Wouldn't it be better to conduct needs assessment, and then allocate funds for CIP?	Community Needs Assessment has been performed already. The company expressed good will and allocated the funds to invest into community development as the Company recognizes that the largest benefits of the Project are at the country level and that the communities in the Nenskra valley have a right to share in the benefits.	M
41	Nenskra	Are there any plans to fund infrastructure projects?	CIP Advisory committee has been formed in each village. Close cooperation with CIP Advisory committee will be started from September. If there will be a project from the community which will be prioritized as high priority the company will discuss the ability of implementation of the project based on the urgency, priority, social and environmental impact, feasibility, budget availability.	F
42	Nenskra	Are there any plans to rehabilitate the main and internal roads of villages?	The main access roads will be rehabilitated according to the project needs for road improvements, this will in turn benefit the population. Regarding the internal roads, it will be discussed with CIP Advisory committee and in case its priority is defined the company will discuss the ability of implementation of the project based on the urgency, priority, social and environmental impact, feasibility, budget availability.	F
43	Nakra	Are the funds already allocated for CIP or will it be allocated based on Community needs? If yes, how much and in which currency	Dams which are constructed around world and in Georgia generally don't have this kind of funds. But the company revealed goodwill and allocated budget CIP. 4 Million USD for both valleys	M

3.3.2 Face to Face Interactions

This section provides the questions asked and answers provided during the Open House face to face interactions.

Table 11- Questions and Answers from Open House (face to face interactions)

#	Question	Community	Gender	Response
Community Investment Programme (CIP)				
1	Is it planned road rehabilitation in Upper Margi	Upper Margi	F	The access roads will be rehabilitated according to the project needs. Regarding the internal roads, it will be discussed with CIP Advisory committee and in case this priority is defined the company will discuss the feasibility of implementation of the project based on the urgency, priority, environmental impact, feasibility, budget availability.
2	Is it possible to construct bridge to connect two sides of Upper Margi	Centre	M	If CIP AC will raise the issue with the agreement of communities, and if it will be prioritized as high priority, the company will discuss the feasibility of implementation of the project based on the urgency, priority, social and environmental impact, feasibility, budget availability.
3	Is it possible to mobilize waste bins from Lakhami to Kharsgurishi	Centre	M	If CIP AC will raise the issue with the agreement of communities, and if it will be prioritized as high priority, the company will discuss the feasibility of implementation of the project based on the urgency, priority, social and environmental impact, feasibility, budget availability. Close collaboration with CIP AC and the Company will be started in September 2017.
4	Is it possible to construct agro market in the center of Chuberi	Centre	M	If CIP AD will raise the issue with the agreement of communities, and if it will be prioritized as high priority, the company will discuss the feasibility of implementation of the project based on the urgency, priority, social and environmental impact, feasibility, budget availability. Close collaboration with CIP AC and the Company will be started in September 2017.
5	Reconstruction of the existing ambulatory building, and its amenities	Centre	F	If CIP AC will raise the issue with the agreement of communities, and if it will be prioritized as high priority, the company will discuss the feasibility of implementation of the project based on the urgency, priority, social and environmental impact, feasibility, budget availability. Close collaboration with CIP AC and the Company will be started in September 2017.
6	High Voltage Over Head Power lines rehabilitation	Upper Kari	F	High Voltage Over Head Power lines belong to another energy Company. JSCNH could eventually support the communities in terms of obtaining permits from the company, if this is required.

#	Question	Community	Gender	Response
7	Is it possible to gift Chuberi school Home Cinema Hardware, sound enhancement system, photocopy machine, microphones, and school club rehabilitation	Centre	F	If CIP AC will raise the issue with the agreement of communities, and if it will be prioritized as high priority, the company will discuss the feasibility of implementation of the project based on the urgency, priority, social and environmental impact, feasibility, budget availability. Close collaboration with CIP AC and the Company will be started in September 2017
8	Is it possible to fund a potable water system	Khari	F	Potable water system has been raised by the population both in Nenskra and Nakra during the needs assessment undertaken by the project. If the CIP AC decides that this is a priority then an assessment can be done to determine the costs and resources required and if CIP AC approves it can be implemented.
9	Is it possible to provide financial support to students learning in different universities	Khari	F	If CIP AC will raise the issue with the agreement of communities, and if it will be prioritized as high priority, the company will discuss the possibility of implementation of the project based on the urgency, priority, social and environmental impact, feasibility, budget availability. Close collaboration with CIP AC and the Company will be started in September 2017, however company are not in favour of granting individuals, but rather fund projects with wider community impact
10	Is it possible to proceed with the rehabilitation of roads and fences, arrangement of water and sewage system	Letsferi	M	If CIP AC will raise the issue with the agreement of communities, and if it will be prioritized as high priority, the company will discuss the possibility of implementation of the project based on the urgency, priority, social and environmental impact, feasibility, budget availability. Close collaboration with CIP AC and the Company will be started in September 2017
11	Is it possible to fund construction of ritual house in the village?	Letsferi	M	If CIP AC will raise the issue with the agreement of communities, and if it will be prioritized as high priority, the company will discuss the possibility of implementation of the project based on the urgency, priority, social and environmental impact, feasibility, budget availability. Close collaboration with CIP AD and the Company will be started in September 2017
12	Is school rehabilitation planned within CIP?	Khari	F	If CIP AC will raise the issue with the agreement of communities, and if it will be prioritized as high priority, the company will discuss the possibility of implementation of the project based on the urgency, priority, social and environmental impact, feasibility, budget availability. Close collaboration with CIP AC and the Company will be started in September 2017
13	Is CIP budget allocated between villages/villages?	Khari	F	No, CIP budget is not allocated between villages, it will be spent base on the needs and proposals developed by CIP AC
14	Who is the CIP committee Member from Letsferi?	Letsferi	M	Letsferi is represented with only one CIP AC member, Mr Otar Ansiani.
15	4 Million USD or GEL?	Letsferi	F	4 Million USD

#	Question	Community	Gender	Response
16	Possibility to gift children Ensemble "Nenskra" with Musical Center, Microphones together with holders, Projectors, Computers, Uniforms	Lakhami	F	If CIP AC will raise the issue with the agreement of communities, and if it will be prioritized as high priority, the company will discuss the possibility of implementation of the project based on the urgency, priority, social and environmental impact, feasibility, budget availability. Close collaboration with CIP AC and the Company will be started in September 2017
17	What kind of training programs are planned? The person is interested into foreign language courses: Russian, English, as well as culinary classes.	Lower Khari	F	If CIP AC will raise the issue with the agreement of communities, and if it will be prioritized as high priority, the company will discuss the possibility of implementation of the project based on the urgency, priority, social and environmental impact, feasibility, budget availability. Close collaboration with CIP AC and the Company will be started in September 2017. Please note skills development is of high interest of company to invest, to ensure sustainable development of the communities
18	Possibility of co-financing or credit issuance by the company built or rehabilitation Guest houses?	Lari-Lari	M	CIP budget is considered as a community fund for the implementation of projects, which would have wider community impact, rather than benefit one particular individual
19	Possibility of co-financing or credit insurance by the company to build or rehabilitation Guest houses?	Centre	F	CIP budget is considered a type of community fund for the implementation of projects, which would have wider community impact, rather than benefit one particular individual micro-credit/loans can be considered to support small business activities in the mid and long-term.
20	In the village Kickhuldashi only one family lives there, can you upgrade village road within CIP	Kichkildi	M	The access roads will be rehabilitated according to the project need. Regarding the internal roads, it will be discussed with CIP Advisory committee and in case its priority is defined the company will discuss the possibility of implementation of the project based on the urgency, priority, social and environmental impact, feasibility, budget availability.
21	Rehabilitation of access roads and internal roads	Nakra	M	The access roads will be rehabilitated accordingly. Regarding the internal roads, it will be discussed with CIP Advisory committee and in case its priority is defined the company will discuss the ability of implementation of the project based on the urgency, priority, social and environmental impact, feasibility, budget availability.
22	How does the CIP Committee work, and what is the process?	Nakra	M	The company conducted meetings in every community and requested the villages to present 2 community members as CIP AC. Close collaboration with CIP AC and the Company will be started in September 2017; The decision-making process of the CIP-AC will be transparent and the functioning of the CIP will be agreed with the CIP AC. The CIP-AC members will be responsible for communicating with the communities and ensuring the projects discussed in the CIP meetings meet the needs of the population. The projects selected will be disclosed to the wider communities through the CIP-AC, JSCNH and at the project information centers.
23	Is it planned to purchase agricultural machinery within CIP?	Nakra	M	If CIP AC will raise the issue with the agreement of communities, and if it will be prioritized as high priority, the company will discuss the possibility of implementation of the project based on the urgency, priority, social and environmental impact, feasibility, budget availability. Close collaboration with CIP AC and the Company will be started in September 2017; In turn CIP AC will work closely with the population

#	Question	Community	Gender	Response
24	Can you purchase kitchen equipment (Pans and boilers plates and dishes, forks, spoons, knives, glasses for 500 people) for ritual purposes which will be used for all 10 villages of the Nakra valley?	Nakra	F	If CIP AC will raise the issue with the agreement of communities, and if it will be prioritized as high priority, the company will discuss the possibility of implementation of the project based on the urgency, priority, social and environmental impact, feasibility, budget availability. Close collaboration with CIP AC and the Company will be started in September 2017;
25	How does the CIP Committee work, how to submit a project?	Nakra	F	The company conducted meetings in every community and requested the villages to present 2 community members as CIP AC. Close collaboration with CIP AC and the Company will be started in September 2017; CIP AC members will provide more information of proposal submission and other issues
26	Construction of water and sewage system in the Nakra valley	Nakra	F	The community in consultation with CIP AC should define projects of high priority, in conjunction with funding availability.
Employment				
27	Can I be hired as a driver for the project	Nakra	M	Yes, there is this possibility, when the job vacancy will be announced; procedure for application should be followed. Procedure consists of filling in the application form, submitting CV, interview and in some cases testing.
28	How many people from Nakra are employed in the project?	Nakra	M	At the moment, there is nobody from Nakra, since the worksite there hasn't been established.
29	Is there possibility to get employed for 19 years old non-experience local	Nakra	M	Yes, there is this possibility, when the job vacancy will be announced (in this case un-skilled position), procedure for application to be followed.
30	Are there available position for drivers, electricians and similar jobs	Nakra	M	Yes, there is this possibility, when the job vacancy will be announced, procedure for application to be followed. Procedure consists of filling in the application form, submitting CV, interview and in some cases testing.
31	Does SI plan to rent guest houses in Nakra village	Nakra	M	This might be considered once the worksite will be established.
32	How many persons will be employed from Nakra?	Nakra	M	For unskilled worker, based on worksite, for semi-skilled based on skills and qualification, it is difficult to talk about the breakdowns of numbers at the moment
33	Is there any vacancy for Geologist?	Nakra	M	At this moment no. When the need will occur, the job vacancy will be announced, procedure for application to be followed. Procedure consists of filling in the application form, submitting CV, interview and in some cases testing.
34	What are the future employment prospects	Lower Khari	F	There are, still to be defined - when the job vacancy will be announced, procedure for application to be followed. Procedure consists of filling in the application form, submitting CV, interview and in some cases testing
35	Will there be a chance to be employed as a Cook? How to apply	N/A	F	The EPC and sub-contractors will follow the same Recruitment Procedure and the targets established by the project. The EPC is required to provide monthly reports regarding their workforce so JSCNH can monitor compliance with the recruitment targets.

#	Question	Community	Gender	Response
36	What kind of education should a person have to get employed	N/A	F	It depends on the job and the specific requirements for that job. For unskilled positions no qualification is required, while semi-skilled and skilled varies on the position requirement.
37	What kind of steps are done regarding the employment?	N/A	M	The EPC plans to establish recruitment centers, based on info centers in Chuberi and Naki. Job advertisements are going to be published (as per the set guide-lines), applications will be received and selection will be made.
38	Should those people who had already submitted their CVs apply once again in case there is suitable positions announced?	N/A	F/M	It is recommended, to increase their chances for recruitment.
39	Looking forward for employment opportunities for son (he can do any construction work)	Lower Marghi	F	When job vacancy will be announced, procedure for application to be followed. Procedure explained to the requester. When job vacancy will be announced, procedure for application to be followed. Procedure consists of filling in the application form, submitting CV, interview and in some cases testing.
40	Looking forward for employment opportunities in Salini for husband	Davra	F	When job vacancy will be announced, procedure for application to be followed. Procedure consists of filling in the application form, submitting CV, interview and in some cases testing.
41	Looking forward for employment opportunities	Letsperi	F	When job vacancy will be announced, procedure for application to be followed. Procedure consists of filling in the application form, submitting CV, interview and in some cases testing.
42	Looking forward for employment opportunities and compensation progress	N/A	M	Compensation is not the responsibility of Salini Impregilo - requester redirected to the proper desk. Regarding the employment, procedure for application explained to the requester. Procedure consists of filling in the application form, submitting CV, interviews and in some cases testing.
43	what is the level of wages for locals?	N/A	F/M	It depends on the job, the level of qualification and the level of experience. It is, in any case, related to the average for the specific job in the construction field in Georgia and in the region.
44	Why local vehicles are not contracted in the project?	N/A	M	Proposals are being analysed one by one. Each machinery will be checked against the safety and technical characteristics criteria. In case those requirements will be met project may consider renting of the equipment.
45	Why more workers are coming from another region (in-migration) and locals are not re-trained accordingly yet?	N/A	M/F	Pre-employment training is not the responsibility of Salini Impregilo - requester redirected to the proper desk.
46	Why expat wages and salary are higher than ones for locals?	N/A	M	Salaries are not based on nationality but on experience, know-how and other conditions.

#	Question	Community	Gender	Response
47	What is the difference between local works and workers from other regions of Georgians in terms of salary?	N/A	M/F	There is no difference, at the same level of qualification and competency.
48	Will a nurse have an opportunity to be employed?	N/A	F	There will be 3 clinics functioning during the project construction, so yes, there will be opportunity for nurses. Nevertheless, the service is outsourced, we can only recommend applicants. Applications should go directly to the provider who has been requested to give chance to local recruitment, job requirements will be announced.
49	What kind of format of CV should be submitted?	N/A	M	There is no imposed standard CV format. A simple one will be made available at the Recruitment Information Center so interested applicants can submit CV of format developed by them or use the one available in the center
50	Will there be an opportunity for truck drivers to be employed?	N/A	M	Yes, there is this opportunity; when the job vacancy will be announced, procedure for application to be followed. Procedure consists of filling in the application form, submitting CV, interview and in some cases testing.
Land Acquisition				
51	Request to support in land registration process	Nakra	M	Company will provide an assistance in Land registration (land measurement, preparation of drawings etc.) to all families who are under the project impact and this is part of the livelihood restoration program. In addition Land acquisition (LA) team provide the consultations to other families (If they ask) who are not affected by project, explaining the procedure which they should follow to register the property.
52	What is the land registration process?	Nakra	M	For non Project Affected People - people need the Cadastral drawings and documents of ownership issued by the Municipality of Mestia and then register the land at the National Regulation of Public Registry in Mestia. If the documents are not available, the first step is to go to the Legalization Commission of the Mestia Municipality and start the process of preparing documents. The Cadastral drawings requires a survey of the land by a specialist.
53	How the company will compensate damage of private property, if it is damaged during the road expansion?	Nakra	M	The measurement of land parcels and inventory survey of assets located on the affected lands will be done in accordance with the land use plan. The independent auditor will make inventory of assets and calculation of compensation in compliance with the LALRP principles. All affected households will be directly participating in inventory survey. Cost of all losses (land, trees, crops, fences, buildings etc.) will be calculated as a full replacement cost. For any land that is damaged without the formal land acquisition process, you can raise a grievance directly through the Community Liaison Officer or through the Land Acquisition team.

#	Question	Community	Gender	Response
54	Her land plot is not affected by the project but she requests to support her in registering process	Devra	F	For non-PAP, people need the Cadastral drawings and documents of ownership issued by the Municipality of Mestia and then register the land at the National Regulation of Public Registry in Mestia. If the documents are not available, the first step is to go to the Legalization Commission of the Mestia Municipality and start the process of preparing documents. The Cadastral drawings requires a survey of the land by a specialist.
55	According to the road design, the part of his land parcel becomes affected and the rest is not. The unaffected part of the land becomes useless. Can you consider this situation?	Lari-Lari	M	The road design at the mentioned section isn't finalized yet and if the road design will split land parcel in two parts or more and the remaining parts will no longer be useful for agricultural activities, then we will consider this issue in the final compensation payment.
56	Memuli Pastures - there are some annual crops in this area.	Sgurishi	F	In 2015-2016 when the inventory survey was done for Memuli pasture area, the team didn't detect any annual crops and in 2017 when the claim came from affected families, company's social team checked the area and they didn't find any crops which would provide evidence for this claim. The issue of compensation for annual crops in this area is under discussion internally and it will be solved as soon as possible.
57	What is the compensation procedure for Memuli pasture?	Sgurishi	F	The number of households affected by loss of Memuli pasture area is already defined and consultations will be continued for pasture compensation (transitional compensation in fodder or in cash). Also, consultation for livelihood restoration activities will be started shortly. After final agreement with all the affected households, compensation agreement should be signed by both parties.
HSE				
58	In terms of environmental impact, the region is seismically active zone. What are the risks, are there some works conducted to reduce risks?	Lari-Lari	M	A seismic risk assessment has been undertaken and the dam has been designed to withstand the maximum credible seismic event. The dam stability will be monitored, and it will be possible to lower the water level in the reservoir if dam instability is detected. After a seismic event, the dam will be inspected.
59	At the power house, how the water transfer tunnel will ensure upstream and downstream of the water?	Lari-Lari	M	The transfer of water from the reservoir to the powerhouse through the tunnel will result in a lower flow of water in the Nenskra River between the dam and the powerhouse. At Chuberi the flow with the dam will be between 5% and 40% of the natural flow without the dam. Downstream from the powerhouse the flow will vary during the day, but the maximum flow will not be higher than the maximum flow without the dam.
60	Project vehicles are moving through the community too fast, that generates dust. What steps will be done by the project to eliminate the problem	Lari-Lari	M	Speed limits are established, but in case project drivers do not respect them, community members can raise a grievance, which will be further investigated by the project team.
61	What kind of noise (DB) will be generated by the power house?	Lakhami	M	The noise level will be in compliance with requirements of Georgian regulations and World Health Organization recommendations. i.e. 45 dB or less at night and 55 dB or less during the day.

#	Question	Community	Gender	Response
62	What kind of Impact will be made by turbines and power house?	Lakhami	M	Turbines at the powerhouse are situated in an underground concrete pit to minimize noise, they need to respect the noise Georgian regulation and World Health Organization.
63	What kind of noise (DB) will be generated by the power house?	Lakhami	M	The noise level will be in compliance with requirements of Georgian regulations and World Health Organization recommendations. i.e. 45 dB or less at night and 55 dB or less during the day.
64	Will power supply Lines affect Lakhami Village?	Lakhami	M	The study of the route to be taken by power supply lines is still ongoing. One option is for the power supply line to pass through Lakhami, though this could be above ground or an underground cable. The alignment selection will be the one that has less impacts on people and the environment and that is feasible to implement and it will follow the mitigation hierarchy which is avoid, minimize, restore and offset. The residents of Lakhami will be engaged with during the studies.
65	Were there studies regarding the tunnel? Where there been conducted land analysis? Is it possible to get this information?	Lower Margi	M	There have been geological studies in the area. We don't have this information at the moment as soon as it is available we will share it and it will be available at the information centres.
66	What will happen if there will be landslide during the construction activities of the tunnel?	Lower Margi	M	It is very unlikely that this will happen. A detailed framework Emergency Preparedness has been developed and a full Plan. This plan will be communicated to the communities before main construction to ensure people are aware of early warning signs and what to do in an extremely unlikely event. The plan is an operational document that describes the emergency situation that could occur and in an extremely unlikely event, how evacuation will be managed.
67	Are there some risks of headrace transfer tunnel operation stoppage?	Lower Margi	F	Every project has risks and impacts however, it is unlikely that this will happen. This is not considered a safety risk, it is more an operational risk, in other words the risk for the company that operations would stop.
68	Can the company guarantee the safety of the Dam and ensure 0% impact on Houses?	Khari	F	Directed person to discuss issue with the dam safety representatives.
69	What will be the impact on local Agriculture?	Khari	F	The project is not expected to affect local agriculture. Households that lose agricultural land will be compensated.
70	The company noted 1 year before that there is no 100 % safety guarantee and the project will cause some impact and now during the open-house session it was mentioned that dam is safe?	Khari	F	Yes, of course every development has impacts and risks, this is normal. But the dam is designed with the highest safety standards. The Company contracted the best international designers and contractors to carry out the job according to best industry practice and state-of-the-art. An Independent Panel of Experts is also appointed and is following all safety aspects during the implementation of the Project.
Dam Safety				

#	Question	Community	Gender	Response
71	Construction of the Khudoni HPP and Nenskra HPP - what will be the joint effect on this micro climate in case Nenskra HPP and Khudoni HPP will be constructed in parallel? Will there be increase humidity?	Nakra	M	There will be a small and localised change in temperature and humidity in the immediate vicinity of the Nenskra reservoir. Temperature will be slightly lower in summer and humidity slightly higher. In winter, no discernible change expected. The area affected by the change in temperature and humidity at the reservoir will extend only a few kilometres downstream and not expected to be detectable at Tita or Chuberi. Similar changes can be expected around the Khudoni reservoir. However, the zones affected by Khudoni and Nenskra are not expected to overlap - so no cumulative impact is expected.
72	Will the project cause seismic activities in the region?	Nakra	M	The Nenskra reservoir is small and no Reservoir Trigger Seismic (RTS) are expected to happen during filling and in the early stage of operation. This has been confirmed by the International Panel of Experts (which comprises two Japanese Experts) and by the Engineers of the Project.
73	What kind of risks have been revealed after the additional studies?	Nakra	M	The additional investigations have given the exact depth of the alluvial materials below the dam foundation. The design has been adapted and the depth of the cut-off concrete wall has been increased to reduce the water seepage and increase the safety of the dam.
74	How company will manage construction of the tunnel so that not to cause big mudflows?	Nakra	M	The construction of tunnels will not increase the actual risks of mudflows. The tunnels are deep in the rock and their excavation will be done by Tunnel Boring Machines (TBMs) which are not inducing any critical vibration during construction.
75	What measures will be taken by company side in terms of safety and health of labour?	Nakra	F	The Potential Lenders and K-Water require the project to follow the International Labour Organization standards and best practices to ensure high level of safety on its workers on site. Health facilities will be available on site to provide adequate support to manpower in case of need. The EPC Contractor is following strict requirements for health and safety for all personnel on site. The Owner's Engineer Stucky and the potential Lenders are closely supervising the implementation of these rules and procedures. In addition, at the request of the Potential Lenders, third party consultants will be monitoring, on a quarterly basis, compliance with the Potential Lender standards.
76	Is there possibility to discover Archaeological findings during excavations?	Nakra	M	An archaeologist will be engaged to monitor all civil works and a Chance Find Procedure will be in place, if an archaeological find is made the chance-find procedure will be followed so that the find is managed in alignment with Georgian regulations.
77	Is there a chance to find Uranium? What is the main reason of the project?	Nakra	M	The purpose of the project is to construct and operate a 280 Megawatt Hydro Power Plant that will feed into the Georgian national power distribution grid. The project has no interest in uranium or other minerals, this is not why JSCNH was created.

#	Question	Community	Gender	Response
78	Active landslide area in tributaries of Nakra should be monitored permanently to avoid the natural dam formation by the mudflows	Nakra	M	The project will not influence the frequency and magnitude of the landslides. On contrary, the Company will monitor this and will purchase permanent equipment to clean Nakra river downstream the weir at the connection with tributaries to reduce the risk of floods.
79	When transfer tunnel is going to be contracted and how company will manage the landslide?	Nakra	M	The construction of Transfer Tunnel will start April 2018 and finish in October 2020. No impact of the construction of this tunnel on landslide at it is deep in the rock.
80	Rumour about the project main purpose is to extract underground mineral? (Gold, Silver etc.) Is the main purpose of the project extraction of underground minerals like Gold, Silver etc..	Nakra	M	The only purpose of this project is to construct dam, K water has no other interests in Georgia. The key area of K water expertise is water resource management Not at all. The Company is a public owned company only working in the field of hydropower in Georgia. The Company is only interested in producing electricity from part of water flowing in both Nenskra and Nakra rivers.
81	Is the project safe for villages?	Nakra	M	Yes, sure it is safe. The Company contracted the best international designers and contractors to carry out the job according to best industry practice and state-of-the-art. An Independent Panel of Experts is also appointed and is following all safety aspects during the implementation of the Project.
82	Why did GOG start discussions with the investors without proper ESIA	Nakra	M	The EIA study was developed in 2015 by Gamma Consulting, these documents were approved by the Government. The company then approached potential lenders (investors) and they requested additional studies, and these are the ones we have been discussing, it consists of 10 volumes, but the 2015 EIA is the one approved by the government, there is only one EIA, the rest of the documentation were additional studies. All the volumes were shared with potential lenders and disclosed.
83	Is the dam safe in terms of seismicity?	Nakra	M	A seismic risk assessment has been undertaken and the dam has been designed to withstand the maximum credible seismic event. The dam stability will be monitored, and it will be possible to lower the water level in the reservoir if dam instability is detected. After a seismic event, the dam will be inspected.
84	Managing of sedimentation downstream Nakra river weir	Nakra	M	The Nakra weir and transfer tunnel inlet will be equipped with gates so that the natural flow of the Nakra river can be reinstated periodically so that the sediment that accumulates in the river can be flushed downstream. Additional studies will be undertaken before start of operation to identify and assess feasibility of further measures to manage sediment.
85	Micro climate changing around the reservoir?	Nakra	M	There will be a small and localised change in temperature and humidity in the immediate vicinity of the Nenskra reservoir. Temperature will be slightly lower in summer and humidity slightly higher. In winter, no discernible change expected. The area affected by the change in temperature and humidity at the reservoir will extend only a few kilometres downstream and not expected to be detectable at Tita or Chuberi.

#	Question	Community	Gender	Response
86	Why did the Government stopped Khudoni HPP and decided to build Nenskra HPP? What are the risk from Khudoni and Nenskra HPP?	Nakra	M	We don't know why GOG stopped the implementation of Khudoni HPP. Questions about Khudoni are to be asked to the GoG.
87	Will HPP affect potable and mineral waters?	Nakra	M	The project is not expected to affected potable water springs or mineral water springs. However, the potable water springs will be monitored - starting now - and if there is an impact on quantity and quality of spring water that effects communities an alternative water supply will be provided.
88	What the reduction of the water can be done from the river and what will be cooling effect on the valley?	Nakra	M	The reduced flow of water in the Nakra and Nenskra rivers can be expected to result in reduced spray emissions, and the cooling effect of the spray in the immediate vicinity of the river may be reduced. However, this is expected to be very localised and is not expected to be affected the valley. The magnitude of the changes in temperature and humidity in the immediate vicinity of the river are expected to be less than seasonal and inter-annual fluctuations.
89	What is the electricity tariff by GOG from Nenskra?	Nakra	M	If this information becomes publically available we will share it with the communities, this is managed by the government.
90	It will be impossible to live in Nenskra after the project implementation because of high risks. Tree cutting will increase slope instability Negative impacts will occur on land fertility and agricultural products downstream the weir and dam	Nakra	M	In the Nakra valley, only a very small area will be cleared of trees. Slopes above work sites and structures will be stabilised where needed to prevent landslide and rock fall. In the Nenskra valley the area cleared of trees is the area to be inundated by the reservoir, and is not expected to influence slope stability. Slope stability in the Nenskra valley will be monitored. The people living in the Nakra and Nenskra valleys will be able to continue living in the valleys after implementation of the project.
91	The tree cutting and clearing of vegetation can cause risks of landslides and erosion.	Nakra	M	In the Nakra valley, only a very small area will be cleared of trees. Slopes above work sites and structures will be stabilised where needed to prevent landslide and rock fall. In the Nenskra valley the area cleared of trees is the area to be inundated by the reservoir, and is not expected to influence slope stability. Slope stability in the Nenskra valley will be monitored. The people living in the Nakra and Nenskra valleys will be able to continue living in the valleys after implementation of the project.
92	Risk of slope instability	Nakra	M	The Project will not increase the risk of slope stability in both valleys. The main structures are underground and the reservoir in Nenskra is relatively small. A complete hazard risk assessment has been done for the entire Project site.
93	Is it planned a high-voltage cabling above houses	Lower Lukhil	F	The study of the route to be taken by power supply lines is still ongoing. One option is for the power supply line to pass through Lakhami, though this could be above ground or an underground cable. The alignment selection will be the one that has less impacts on people and the environment and that is feasible to implement and it will follow the mitigation hierach which is avoid, minimize, restore and offset. The residents of Lakhami will be engaged with during the studies.

#	Question	Community	Gender	Response
94	What is the risk the villages near the power house will be washed away by the water flow coming towards power house?	Lower Lukhil	F	The flow of the Nenskra river upstream from the powerhouse is less than the natural flow without the dam. The flow of the Nenskra downstream from the powerhouse will fluctuate during the day - but the maximum flow will not be higher than the highest flow in the river for the situation without the dam. During flood events, the flow in the Nenskra river will be the same as for the situation without the dam.
95	What danger comes from the Caucasian high voltage power system	Lower Lukhil	F	The Project has no impact on the Caucasian high voltage line.
96	Will Vibration and Noise level, coming out from power be within the standards?	Lower Lukhil	F	The noise level will be in compliance with requirements of Georgian regulations and World Health Organization recommendations. i.e. 45 dB at night and 55 dB during the day. The powerhouse is not expected to generate vibration that will be discernible for neighbouring communities.

4 Other Engagement

This section presents the details of the questions JSCNH received in writing and through the potential lenders. In addition, it presents other sources of information and consultation used by the Project.

4.1 Information Centers

Although the Information Centres are open every day from 14:00 to 16:00, these information centres are not regularly used by the population to seek project information, consequently the project did not receive any questions through the Information Centers. The population uses them mostly to identify employment availability. The project is currently looking at ways to increase the number of visitors at the information centers.

4.2 Correspondence

Table 12 lists the correspondence the Project received regarding the E&S Supplementary Studies during the disclosure period (14 March-24 August). In the interest of transparency, JSCNH has also included the responses to a report that was received after the disclosure period (Table 12; Doc .9 below).

Table 12- Correspondence received during the disclosure period (14 March-24 August)

Ref	Report letter	Comments	JSCNH Response
Doc.1	Briefing note provided to ADB May 2017 by Green Alternative (Annex 4)	Green Alternative requests IFIs not to finance project until: contract b/w K-water and GOG is released, requests independent experts to conduct societal cost-benefit analysis, requirements of the Bern Convention are respected and indigenous people status of Svans is recognised.	The issues discussed in the briefing note are beyond the control of JSCNH, for example the issue regarding the Bern Convention, the release of the contract between K-Water and the government, and the status of Svans. Regarding the issue of societal cost-benefit, this issue can be mitigated through the implementation of the Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan, the implementation of the Community Investment Program, employment and procurement opportunities. In addition, external monitors will be monitoring the project (including impacts on the population) to ensure compliance with the Potential Lender's requirements.
Doc.2	July 2017 Green Alternative Report Comments on NHPP Supplementary Environmental and Social Studies sent to JSCNH (Annex 5).	Several social and environmental comments	Response provided in table 14.

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Ref	Report letter	Comments	JSCNH Response
Doc.3	31 July 2017 Green Alternative sent an email to EIB and EBRD regarding 5 community complaints	Most of the issues were LALRP related, IDP, vulnerability and lack of information by the company.	In August 2017, JSCNH discussed these issues with the people raising the grievances. The grievances have now been closed and follow-up will be continued.
Doc.4	Email sent to EBRD 2/08/2017 by Green Alternative: Joint comments of CEE Bankwatch Network, Balkani Wildlife Society and Green Alternative on Nenskra HPP Project (Annex 5)	Email included the July 2017 GA report.	Response provided in table 14.
Doc.5	Letter sent in August to EBRD's Head of Civil Society Unit by Nakra and Chuberi communities	Letter to inform the EBRD that community members oppose the project in particular regarding justification for the project, price of electricity generated by the plant, project-related risks and benefits, customary ownership of lands and compensation issues. Letter was signed by approximately 180 people.	Open house meeting 22-24 August to discuss community issues of concern. In addition, the JSCNH social team are in regular contact with the communities to discuss community concerns.
Doc.6	Letter sent to the EIB August 18th by Green Alternative	Complaint letter regarding the format and disclosure of the open house scheduled for 22-24 August.	Response provided to the EIB 19 August by JSCNH. The Open House format was a recommendation made by the IPoE and it was felt this was a preferred approach to achieve meaningful engagement. The success of the open-house meetings and the vast number of participants confirms this was an appropriate approach.
Doc 7	Report sent by GA to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats. "Possible Threat to Svaneti 1, Candidate Emerald Site from Nenskra Hydro Power Plat Development	Request made to the Bureau of the standing Committee to the Bern Convention to include the Complaint No 2016/9 on the agenda of the next standing committee of the Bern Convention	Response not required by JSCNH. Issue being discussed between the Bern Convention, Government of Georgia and Civil Society.
Doc.8	August 2017. K-Water received a request for comments regarding E&S issues from the Korean Federation for Environmental Movement (KFEM)	Questions regarding Stakeholder Engagement, benefits of the project, ecosystem services, and governance issues.	A meeting was held in Tbilisi with two members of KFEM to discuss their issues of concern. Following this meeting, KFEM send a letter with their recommendations September 5, 2017. Response provided in table 13.
Doc 9.	September 2017 Green Alternative sent Report Failing Local Communities to potential lenders (Annex 5)	Several comments regarding the LALRP.	Response provided in table 15.

4.2.1 Questions and Answers from the meeting held with KFEM

This section describes the meeting held with the Korean Federation of Environmental Movement held in Tbilisi August 15.

Table 13- Questions and Answers of the meeting held with KFEM August 15, 2017

Ref	Question	Response
1	In Korea, K-Water has established a governance for nature and people for 4 river projects. What is your plan to maintain a peaceful relationship with the Svan communities?	A Stakeholder Engagement Plan was developed in order to achieve open communication and engagement with community people, complying with international standards regarding stakeholder engagement. At the moment, it is a draft which has been being disclosed (vol.7). JSCNH has qualified human resources for its implementation: Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) who are locals, link the Company with local communities, Community Relation Officers, and a Community Investment officer. Community induction including appropriate behaviour and respect for the local community will be developed for employees in order to establish a good relationship with local communities. Community participatory programs, CIP committee, environmental monitoring committee, etc.) Grievance mechanism to address any inconvenience of community caused by project.
2	What are the benefits and costs of Nenskra HPP?	The benefits for local people are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the capacity of Georgian National electric power production (indirect benefit) • Contribution to national energy independency (indirect benefit) • Local employment opportunities • Local business opportunities. • Maintenance of major roads during construction and operations • Revenues for Georgia in the form of taxes, of which taxes will be used by the local authority • For the people who participate in the training program, they will acquire skills that can be used to increase revenue in agriculture, in other areas that will help to find a job elsewhere. • People with increase revenues (due to employment or compensation received) and this can stimulate local economy Built-Operation-Transfer Project (ownership will be transferred to GOG).
3	K-water has suggested 'ecosystem services' at the governance meeting in 2017. How do you evaluate ecosystem services of the Nenskra and Enguri river?	The concept of "Ecosystem services" is shaped and pursued not only in South Korea (K-water), but also by the potential lenders. Nenskra HPP also uses this concept, which considers impacts of the project not only on bio-resources, but also on communities who rely on them. It has been covered in the E&S Supplementary Studies (vol.9 LALRP, vol.8 ESMP, and vol.3 SIA). These documents comply fully with Georgian legislation and international standards. The purpose is to minimize impacts on livelihoods and to create synergy with communities for example through biodiversity conservation activities, such as monitoring, compensation (reforestation), and

Ref	Question	Response
		habitat maintenance programs to preserve regional ecosystem and livelihoods, training hunters as tourist guides in the area, community campaigns for initiatives of ecosystem conservation (illegal hunting training), funding on creation of protected areas (parks), etc.
4	There are people who are against this project. Especially they complain that Nenskra Hydro has not open the details of the project. How will you communicate this?	The Company has observed international requirements regarding information disclosure. The Company has been doing its best to provide information and communicate transparently with stakeholders; E&S Supplementary Studies and the 2015 ESIA disclosed offline and online, community meetings were held in April, May, 2017, and an Open House will be held again Aug. 22-24, following multiple small group meetings that took place in 2015 and 2016. Brochures, flyers, memory sticks with the E&S Supplementary Studies were provided to communities, while further communication has been made using the company website and social media.
5	What is your action plan for Socio-environment management?	The E&S Supplementary Studies includes an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP vol.8). Action plans and budgets were developed, complying with Georgian legislation and international standards. All this information has been disclosed. The implementation of the ESMP will be monitored by an independent monitoring consultant (i.e. Artelia).
6	You have got the land ownership from the power station to the projected dam site. How did you get it?	LALRP has been drafted complying with international standards and Georgian regulation. The Project has prepared and implemented a compensation scheme for non-legalized (traditional) owners/users, which are defined in vol.9.
7	What do you think about governance issues with national and international NGOs and local people?	The Company has been implementing project-level governance: e.g. The Company multiple participatory committees (e.g. CIP, Env. monitoring), and is committed to annual meetings with HPP developers within Nenskra/Nakra watershed for coordinating and aligning mitigation measures.

4.2.2 Responses to the Bankwatch report dated July 2017

The following section describes the responses provided to the July 2017 Bankwatch report.

Table 14- Responses provided to the Bankwatch Report, 2017.

Ref	Subject	Issues Raised in the Report	JSCNH Position
GA.1	Confidentiality	Lack of transparency with regard to contract between JSCNH and GoG	The project will endeavour to share all documents that have been mutually agreed upon by both JSCNH and the Government. If the government agrees to share this contract, we will share this information with our stakeholders.
GA.2	Environmental Flow	Methodology to determine the environmental flow, value of environmental flow, and contradiction with existing problematic practice of Georgia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Supplementary E&S studies assessed if the ecological flow was sufficient to maintain aquatic biodiversity and ecosystem services provided by both rivers downstream of the damming structures. Downstream of the Nenskra dam, the ecological flow is not the critical factor with regard to maintaining aquatic biodiversity and no net loss of biodiversity. The limiting factor is the physical presence of the dam, which acts as a barrier blocking access for fish to spawning areas that are upstream from the dam. The adopted approach is to maintain aquatic biodiversity downstream from the Nenskra River's confluence with the first tributary downstream from the dam – which is the Memuli - located at 2 kilometres from the dam. Downstream of the Memuli confluence there are areas that could become nursery and spawning areas as a result of the reduced flow. The environmental flow could also be used to create spawning grounds. The Project will target these future spawning areas, as a management area for river channel maintenance and habitat enhancement. There are no spawning areas in the 2 kilometres immediately downstream from the Nenskra dam and probably no spawning areas will develop in this reach after the dam has been built as the gradient of the river is very steep. Consequently, it was not considered necessary to maintain a larger flow in this reach from a fish biodiversity perspective. Downstream of the Nakra Water Intake, the environmental flow was assessed as sufficient to maintain the ecological function of the Nakra River, including through the fish pass. It was considered too low to maintain the sediment transport function, the Project significantly changed the design of the weir and added gates on the Nakra weir to allow periodical flushing operations. Consequently, the minimum flow regime permitted by the EIA will be increased as required to facilitate sediments flushing.
GA.3	Environmental Flow	Insufficient information in the Supplementary ESIA and failure to address potential E&S impacts on river ecosystems, microclimate and health.	This statement is not correct. The Supplementary E&S studies do address potential impacts of reduced flow immediately downstream of the Nenskra dam and the Nakra intake on:

Ref	Subject	Issues Raised in the Report	JSCNH Position
			<p># River flow down to the confluence with the Enguri river: See Sections 5.1 (Nenskra) and 5.2 (Nakra) in Vol. 5 (Hydrology)</p> <p># River water quality: See Sections 7.5.5 (Nenskra) and 7.6 (Nakra) in Vol. 5.</p> <p># River fish: See Sections 7.3.1.4 (Nenskra) and 7.3.2.2 (Nakra) in Vol. 4 (Biodiversity)</p> <p># Downstream usages of the water in both rivers: See Section 5.2 in Vol. 3 (Social Impact Assessment).</p> <p># Health: See Section 6.6.2 in Vol. 3.</p> <p>There is no predicted impacts on micro-climate due to the reduction river flow downstream of the damming structures. See further explanation in GA5 below.</p>
GA.4	Environmental Flow	Impact of the flow on fish will be defined based on monitoring process.	The statement is incorrect. Vol. 4 "Biodiversity" does conclude on the likely impacts on river fish. Refer to Sections 7.3.1.4 (Nenskra) and 7.3.2.2 (Nakra) in Vol. 4 (Biodiversity). Monitoring surveys will be used to inform the planned channel maintenance and habitat enhancement (Nenskra) and control the proper functioning of the Nakra fish pass.
GA.5	Environmental Flow	Effect of environmental flow on micro-climate along river banks and change of temperature during the summer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assessment of microclimate included in the 2017 Supplementary E&S supersedes the assessment included in the 2015 EIA. No reservoir induced microclimate impacts are expected to affect Chuberi because the reservoir is small and Chuberi is situated some 15 kilometres away. Scientific literature reports that microclimate changes may occur for very large reservoirs covering hundreds of square kilometres in arid regions, and this is not the case for Nenskra. With regards to a potential increase in ambient air temperature in the village of Chuberi as a result of the reduced flow of the Nenskra river, this phenomenon is not expected to occur. The quantity of evaporated river water—and resulting humidity in the immediate vicinity of the river—is not dependent on the volumetric flow rate of the river, but in the surface area occupied by the flowing water. Because of the riverbed profile, the reduction in surface area occupied by the flowing water is not proportional to the reduction in river volumetric flow rate. Consequently, although the river's water level would be reduced by the Project, the water flowing in the river will occupy a similar surface area as for the situation without the dam. The Nenskra flow rate in summer (with the dam) will be similar to that of the flow rate in winter (without the dam). Consequently, no discernible change in humidity and temperature as a result of the Project in Chuberi is expected.
GA.6	Project Need	Information provided in SP not sufficient to justify the need for the Project.	JSCNH was invited in 2013 by the Government of Georgia to develop the Nenskra HPP in order to guarantee power production during the winter period. The increase of the country power generation referred to in the 2017 SP is described in the "Ten-year Network Development Plan of Georgia - 2017-2027" prepared by GSE.
GA.7	Confidentiality of electricity price	Lack of transparency with regard to power purchase agreement and benefits to the country.	The project will endeavour to share all documents that have been mutually agreed upon by both JSCNH and the Government. If the government agrees to share this contract, we will share this information with our stakeholders.

Ref	Subject	Issues Raised in the Report	JSCNH Position
GA.8	Contribution to Georgia economic development	The explanation how the Nenskra investment will improve the scoring and how the scoring relates to business regulation is not provided. World Bank's Doing Business Methodology indicators.	Although there is a correlation between the Doing Business indicators and flows of Foreign Direct Investment, it is correct this does not imply causation. This sentence has therefore been removed from the final version of the Supplementary E&S studies.
GA.9	Employment opportunities	No details on average salaries, positions, terms of employment.	The Supplementary E&S studies are not the document to disclose the terms and conditions of contracts between Contractors and employees. List of proposed employment positions will be established based on requirements and disclosed in the Public Information Center of Chuberi and Nakra. A local skill development plan is being prepared by the EPC Contractor to maximise local content throughout the construction period.
GA.10	Upgrading main roads	What road sections will be upgraded by the Project versus road already upgraded by the municipality.	The Municipality has upgraded in 2015-16 the Nenskra road section from the Mestia road to Lakhmi/Chuberi center. The Project will upgrade the Nenskra road from Chuberi center (bridge) to the Nenskra dam. During the construction period, the Project will maintain the main Chuberi road to the dam.
GA.11	Tax	Has JSCNH been exempted of business taxes?	No, JSCNH is paying taxes to the Government of Georgia, some of these taxes will be decentralized to the Mestia Municipality.
GA.12	Cost-benefit analysis.	Lack of a cost-benefit analysis for Georgia.	A cost benefit analysis strategy has been prepared by the Government of Georgia, this document belongs to the Government and as such JSCNH cannot share this document. We suggest addressing this question to the Government.
GA.13	Project cost and overrun.	No details on 220kV TL cost and how the Project would deal with cost overrun.	The 220 kV transmission line to evacuate the electricity generated by the hydropower scheme is the responsibility of the government, at this moment detailed information is not available for public disclosure. JSCNH will liaise with the government once this scheme has been designed.
GA.14	Fiscal risks	No details on cost of kWh, hence fiscal risks taken by the country.	A cost benefit analysis strategy has been prepared by the Government of Georgia, this document belongs to the Government and as such JSCNH cannot share this document. We suggest addressing this question to the Government.
GA.15	Analysis of alternatives	No assessment of technically and financially feasible alternatives.	This statement is not correct. Section 2.3 screens what could be a technically and financially feasible alternative to the proposed Nenskra HPP. Non-project alternative is examined in Section 2.3.5.
GA.16	Analysis of alternatives	Solar power and new storage batteries not mentioned as potential alternatives.	Solar power and new generation of storage batteries do represent a sustainable way of producing power and managing the demand, however it could not provide the same service in Georgia as the Nenskra HPP (2.9 GWh per day in the winter months and minimum 1,196 GWh over the year) in the next 5 years.

Ref	Subject	Issues Raised in the Report	JSCNH Position
GA.17	SIA without Supply Lines and 200kV Transmission Line	SIA does not address adverse effects from the Power Supply Lines and the Evacuation power line.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The alignment of both power lines (35/110 kV Power Supply Line for construction, and 220 kV Transmission Line for operation) are yet to be defined by the Project (PSL) and GSE (TL). For both infrastructures, an Analysis of Alternatives is in process. A Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan - compliant with the potential Lenders E&S standards - will be prepared when the selected alignment is known. JSCNH will prepare the LALRP for the Power Supply Line (construction) and GSE will prepare the LALRP for the 220 kV Transmission Line (operation). Additional project land requirements will comply with the principles of the current Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP - Vol. 9 of the Supplementary E&S studies). Likewise, once the final footprint of the Nakra road is known, an addendum to the LALRP will be prepared. This progressive approach to manage land acquisition is common for large infrastructure projects. Vol. 2 (Project Definition) and Vol. 10 (Cumulative Impact Assessment) have been updated with available information for options for the power supply line and the 200kV transmission line. The 220 kV TL is part of the Power Grid Enhancement Project developed by GSE to strengthen the national grid. The ESIA will apply the EBRD and IFC performance standards/requirements.
GA.18	Baseline / Forestry	Forestry and access to energy resources	Logging has in the last few years become an illegal activity, and consequently during surveys, households claimed they did not carry out any logging activity. The Supplementary E&S studies mentions 15 sawmills in Nakra, and not in Chuberi as incorrectly stated by the Green Alternative report. In the Nenskra valley, the estimate in 2015-16 was between 32 and 75 sawmills (see section 2.3.4.2 in Vol 3. SIA), which is significant. Visual evidence of logging—supported by the aforementioned presence of numerous sawmills in the valley, and the standard living of households—have led the study to conclude that some of the affected households probably do have revenues from illegal logging even if they claim otherwise. For those households affected by the dam/reservoir land take, the impact of loss of revenues from illegal logging is compensated through livelihood restoration—even though this is not specifically mentioned because of the sensitive nature of the issue.
GA.19	Baseline / Pastures	Underestimate of mountain meadows for hay collection.	No permanent impairment of access to pastures outside the reservoir area is expected. The EPC Contractor is required to ensure that access to mountain pastures is not blocked by the construction activities.

Ref	Subject	Issues Raised in the Report	JSCNH Position
GA.20	Baseline / Tourism	Underestimate of kayaking activities in the Nenskra River and hiking potential	The Supplementary E&S studies do acknowledge that the Nenskra River is used by kayakers (see Section 2.3.11 in Vol. 3). The observed kayaking spots are from Chuberi center to the confluence with the Enguri River: this section will not be affected by reduced flow, as it is where the Powerhouse will restitute turbine waters (see Section 5.7.2 in Vol. 3). The Nakra valley does have a potential for higher eco-tourism. The Project will not alter this potential, and it is believed that the upgrade of the Nakra road could help increase tourism activities in the area. Tourism potential will be explored through the Community Investment Program.
GA.21	Vulnerable People	Underestimate of adverse impacts on vulnerable people who are not directly affected by the Project	This statement is not correct. It is not true that all households living in the two valleys will be significantly adversely affected by the Project. The SIA has identified 80 households who will be significantly affected by the land take process, out of which 28 families are considered to be vulnerable. Section 2.4.1 in Vol. 3 details the criteria used to qualify the vulnerability of households, as well as the socio-economic situation of these vulnerable households. Section 4.2 in Vol 3. clearly identifies the number of vulnerable households affected by the Land take process and the severity of the impacts.
GA.22	Gender impacts	Lack of assessment of gender impacts from influx of workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As highlighted by Green Alternative, the specific health impacts of workers influx are addressed in the Community health & Safety chapters of the SIA (see Sections 6.7 and 6.8 in Vol. 3). The Project does recognize that a large part of the labour force will be men. A commitment has been made that all non-local employees would be accommodated within the Project's construction camps. The ESMP (Vol. 8) contains best industries practices in terms of STDs preventions that will be implemented by JSCNH. The project will prepare a Community Health and Safety Management Plan that will address gender specific management measures and a Workers Code of Conduct to promote a respectful workplace. We have fixed a target for the EPC Contractor to recruit women for 15% of unskilled levels. We will communicate the job opportunities that could be proposed to women during the construction and monitor the number of positions offered to local community members and to women, throughout construction and operation. We will ensure that the human resources policy of all contractors working on the project apply an equal opportunity approach to recruitment. No gender based discrimination will be tolerated by us. Mitigation measures are also in place to ensure the safety of women and children during construction. We will ensure that a Workers Code of Conduct are in place promoting a respectful workplace. The CIP has been designed to ensure that gender has been considered during the design and selection of programs.' Women are represented in the CIP-AC in order to allow women to be part of the decision-making process.

Ref	Subject	Issues Raised in the Report	JSCNH Position
GA.23	Internally displaced people (IDPs)	IDPs living in Chuberi and Naki are not recognized as vulnerable people and should benefit from specific economic and employment opportunities as part of the livelihood restoration program of IDPs in the affected area.	<p>Vulnerable groups are those that may be directly and differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their status. The Project recognizes the specific status of the IDP. The IDP are those individuals that moved to the Nenskra and Nakra valleys during the Abkhazian conflict in the 1990's, they are Svan and have settled in the local communities with whom they have kinship ties.</p> <p>There are currently 89 households that will be affected due to the project's land requirement Project Affected People, of this number 5 households are families that moved to the Nenskra valley during the Abkhazian conflict and 5 more households that include at least an IDP (through marriage). Therefore, in total there are 10 PAP households that include at least one IDP. The project will be conducting regular monitoring of the Project Affected People, during this evaluation, special monitoring will be undertaken with the IDP to ensure the project does not contribute negatively to their social and economic status.</p>
GA.24	Eco migrants	Climate refugees not considered in the SIA.	<p>In alignment with the lender policies, the assessment has identified the vulnerable people in the valley, including those who live under the national poverty line. Eco-migrants are considered as vulnerable people when they live below the poverty line, have an elderly head or the household or a woman as a head of the household.</p> <p>To the Project knowledge, there are no eco-migrants in the Project area. Eco-migrants can be identified as those who have left the project area in the 1980's because of climatic events such as avalanches. This category is therefore not relevant in terms of vulnerability in the context of Project's impacts.</p>

Ref	Subject	Issues Raised in the Report	JSCNH Position
GA.25	Indigenous peoples / IFI definition	Misinterpretation of the IFI's indigenous People's Policies.	<p>For operational purposes, the term “Indigenous Peoples” is used by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group and by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) to refer to social and cultural minority group, distinct from dominant groups within national societies possessing a number of characteristics in varying degrees:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; 2. Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; 3. Customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; 4. A distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region; 5. Descent from populations who have traditionally pursued non-wage (and often nomadic/transhumant) subsistence strategies and whose status was regulated by their own customs or traditions or by special laws or regulations. <p>EIB bases its definition on the ILO Convention 169 and the UNDRIP. EIB defines IPs as a distinct social and cultural group, possessing some or all of the characteristic in varying degrees. So EIB definition is based on the characteristics which are incorporated or subsumed in the EBRD 5 characteristics. There is no inconsistency with the EBRD characteristics and EIB requirements nor those of the IFC as the 4 IFC characteristics are reflected in EBRD's first 4 criteria. The ADB definition refer to a distinct, <u>vulnerable</u>, social and cultural group possessing in varying degrees the first 4 characteristics in the EBRD definition.</p>

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GA.26	Indigenous people / Svan history and development	Applicability of IFI definition of Indigenous Peoples to Svans Wrong assessment of history and development of Svans.	<p>JSC Nenskra has assessed the application of Potential Lenders definition of IPs as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Self-identification and being recognized by others as IP.</i> The Svans are a sub-ethnic group of Georgians (Kartvelians or Karts) who are predominantly concentrated in the northwestern mountainous part of Georgia, but who also live dispersed throughout Georgia. Together with other Kartvelian ethnic sub-groups such as Mingrelians and Lazs, and ethnographical groups such as Imeretians, Tushs, Khevsurians, and Kakhetians, the Svans form the Georgian nation and the state. Like other ethnic sub-groups in Georgia, the Svans self-identify as such, and also identify as Georgians. The Georgian state recognizes the Svans as an integral part of the Georgian ethnos and modern Georgia. <i>Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area.</i> The Svans have been historically attached to the territories known as Upper and Lower Svaneti and their cultural system has evolved in this environment. The Svans display a collective attachment to their distinct habitat which they consider as their ancestral territory. The traditional Svan way of life predominantly depended on subsistence farming and livestock grazing; but it has changed in recent times. For decades now the Svans do not exclusively depend on their traditional livelihoods. Household incomes include salaries and revenues from government and private sector jobs and businesses. <i>Customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture.</i> The Svans are fully incorporated into the legal, political, social, economic and administrative systems of Georgia. Being a component of the Georgian society, they do not maintain customary economic, social or political institutions distinct from those of the Georgian society. The Svans enjoy all rights that the 1995 Constitution of Georgia bestows on all citizens of the country. While Svans have their specific traditions and customs, spiritual culture, agricultural practices, pre-litigation conflict resolution measures, these traditions and customs are also an integral part of Georgian cultural heritage. In terms of religious identity, Svans adhere to the Georgian Orthodox faith along with other Georgians, together contributing to about 83% of Georgian Orthodox Christians in the country's population, based on 2014 census. <i>A distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.</i> The Svan, Mingrelian and Laz languages belong to a family of Georgian (Kartvelian) languages, of which Georgian is a part. The Svans believe that the Svan language has retained lexical units from the proto- or the Old Georgian language. The Svans and Mingrelians frequently posit they speak the variations of the same old Georgian language. The Svans in the project area are bilingual: They speak their own Svan language, and Georgian, the official state language. Georgian is the only Kartvelian language that is written and formally taught, and is the literary language used by all Georgians.

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			<p>The Svan's identity as a Kartvelian sub-ethnic group does not indicate that they are a vulnerable social cultural group. The Svans in the Project area do not experience a higher risk of poverty and social exclusion than the general Georgian population. There is no record that shows the Svans were a marginalized and vulnerable social and cultural group vis-à-vis other ethnic groups in Georgia, by virtue of being Svans. The Svans have historically been recognized as a key player of the formation of the Georgian nation and state. The Svans do not have socio-economic or legal systems that are separate to that of the rest of the Georgian state. Svans are integrated into modern Georgian society. Svans are subject to and adhere to Georgian laws. Svans live a lifestyle that is similar to others who live in similar remote mountainous regions of Georgia. Svans have access to and benefit from the same resources and socio-economic infrastructure as other groups. From an administrative perspective Svans are not considered, by the Georgian state, as a distinct minority group.</p> <p>As such, the potential Lenders' indigenous peoples policies are not triggered by the Project.</p>
GA.27	Land compensation	Failure to propose a clear mechanism for land compensation	<p>The land acquisition implementation is currently ongoing, and engagement is in process with the affected households in the area of the powerhouse, dam, reservoir, and along the Nenskra. Meaningful consultations have been held with the impacted population. In addition, the negotiation process has been clearly explained and documents have been signed with each individual household. Land Acquisition officers have been hired specifically for the land acquisition process and they are in permanent communication with the impacted households. The Project has adopted a number of principles including full consultation and sharing of information with the project affected people (PAP). The compensation mechanism has been clearly explained during the process and the LALRP has been prepared to comply with the potential lender requirements including IFC PS5, EBRD's PR5, EIB Environmental and Social Standard 6 and the ADB's SPS 2. Please refer to JSCNH position to the Green Alternative Report regarding Land Acquisition.</p>
GA.28	Associated Facility	110kV PSL and 220kV TL not assessed as part of the ESIA process.	See position provided in GA.17.
GA.29	Community Safety / Workforce Influx on gender	Specific provisions related to labour and workers accommodations were not taken into consideration in early project planning stages as required by the EBRD guidance note on workers accommodation.	This statement is not correct. The ESMP - Section 4.17.2 in Vol 8. - requires the EPC Contractor to organize the accommodation of non-resident workers in construction camps in compliance with the EBRD/IFC guidance note on workers accommodation. Section 4.15.2 in Vol. 8 specifies that local employees not housed in the camps and living more than 15 minutes' walk from the Worksite will be provided access to daily collective transport.
GA.30	Community Safety / Workforce Influx on gender	No gender related assessment in the ESIA.	The social baseline study collected and analysed disaggregated socioeconomic data, and focus groups with women were conducted during the baseline surveys in 2015 (see SIA section 1.3) New focus groups with women were held in August 2017 and will be used to define long-term means of engagement with women. The Project has

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			implemented best industry practices in order to minimize workforce influx and avoid, minimize and mitigate potential impacts from workforce influx, including gender impacts (see SIA section 6). The ESMP contains best industry practices in terms of STDs preventions, and has been approved by the Potential Lenders. A Community health and safety awareness plan will be developed and will involve both men and women, the plan can include coordination with the local health authorities, awareness raising campaigns on health issues for villages close to the camps and associated facilities, coordination with regional authorities regarding illnesses, community meetings on safety construction hazards and other.
GA.31	Community Safety / Workforce Influx on gender	The Project does not recognize an increase of communicable diseases in the communities & project's workers.	This statement is not correct. The risk of increase in communicable disease is assessed in Sections 6.5 and 6.8 in Vol. 3. The Project will undertake awareness and health screening action with the workforce (there is a clear commitment to maximize jobs offered to villagers living in the 2 valleys). A Workers Code of Conduct will be implemented to ensure proper behaviour in the communities by project personnel. The project will prepare a Community Health and Safety Plan that will be implemented during construction and operations, this has been included in Volume 8.
GA.32	Community Safety / Workforce Influx on gender	Activities to improve the health services through the CIS program are not considered as foremost priority.	This statement is not correct. The project is in the process of operationalizing the CIP. If improvement of health services is raised and prioritized as high priority, the company will discuss the feasibility of implementation of the project based on the urgency, priority, social and environmental impact, feasibility, budget availability.
GA.33	Community Safety / Workforce Influx on gender	Assessment of impacts on women as economic power redistribution with families and increased women vulnerability in case of inflation, violence, etc.	see JSCNH position on GA. 22 and 30.
GA.34	Health risks of the impacts on water resources.	Hydrogeological research in the ESIA concentrates on the area downstream of the dam and not on the impacts on groundwater around the projected reservoir.	There is no population living close to the proposed reservoir, either along the future reservoir banks or immediately downstream. The first permanent residents are located in Tita, 4 km downstream of the dam. Variations of ground water levels or quality in the slopes of the reservoir will not affect the quality of community water supply schemes, whether source, wells, or pipes.

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GA.35	Health risks of the impacts on water resources.	Leaving only 5% of water in Nenskra River and 10% of water in Nakra River.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This statement is a misunderstanding of the predicted impacts on downstream hydrology. The Nenskra River flow will be reduced down to 5% of its annual average flow only for the first 2 km downstream of the dam, where no community are permanently living. Downstream of the dam, the Nenskra flow will comprise the sum of the ecological flow discharged from the reservoir and the natural runoff from the catchment area. The contribution from the natural runoff increases with the distance from the dam. At 2km from the dam, the Nenskra river flow will be 15% of the baseline situation thanks to the inflow from the Memuli River. The river flow at Chuberi will not be reduced to 5% of the natural flow but will be will be 5-40% of natural flow. The Nakra River flow reduction downstream of the Nakra intake will be mitigated by the downstream tributary but not as much as in the case of the Nenskra River. Downstream of the confluence with the Laknashura River, the Nakra river flow will be 15% of the baseline. At the confluence with the Enguri River, the Nakra annual average flow will be 40% of natural flow. The construction works are not expected to affect groundwater availability and during this period additional baseline information on seasonal fluctuations in groundwater availability will be collected. The Nenskra reservoir and Nakra water intake operations are not expected neither to affect the water supply schemes downstream of the damming structures. It will be verified through comprehensive monitoring and if it is found that the Project does affect water supply based on groundwater availability (which is not expected), alternative water supply can feasibly be found at seeps and springs further up the valley slopes and which are outside the zone influenced by the change in river flow.
GA.36	Health risks of the impacts on water resources.	Risk of contamination of ground water quality by an oil spill.	The ESMP (See Section 4.8 in Vol. 8) includes management plans to prevent accidental spills, leaks and for clean-up and remediation to be carried out in the unlikely event that such spills or leaks occur. Control measures will be in alignment with Good International Industry Practice.

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GA.37	Concerns regarding impact of climate change on health	The comments focus on the claim that health impacts from regional climate change have not been taken into consideration and that a full-scale health impact assessment has not been performed	<p>With regard to the health impacts of predicted regional climate change, this may occur in the long term, but the Project will not influence this phenomenon.</p> <p>The assessment of microclimate included in the 2017 Supplementary E&S supersedes the assessment included in the 2015 EIA. As result of the dam construction the climate is unlikely to be changed, since the surface of the reservoirs is relatively small and technically cannot trigger significant climate change, also Chuberi is situated some 15 kilometers away. Any discernible micro-climate change is expected to be in the immediate vicinity of the dam-reservoir - but not extending down the valley further than Tita. The changes could be a slightly lowering of ambient air temperature and higher humidity in summer. No detectable changes are expected in the winter months because the reservoir will be at minimum operating level and occupying a small area. Scientific literature reports that microclimate changes may occur for very large reservoirs covering hundreds of square kilometres in arid regions, and this is not the case for Nenskra.</p> <p>With regard to the claim that a full-scale health impact assessment should be conducted as recommended by WHO for large dam projects, the environment and social experts have considered unnecessary for the Nenskra HPP. The Project is in a mountainous region with a small reservoir and is not expected to cause risk of waterborne diseases, poisoning from minerals or biological toxins, or industrial effluents.</p>
GA.38	Natural Hazards & Dam Safety	The comments focus on the claim that studies at the Lekverari river/Nakra river to determine the most suitable measures to manage the sediment accumulation and risk of mudflows should be included in the Supplementary E&S studies and 2015 EIA.	<p>During normal operations, the flow rate in the Nakra will be reduced and sediments will accumulate in the riverbed. The sediments originate from the Lakanashura and Lekverari tributaries (downstream from the Nakra water intake). To manage sediments, the Nakra diversion weir and transfer tunnel have been designed with gates to allow re-establishment of the natural flow of the Nakra River during flood events (see above). Specialist studies will be undertaken to improve the understanding of baseline sediment situation, and recommendations will be provided for further sediment management, e.g. Sediment flushing flow rates, frequency and duration; Sediment accumulation monitoring; Evaluation of the need for and concept of river maintenance works. These studies could not be undertaken in 2017 as it requires the detailed design of the Nakra Intake to be available. In the construction schedule, the Nakra weir is not in the critical path, as the first year focuses on the Nenskra infrastructures.</p>
GA.39	Community Investment Program	Community Investment Program – Comment not clear.	<p>The comment regarding the Community Investment Program (CIP) is not clear. To explain further the CIP mechanism: A CIP-Advisory Committee has been established by the communities under the supervision/support of the Company. This Committee is the key interface in the implementation of the Community Investment Program. Members of the committee have been nominated by the local community representatives. The CIP Advisory Committee members will work closely with community members they represent in order to identify programs that reflect the needs of the population.</p>

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GA.40	Stakeholder engagement and public participation	Lack of answers from the project to questions voiced by stakeholders during stakeholder engagement	JSCNH stakeholder engagement plan describes the engagement process undertaken for the completion of the E&S Supplementary studies. In addition, the current Public Disclosure Report provides information regarding the methodology used for disclosure. It is true that the communities have raised issues regarding gaps in communication, this situation has now improved, the project has hired additional staff to ensure the population is better informed moving forward.
GA.41	Biodiversity Impact Assessment / General	Inappropriate survey period, and endangered species not studied.	This statement is not correct. The surveys for flora, vegetation and habitats were undertaken during 2011-2014 and in 2015 in May, June, July, August and September, including all appropriate months of the year for flora, vegetation and habitats assessment. The survey areas for fauna were greatly increased in 2016 and included surveys (and camera trapping) being undertaken from the snow line down to the power house area. It should be noted that fauna surveys have been conducted during the period 2011-2014 and 2015-2016.
GA.42	Biodiversity Impact Assessment / Infringements to international standards	Encroachment into Candidate Emerald Site	In March 2016, the Government of Georgia applied to the Bern Convention in order to change the boundary of the area of interest considered as a potential Svaneti Candidate Emerald site; splitting the Svaneti area into two candidate Emerald Sites, Svaneti 1 and Svaneti 2. Given that the biodiversity studies were being conducted at the same time as the Government of Georgia application to the Bern Convention, the project took a precautionary approach and the E&S Supplementary Studies required by the Potential Lenders was prepared as if the Project was in an Emerald site., JSCNH conducted an Appropriate Assessment screening for investigating any impacts upon the conservation status of the qualifying features of the candidate Emerald Site, and the assessment concluded that there will be no significant impacts of Nenskra HPP Project and in-combination projects on the conservation status of the receptors brought forward for the Appropriate Assessment screening.

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GA.43	Biodiversity / ESIA procedure infringement	Supplementary E&S Studies	The Supplementary E&S studies were prepared in 2017 as a complement of the 2015 EIA. The supplementary studies were not legal Georgian requirements. The Georgian government approved the 2015 EIA and subsequently issued a construction permit. Of note, the main construction activities did not start in 2015, only some small scale preliminary investigations not subject to permitting have been undertaken, including upgrading of existing municipal roads in the Nenskra valley and geotechnical studies at the dam site, as well as the setup of a temporary camp in Tita. Alternatives for the Project design were evaluated at the appropriate level. Alternative reservoir locations and dam heights were considered. They are discussed in section 3.3.2 of the 2015 EIA. The 2017 Supplementary E&S Studies were not written to duplicate the information in the 2015 EIA, but to supplement it and meet the requirements of the potential Lenders.
GA.44	Biodiversity / Unclear description of project and of other projects	It is unclear how much water the project will use. Monthly flows of Nenskra and Nakra Rivers are missing. If there is no monthly information on the inflow to Nenskra Dam and Nakra diversion tunnel impact over riparian ecosystems downstream can't be evaluated.	This information is incorrect, monthly flows of Nenskra and Nakra Rivers have been evaluated in detail, as well as monthly information on the inflow to Nenskra Dam and Nakra diversion tunnel. The Supplementary E&S studies are organized by topic. All information relating to inflow and downstream hydrology before/after the Project is described in Vol. 5 "Hydrology and Water quality".
GA.45	Biodiversity / Unclear description of project and of other projects	Precise description of the operation regime is lacking	Precise description of the operation regime is provided in Section 4 in Vol. 5 "Hydrology & Water Quality" and summarized in Section 4.5 in Vol. 2 "Project Definition".

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GA.46	Biodiversity / Unclear description of project and of other projects	Impact assessment of the Enguri Hydropower Plant is lacking. There is no information on the current biological value of Enguri River below and above the Enguri Dam.	Potential impacts on the Enguri River and on the Enguri HPP are addressed in Section 5.3.1 "Impact on the Enguri flow upstream of the Enguri reservoir" and Section 5.3.2 "Effect of the Nenskra reservoir impoundment period on the Enguri HPP inflow and operation" in Vol 5. "Hydrology & Water Quality". Upstream of the Enguri HPP, the Enguri River flow will decrease between the Nakra river confluence and the Nenskra confluence by only 10% of the average annual flow. The decrease is a result of the water transfer from the Nakra diversion weir to the Nenskra reservoir. The monthly variations of river flow between the confluence with the Nenskra River and the Enguri Reservoir will not be affected. The Enguri River downstream of the Enguri dam will not be affected by any potential changes of upstream hydrology as the Enguri reservoir regulates the flow on annual basis, and the Enguri HPP waterway diverts the Enguri reservoir water into the Gali reservoir and then to the black sea without returning to the Enguri river.
GA.47	Biodiversity / Field surveys	Key species not evaluated: Persian Leopard, Caucasian Tur, Booted Eagle, Red-breasted Flycatcher, Caucasus Chiffchaff, Caucasian Snowcock, Caucasian Grouse.	The faunal impact assessment was undertaken on species which were considered to be present and likely to be subject to impact by the Project. During interviews with the local hunters in 2015 and 2016, there was no mention that Leopard was present, hence this species was not taken in to account. The IUCN website shows that Georgia (Republic of) is not a country of occurrence for this species, though it states that a single individual was camera trapped in North Osettia, (P. Weinberg pers. comm. 2014). It was therefore considered that this species is highly unlikely to be present in the project area, so was not taken forward for further assessment. Tur were not included in the assessment as they were considered to inhabit areas outside of the reservoir footprint, and resulting impact zone. The Caucasus chiffchaff is detailed within the Ornithology report as being present and common. With regards to evaluation, this species is not recognised by Bird life international as <i>Phylloscopus lorenzii</i> and it is not listed as such on the Georgian or IUCN red lists. The booted eagle has been considered within the supplementary studies Volume 4 document - Table 15, as part of the Critical Habitats Assessment. The species which were not evaluated such as Caucasian snowcock and Caucasian grouse were omitted because they live in the sub alpine/alpine zone which lies outside the project area of impact. If a species was considered to be unlikely impacted as a result of the project, then it was not taken forward for further assessment. The red-breasted flycatcher has been considered within the ornithology report. This species is a summer breeder and passage migrant in the project area and is regarded as being a common species. It is not listed on the Georgian red list and is Least Concern on the IUCN red list.

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GA.48	Biodiversity / Field surveys	Key habitats were not evaluated: Riverine scrub (EUNIS code F9.1), Continental humid meadows (EUNIS code E3.46), Montane river gravel habitats (EUNIS C3.552), Unvegetated river gravel banks (EUNIS C3.62), Continental river bank tall-herb communities dominated by Filipendula (EUNIS code E5.414), Continental tall-herb communities of humid meadows (EUNIS code E5.423), Euxinian ravine forests (EUNIS code G1.A47). The habitat Ponto-Caucasian montane Alnus galleries (EUNIS code G1.127) was only mentioned.	The Vegetation and Flora Report Annex 1 to Volume 4 evaluates all of the habitats present within the project area. The habitats have been evaluated using Corine habitat system, but also by sensitivity (low medium and high). It is therefore not possible to directly compare the results to the EUNIS habitat results in all instances. If a detailed and full EUNIS habitat map were produced by Green Alternative, then JSCNH would be in more of a position to compare and comment on the two evaluation systems.
GA.49	Biodiversity / Field surveys	Breeding birds were not evaluated at all as breeding season in the Caucasus Mountains ends in June or July depending on the species.	Impacts on birds were assessed, based on data collated over a number of years and seasons. In particular Red List species were considered, based on their seasonal movement and likely nest locations, e.g. it was considered that species such as booted eagle would be nesting within the reservoir area footprint. Mitigation in the form of avoidance of the bird breeding season during tree felling will be implemented during the project. While habitat loss could occur, bird welfare will be maintained.
GA.50	Biodiversity / Field surveys	Plants flowering in spring/early summer and grassland habitats could not be evaluated according to internationally recognized methodology.	The 2015 surveys were undertaken in September, but the two previous surveys undertaken in 2011 and 2014 were undertaken during a range of seasons - Spring to Autumn. This has allowed the botanical surveyors to gain a full appreciation of the flora present in the area. The grassland habitats within the survey area comprised animal grazing areas, adjacent to the river. These habitats were evaluated at a temporal and spatial scale as described above.
GA.51	Biodiversity / Field surveys	Geographical insufficiency of the surveys	The botanical surveyors travelled far further than the points suggested, in order to further evaluate the habitats, present. The mapping provided in Volume 4 is more representative of the extent of survey for the vegetation surveys. See response to GA.41 and GA.47.
GA.52	Biodiversity / Mitigation strategy	There is no idea how large is the population of the endemic plant Paracynoglossum imeretinum that will be destroyed at the reservoir site	According to field survey conducted during 2011-2015, 1 specimen Paracynoglossum imeretinum-endemic species to Georgia was recorded in reservoir area. However, during August 2017, in the Nenskra valley this species has been noted as growing along the road sides between dam area and Chuberi at least in 27 different locations. It was also recorded in the Nakra valley and along the main road in the Enguri valley. It is therefore concluded that this species although endemic to Western Georgia is common in the Project area. Due to this common occurrence of this species in the project area, it is considered that no mitigation is required for small number of individuals, which may be lost by the impoundment of Nenskra dam.

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GA.53	Biodiversity / Mitigation strategy	The real value of the habitats is unknown, so additional detailed floristic inventory and habitat loss areas mapping and survey is proposed.	The value of habitats is provided in detail in Annex 1 of Vol.4 "Biodiversity Impact Assessment" and its loss is already calculated and mapped in these documents. Further actions are proposed for compensation of the habitat loss in order to develop detailed Reforestation Management Plan. A Reforestation Strategy with clear rationale of its implementation in Annex 6 of Vol. 4 is already provided in the Supplementary E&S studies. Negotiation to identify conservation projects to support funding to create the proposed Svaneti Area are not dependent on its location or boundaries. See response to GA.41 and GA.47.
GA.54	Biodiversity / Mitigation strategy	Monitoring brown bear populations is proposed but no anti-poaching measures.	The issue of poaching has been addressed within the Supplementary Studies in Vol 4. See Section 8.2.1. Hunting and eating bushmeat by the work force during the construction and operations phase will be banned. An education programme will be implemented in the local schools, in order to reinforce the message that hunting is illegal. See sections 4.3.3, 4.13, 4.15 and 5.9.3 of the ESMP (Vol. 8). The project will look at options to work with the hunters and propose alternative activities such a tourist guides.
GA.55	Biodiversity / Most significant risks / Habitats	The project will affect some unique ecosystems pristine and old-growth forests, natural river and riparian habitats and semi-natural grassland habitats in favourable conservation status because of the sustainable use by local people through the centuries.	As discussed in Volume 4, as noted by Green Alternative's Report from September 2017, and as shown in the photographs contained within the Outline Reforestation Management Plan Annex 6, logging has been taking place within the Nenskra valley before the Project starts. In some areas this has had a significant impact on the composition and conservation value of the forest habitats present within the Project area. The reservoir area will be subject to total loss of habitat, the majority of which was considered not to be of high conservation value. However, it is acknowledged in Volume 4 that some areas of high conservation value will be lost. As part of the compensation for the loss of these habitats a Reforestation Management Plan will be implemented. The compensation will be calculated using the Habitat Hectare Method. This will take into account the age, conservation value and species which will be lost. For areas of a higher conservation value, the compensation expected will be greater - either requiring a larger area of reforestation, or management over a longer period of time.
GA.56	Biodiversity / Most significant risks / Habitats	For habitat Caucasian beech forests: The wrong conclusion that the habitat is "degraded, forming an ordinary phytocenosis" can be explained by the locations of floral survey points. All points from 2011-2014 and 2015 surveys are located in areas with easy access (not on the steep slopes). The expected impact of the project will be significant related to direct destruction due to road and dam construction and especially flooding after the dam construction.	As discussed previously, the survey location points do not show the extent of survey, rather the habitat mapping shows the extent of the botanical surveys. As discussed in GA 55, it is acknowledged that some high conservation habitats are present within the reservoir area, and that the loss of these habitats will be compensated for, through the Reforestation Management Plan.
GA.57	Biodiversity / Most significant risks / Habitats	Possibly the most representative stands of alluvial forests in Svaneti (EUNIS code G1.127 Ponto-Caucasian montane Alnus galleries) will be affected. Large part of the Nenskra Dam area is	Alnus barbata present in the future reservoir will be lost as a result of the Project. However, it is considered that this pioneering species, which is often associated with wetland areas and flowing water, is common and widespread in the area. The loss of the

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		covered by a unique forest of <i>Alnus barbata</i> and the river banks of Nenskra and Nakra Rivers are covered with <i>Alnus</i> galleries.	<i>Alnus</i> habitats within the reservoir area is not considered to have a significant impact on the conservation status of this habitat, a habitat which as Green Alternative states, is present along the river banks of both the Nenskra and Nakra Rivers.
GA.58	Biodiversity / Most significant risks / Habitats	River and riparian habitats are not assessed as the impacts over them will be irreversible. Riverine scrub (F9.1, 17,5 ha affected), Montane river gravel habitats (C3.552, 16 ha affected), Unvegetated river gravel banks (C3.62, 60 ha affected) and Continental river bank tall-herb communities (E5.414, 30 ha affected) will be destroyed not only because of the Nenskra Dam, but also over the 17 km of Nenskra River downstream and 9 km of Nakra River because of complete change in hydrological and sedimentation regime.	It is acknowledged that habitats will be lost in the future reservoir as a result of the dam creation, however, it is not possible to predict if river bank tall herb communities will be destroyed as a result of the project downstream of the dam. The predicted change in river flow regime may in fact create more river braids, islands or ponded areas, which would be of benefit to this habitat type. Riverine scrub is also likely to colonise these areas, as the flow levels are reduced and islands form. The same is true of the Montane river gravel habitats, while these habitats will be lost in the reservoir area, the reduced river flows downstream of the dam are likely to create greater areas of this habitat downstream to Chuberi.
GA.59	Biodiversity / Most significant risks / Plants	One of less than 20 locations in the world where the Georgian endemic Imeretian hound's tongue (<i>Paracynoglossum imeretinum</i>) is found would be destroyed at the Nenskra reservoir site.	In 2017 further surveys for this species were undertaken during the flowering period, to aid in observation. The hound's tongue, <i>Paracynoglossum imeretinum</i> was positively identified (GPS and photographed) as growing in abundance between the reservoir area and Chuberi. It would appear that the plant is heavily associated with the sandy soils used for road construction. Further surveys then identified this species as being present on the verges of the main road between Khaishi and Mestia. In addition to this it was found at a number of locations in the Nakra Valley. It is therefore concluded that this species although endemic to Western Georgia is common in the Project area. Due to this common occurrence of this species in the project area, it is considered that no mitigation is required for small number of individuals, which may be lost by impoundment due to the Nenskra dam. See response to GA52.
GA.60	Biodiversity / Most significant risks / Plants	The Great Caucasian Mountains are a biodiversity hotspot and many other Caucasian endemic plants will be destroyed. No assessment is made.	The assessment of habitats and flora was based on the survey data collected over a number of years (2011-2015). The assessment of habitats and flora species was also based on the likely area of impact of the Project. It is therefore considered that the assessment is as complete as could be expected for a project of this type.
GA.61	Biodiversity / Most significant risks / Mammals	No special surveys were made to search for bear, wolf and lynx dens, so there is no proof that reproduction areas for these species will not be affected by the project.	This statement is not correct. The reservoir area as well as the upper and lower valleys were investigated in 2015 and 2016 for these three-species using several teams deployed at different periods. During the Biodiversity surveys local villagers living in Tita were employed in order to act as guides and as a source of information regarding brown bear, lynx and wolf. During discussions, it was understood that the reservoir area is not used by these species for reproduction as it is too close to human habitation; grazing and sheepherding as well as forestry (logging) activities. Areas where brown bear den were located, and found to be outside of the reservoir area (altitude gives the more stable winter temperatures which they require for hibernation). Monitoring of these species began in September 2017 and will continue during construction and operations.

Ref	Subject	Issues Raised in the Report	JSCNH Position
GA.62	Biodiversity / Most significant risks / Mammals	Direct destruction of habitats, increased disturbance and poaching will affect the population in the upper Nenskra and Nakra valleys, our estimation is for 4-6% of brown bear and 7-10% of lynx population in Svaneti.	Volume 4 "Biodiversity" does address the question of poaching, but concludes that with mitigation in place (ban on work force hunting during construction) and the implementation of education in schools that poaching should not significantly increase as a result of this project. There is also ongoing brown bear monitoring throughout construction and operation which will enable the bear populations to be evaluated. The ESMP (Vol. 8) will make a provision for anti-poaching ranger positioned along the future reservoir by-pass cattle track in case further mitigation is required. See response GA.54.
GA.63	Biodiversity / Most significant risks / Mammals	Permanent human presence associated with the project (500-600 people during construction for 4.5 years, 50-60 people during operation), lack of real control on poaching in Georgia and lack of any anti-poaching measure could lead to the disappearing of two endangered species the West Caucasian tur and the Persian leopard.	See answer above GA.62 and GA.54.
GA.64	Biodiversity / Most significant risks / Birds	Underestimation of population of Booted Eagle, Red-breasted Flycatcher, Caucasus Chiffchaff, Caucasian Snowcock, Caucasian Grouse, Green Sandpiper in the area which could be affected by the Project.	See answer GA.47. These species have been evaluated where likely to be impacted (conservation status or animal welfare stand point) by the Project.
GA.65	Biodiversity / Most significant risks / Fish	No survey on fish species was made. ESIA and SP documents do not provide any scientific proof that there is only one fish species in the Nenskra and Nakra Rivers. If any quantitative fish survey techniques were used we suppose that the 8 other fish species of which 5 endemic would be caught in the Nenskra and Nakra rivers or middle stretches of Enguri river. Leaving 5% of the river flow in the Nenskra River and 13% in Nakra River would lead to complete extermination of these fish species (before they are even assessed).	Fish surveys were undertaken for the 2015 (Gamma) EIA. They found only one species of fish "spring trout". The 2015 surveys undertaken for the Supplementary Studies were designed to build on this information through an analysis of riverine habitats in order to assess likely use by the brown trout (assumed to be the only species present in the Nenskra River). Fish surveys were again undertaken in 2017 in order to supplement the baseline survey of 2015, prior to construction commencing on the HPP scheme. The results of the 2017 survey show that the only native fish in the Nenskra and Nakra watersheds is the brown trout. With regards to the environmental flow rate, and its likely impact on the fish population, this has been evaluated in Volume 4. It is acknowledged that the 2km stretch down from the dam will be impacted, and may become unsuitable for fish, however after this point, the Okrili and Memuli Rivers will merge with the Nenskra creating a flow rate that is 15-20% of the current baseline rate. Further downstream as more tributaries merge, the flow rate will gain increase up to 40% of natural flow in Chuberi. It is considered that this increase in flow rate will provide conditions suitable for the continued presence of brown trout within this river system.

Ref	Subject	Issues Raised in the Report	JSCNH Position
GA.66	Cumulative Impact Assessment	CIA deliberately underestimates the cumulative impacts even in cases when drastic negative impacts are obvious.	The CIA follows the approach recommended by the IFC and potential financial partners, and provides quantitative metrics to support the conclusions. The scope of the CIA does not extend downstream from the Enguri dam, as the functioning of the Enguri dam-reservoir will not be significantly changed because of the Nenskra HPP project. The Nenskra HPP project is designed to be able to function without modifying the operation of the Enguri HPP.

4.2.3 Responses to the Bankwatch report dated September 2017

The following section describes the responses provided to the September 2017 Bankwatch report received by the Potential Lenders.

Table 15- Responses provided to the Bankwatch Report, 2017

Ref	Subject	Issues raised in the Report	JSCNH Position
GA.LALRP.1	Introduction	Systemic gaps in the mapping of project affected people, assessment of impacts, compensation and related stakeholder engagement, majority said that no one had explained to them their rights related to land loss and the compensation instruments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive information gathering sessions for the LALRP preparation was done from October 2015 to December 2016 (see comment on GA.LALRP.2). LALRP section 3.1 provides the methodology used to map project affected people (PAP) and collect socioeconomic data, it included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation of general socioeconomic baseline data collection from September to November 2015; Comprehensive socioeconomic household survey of all households living in the Nenskra and Nakra Valleys, the surveyors visited all houses inhabited (door to door) and interviewed all the households living permanently in the two valleys; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pasture areas mapping; - Focus groups with women and with other strategic groups such as farmers; - Key informant interviews (school teachers, representative of Mestia Municipality in the valleys), and - Inventory of community infrastructure (e.g. schools, clinics, corn mills, shops). Determination of the Project's land acquisition requirements and the land take boundaries; Cadastral work to identify State-Owned and registered private land plots (October 2015); Announcement of process of census and inventory to affected people (October 2015) to ensure that affected people are informed about the census activity and its purpose in a timely manner; Implementation of Census of affected people and assets inventory through field surveys (October 2015); Valuation of land and assets; Disclosure of the preliminary findings during public information meetings in December 2015 and subsequent meetings with affected people; Further discussions with the affected people to validate the impact assessment and compensation strategy, in particular on Pasture issues (from February 2016 and on-going), and Additional Socioeconomic data collection aiming at collecting more precise data on sources and levels of income, targeting the people affected by loss of pasture area at the

Ref	Subject	Issues raised in the Report	JSCNH Position
			<p>dam and reservoir site and at the Nakra water intake site (October 2016), as well as the people affected at the powerhouse site (December 2016).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specifics regarding the compensation details is in progress and given that the compensation hasn't been completed in Nenskra it is possible that people have not been provided with the details yet. The project will progress the compensation program, all people that are impacted due to land acquisition and assets will be informed and compensated in due course. It is possible that during the asset surveys, the Project might have done a mistake in the identification of PAP or missed an asset. Although we try to avoid this, unfortunately, this can happen due to human error. To minimize this risk, JSCNH has put in place a grievance mechanism to manage this risk and allow the communities to discuss with JSCNH their issues, so that remedial action can be implemented.
GA.LALRP.2		No one we spoke with was informed about all compensation instruments, in particular in Nakra.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As explained in section 10 of the LALRP, the following information activities have been done in both valleys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - information meetings were held 25 and 26 October 2015 before the start of the asset inventory. The compensation process was explained. (The Minutes of meetings and list of participants are annexed to vol.7.SEP). - on the 16 and 17 December 2015, information meetings were held to present the preliminary findings of the impact assessment, including the results of census of people affected by the land acquisition. (The Minutes of meetings and list of participants are annexed to vol.7.SEP) - on the 16 and 17 February and 6 and 7 April 2016, meetings were held with people affected by the land take at Nenskra Dam and reservoir and at the Nakra water intake site. Compensation principles and options for livelihood restoration were discussed. - from 12 to 18 October 2016, individual interviews and focus groups were conducted with farmers affected by loss of pasture areas, to assess impacts of loss of pasture areas on income at a household level, and to conduct a participative identification of technically and socially feasible livelihood restoration measures. - collective meetings were held in February and March 2017 with people affected by the loss of pasture areas at the Dam and reservoir site. The compensation details have been disclosed individually to the Project Affected People in Nenskra valley. Open houses and information meetings were held in April, May and August 2017, and included compensation principles and methodologies. In Nakra, the negotiation process for the compensation hasn't started yet. All people that are impacted due to land acquisition and loss of assets will be informed in due course.
GA.LALRP.3		Several respondents feared repercussions and asked us not to communicate their problems with the land loss and compensation scheme.	There are no repercussions and there will be no repercussions. All community members can and should raise their concerns. We want to establish a good and transparent communication and engagement with the population. We encourage all NGOs and other stakeholders to

Ref	Subject	Issues raised in the Report	JSCNH Position
			motivate communities to raise their concerns directly with us. There is a Grievance Mechanism available for local stakeholders.
GA.LALRP.4	Unrecorded co-use of pastures and assets	LALRP lists only one household as the owner/user of the pastures and cabin structures.	This is not correct for the pastures, co-use of the pastures is recorded and explained in the LALRP (see section 4.3.7). For the cabins, this has been corrected after the impacted people raised this issue, see response below LALRP 6 and 8.
GA.LALRP.5		Socio-economic surveys undertaken in 2015 and 2016 did not record co-use of the pastures and cabins.	This is not correct for the pastures, co-use of the pastures is recorded and explained in the LALRP (see section 4.3.7). For the cabins, this has been corrected after the impacted people raised this issue, see response below LALRP 6 and 8.
GA.LALRP.6		Co-use of a cabin and pastures has not been recorded in the case of a female headed household in Sgurishi.	Compensation agreements have already been signed for cottages located at Memuli pasture area. 17 affected families already received compensation, it includes 3 vulnerable families, identified as women-headed households. In addition, they also received an additional allowance for vulnerability.
GA.LALRP.7		Family clan consisting of households of five brothers owning a cabin and pastures is recorded as one owner and not co-used.	The agreement for the cabin lists two brothers, following consultation with the family, and based on information that these are the two brothers that live in the area. There is a grievance mechanism in place if the family would like to raise a grievance to discuss this issue.
GA.LALRP.8		Household at Masrichala says assets used by six families but compensation offered only to one family.	At Masrichala there are three cottages, one cottage is used by 2 families, another one is used by 3 families and a third cottage is used by two families. Compensation amount was transferred individually to their bank accounts. There is a grievance mechanism in place if a family would like to raise a grievance to discuss this issue.
GA.LALRP.9		At least two families co-use a cabin located on the left side of the Nakra river, cabin not listed among the affected structures in the LALRP.	This cabin is not located in the land that will be affected by the project. On the left-hand side of the Nakra river, at the Nakra water intake site, only a small strip of land along the river will be affected. Note that the negotiations in Nakra have not started.
GA.LALRP.10	Incorrect data about living in PAP households	An affected household in Nakra valley was not properly assessed, LALRP says 3 women and 3 men, but it is 5 women and 1 man.	The information used to inform the LALRP and the SIA is based on questionnaires and interviews. It is based on the information supplied by the affected people during the surveys and interviews. However, it is always possible that some errors happen during data collection, either because information might be incorrectly recorded by the surveyor or during the data entry process. This type of error can and will be corrected, and does not affect the compensation process.
GA.LALRP.11		A female headed household in Table 25 of the LALRP says there are 4 people living in the household, but there are 7 and family makes no profit from agriculture.	The information used to inform the LALRP and the SIA is based on questionnaires and interviews. It is based on the information supplied by the affected people during the surveys and interviews. However, it is always possible that some errors happen during data collection, either because information might be incorrectly recorded by the surveyor or during the data entry process. This type of error can and will be corrected, and does not affect the compensation process.
GA.LALRP.12		Inadequate compensation for Iso Chkvimiani, compensation will not be awarded to her but to another user of the cabin.	The cottage is owned by four different families, including Iso Chkvimiani's family. The compensation agreement for the wooden cottage was signed by all the families who own the cottage, Eliko Narsavidze, the daughter of Iso Chkvimiani, signed on behalf of her family, as agreed with

Ref	Subject	Issues raised in the Report	JSCNH Position
			Iso Chkvimiani. Iso was present during the signing of the agreement. The transfer of funds has already been provided to this family. Eliko Narsavidze is the daughter of Iso Chkvimiani
GA.LALRP.13		No compensation offered for the temporary loss of the pasture in Kvemo Memuli, unclear if transitional supply of fodder would be offered and whether it would also be split among the co-users.	Transitional fodder supply has been offered, as explained in LALRP. The compensation will be split among co-users, as this is a collective entitlement.
GA.LALRP.14		Lack of consultation for Ms. Chkvimiani, information shared with her verbally in July. No document provided and no opportunity to express her opinion.	Iso Chkvimiani represents one family that will be affected by the project, who will lose access to Memuli pasture area for 7 years and the wooden cottage located on the pasture. She is one of the co-users of the cottage together with another 3 families. Iso Chkvimiani, through her daughter Eliko Narsavidze, was identified as a co-user, in accordance with additional investigations made by the company's social team. Iso Chkvimiani agreed to be represented by her daughter Eliko Narsavidze. See response to LALRP 12 above. As of today, the compensation agreement has already been signed and the family received the compensation. The consultations about livelihood restoration program is on-going.
GA.LALRP.15		Ms. Chkvimiani...the project doesn't register her as a poor HH.	The agreement on the compensation of the wooden cottage was signed by Eliko Narsavidze, and the family received an additional allowance for vulnerability. Eliko Narsavidze is the daughter of Iso Chkvimiani.
GA.LALRP.16	Mapping of the affected structures	Bankwatch's field visit identified HH whose structures have not been listed among the affected ones, including 2 wooden cabins, approximately 100 m from the only cabin registered in the LALRP as an affected structure in the water intake tunnel area.	These two cabins, located on the left bank of the Nakra river, are not affected by the project.
GA.LALRP.17		Soso Othkvani from Nakra has not been contacted and has submitted a letter to reassess the project impacts.	The company is aware of this grievance and this has been recorded in our grievance log. August 3rd, a company representative contacted Mr. Soso to explain that the design of the Nakra road has not been completed yet and that the company will contact him if his land will be impacted.
GA.LALRP.18		Guram Gvarmiani, informed Bankwatch about his ownership of a second cabin located on the right side of the Nakra river inside the land take area.	All assets located inside the land take areas have been inventoried in October and November 2015. The project will verify if any asset was missed during the negotiation process. Note that the resettlement implementation process in Nakra has not started.
GA.LALRP.19	Mapping of the affected crops and number of animals	Small mountain plots adjacent to cabins and pastures and used mostly for potato growing have not been recorded.	All assets located inside the land take areas have been inventoried. The project will verify if any asset (including crops) was missed.
GA.LALRP.20		Malkhazi Chkvimiani, the LALRP fails to record that the household's practices agricultural activities on part of the pasture land to be affected by the project.	The team is aware of this grievance and it has been logged, a team went to the area to determine the status of the land and it is true that there is a small area in the pasture land that is used to grow potatoes. A negotiation process with this affected person will begin shortly and this issue will be resolved with the affected person. Note that during the LALRP survey this small plot of land used to grow potatoes was not there.

Ref	Subject	Issues raised in the Report	JSCNH Position
GA.LALRP.21		Lack of data on and consideration of the number of cattle that people graze in the pastures area to be taken by the project.	The information used to inform the LALRP and the SIA is based on questionnaires and interviews. It is based on the information supplied by the affected people during the surveys and interviews. The number of cattle owned by affected people was estimated based on the responses given by affected people during the surveys.
GA.LALRP.22	Vulnerability mapping	It is not clear how the LALRP analyzed who falls into the categories of vulnerability.	The vulnerability criteria are presented in section 3.3.6 of the LALRP. Households are considered vulnerable if they are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registered as poor in the local social services; • Women-headed households; • Elder-headed households (≥ 70 years old) without any other bread-winner in the household, and • Households headed by people with disabilities.
GA.LALRP.23		LALRP does not recognize the vulnerable status of IDP.	Vulnerable groups are those that may be directly and differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their status. The Project recognizes the specific status of the IDP (see SIA section 2.4.1), but the IDP will not be differentially or disproportionately affected <u>because they are IDP</u> . Approximately 20% of the PAP households that are IDP are considered vulnerable.
GA.LALRP.24		Consultant classification classified people by category rather than analyzing the surveyed households on a case by case basis.	Vulnerability criteria have been defined (see section 3.3.6 of the LALRP), and each affected household was then considered individually to see which one fit these criteria. Please see response to GA LALRP 22.
GA.LALRP.25	Internally Displaced Persons	The project considers the IDPs to have settled well and concludes that their refugee status is not considered as a vulnerability criterion in relation to the project's impacts.	<p>Vulnerable groups are those that may be directly and differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their status. The Project recognizes the specific status of the IDP (see SIA section 2.4.1).</p> <p>The IDP are those individuals that moved to the Nenskra and Nakra valleys during the Abkhazian conflict in the 1990's, they are Svan and have settled in the local communities with whom they have kinship ties.</p> <p>There are currently 89 households that will be affected due to the project's land requirement (PAP – Project Affected People), of this number 5 households are families that moved to the Nenskra valley during the Abkhazian conflict and 5 more households that include at least an IDP (through marriage). Therefore, in total there are 10 PAP households that include at least one IDP. The project will be conducting regular monitoring of the PAP, during this evaluation, special monitoring will be undertaken with the IDP to ensure the project does not contribute negatively to their social and economic status.</p>
GA.LALRP.26		Bankwatch firmly believes that IDP status needs to be taken into account as a vulnerability criterion.	Please see response to GA LALRP 25. During operations and construction, the project will be monitoring the Project Affected People, including the IDP and vulnerable households. Additional measures will be taken by the project if the monitoring reveals discrepancies with the baseline results.

Ref	Subject	Issues raised in the Report	JSCNH Position
GA.LALRP.27	Possible underestimation of vulnerable HH and overestimates of income	Vulnerable HH have been selected by categories, not through a case by case assessment.	Vulnerability criteria have been defined (see section 3.3.6 of the LALRP), and then each affected household was considered individually to see which one fit these criteria.
GA.LALRP.28		The SIA and LALRP present logging as the key income-generating activity, but omits to acknowledge the sharp decline in the local forestry as a result of a new logging license system. Consultants did not conduct any further survey to explore thoroughly the systems' economic impacts on the communities in 2016 and 2017. Economic mapping should be revised to ensure correct baseline data.	As explained in the SIA and LALRP, a new legislation on logging was enforced when the social surveys started. Therefore, and despite all efforts, there was a reluctance from the local people and affected households to declare their logging activities, simply not possible to collect baseline data of this issue at a household level. However, at a community level, the SIA mentions 15 sawmills in Nakra valley. In the Nenskra valley, the estimate in 2015 was between 32 and 75 sawmills (see section 2.3.4.2 in Vol 3. SIA), which is significant. Visual evidence of logging—supported by the aforementioned presence of numerous sawmills in the valley, and the standard living of households—have led the study to conclude that some of the affected households probably do have revenues from illegal logging even if they claim otherwise.
GA.LALRP.29		The mapping of contributions of farming in the HH budgets should be revised. Careful distinctions should be made between subsistence agriculture and farming generating a saleable surplus. HH with poverty-level incomes should be classified as vulnerable whether or not they are receiving poverty allowance payments.	The information used to inform the LALRP and the SIA is based on questionnaires and interviews. It is based on what affected people declared during surveys and interview. Contributions of farming in the HH budgets have been assessed based on affected people declarations during the surveys. To assess poverty levels, the project had to use the formal government classification to align with the national classification, i.e. poverty allowance payments.
GA.LALRP.30		The ESIA surveys have neglected to map the indeptness of HH and micro-credit as a possible source of domestic appliances. Additional research into indeptness should be carried out as part of the ESIA.	Indeptness was covered during the survey. Questions about the indeptness have been asked as part of the socioeconomic survey (see socioeconomic questionnaires annexed to Vol. 3 SIA of the supplementary E&S studies)
GA.LALRP.31	Associated facilities not included	LALRP does not cover land issues related to the associated facilities of the project such as the 35, 110, and 220kv....it is not clear whether such studies are ongoing.	The principles adopted for the LALRP will also be applied to the land acquisition required for those components for which at the time of writing the LALRP were still being designed, these include the electric service line between the powerhouse and the dam site and the power supply line extending from the Khudoni substation to the powerhouse required to provide power during construction. The project will proceed with further consultation and will prepare an updated LALRP once the designs have been completed. The 220 kv transmission line will be the responsibility of the Government and will be designed and implemented in accordance to Georgian regulations and potential lender requirements. The government has not started this process yet.
GA.LALRP.32	Disposal areas	The LALRP does not cover the disposal sites' location.	This will be covered at a later stage, once the project has identified the exact footprint of the disposal areas. The LALRP covers Project components for which the design is sufficiently advanced for land acquisition requirements to be defined and which comprise (i) temporary and permanent

Ref	Subject	Issues raised in the Report	JSCNH Position
			<p>infrastructure at the dam site and the reservoir area, (ii) temporary and permanent infrastructure at the powerhouse (though excluding spoil disposal areas), (iii) temporary and permanent infrastructure at the Nakra diversion weir area; (iv) the operators' village area, and (v) widening of the existing Nenskra road.</p> <p>Once the designs have been completed, the Project will proceed with further consultation and work and an LALRP update will be prepared for review and approval by the potential lenders. LALRP updates will be disclosed to the affected people and on the ADB website.</p>
GA.LALRP.33	Systemic disparities in Compensation - Land Acquisition	The tables with affected HH and the entitlement matrix do not define the specific compensation the HH are entitled to for the land take. This generates a non-transparent situation and poses risks to accountable implementation. It is unclear who is entitled to compensation for land itself, and not only for pastures lost as a result of the project.	<p>The land that the project will occupy permanently will be purchased at the full replacement cost. The project will provide assistance to the affected families for registration of unregistered land plots.</p> <p>In addition, the project recognizes traditional ownership, consequently for land that cannot be registered with the current legislation, the project will compensate traditional land similarly to legalized land, as per the land category established in the Entitlement Matrix.</p> <p>Grazing pastures are state property and cannot be registered as private property in accordance with applicable legislation. However, the project recognizes the traditional use, and households that use the pasture will receive the relevant compensation of the product (hay) or the appropriate amount in cash, equivalent to 7 years of loss of pasture. The project will also provide access to alternative pasture land by improving/constructing access roads.</p>
GA.LALRP.34	Affected structures compensation	4 to 5 households will have to share compensation for the loss of the wooden cabins that are co-used, meaning that the sum of 2000 gel is not adequate to make up for the loss of the subsistence resources for the affected people.....they should be assessed individually and also screened for vulnerability.	<p>A socio-economic study was undertaken for all Project Affected People (PAP) at the household level. These households were screened individually for vulnerability and will be compensated accordingly, if they meet the vulnerability criteria.</p> <p>Assets are compensated based on their replacement costs. There are some assets that are co-owned, such as the wooden cabins, this compensation is shared amongst all the co-owners according to their share and agreement with the co-owners.</p>
GA.LALRP.35	Affected structures compensation	The LALRP fails to provide accurate information regarding the amount of compensation granted for each structure lost.	For each cottage and / or various types of buildings, the company used the services of an independent expert to determine the compensation rates. This information is available in annex of the compensation agreements signed by affected families. Annex 2 of the LALRP provides the Valuation Methodology and the parameters used for calculating the replacement costs.
GA.LALRP.36	Pasture compensation	In the case of multiple-user pastures, the monetary or fodder compensation is offered to only one of the users. Iso Chkhvimiani has been offered no fodder/compensation.	Iso Chkhvimiani's family, was one of the users of pasture and cabins. She has been identified by the company's social team on the basis of additional surveys. The family has already received the compensation. Please see response to GA LALRP 12 and 14.

Ref	Subject	Issues raised in the Report	JSCNH Position
GA.LALRP.37		The failure to properly apply all the users of the summer cabins and of the affected pasture areas has created a chain of effects leading to either unequal compensation for fodder.....or compete lack of compensation.	As of today, the compensation for the cottages located on Memuli pasture has already been paid. The exact number of beneficiaries was correctly defined after the draft LALRP was prepared, this new information will be added to the updated LALRP.
GA.LALRP.38		The selected households have been offered universal compensation despite the number of cattle owned by individuals.	The compensation for the pasture as fodder was based on the existing users of pasture and number of cattle owned, the compensation is drawn exactly as per the needs to provide food for the cattle. Pasture is a common use asset.
GA.LALRP.39		Not all PAPs have been informed about the pasture compensation measures.	Pasture compensation measures have been presented and discussed at several occasions from December 2015 to August 2017. Consultations on pasture compensation started already and it is on-going and if any family is not informed yet they will be informed in the near future.
GA.LALRP.40	Vulnerability allowance	It is unclear how it has been decided that 3 months is a relevant length of time for vulnerability allowance.	Vulnerability allowance aims at helping the vulnerable households deal with the disturbances from land acquisition. This allowance is paid in addition to the compensation package and livelihood restoration measures. It targets specifically the vulnerable households which may have more difficulties than other households to cope with the compensation process. The compensation period was based on benchmarking with other projects complying with IFIs policies in Georgia.
GA.LALRP.41		No consultations or compensation agreements have been signed with a HH at Kvemo Memuli for additional vulnerability.	As of today, families that will be temporarily restricted from accessing the Memuli pasture have been compensated for wooden cottages. In addition, those households identified as vulnerable have already received monetary assistance, in accordance with the LALRP. The agreements signed with the project affected people are confidential and cannot be shared publicly.
GA.LALRP.42	Livelihood restoration program	People have no information about the measures included in the livelihood restoration plan.	Initial consultations were held with the project affected people to define the livelihood restoration plan included in the LALRP (see JSCNH Position on GA.LALRP.2 and LALRP section 10.2.3) An action plan providing further details will be defined in consultation with the project affected people in the near future.
GA.LALRP.43		Lack of consultations with the groups.	See JSCNH Position on GA.LALRP.2 and LALRP section 10 for past consultation activities. Further consultation activities are on-going and will continue until LALRP implementation completion.
GA.LALRP.44	Grievance mechanism	Community members are largely unaware of the existence of the grievance mechanism.	The grievance mechanism is in place. JSCNH will provide more information and notification regarding the availability of the grievance mechanism. Information sessions will be held with the communities.
GA.LALRP.45		No information in the information boards regarding the grievance mechanism	JSCNH is working with a communication advisor and this person will ensure that the information boards are regularly updated and that additional information regarding the grievance mechanism is available to the communities.

5 Mass Media

This section of the report covers mass media monitoring (see Annex 6), press releases, social media, and company website.

Media coverage is monitored regularly by JSCNH, through the Public Relations Officer who reports directly to the Chief Operations Officer (JSCNH media spokesperson). In the past, media coverage was driven mostly by an NGO's position regarding the project and tended to be negative. However, since Q1 2017 due to consistent and regular communication driven by JSCNH through various channels such as Facebook, Press Releases and discussions with the media, the overall tone has been mostly neutral and in some cases positive.

5.1 Press Releases

Table 16 below provides a log summary of the press releases issued by the company. The press releases are available in Annex 7.

Table 16- Press Releases

#	Date	Theme	Description	Website
1	27.04.2017	Nenskra HPP disclosure of E&S Supplementary Studies	April 27 th the Nenskra Hydropower consultation of the E&S Supplementary Studies was held in Tbilisi. The event was attended by representatives of both civil society organizations and governmental officials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://cbw.ge/economy/nenskra-hpp-environmental-social-impact-assessment-report-disclosed/ • http://www.bm.ge/ka/article/nenskra-hesis-garemoze-zemoqmedebis-angarishi-gasajarovda/11193 • http://bfm.ge/?p=28317 • https://bpn.ge/finansebi/33682-nenskra-hesis-garemoze-zemoqmedebis-angarishi-gasajarovda.html?lang=ka-GE • https://pia.ge/post/118164-nenskra-hesis-garemoze-zemoqmedebis-angarishi-gasajarovda • http://www.interpressnews.ge/ge/mnishvnelovani-informacia/429615-nenskra-hesis-garemoze-zemoqmedebis-angarishi-gasajarovda.html • http://ibusiness.ge/new/7947-nenskra-hesis-garemoze-zemoqmedebis-angarishi-gasajarovda • http://bpi.ge/index.php/nenskra-hesis-garemoze-zemoqmedebis-angarishi-gasajarovda/

2	16.06.2017	Nenskra Hydropower Disclosure Process of E&S Supplementary Studies	Nenskra Hydropower Project continues with the disclosure process of supplementary studies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.bm.ge/ka/article/nenskra-hesis-proeqtis-garemoze-zemoqmedebis-shefasebis-angarisjis-gansajaroeba-grdzeldeba/12234 • http://forbes.ge/news/2331/nenskra-hesis-proeqtis-garemoze-zemoqmedebis-Sefasebis-angariSis-gansajaroeba-grZeldeba • http://pia.ge/post/129790-nenskra-hesis-proeqtis-garemoze-zemoqmedebis-sefasebis-angarisis-gansajaroeba-grzeldeba • http://www.ipress.ge/new/75638-nenskra-hesis-proeqtis-garemoze-zemoqmedebis-shefasebis-angarishis-gasajaroeba-grdzeldeba • http://ibusiness.ge/new/8323-nenskra-hesis-proeqtis-garemoze-zemoqmedebis-shefasebis-angarishis-gasajaroeba-grdzeldeba • http://commersant.ge/?m=5&news_id=52601&cat_id=11 • http://bfm.ge/?p=30730 • http://www.interpressnews.ge/ge/sazogadoeba/438461-kompania-nenskra-hidro-nenskras-hidroelegqtrosadguris-proeqti-maqsimalurad-ithvalistsinebs-nenskrasa-da-nakras-kheobebis-mckhovrebtha-interesebs.html • http://georgiatoday.ge/news/6821/Nenskra-Hydropower-Project---Report-Disclosure-Process-Continues- • http://cbw.ge/business/nenskra-hydropower-project-environmental-social-impact-assessment-report-disclosure-process-continues/ • http://forbes.ge/news/2334/Nenskra-hydropower-project-environmental-and-social-impact-assessment-report-disclosure-process-continues- • https://bpn.ge/biznesi/35507-qnenskras-hidroelegqtrosadguris-proeqti-maqsimalurad-ithvalistsinebs-nenskrasa-da-nakras-kheobebis-mckhovrebtha-interesebsq.html?device=xhtml&lang=ka-GE
3	26.06.2017	Nenskra HPP Project is being carried out in cooperation with a high profile Swiss company; Stucky	Nenskra HPP Project is being carried out in cooperation with a high profile Swiss company Stucky	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.bm.ge/ka/article/nenskra-hesis-proeqti-umsxvilesi-shveicaruli-kompania-quotshukisquot-ushualo-chartulobit-xorcieldeba/12431 • http://forbes.ge/news/2382/nenskra-hesis-proeqti-umsxvilesi-Sveicaruli-kompanii-CarTulobiT-xorcieldeba • http://pia.ge/post/131863-nenskra-hesis-proeqti-umsxvilesi-sveicaruli-kompania-stukis-usualo-cartulobit-xorcieldeba • http://commersant.ge/index.php?m=5&news_id=52958&cat_id=11 • http://ibusiness.ge/new/8375-nenskra-hesis-proeqti-umskhvilesi-shveicaruli-kompania-shtukis-ushualo-chartulobit-khorcieldeba • http://www.ipress.ge/new/76660-nenskra-hesis-proeqti-umskhvilesi-shveicaruli-kompania-shtukis-ushualo-chartulobit-khorcieldeba • http://bfm.ge/?p=31028 • http://www.interpressnews.ge/ge/sazogadoeba/440044-nenskra-hesis-proeqti-umskhvilesi-shveicaruli-kompania-shtukis-ushualo-charthulobith-khorcieldeba.html

4	10.07.2017	Nenskra HPP Project Launches its New Website	Nenskra Hydropower Plant has launched a new website –www.nenskrahydro.ge. Alongside the general information on the Project, 10 volumes of Supplementary Studies. Report is available on the website both in English and Georgian language.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://youtu.be/YwXcJNQnyq4 • https://youtu.be/ebk6qvO3McM • http://pia.ge/post/134893-nenskra-hesis-proeqtis-axali-veb-gverdi-amoqmedda • http://commersant.ge/?m=5&news_id=53483&cat_id=1 • http://www.interpressnews.ge/ge/sazogadoeba/442289-nenskra-hesis-proeqtis-akhali-veb-gverdi-amoqmedda.html • http://bfm.ge/?p=31399 • http://www.ipress.ge/new/78257-nenskra-hesis-proeqtis-akhali-vebgverdi-amoqmedda • http://ibusiness.ge/new/8446-nenskra-hesis-proeqtis-akhali-vebgverdi-amoqmedda • http://www.bm.ge/ka/article/nenskra-hesis-proeqtis-axali-veb-gverdi-amoqmedda/12720 • http://forbes.ge/news/2486/nenskra-hesis-proeqtis-axali-vebgverdi-amoqmedda • http://forbes.ge/news/2494/Nenskra-HPP-Project-Launches-its-New-Website • http://georgiatoday.ge/news/7011/Nenskra-HPP-Project-Launches-its-New-Website • http://cbw.ge/business/nenskra-hpp-project-launches-new-website/
5	04.08.2017	Nenskra Hydropower Plant Project donates HYUNDAI H-350 Bus to Mestia municipality	Within the framework of Community Investment Program, established by Nenskra HPP Project, JSC Nenskra Hydro has donated to Mestia municipality a 16-seater minibus Hyundai H-350 Bus.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://commersant.ge/?view=post&id=129915&lang_id=ge • http://www.interpressnews.ge/ge/sazogadoeba/446253-nenskra-hesis-proeqtma-mestiis-municipalitets-mikroavtobusi-hyundai-h-350-bus-gadasca.html • http://www.ipress.ge/new/80826-nenskra-hesis-proeqtma-mestiis-municipalitets-mikroavtobusi-HYUNDAI-H350-Bus-gadasca • http://ibusiness.ge/new/8619-nenskra-hesis-proeqtma-mestiis-municipalitets-mikroavtobusi-HYUNDAI-H350-Bus-gadasca • http://bfm.ge/?p=32498 • http://cbw.ge/business/nenskra-hydropower-plant-project-donates-hyundai-h-350-bus-mestia-municipality/ • http://www.bm.ge/ka/article/nenskra-hesis-proeqtma-mestiis-municipalitets-mikroavtobusi-hyundai-h-350-bus-gadasca/13276 • http://forbes.ge/news/2637/nenskra-hesis-proeqtma-mestiis-municipalitets-mikroavtobusi-HYUNDAI-H-350-Bus-gadasca • http://georgiatoday.ge/news/7229/Nenskra-HPP-Donates-HYUNDAI-H-350-Bus-to-Mestia-Municipality---

6	15.08.2017	Nenskra HPP Open House to be Held in Chuberi and Nakra	Nenskra Hydropower Plant Project Company, JSC Nenskra Hydro, will hold an Open House to further disclose the Supplementary Studies reports at Chuberi and Nakra, on 22-23 and 24 of August.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://commersant.ge/?view=post&id=130305&lang_id=ge • http://bfm.ge/?p=32723 • http://www.interpressnews.ge/ge/sazogadoeba/447511-nenskra-hesis-proeqtis-morigi-sajaro-gankhilvebi-sofel-tcubersa-da-nakrashi-gaimartebah.html • http://www.ipress.ge/new/81783-nenskra-hesis-proeqtis-morigi-sajaro-gankhilvebi-sofel-chubersa-da-nakrashi-gaimarteba • http://ibusiness.ge/new/8677-nenskra-hesis-proeqtis-morigi-sajaro-gankhilvebi-sofel-chubersa-da-nakrashi-gaimarteba • http://cbw.ge/economy/nenskra-hpp-project-public-hearings-held-chuberi-nakra/ • http://georgiatoday.ge/news/7327/Nenskra-HPP-Project-Public-Hearings-to-Be-Held-in-Chuberi-and-Nakra- • http://forbes.ge/news/2685/nenskra-hesis-proeqtis-morigi-sajaro-ganxilvebi-Wubersa-da-nakraSi-gaimarTeba • http://www.bm.ge/ka/article/nenskra-hesis-proeqtis-morigi-sajaro-ganxilvebi-sofel-chubersa-da-nakrashi-gaimarteba-/13482
7	24.08.2017	High Interest Shown in Community Meetings for Nenskra Hydropower Plant Project	Local community members expressed high interest in the information provided by JSC Nenskra Hydro at an Open House in Chuberi and Nakra of Mestia Municipality, Svaneti Region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://georgiatoday.ge/news/7382/Community-Meetings-Held-for-Nenskra-Hydropower-Plant-Project- • http://commersant.ge/?view=post&id=130672&lang_id=ge • https://pia.ge/post/144871-nenskra-hesis-proeqtis-sajaro-ganxilvebma-mosakhleobis-marali-interesi-gamoiwvia • http://www.interpressnews.ge/ge/sazogadoeba/448943-nenskra-hesis-proeqtis-sajaro-gankhilvebi-gaimartha.html • http://ibusiness.ge/new/8730-nenskra-hesis-proeqtis-sajaro-gankhilvebma-mosakhleobis-maghali-interesi-gamoitsvia • http://bfm.ge/?p=32963 • http://www.ipress.ge/new/82825-nenskra-hesis-proeqtis-sajaro-gankhilvebma-mosakhleobis-maghali-interesi-gamoitsvia • http://forbes.ge/news/2703/nenskra-hesis-proeqtis-sajaro-ganxilvebma-maRali-interesi-gamoiwvia • http://www.bm.ge/ka/article/quotnenskra-hesisquot-proeqtis-sajaro-ganxilvebma-vebi-gaimarta/13680

5.2 Television

Table 17 below provides a log summary of the TV appearances initiated by JSCNH.

Table 17- Television Coverage by JSCNH

#	Date	TV Channel	TV Program	Speaker at the studio	Main topics covered	Link
1	28.04.2017	Georgian Broad-caster (საზმარებლო)	Moambe (მოამბე)	JSC NH COO, Teimuraz Kopadze	A TV feature that covers the Supplementary Studies first public consultation, held in Tbilisi on April 27.04.2017 and the status of Nenskra HPP project, also includes JSC Nenskra Hydro COO, Teimuraz Kopadze's interview.	https://youtu.be/PJJmDN8CYlk
2	28.04.2017	Maestro TV (მაესტრო)	Business Contact (ბიზნეს კონტაქტი)	JSC NH COO, Teimuraz Kopadze	A TV feature that covers the Supplementary Studies, held in Tbilisi on April 27.04.2017 and the status of Nenskra HPP project, also includes JSC Nenskra Hydro COO, Teimuraz Kopadze's interview.	https://youtu.be/RqbRYmMCeIQ
3	28.04.2017	TV Pirveli (TV პირველი)	Analytics (ანალიტიკა)	JSC NH Vice CEO, Taekwon Seo; JSC NH COO, Teimuraz Kopadze	A TV feature that covers the consultation and disclosure of Supplementary studies, held in Tbilisi on April 27.04.2017 and the status of Nenskra HPP project, also includes JSC Nenskra Hydro Vice CEO, Taekwon Seo and COO, Teimuraz Kopadze's interview.	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fnjeuHCW4t0

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4	13.06.2017	TV Pirveli (TV პირველი)	"Sakmis kursi" (საქმის კურსი)	n/a	A TV feature filmed in Chuberi and Nakra, addressing the Supplementary studies, namely LALRP, including the interviews with JSCNH employees, as well as locals	http://www.bm.ge/ka/video/nenskra-hesi-s-garemoze-zemoqmedebis-shefasebis-dokumenti/4591
5	16.06.2017	TV Pirveli (TV პირველი)	Analytics (ანალიტიკა)	n/a	The feature covers touristic potential of Chuberi and Nakra villages (Nenskra and Nakra valley), also interview with locals on the subject.	https://youtu.be/zPTyU7Da_oc
6	23.06.2017	TV Pirveli (TV პირველი)	Analytics (ანალიტიკა)	Stucky COO, Brandon Quigley (Skype interview)	Stucky Ltd. (Employer's engineer) profile, COO Brandon Quigley's talks about Stucky's expertise in dam safety issue and 90 years of experience in building dams, the company's involvement in the projects in Georgia and their role in Nenskra HPP.	http://www.bm.ge/ka/video/umsxvilesi-shveicaruli-kompania-shtuki-nenskra-hesis-proektze-mushaobs/4729
7	07.07.2017	TV Pirveli (TV პირველი)	Analytics (ანალიტიკა)	n/a	K-water profile, as Nenskra HPP investor - general information, key projects in Korea and worldwide	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uuizwpQyEI&t=2s
8	14.07.2017	TV Pirveli (TV პირველი)	Women's' Narrative (ქალების ნარატივი)	JSC NH Environmental and Social Deputy Team Leader, Nana Berdzenishvili	JSC NH Environmental and Social Deputy Team Leader, Nana Berdzenishvili's interview about her 15 years' experience in various social projects, as well as the social projects planned by Nenskra HPP Project.	https://youtu.be/se0VKaxadQM
9	18.07.2017	TV Pirveli (TV პირველი)	Business Morning (საქმიანი დილი)	JSC NH CFO/PM, Youngtak Choi	Mr. Choi talks about K-Water, its 50 years of experience in South Korea and abroad and Nenskra HPP Project. K-Water, Korea water resources corporation, is South Korean state-owned company, the investor of Nenskra HPP Project.	https://youtu.be/99D0IQde6us

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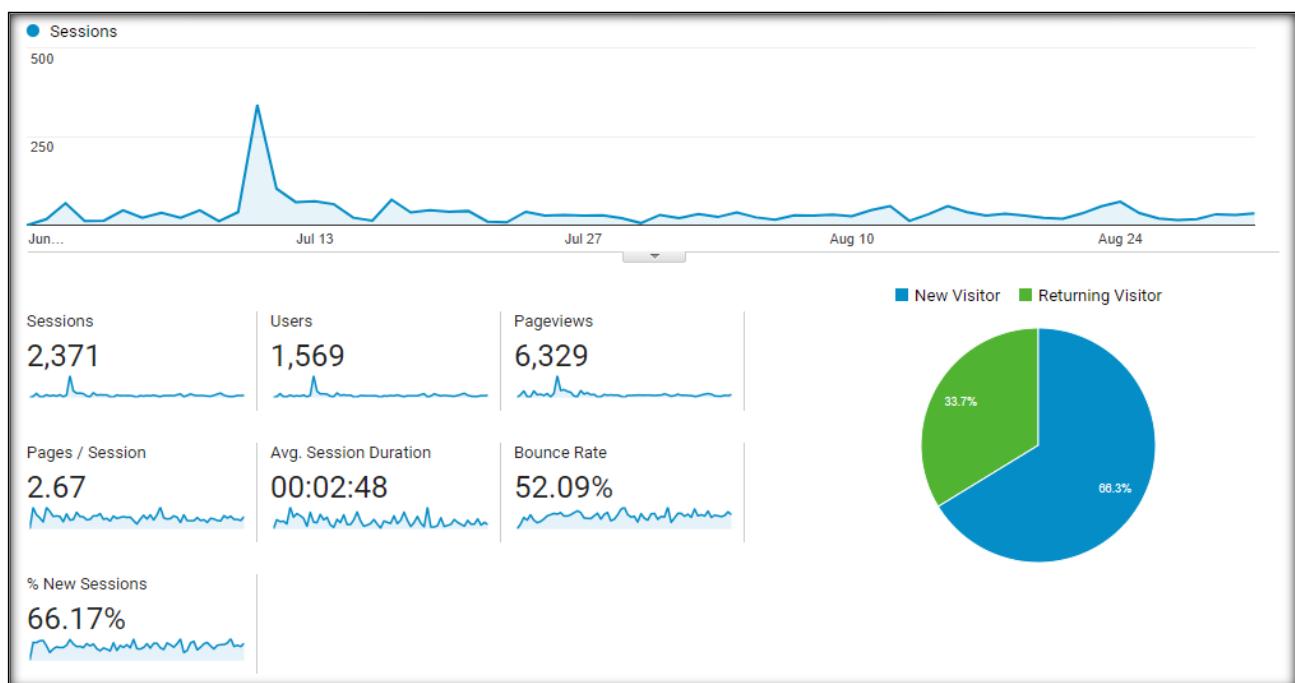
10	21.07.2017	TV Pirveli (TV პირველი)	Analytics (ანალიტიკა)	Stucky COO, Brandon Quigley	Stucky Ltd. (Employer's engineer) COO Brandon Quigley's talks about Stucky's expertise in dam safety issue and 90 years of experience in building dams, the company's involvement in the projects in Georgia and their role in Nenskra HPP.	https://youtu.be/hC6dBRg6tjs
11	25.07.2017	TV Pirveli (TV პირველი)	Business Morning (საქმიანი დილა)	JSC NH Environmental and Social Deputy Team Leader, Nana Berdzenishvili	Nenskra HPP Project's Environmental and Social Deputy Team Leader's, Nana Berdzenishvili, on the Project's environmental and social aspects.	https://youtu.be/6GSAf4tjooo
12	04.08.2017	TV Pirveli (TV პირველი)	Business Morning (საქმიანი დილა)	n/a	A TV feature covering JSC Nenskra Hydro handing over a Hyundai minibus to Chuberi and Nakra communities, as part of its Community Investment Program.	https://youtu.be/UvWuuTfWT98
13	04.08.2017	TV Pirveli (TV პირველი)	Analytics (ანალიტიკა)	JSC NH COO, Teimuraz Kopadze	JSC NH COO, Teimuraz Kopadze's interview regarding the status of Nenskra HPP Project	https://youtu.be/8o97fl5WoMY

5.3 Company Website

The company website was redesigned and relaunched on June 28, 2017. This was announced with a press release and the information was picked up by major media outlets. In the press release it was emphasized that the website could be used by stakeholders to provide feedback on the Project, as well as communicating grievances (new website feature). At the moment, the company email is not being used extensively, only 10 emails were received during the disclosure period, all related to employment enquiries.

Right after the redesigned website launch, Google AdWords campaign added an extensive list of keywords to divert the traffic to the website. Figure 1 below provides some statistics regarding the usage of the website.

Figure 1 - Statistics regarding website usage



5.4 Facebook

The official Facebook page for Nenskra HPP Project was launched on July 4, 2017. During the disclosure period there were 657 773 unique users (unique reach). In total, Facebook generated 117 468 engagements (11 767 likes, 1 063 shares and 751 comments). Table 18 below provides the main themes discussed in Facebook.

Table 18- JSCNH Facebook page themes

Approximate % of comments	Topic	Response
40	Employment enquiries	Referred to EPC Contractor's contact details for recruitment.
26	E&S Studies	The relevant link on the company's website was provided.
8	Land acquisition and compensation	Provided details of updates
26	Construction schedule	Provided information regarding start of construction, scheduled for Q1 2018.

6 Treatment of Stakeholder Comments

Stakeholder comments were analysed and when relevant they were addressed in the revision of the E&S Supplementary Studies and in the design and operations of different components of the project. Table 19 below provides details regarding the key issues raised by stakeholders and discusses how these issues have been taken under consideration by JSCNH. Given that numerous questions were asked regarding the implementation of the CIP, Annex 8 provides additional information regarding the structure and functioning of the CIP.

Table 19- Stakeholder comments and treatment of comments

Ref #	Topic	Specific Comment	Treatment of comment
1	Community Benefits	Communities raised concerns about how they would benefit from the project and	This issue was raised during the process of preparation of the SP documentation and as a result the project committed to investing \$US 4 million towards establishing a community investment program.
2	Community investment planning	Concerns regarding the composition of the CIP. People felt that each village needed two representatives	The composition of the CIP was modified to reflect the comments made by the communities.
3	Land acquisition and compensation	Concerns regarding people that didn't have legalizable land and how the project was going to access this land.	This issue was raised during the preparation of Volume 9 – Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan. As a result of this concern JSCNH will be compensating the non-legalizable land the same way as legalizable land.
4	Land acquisition and compensation	Not specifically raised by the communities, but concerns standard good practice to minimize social disturbance regarding land access.	Designs have been optimized to minimize, as much as possible, community disturbance related to land access. For example, the Nenskra road was designed to minimize land take.
5	Water system in Nakra	Several stakeholders raised the issue about the improvement and access of the potable water system in Nakra.	JSCNH has incorporated the water supply system for Nakra in the CIP. This project will be initiated in Q4 2017.

6	Cultural heritage and tourism	Several stakeholders requested the project to look at tourism opportunities	JSCNH has incorporated tourism activities in the CIP. Capacity building will be initiated in Q4 2017.
7	Svan Status	Concerns regarding the Svan status regarding Indigenous People	Volume 3 – Social Impact Assessment has provided additional information regarding the applicability of the potential Lenders' Indigenous Peoples Policy. The conclusion is that the Potential Lenders Indigenous Peoples Policies do not apply to Svans.
8	Employment	Request to maximize local employment	Employment targets have been added to the EPC contract and Volume 8 – The Environment and Social Management Plan. These targets are: 100% of all unskilled workers will be recruited from the local communities, 50% of semi-skilled workers from the overall Mestia Municipality, and 75% of employees are Georgian nationals.
9	Training	Request for the project to provide capacity building	JSCNH has incorporated capacity building in the CIP to maximize the opportunity of local communities obtaining jobs in the project. These programs will begin in Q1 2018.
10	Gender mainstreaming	Women's groups have requested training and employment and inclusion in project decision making.	Women have been included in the CIP-AC, specific meetings were held with women during the disclosure process, and employment targets for women were included in the EPC contract (15% of positions will be proposed to women). In addition, the project is currently discussing with one of the Potential Lenders to provide capacity building for women. A decision regarding this program will be known in Q4 2017.
11	Noise and vibration	Concerns regarding noise and vibration disturbance due to project activities in the Power House	The project has established a Participatory Monitoring Committee that will be implemented with the communities. In addition, the EPC contractor will be required to conduct noise modelling in the Power House, this requirement has been included in the EPC contract.
12	Stakeholder engagement	NGOs based in Tbilisi suggested that the project should continue providing	The project has committed to preparing quarterly newsletters regarding project progress and other information suggested by stakeholders. These

		additional information regarding project progress.	newsletters will be shared with the national NGOs. In addition, the project will be holding annual meetings with the NGOs based in Tbilisi.
13	Activity information	Communities have requested to inform them whenever there are activities that will take place in their areas.	A SHEC code of conduct has been prepared and shared with the EPC contractor to ensure that they provide information to JSCNH E&S team regarding all their planned activities. The JSCNH E&S team will in-turn inform the communities.

7 Summary

JSCNH is committed to ensuring that meaningful engagement is continued during the design, construction and operations of the project. This Public Disclosure Report is available in English and Georgian, hard copies will be sent to the Georgian Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection, it will be disclosed in the JSCNH website and the potential lenders website. Hard copies will be displayed at the Mestia Municipality, the information centers located in Nakra and Nenskra Valleys, and the JSCNH and EBRD offices in Tbilisi. In addition, copies will be sent to Green Alternative and to the Korean Federation of Environmental Movement given that Green Alternative prepared two reports raising their concerns, and the Korean Federation of Environmental Movement showed interest in discussing the documentation with K-Water in South Korea and JSCNH in Tbilisi.

The next step regarding engagement will be to revise Volume 7 - the Stakeholder Engagement Plan to reflect the current project phase and new activities being developed. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan is a living document that will be updated by JSCNH on a regular basis based on stakeholder feedback and project progress.