Social Due Diligence Report

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Georgia: Energy Storage and Green Hydrogen Development Project

Prepared by the Government of Georgia for the Asian Development Bank (ADB)

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List of Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected Person
AH	Affected Household
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
CWC	The Construction Works Contractor
DDR	Due Diligence Report
EA	Executing Agency
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
GoG	Government of Georgia
GRC	Grievance Redress Commission
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GSE	Georgian State Electrosystem
IA	Implementing Agency
IFI	International Financial Institutions
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
MOESD	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development
NAPR	National Agency of Public Registry
NGO	non-governmental organization
PAM	Project Administration Manual
PIC	Project Implementation Consultant
PMCG	Policy and Management Consulting Group
PMU	Project Management Unit
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
SDDR	Social Due Diligence Report
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SPS	Safeguards Policy Statement
SSEMP	Site-Specific Environmental Management Plan

Introduction

A. Purpose of the Report

1. This Due Diligence Report has been prepared for the Preparing Energy Storage and Green Hydrogen Sector Development Program in Georgia, Output 3: Climate and Disaster Resilient Battery energy storage system installed.

2. The main objective of the DDR is to assess the land availability and ownership status of the project pre-selected sites and likely social impacts due to implementation of the civil works with respect to involuntary resettlement, land acquisition, displacement, loss of income, restrictions on access to private properties and public/ community resources.

B. Project Background

3. Energy Storage and Green Hydrogen Sector Development Program (formerly Promoting Policies and Investments to Develop New Technologies) through investment and policy support, will help strengthen the security of Georgia's electricity grid, improve the regulatory framework, and pave the way for greater private sector participation in the development of renewable energy including wind, solar, and green hydrogen. The program will be aligned with the following impacts: (i) financial sustainability and performance of energy sector improved; 1 and (ii) greenhouse gas emissions in the energy generation and transmission sector reduced by 15% below the reference scenario projection by 2030.

4. The expected outcome of the program is energy security enhanced. The proposed program will help the government enhance energy security through three outputs: (i) policy and regulatory framework to allow sustainable battery energy storage system (BESS) deployment approved; ii) policy, strategy, and regulatory framework to encourage development of green hydrogen with private sector participation developed; and iii) BESS installed.

5. The Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development (MOESD) will be the executing agency for the project (EA). JSC Georgian State Electrosystem (GSE) will be Implementing Agency (IA) for the project. GSE through its international projects department (PMU) with dedicated project managers will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the project.

C. Description of the Project

6. Preparing Energy Storage and Green Hydrogen Sector Development Program has three outputs:

- Output 1: Policy and regulatory framework to allow sustainable BESS deployment approved. The project will a. amend the legislation to define BESS as an electricity storage device; b. prepare a regulatory framework for market participation and monetization of BESS as a service; c. prepare a regulatory mechanism and supplementary guidelines on licensing and collecting revenue from sales of electricity by BESS; and d. define incentives in areas where women entrepreneurs can plan an important role in promoting new energy technologies.

- Output 2: Policy, strategy, and regulatory framework to encourage development of green hydrogen with private sector participation developed. The project will a. prepare a strategy for green hydrogen development; b. prepare a policy for development of green hydrogen including incentives for encouraging private sector participation; c. prepare a regulatory framework and an associated legal framework; and d. prepare guidelines for regulated entities on encouraging women entrepreneur participation in the energy sector.

- Output 3: Climate and Disaster Resilient Battery energy storage system installed. The project will install climate and disaster resilient BESS.

7. The 200 MW / 200 MWH BESS will be the first large-scale, grid-connected battery storage system in the GSE power system.

8. The main aim of the plant is to guarantee a secure and stable operation of the Georgian power grid independent of external export frequency regulation services. Thus, a consistent and independent full frequency grid control from the national TSO (GSE) can be achieved. The probability of partial or complete power outages can thus be significantly reduced. This grid stability is a prerequisite for the further and secure expansion of large quantities of planned generation units from volatile renewable energy sources. In addition, the BESS application should also be able to provide secondary and tertiary control performance (simultaneously). The system shall be capable of black-starting with its full power and shall be able to offer voltage regulation. The overriding goal should be higher integration from renewables.

9. The proposed site for the BESS project is located in the Ksani substation within the Mtskheta municipality of Mtskheta-Mtianeti province in Eastern Georgia. The area is known for its lowland terrain and is characterized by steppe and semi-desert landscapes. The Ksani substation, which is one of the largest substations in the national grid, already has two grid stations within its boundaries - the 500kv and 220kv stations, with the latter recommended by the Georgian State Electrosystem for the BESS connection.

Figure 1 - Location of proposed BESS project

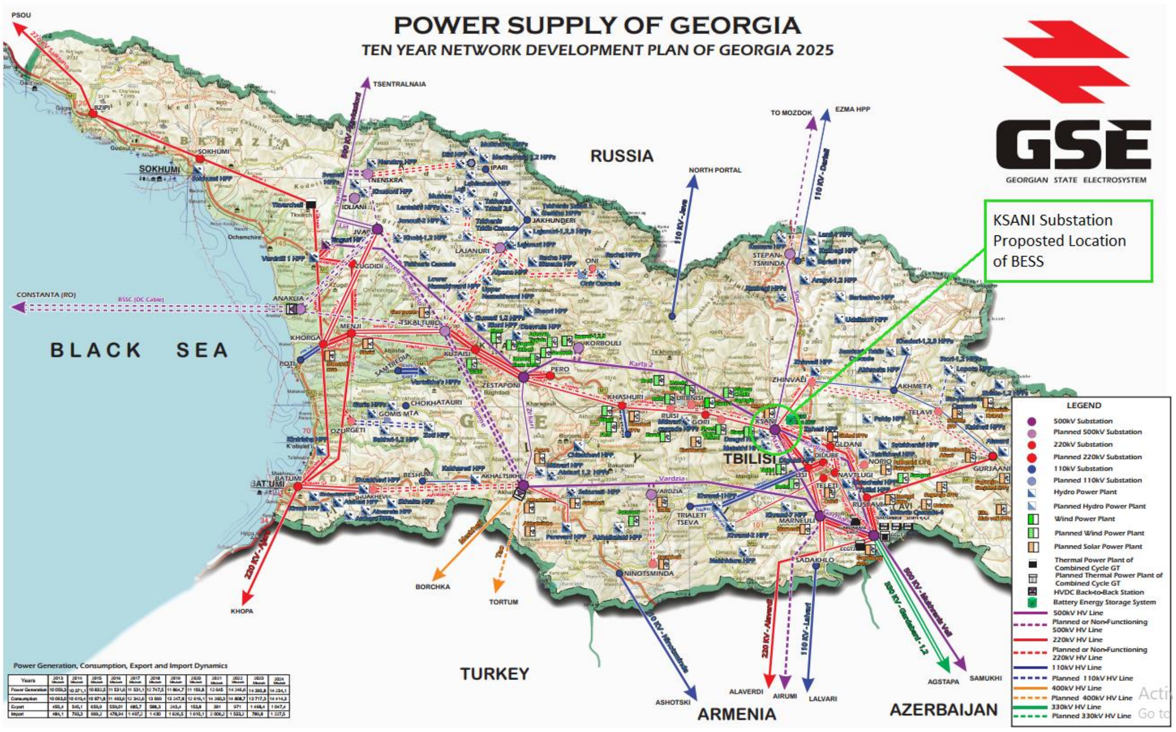


Figure 2. Overview map BESS location (source: OpenStreetMap)

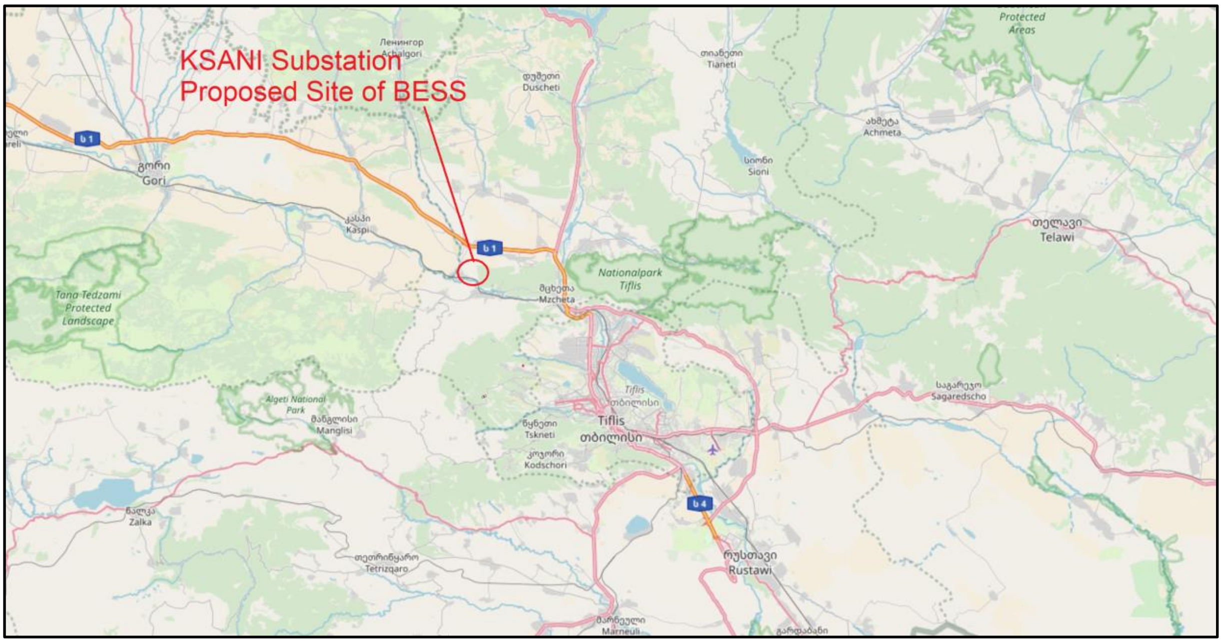


Figure 3.KSANI Substation (source: OpenStreetMap)

Figure 4.BESS Location (source: Google Earth)

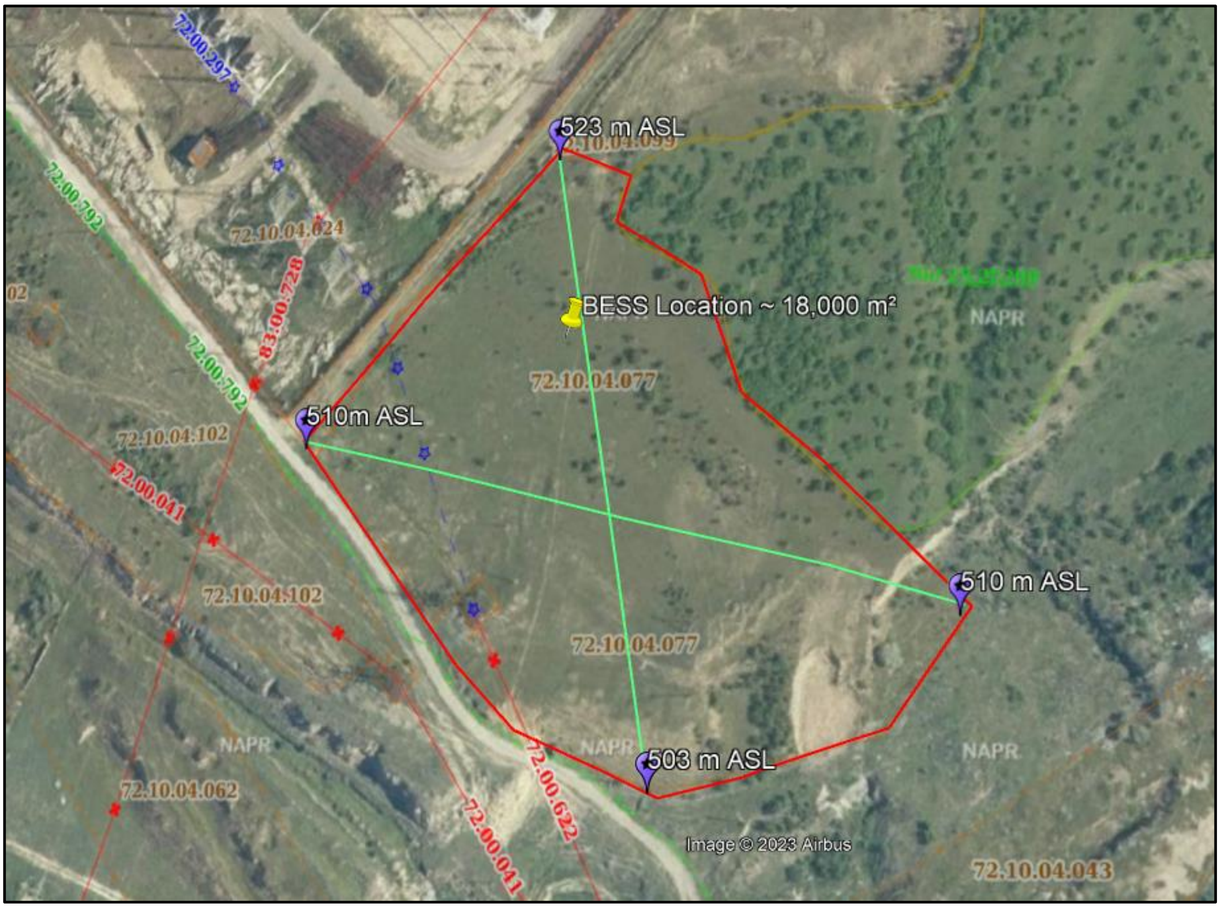


Figure 5. BESS Connection to 220kV Switchyard (source: GSE)

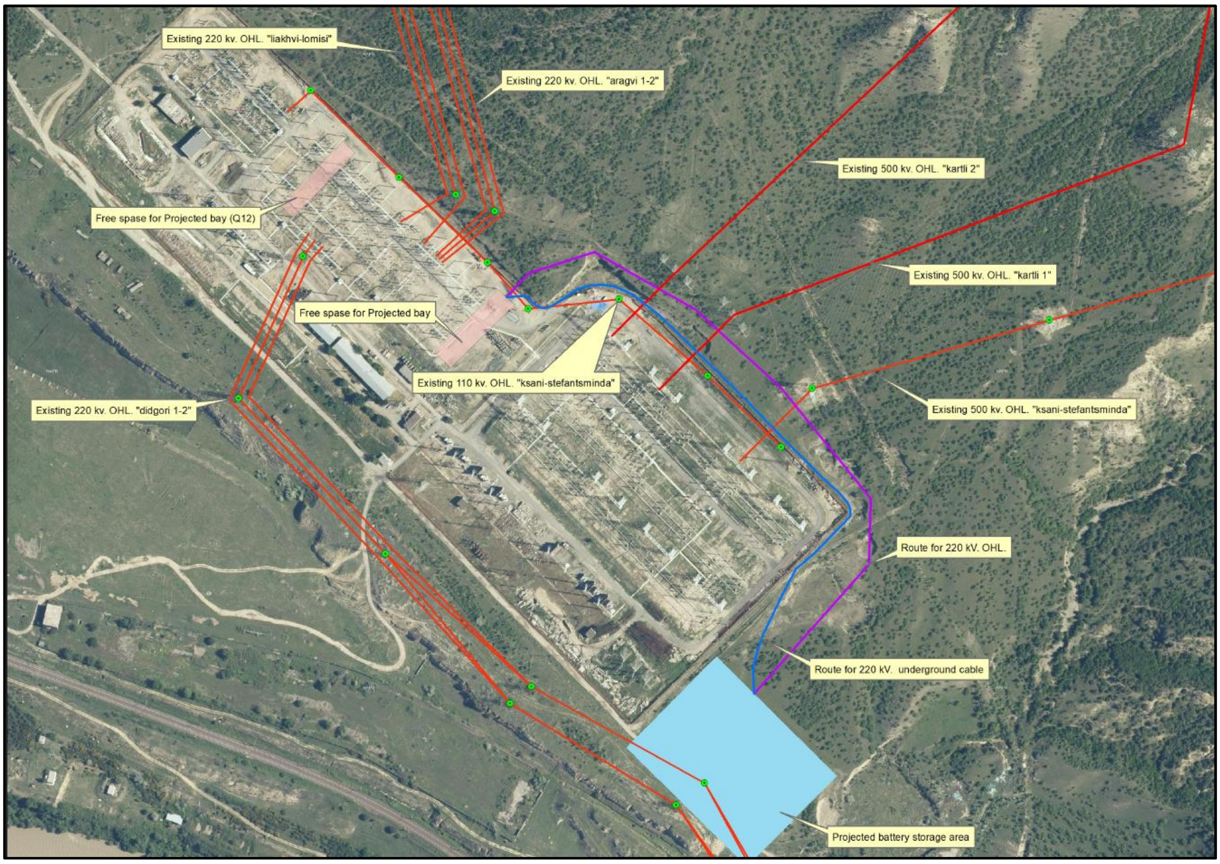


Figure 6 **- Location of proposed BESS project**

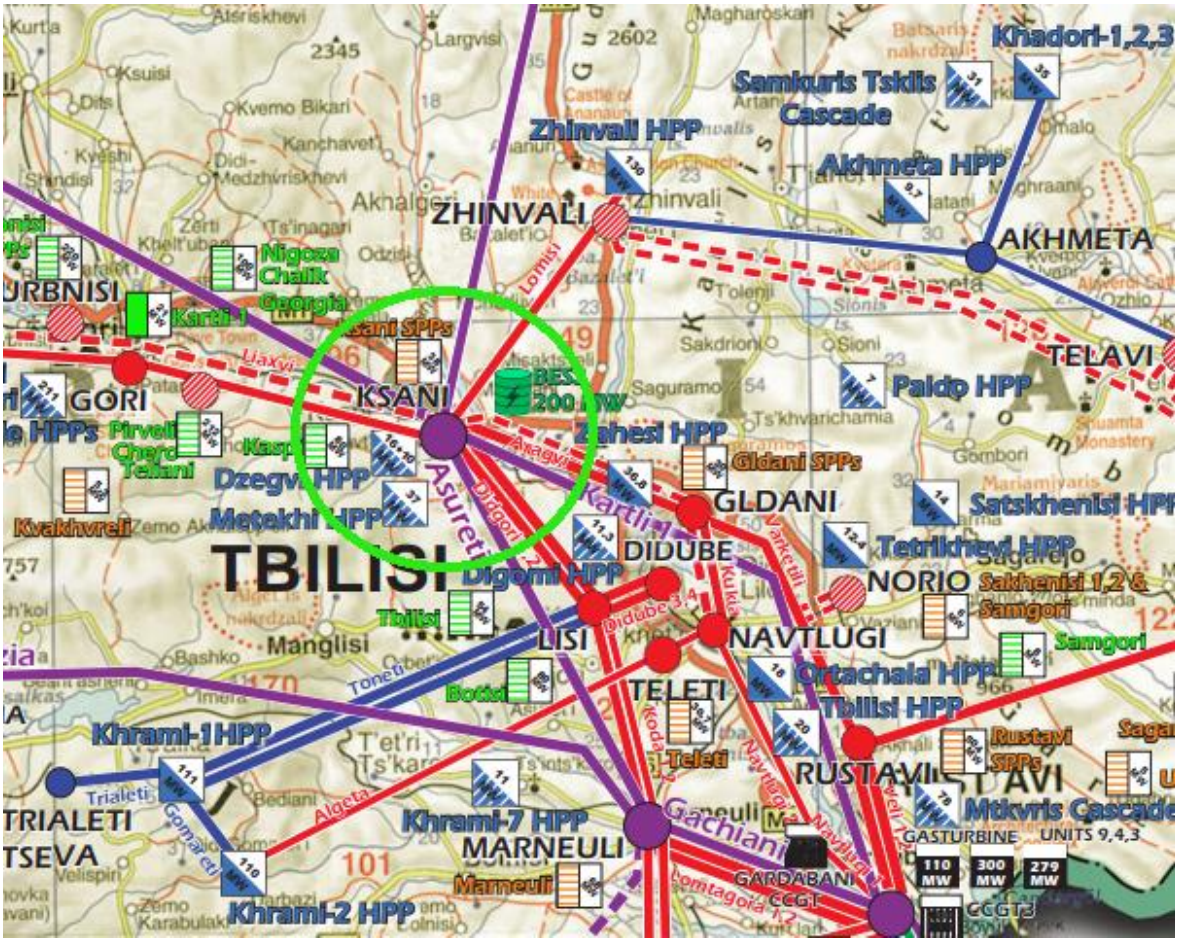


Figure 7 **- Photos of BESS Site Location**

II. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY OF DUE DILIGENCE

A. Objectives of the Due Diligence

10. The primary objective of this DDR is to:

- Screen the components of the project to verify its status that whether private owned or used land is being affected, including registered or unregistered usage of community or state-owned lands,
- Review preliminary information on potential land use, method of valuation of land, structure and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, baseline socio-economic characteristics,
- Review the existing Legal Framework based on which the property needs to be acquired and gaps with the requirements of ADB Safeguard Policy Statement-2009 on involuntary resettlement.
- Provide the summary of conducted consultation meetings at this stage of the project and propose further public consultation and information dissemination plan.
- Recommend measures to mitigate and potential social safeguards impacts during the implementation period and to ensure that the project adheres to principles of transparency, accountability, and social responsibility.

B. Methodology of Due Diligence

11. The proposed due diligence report is mainly prepared based on the field visit and review of available project related documents and conduct reconnaissance to collect and assess the baseline conditions of the area.

12. Regulatory review was conducted in order to understand the applicable legislation, regulatory frameworks and procedures.

13. Review of available data on land use and its ownership in the impacted subproject area was carried out.
14. The consultation process, including engagement with government agencies, local authorities, community members, and other stakeholders.

III. ADB's POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

15. This chapter reviews the provisions for social safeguards in the laws of Georgia that are relevant to the project. It also discusses Social Regulations of Georgia and the potential implications of the international treaties to which Georgia is a party.

16. Superseding the previous ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS, 2009)describes common objectives of ADB's safeguards, lays out policy principles, and outlines the delivery process for ADB's safeguard policy. It applies to all ADB -financed and administered projects, and their components including investment projects funded by a loan, grant or other means.

17. Aiming on promotion and sustainability of project outcomes by protecting the environment and people from projects' potential adverse impacts, the objectives of ADB's safeguards are to:

- avoid adverse impacts of projects on local population, where possible;
- minimize, mitigate, and/or compensate for adverse project impacts on local population when avoidance is not possible; and
- Help borrowers/clients to strengthen their safeguard systems and develop the capacity to manage social risks.

1.1 ADB Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Requirements

18. The Objectives of the Involuntary Resettlement (IR) safeguards requirements under SPS are as follows:

    - To avoid involuntary resettlement, wherever possible;
    - To minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring Sub-Project and design alternatives;
    - To enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms, relative to pre-Sub-Project levels;
    - To improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

19. **ADB IR Principles:** Resettlement planning is an integral part of project design for any ADB operation requiring involuntary resettlement, to be dealt with from the earliest stages of the project cycle, considering the following principles:

    I. Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.

    II. Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

III. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons they ought (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

IV. Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

V. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.

VI. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

VII. Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.

VIII. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

IX. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.

X. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.

XI. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.

XII. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

A. Georgia’s Laws and Regulations on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

20. In Georgia, the legislative acts given below regulate ownership rights and the issues of obtaining State ownership to privately owned land parcels for necessary public needs:

(i) On the Civil Procedural Code of Georgia (reg. # 060.000.000.05.001.000.301; 14.11.1997; last amendment 21.02.2024);
(ii) On the Procedures for Expropriation of Property for Necessary Public Needs (reg. # 020.060.040.05.001.000.670; 23.07.1999; last amendment 13.06.2023);
(iii) On the General Administrative Code of Georgia (reg. # 020.000.000.05.001.000.616; 25.06.1999; last amendment 12.06.2023);
(iv) On the Administrative Procedural Code of Georgia (reg. #030.000.000.05.001.000.672; 23.07.1999; last amendment 29.05.2024);
(v) On the Constitution of Georgia (reg. # 010.010.000.01.001.000.116; 24.08.1995; last amendment 29.06.2020);
(vi) On the Civil Code of Georgia (reg. # 040.000.000.05.001.000.223; 26.06.1997; last amendment 27.06.2024);
(vii) On the Ownership Rights to Agricultural Land (reg. # 370030000.04.001.017924; 25.06.2019; last amendment 25.06.2019);
(viii) On the recognition of the Property Ownership Rights Regarding the Land Plots Owned (Used) by Physical Persons or legal entities (reg. # 370.060.000.05.001.003.003; 11.07.2007; last amendment 15.07.2020);
(ix) On the state property 2010 (reg. # 040.110.030.05.01.004.174; 21.07.2010; last amendment 02.08.2021);
(x) On the Public Register (reg. # 040.150.000.05.001.003.390; 19.12.2008; last amendment 28.12.2023);
(xi) On the frames of national project, the Law of Legal Power of Land Parcels Systemic and Sporadic Registration and Improvement of Quality of Cadastral Data (reg. # 040150000.05.001.018150; 03.06.2019; last amendment 27.12.2021);
(xii) On the Rules for Expropriation of Ownership for Necessary Public Need (reg. # 020.060.040.05.001.000.288; 11.11.1997; last amendment 30.06.2023);
(xiii) On the Civil Procedural Code of Georgia (reg. # 060.000.000.05.001.000.301; 14.11.1997; last amendment 02.08.2021);
(xiv) On the Tax Code of Georgia (reg. # 200000000.05.001.016012; 17.09.2010; last amendment 29.12.2024);
(xv) On the Entrepreneurship (reg. # 240000000.05.001.020373; 02.08.2021; last amendment 29.12.2024

21. Overall, the above laws/regulations provide the principle of compensation at full replacement cost is reasonable and legally supported. The laws also identify the types of damages eligible for compensation and indicate that compensation is to be given both for loss of physical assets and for the loss of income. Finally, these laws place strong emphasis on consultation and notification to ensure that the APs participate in the process. Income loss due to loss of harvest and business closure will be compensated to cover net loss. The above-listed laws and regulations give the possibility of applying the following mechanisms for legal application of the property rights:

- Obtaining the right of way without expropriation through the payment of due compensation on the basis of negotiations, or in case negotiations fail through a court decision for expropriation, prior to commencement of the activities.

- Expropriation which gives the possibility of obtaining permanent right to land and/or other real estate property on the basis of Eminent Domain Law and court decision through the payment of due compensation.

IV. KEY FINDINGS OF DUE DILIGENCE

A. Land Acquisition and Resettlement in the project

22. During the Initial field visits, four possible site locations were identified in the vicinity of the Ksani grid station (project area East, Project area West, Project area North and Project area South). After conducting data analysis, cross-referencing with cadastral information, and considering the insights gathered during the visits, the list was refined through consultations with the local Municipality and the Georgian State Electrosystem.

23. As a result, the initial four locations were narrowed down to one project site (Project Area East). Project's final site is state-owned land situated next to the grid station, meeting the project's technical requirements and aligning with environmental and social considerations. ***(Annex 1. Extract from the Public Registry of Land Ownership for Project Site)***

24. The project does not anticipate any loss of shelter or residential land due to land acquisition. No involuntary resettlement impacts are expected. Therefore, there will be no displacement or loss of shelter or residential land associated with the land acquisition for this project.

25. The lands in the project area are currently not utilized for agricultural purposes but primarily serve as domestic pasture. The land required for the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) project is approximately 1,8 hectares, which is not expected to have a significant impact on pasture or other productive assets. According to the cadastral map, within a one-kilometer distance to the east and west of the project site, there are over 51 hectares of state-owned lands of the same type as those used for the BESS project.

26. These lands are available for pasture. Consequently, there will be neither loss of agricultural or other productive assets nor impact on livelihoods of nearby communities resulting from the land acquisition for this project. During community consultations, local representatives confirmed that the impact of the project on the land is insignificant and that its acquisition would not lead to the loss of agricultural or other productive assets, nor would it affect the livelihoods of nearby communities.

B. Categorization of the Project

27. Based on the due diligence findings, in accordance with ADB's 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement and Operation Manual F1, the Project is categorized as "C" for Involuntary Resettlement safeguards. ***(Annex 2. Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist)***

C. Summary of anticipated environmental impacts and mitigation measures

28. The environmental impacts associated with the project have been systematically assessed using a visual inspection, data collection, and a standardized risk matrix approach evaluating both the probability and severity of potential impacts. This analysis encompasses key areas such as biodiversity, waste management, noise emissions, hydrology, land use, seismic risks, emergency preparedness, and long-term climate change considerations.

29. Construction activities, including earthworks for site preparation and foundation setting, are anticipated to have a minimal impact on the land due to the moderate slopes and limited excavation required. To mitigate these effects, topsoil will be carefully managed in accordance with national standards.

30. Biodiversity impacts are assessed to be negligible, given the low vegetation density and absence of protected species within the project area.

31. Noise emissions, primarily from construction activities, are expected to remain within acceptable limits, particularly as all operations will be confined to daytime hours. Emergency risks, including potential thermal runaway and fire incidents, will be mitigated through state-of-the-art fire detection and suppression systems, along with rigorous emergency preparedness protocols and personnel training.

32. A detailed waste management strategy will be developed to address the generation of both hazardous and non-hazardous waste during all project phases. Waste segregation, storage, and disposal will comply with national regulations and international best practices. Specific provisions for the long-term management of battery waste align with Georgia's Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) legislation, with contingencies in place to address potential regulatory changes or operational challenges.

33. Hydrological impacts are projected to be minimal, with mitigation measures including the implementation of an efficient drainage system, proactive soil erosion monitoring, and appropriate sewage management systems to prevent contamination of groundwater and nearby water bodies.

34. Climate change resilience has been a critical consideration in the project design. The BESS is engineered to withstand extreme weather conditions, with weather-resistant enclosures, robust drainage systems, and adaptive thermal management solutions designed to address temperature fluctuations and precipitation events associated with climate variability.

35. Visual impacts of the project are expected to be low due to its location adjacent to an existing substation. Regular environmental audits and the implementation of a Site-Specific Environmental Management Plan (SSEMP) will ensure ongoing compliance, adaptability to unforeseen impacts, and alignment with environmental and regulatory standards.

V. PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE.

36. Meaningful consultation is a process that: (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

37. The SDD recognizes the importance of seeking feedback and input from various stakeholders, including government agencies and local communities, during the planning and implementation of the Preparing Energy Storage and Green Hydrogen Sector Development Program in Georgia, Output 3: Climate and Disaster Resilient Battery energy storage system installed.

38. As confirmed by social due diligence findings, there are no land acquisition and resettlement impacts identified and subsequently the current project has no affected persons. The main stakeholders are local residents living near the Ksani Substation.

39. Four consultation meetings have been held at this current stage of the project, involving governmental agencies, the local municipality, and residents living near the chosen project site. The aim of these meetings is multifaceted, seeking to facilitate a meaningful consultation process. Key objectives include the timely disclosure of relevant, clear, and easily accessible information to ensure that all stakeholders are well-informed and can contribute meaningfully to discussions. Additionally, the meetings aim to incorporate diverse viewpoints and feedback into project decisions, such as design, mitigation strategies, and the equitable distribution of development benefits and opportunities.

40. In the context of the current project stage, a total of 26 individuals were directly consulted—8 women and 18 men.

Table 1 - List of Attendees of the Consultation Meetings

Name	Surname	Position
Meeting with GSE representatives (20.04.2023)		
Rusudan	Shamugia	Head of the Environmental Protection, Social Issues and Permits Department
Niko	Karsimashvili	Head of the Environmental Protection Division
Mamuka	Shonia	Head of the Projects Department
Gaga	Kakhadze	Head of the power transmission line project department
Giorgi	Vakhtangadze	Head of the Strategic Planning and Analysis Department
Irakli	Gordiashvili	Head of the supply security department
Archil	Kokhtashvili	Head of the electric power system balancing department
State Representatives office in the Mtskheta-Mtianeti Region (26.04.2023)		
Giorgi	Chipchiuri	Deputy State Representative in the

		Mtskheta-Mtianeti Region
Tamaz	Poladashvili	Deputy Mayor of Mtskheta Municipality
Giorgi	Jikia	Deputy Head of City council of Mtkheta Municipality
State Representatives office in the Mtskheta-Mtianeti Region (08.09.2023)		
Giorgi	Chipchiuri	Deputy State Representative in the Mtskheta-Mtianeti Region
Tamaz	Poladashvili	Deputy Mayor of Mtskheta Municipality
Giorgi	Jikia	Deputy Head of City council of Mtkheta Municipality
Ksani Administrative unit (16.09.2023)		
Giorgi	Jikia	Deputy Head of City council of Mtkheta Municipality,
Rusudan	Beridze	Assistant of Municipality Representative in Ksani Administrative unit
Teimuraz	Keleptrishvili	Community Representative
Ucha	Navrozashvili	Community Representative
Zinaida	Novzurovi	Community Representative
Mzagho	Kochadze	Community Representative
Artak	Sogomoniani	Community Representative
Mamuka	Sogomoniani	Community Representative
Jana	Varabiovi	Community Representative
Giorgi	Margievi	Community Representative
Giorgi	Sharipashvili	Community Representative
Giorgi	Todadze	Community Representative
Otari		Community Representative
Tamuna	Chomakhishvili	Community Representative
Nazi	Miruashvili	Community Representative
Salome	Kldiashvili	Community Representative
Giorgi	Kavrdashvili	Community Representative

A. Consultation Meeting with GSE Representatives

41. On April 20, 2023, a meeting with Georgian State Electrosystem took place, to discuss potential locations for the Battery Energy Storage System.

42. During the meeting, initial findings regarding the project's potential locations and their associated impacts were presented to the GSE representatives. The discussion covered a range of issues, including environmental, social, and land use considerations related to the proposed project. Detailed information about all four prospective sites was provided for GSE's review. In response, the GSE representatives offered their feedback on each location, addressing concerns related to land use, environmental impact, and infrastructure development.

43. The meeting also took into account GSE's expansion plans for the substation and other relevant factors. Based on the feedback received, the next steps were outlined. These include gathering comments from all stakeholders on the project areas, monitoring updates, and incorporating feedback from various parties into the project planning process as appropriate.

Figure 8 - Photos of Meeting with GSE Representatives (20.04.2023)

B. Consultation Meeting with Local Government in Mtskheta

44. On April 26, 2023, a consultation meeting was held with local government representatives from the Mtskheta-Mtianeti Region and Mtskheta municipality. The purpose of the meeting was to present the Preparing Energy Storage and Green Hydrogen Sector Development Program and to gather feedback. Attendees included the Deputy State Representative from the Mtskheta-Mtianeti Region, the Deputy Mayor of Mtskheta, and the Deputy Head of the City Council of Mtskheta, as well as members of the PMCG team, such as the Deputy Team Leader and the Resettlement Expert. ***(Annex 3. Minutes of Meeting with Deputy State Representative in the Mtskheta-Mtianeti Region and Mtkheta municipality representatives, 26.04.2023, Annex 4. List of Participants)***

45. During this meeting, the local governments representatives were provided with an overview of the program. Both the potential benefits and challenges of the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) project was discussed.

46. Local government representatives provided feedback on the proposed project and highlighted the importance of collaboration with all stakeholders to ensure the success of the initiative. The meeting also discussed the potential impact of the

project on land use, and it was concluded that the expected project area is too small to have a significant impact on the livelihood of local livestock farmers.

47. The local government representatives expressed their positive attitude towards the BESS initiative and its potential benefits for the national energy system. They also requested another meeting with the project's team to discuss the technical details of the project once it is finalized and expressed their readiness to support and coordinate with the team in future consultations with the local population.

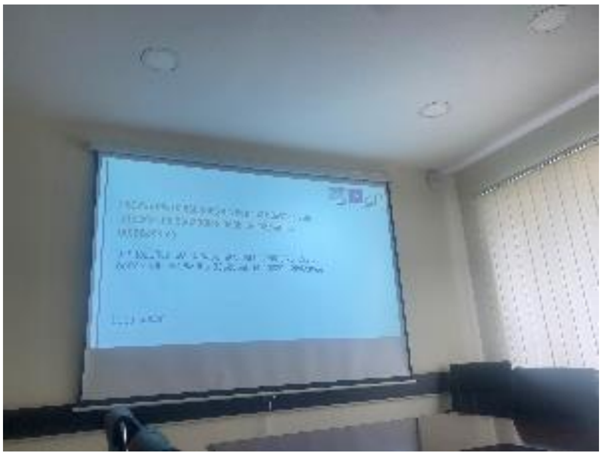
Figure 9 **- Photos of Meeting with Local Government Representatives in Mtskheta (26.04.2023)**

48. A subsequent meeting with local government representatives was held on September 8, 2023, to offer more detailed insights into the project and BESS. Attendees included the Deputy State Representative from the Mtskheta-Mtianeti Region, the Deputy Mayor of Mtskheta, and the Deputy Head of the City Council of Mtskheta, members of the PMCG team, such as the Deputy Team Leader and the Resettlement Expert and representative from GSE. ***(Annex 5. Minutes of Meeting with Deputy State Representative in the Mtskheta-Mtianeti Region and Mtkheta municipality representatives, 08.09.2023, Annex 6. List of Participants, Annex 7. Meeting Presentation)***

49. During the meeting, the program's outputs, goals, and potential outcomes were outlined. The presentation also included information about the advantages of BESS for the national grid, its usage and benefits, the project's current status, design considerations for BESS, and consultation requirements with local communities, as well as the Grievance Redress Mechanism for the project.

50. Local government representatives committed to facilitating future consultation meetings with the local population. They continued to express a positive attitude toward the project and emphasized the need for considering job opportunities for the local population during construction activities.

Figure 60 - Photos of Meeting with Local Government Representatives in Mtskheta (08.09.2023)



C. Consultation Meeting with Local Population in Ksani

51. On September 16, 2023, a public consultation meeting with the local population of Ksani was held at the Ksani Administrative Unit building. Prior to the meeting, representatives of Ksani administrative unit have been personally contacted and informed by phone about the planned consultation meeting and local residents were informed through announcements, disseminated in Ksani Administrative Unit Building and at public places (e.g., bus stations) ***(see Annex 8).***

52. The meeting was attended by local government representatives as well as men and women from the community. The aim was to inform residents about the program, introduce the BESS project, discuss the program's objectives, outline the benefits of BESS for the national grid, gather feedback, and keep the host community well-informed. ***(Annex 9. Consultation Meeting with Local Population in Ksani, 16.09.2023, Annex 10. List of Participants, Annex 7. Meeting Presentation)***

53. Given that BESS technology is new to the country, the presentation included a description of the technology, its usage, and its benefits for climate change and disaster management. Information was also provided about BESS's contributions to achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), best practices, as well as opportunities for consultation and participation, and the Grievance Redress Mechanism.

54. A representative from the Georgian State Electrosystem discussed the importance of BESS for the country's energy security and its potential applications for renewable energy integration, grid balancing, and managing climate change and disaster-related risks.

55. The local population expressed a positive attitude toward the project and raised questions about its implementation. Questions touched on BESS's role in reducing electricity cuts, potential employment opportunities, fire hazards, and concerns about radiation. These queries were addressed by the project team, which included the Deputy Team Leader, Resettlement Expert, Environmental Expert, and Gender Expert, as well as energy sector experts from GSE. Information on the land required for BESS and its location was presented, and representatives of local community

confirmed that the project's impact on the land is minimal, with no loss of productive assets or effect on local livelihoods. It was explained that employment for BESS operation would require specific technical knowledge and also noted that local employment opportunities would be considered during construction activities. Regarding fire hazards, attendees were informed that local firefighters would be trained in BESS operations and fire suppression plans.

56. The main feedback from the local population was a request for the rehabilitation of the access road to the BESS facility, as it is currently in poor condition. They emphasized the need for an easily accessible route for emergencies and other situations. Project's technical team has assessed roads condition as acceptable for BESS construction and operation. Therefore, no rehabilitation is planned at this stage. If construction activities cause any damage to the road, it will be reinstated to its previous condition. The access road is not the main access road to the nearby communities and primarily used by GSE staff.

Figure 71 - Photos of Public Consultation Meeting in Ksani (16.09.2023)

VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. GRM Overview

57. A GRM is a formalized system of accepting, assessing and resolving/ addressing community feedback or complaints. It provides predictable, transparent, and credible processes to all parties, resulting in outcomes that are relatively low cost, fair, and effective. GRMs build trust as an integral component and facilitate corrective action and pre-emptive engagement. They also set out a timeframe for the resolution of complaints. The GRM should be established and operated in compliance with Georgian legislation and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 requirements.

58. ADB's SPS requires the borrower/client to establish a GRM to receive and facilitate the resolution of complaints related to the project. As per SPS 2009, the borrower/client is required to establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances related to project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups. The GRM should be scaled to the risks and adverse impacts of the project. It should address affected persons' concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to the affected persons at no cost and without retribution. The mechanism should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. The borrower/client is required to inform the project affected persons about the GRM.

59. At the national level, the Administrative Code of Georgia is the primary legislation defining the rules and procedures for grievance review and resolution. According to this law, the administrative body receiving officially lodged claims is obliged to review the claims, engage the claimant in the grievance review and resolution process, and make the final decision in the resolution of the claim/ complaint. Clause 181 defines the content and the grievance submission forms. In particular, the grievance package should include: (i) Name of the administrative body to whom the complaints are addressed; (ii) Name, address, and contact details of the claimant; 22 (iii) Name of the administrative body, who's decisions or administrative acts are the subject of complain; (iv) Name of the administrative act or decision, which is subject of complain (v) Content of the claim; (vi) The context and facts, based on which the complaint is substantiated; and (vii) List of attachments.

60. Clauses 194 and 198 define the rules and procedures ensuring participation of the claimants in the grievance review process. According to the clause 202, the decision issued by the Administrative Body in relation to the reviewed claim has a status of individual administrative legal act. The standard period given for the issuance of the decision in relation to grievance is 1 month.

B. Project Grievance Redress Mechanism

61. As the Project Implementing Agency, JSC 'Georgian State Electrosystem' (GSE) already has a well-established Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) in place for projects financed by different International Financial Institutions (IFIs). This existing GRM framework, overseen by a designated GRM focal person, is robust and efficient. Importantly, it aligns closely with the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) principles and requirements for grievance redress, providing a structured approach to resolving issues related to project implementation. Given its proven effectiveness, this existing GRM will also serve as the Project GRM***. (Annex 11. GSE GRM Order #226)***

62. Along with developing the power sector and thus, supporting the national economy through building our infrastructure, GSE also fully acknowledges its solemn responsibility towards the private communities and the population in the ongoing and upcoming project areas. Thus, for construction and operation overhead lines and substations in an efficient way, all GSE's projects are open to the vast public and enable stakeholders to engage with the decision-making process, express their views and influence mitigation and technical solutions. Accordingly, all the issues regarding the project implementation: resettlement, land acquisition or environmental protection and natural resources are discussed with the stakeholders.

63. On the other hand, GSE always tries to promptly adopt internationally recognized effective practices for other infrastructural projects. In this respect, GSE recognized effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) which addresses grievances in an efficient, timely and cost-effective manner, that arises in the Project. All grievance will be categorized by most frequently used types: Land acquisition, physical resettlement, construction damages, environmental issues etc.

64. In accordance with the implementation of the project by GSE, anyone who is affected or believes is affected by the project can raise a grievance by:

- Contacting the GSE CLOs who are on field and can receive oral or written grievances (grievances received verbally will be written down and logged into the grievance database) in the:
- City halls in local municipalities, where are available grievance registration forms;
- Entrance of the construction area or in the project affected villages;
- GSE headquarter- Tbilisi, St. Baratashvili N2, 0105.
- E-mail- info@gse.com.ge
- Facebook-https://www.facebook.com/electrosystema
- Hotline: +(99532) 2 510 202

65. Grievances received from different sources will be documented and all grievance information will be recorded in a grievance log/database. The copy of the recorded grievance will be sent to the complainant.

66. GSE's GRM includes the three-stage grievance resolution process which involves the following main steps:

- Receipt of grievances;

- Screening for standing;
- Stage 1 of the GRM involves an informal (oral) review and settlement of the complaint (whether written or oral);
- Stage 2 GSE resolution at central level;
- Stage 3 GSE Grievance Redress Committee- The Grievance Redress Commission will review and decide upon the grievance in compliance with the Administrative Code of Georgia. The complainant shall be informed in writing of GSE's decision.
- Closure of grievances;
- Grievance records and documentation.

67. The grievance receipt is acknowledged immediately, and screening is conducted without delay. For grievances that can be resolved at the local level without further investigation, immediate action is taken. For formal grievances requiring review by the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), the timelines follow the administrative process. The complainant receives a response within 10 days. If resolution requires additional time for investigations, the complainant is informed within the initial 10-day period about the required timeframe for a final response.

68. If GSE's decision fails to satisfy the aggrieved affected persons, they can pursue further action by submitting their case to the appropriate court of law.

69. Complainants will be informed about their rights and responsibilities, procedures and instructions, how to submit the grievance, the grievance format and all the other relative issues, as well as, final decision will be sent by the official letter.

C. Assessment of the Compliance of Georgian State Electrosystem's Grievance Redress Mechanism with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009

70. In line with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, the borrower/client has established a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to address concerns related to project impacts, including physical and economic displacement. Particular attention is given to vulnerable groups, ensuring that the GRM is transparent, gender-responsive, culturally appropriate, and easily accessible at no cost. The mechanism does not restrict access to judicial or administrative remedies

71. The Georgian State Electrosystem's GRM largely complies with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, particularly in terms of its accessibility, efficiency, and transparent grievance handling process. However, to fully meet ADB's standards, GSE should incorporate measures for gender responsiveness and cultural appropriateness in its GRM. Additionally, a more focused approach towards addressing the needs and concerns of vulnerable groups is recommended.

72. The GSE has an established GRM overseen by a designated focal person. This mechanism is accessible through various channels such as field officers, city halls, and online platforms, ensuring compliance with ADB's accessibility standards.

73. GSE's GRM aligns closely with ADB's principles for grievance redress, particularly in providing a structured approach for resolving project-related issues. The GRM's multi-tiered process for addressing grievances is both efficient and transparent. The

documentation and communication process with complainants meet the ADB's standards for transparency.

74. Through its previous IFI funded projects, GSE has already established a protocol for confidential survivor-centered approach to handling sensitive complaints, including those related to gender-based violence, sexual exploitation, abuse or harassment involving project personnel. The protocol provides guidance on handling such complaints such as maintaining confidentiality of the complainant, requesting only the most essential information, informing the complainant of their choice to register the complaint with other institutions, referring the complainant to urgent medical help or other relevant services, among others.

75. The current GRM documentation does not explicitly mention measures for gender responsiveness and cultural appropriateness. This is a key area where GSE's policy could be enhanced to fully align with ADB's requirements.

76. There is a lack of specific reference to the attention given to vulnerable groups in the GRM. ADB emphasizes special consideration for these groups, suggesting an area for improvement in GSE's mechanism.

D. Project Grievance Redressed Process

77. The GRM is tailored to address grievances arising from the project, involving actions by the GSE and the Contractor. It involves a two-stage process.

78. **Receipt of Complaints -** Grievances can be raised by affected communities and stakeholders through written registration forms, contact with project personnel, or during meetings. The local-level grievance management process ensures that complaints can also be submitted through local municipality representatives or administrative units. GSE ensures that all grievances are recorded and acknowledged within 10 days. ***(Annex 11. Grievance Submission Form)***

Stage 1: Site-Level Grievance Resolution

79. Stage 1 involves informal resolution of grievances at the site level by project personnel, including representatives from the Contractor and the PIC. This stage is designed to allow quick and straightforward resolution of complaints directly at the source.

- Grievances may be oral or written and are reviewed by site-level staff.
- Contractors and consultants work together to resolve complaints informally within 10 days.
- Outcomes are documented in signed minutes, and the complainant is informed of the resolution or next steps.

80. If grievance is not resolved at this stage or if the complainant wishes to escalate directly, they are informed of Stage 2 procedures.

Stage 2: Formal Grievance Redress

81. Stage 2 involves two tiers for grievance redress, escalating from local-level committees to the central-level Grievance Redress Commission (GRC) as

necessary:

Tier 1: Local Grievance Resolution Committee (GRC)

82. Local-level GRCs are established at the municipal level, with offices in municipal buildings. These committees meet as needed, but at least once a month, to review grievances that could not be resolved at the site level.

83. The local GRC includes:

- A GSE representative as committee coordinator,
- A municipal/regional representative,
- A representative of the complainant,
- A woman representative from the community,
- A representative of a local NGO relevant to the grievance,
- A social and environmental safeguards specialist from the PIC, and
- A social and environmental safeguards specialist from the Contractor.

84. The GRC reviews grievances, conducts additional investigations if required, and proposes resolutions. The complainant is invited to a review meeting, and the resolution is recorded in signed minutes. If the grievance is resolved, both the complainant and the GRC sign the minutes, detailing corrective measures and implementation timelines.

Tier 2: GSE Central-Level Grievance Redress Commission (GRC)

85. If the grievance is unresolved at the local GRC level, it is escalated to the GRC at the central level. The central GRC reviews written complaints and investigates unresolved issues.

86. Complainants are informed of the GRC's decision within 30 days. If additional investigations are required, these are completed promptly, and the findings are shared with the complainant.

87. If the complainant is still unsatisfied, they are informed of their right to pursue the grievance in court. The GRM system does not prevent complainants from addressing the court at any stage of the resolution process.

88. **Closure of Grievances -** A grievance is considered resolved when a mutually satisfactory solution is reached, with corrective measures implemented. Closure is documented in a signed form, archived in the project's database. In some cases, grievances may be closed if they lack substantiation or appear fraudulent, with proper documentation and notification to the complainant.

89. **Grievance Records and Documentation** - The GSE Grievance Redress Specialist manages a database containing details of complaints, actions taken, solutions, and communication with complainants. Supervisors and construction companies provide monthly reports on grievance management, with monitoring and reporting included in periodic public reports.

90. GSE has established an internal Project Management and Information System that integrates various functions, including grievance monitoring and efficient management and tracking of grievances. This system enables filtering by project, storing all corresponding information, and monitoring the grievance resolution timeline. It also includes reporting features that facilitate internal oversight, ensuring that grievances are addressed in a timely and systematic manner.

E. Workers’ Grievance Mechanism

91. GSE’s HR Department developed and implements a Grievance Mechanism for GSE employees to address workplace concerns. This regulation ensures that all GSE employees have an equal and equitable opportunity to address their dissatisfaction by submitting a formal complaint. This provision encompasses a wide range of issues that may lead to dissatisfaction, including working conditions, health and personal safety, instances of bullying, harassment, the overall work environment, organizational changes, discrimination, and related concerns. Employees are entitled to appeal the committee's decisions within five days of the initial determination.

92. Upon filing a complaint, employees must either place it in GSE's designated complaint box or send it to the email address: hr.grievance@gse.com.ge. The senior specialist in the Human Resources and Communication Department is responsible for daily monitoring of the complaint’s mailbox, ensuring the prompt delivery of received correspondence to the committee secretary.

93. A dedicated standing committee, whose composition is approved by the Chairman of the Board of Governors/Rehabilitation Manager, is established to manage the initial stage of complaint review. The Chair of the GSE Board of Governors/Rehabilitation Manager serves as the final decision-maker for approving recommendations put forth by the Grievance Review Committee and/or the Appeals Committee.

94. The worker’s grievance mechanism will include a procedure to receive grievances such as comment/complaint form, suggestion boxes, email, and a telephone hotline:

- stipulated timeframes to respond to grievances;
- a register to record and track the timely resolution of grievances;
- a responsible department to receive, record and track resolution of grievances.

95. The PIC will monitor the contractors’ recording and resolution of grievances, and report these to GSE in their monthly progress reports. The process will be monitored by GRM Focal Point, a GSE representative who will be responsible for the project GRM.

96. The workers grievance mechanism will be based on the following principles:

- The process will be transparent and allow workers to express their concerns and file grievances.
- There will be no discrimination against those who express grievances, and any grievances will be treated confidentially.
- Anonymous grievances will be treated equally as other grievances, whose origin is known.

- Management will treat grievances seriously and take timely and appropriate action in response.

97. Information about the existence of the grievance mechanism will be readily available to all project workers (direct and contracted) through notice boards, the presence of "suggestion/complaint boxes", and other means as needed.

F. GRM Disclosure and Accessibility

98. To ensure transparency, accessibility, and stakeholder engagement, GSE follows a structured approach to disclosing the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The GRM will be widely communicated to local community and stakeholders through multiple channels throughout the Project Lifecycle:

- The GRM will be presented during community meetings, ensuring that local population representatives understand the grievance submission process, response timelines, and resolution procedures.

- Informational boards will be installed in key public locations within project-affected administrative unit, providing clear instructions on how to submit complaints.

- Informational flyers detailing the GRM process will be distributed to the local population to ensure widespread awareness.

99. GSE has appointed a dedicated focal person (CLO) for this project, responsible for coordinating grievance resolution and maintaining communication with affected communities.

100. The CLO's role, responsibilities, and contact details will be disclosed as part of the GRM communication process.

101. The initial public consultation included disclosure of ADB's GRM requirements and GSE's grievance practices, ensuring stakeholders were informed from the outset.

102. GRM information is publicly available on GSE's official website[1], ensuring continuous access to grievance procedures and contact details.

103. GSE actively collaborates with NGOs and has established memorandums of agreement with several organizations. For this project, GSE will inform relevant NGOs about project activities and provide opportunities for their participation in the grievance resolution process prior to the start of works.

104. A municipal representative will be assigned to the GRM to serve on the Local Grievance Resolution Committee (GRC) and facilitate grievance submissions and information dissemination prior to the start of works.

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[1] https://www.gse.com.ge/projects/Grievance-Redress-Mechanism

G. ADB Accountability Mechanism

105. When the project GRM and ADB Operations Team have already been engaged and the complainant is not satisfied with the outcome, the complainant can appeal the decision and bring the case to the ADB Accountability Mechanism. Public consultation and information dissemination activities will provide the contact information for the Complaints Receiving Officer [2]to be readily available for any stakeholder who may wish to register a complaint with the ADB AM.

[2] https://www.adb.org/who-we-are/accountability-mechanism/complaints-registry

VII. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

106. **Executive Agency –** The Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development (MOESD), will serve as the Executing Agency for the project. The MOESD will oversee the overall execution and ensure alignment with national priorities and regulations.

107. **Implementing Agency -** JSC Georgian State Electrosystem (GSE) will act as the Implementing Agency (IA) for the project. GSE will oversee the day-to-day management, which encompasses the design, construction, construction monitoring, supervision of the project, as well as coordinating across multiple agencies.

Organizational Structure within GSE

108. International Projects Department - Established in 2018, this permanent department within GSE consists of 15 people and is responsible for all projects financed by international donors.

109. Department of Environmental Protection, Social Issues and Permits - This department, comprising 64 people with 6 distinct divisions, has a dedicated social specialist and a grievance focal point. This department is tasked with overseeing the project's social and environmental issues.

110. **Project Implementation Consultant (PIC)** will be required to employ a Gender and Social Specialist who will oversee any social issues that may arise during the project's implementation. This specialist will work in collaboration with the dedicated safeguards specialist from the Construction Company and will report directly to the Project Management Unit (PMU).

111. **Local Municipality** - The local municipality will facilitate communication between the project and the local community. It will nominate a focal person for the Local Grievance Resolution Committee (GRC), forward grievances to GSE, participate in public meetings, and support information dissemination on project activities.

VIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

112. The Construction Works Contractor (CWC) and Project Implementation Consultant (PIC) will monitor and assess the implementation of the project's social safeguards requirements. The scope of monitoring will align with the project's risks and impacts. The CWC/PIC will prepare monthly and quarterly monitoring reports detailing progress, compliance issues, and corrective actions, in accordance with ADB's SPS 2009 requirements.

113. As a Category C project, a semi-annual social report is not required. Instead, social safeguards compliance will be reported under the semi-annual environmental monitoring report, prepared by GSE, and will include:

    - Reports of any social incidents;
    - Complaints received from the public and community engagement activities;
    - Action plans for corrective measures.

114. The CWC/PIC must immediately notify GSE in case of any serious social incidents during construction. In case any significant changes are detected in the scope of the works as a result of detailed design or changes in allocated land boundaries prior to construction or at the construction stage, SDDR will be updated and submitted to ADB review and approval prior the works.

115. ADB's responsibilities regarding social safeguards include periodic audits of the implementation of social safeguards measures and due diligence reviews as part of project monitoring. If required, ADB will provide guidance to GSE in fulfilling its social safeguard obligations.

116. Within GSE, Department of Environmental Protection, Social Issues and Permits is responsible for overseeing safeguard compliance. While day-to-day quality control will be handled by the Construction PIC, GSE's in-house specialists will ensure oversight of safeguard performance and address any issues requiring intervention.

IX. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

117. The project is slated to be implemented on a state-owned property next to the Ksani Grid Station. The land is currently not in use for any formal or informal activities such as grazing or squatter farming. The social assessment, grounded in the confirmed project location boundaries, has established a complete absence of land acquisition and/or resettlement impacts.

118. The Georgian State Electrosystem and Project Implementation Consultant (PIC) will oversee the implementation phase, ensuring compliance with both ADB's social safeguard measures and national legislation.

119. Should any unforeseen impacts or additional consequences arise during the course of the project, information will be immediately communicated to GSE and ADB. These incidents will be managed in accordance with Georgian legislation and the requirements of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009.

120. Information about the project, including planned public consultations and the Grievance Redress Mechanism, has been disseminated. Project team, GSE and local government representatives, have been actively engaged in the planning process. Given the robustness of the consultation mechanisms, including meetings with local government and public consultations, multiple channels exist for stakeholder input, thereby enhancing project transparency and inclusivity.

121. Throughout the project implementation, any grievances from the local population will be addressed through the established GRM, which is also applicable to both social and environmental protective measures. This GRM aligns well with ADB's GRM principles and requirements and has been proven effective in projects implemented by GSE and financed by different International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

122. In case any significant changes are detected in the scope of the works as a result of detailed design or changes in allocated land boundaries prior to construction or at the construction stage, SDDR shall be revised accordingly and approved by ADB prior to any works.

123. This SDDR will be disclosed on GSE and ADB websites and will be made available to Project stakeholders upon approval. SDDR will be also part of construction bidding documents for contractor’s guidance and implementation compliance.

9.1. Summary of the key Mitigation measures during construction Phase

124. During the construction stage, several key mitigation measures will be implemented to minimize disruptions and ensure compliance with social and environmental safeguards:

- Regular consultations with local communities will be conducted to provide updates on project progress, potential impacts, and mitigation measures. Information will be shared through community meetings and public announcements.

- Residents will be informed in advance about construction activities, including temporary disturbances, and any planned mitigation measures to minimize inconvenience.

- Noise, dust, and vibration control measures will be implemented to reduce disturbances to nearby communities.

- Proper waste management and pollution control measures will be enforced to prevent air, water, and soil contamination. Waste disposal will comply with national regulations and best environmental practices.

- Strict occupational health and safety protocols will be followed to protect workers and the public. Safety measures such as signage, protective barriers, and clear worksite organization will be implemented.

- A functioning and accessible GRM will be in place throughout construction. Local population and workers will have a clear and transparent process to raise concerns, and all grievances will be documented and addressed promptly.

Annex 1. Extract from the Public Registry of Land Ownership for Project Site

მიწის (უძრავი ქონების) საკადასტრო კოდი **N 72.10.04.077**

ამონაწერი საჯარო რეესტრიდან

განცხადების რეგისტრაცია	მომზადების თარიღი
N 882019607135 - 26/07/2019 15:00:06	**29/07/2019 18:18:08**

საკუთრების განყოფილება

ზონა	სექტორი	კვარტალი	ნაკვეთი
მცხეთა	ქსანი		
72	**10**	**04**	**077**

მისამართი: მუნიციპალიტეტი მცხეთა , სოფელი ქსანი

ნაკვეთის საკუთრების ტიპი: საკუთრება
ნაკვეთის დანიშნულება: სასოფლო-სამეურნეო
დაზუსტებული ფართობი: 18490.00 კვ.მ.
ნაკვეთის წინა ნომერი:

მესაკუთრის განყოფილება

განცხადების რეგისტრაცია : ნომერი 882019607135 , თარიღი 26/07/2019 15:00:06
უფლების რეგისტრაცია: თარიღი 29/07/2019

უფლების დამადასტურებელი დოკუმენტი:

- ბრძანება N 1/1-2836 , დამოწმების თარიღი:26/07/2019 , სახელმწიფო ქონების ეროვნული სააგენტო

მესაკუთრეები:
სახელმწიფო

მესაკუთრე:
სახელმწიფო

აღწერა:

იპოთეკა

საგადასახადო გირავნობა:

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

ვალდებულება

ყადაღა/აკრძალვა:

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

მოვალეთა რეესტრი:

რეგისტრირებული არ არის

[3]

[3] The allocated 1.8 ha (18940m^2) land plot is state-owned and registered under the cadastral code 72.10.04.077. There are no registered mortgages, seizures, or restrictions associated with this property. The registration was completed on 26/07/2019 and last updated on 29/07/2019, as per the records of the National Agency of Public Registry. More details can be accessed via the official registry website: http://public.reestri.gov.ge

Annex 2. INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACT CATEGORIZATION CHECKLIST

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		X		Project site is state-owned land situated next to the grid station, (east side) meeting the project's technical requirements and aligning with environmental and social considerations.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?				No Land Acquisition needed
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?				No Land Acquisition needed
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		X		No easement is applicable for state-owned lands.
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		X		The project does not anticipate any loss of shelter or residential land due to land acquisition. There will be no displacement or loss of shelter or residential land associated with the land acquisition for this project.
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		X		The land in the project area is not currently used for agricultural purposes, therefore, there will be no loss of agricultural or other productive assets resulting from the land acquisition for this project.
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		X		No loss of agricultural or other productive assets resulting from the land acquisition for this project.
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		X		The project does not anticipate any loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition.
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		X		No Impact on income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition.
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities, and services?		X		The project does not anticipate any loss of access to natural resources, communal facilities, or services. There are no expected impacts that would result in the restriction or deprivation of access to these resources and facilities for the affected communities. Therefore, people will not lose access to natural resources, communal facilities, or services as a result of this project.

11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		X		The lands in the project area are not currently used for agricultural purposes but is primarily utilized for domestic pasture. The land needed for the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) project is approximately 1.8 hectare, which is not expected to have a significant impact on pasture or other productive assets. Therefore, there will be no loss of agricultural or other productive assets resulting from the land acquisition for this project.
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		X		there are no expected impacts that would result in the limitation or deprivation of access to these resources for the community. Therefore, there will be no restriction of access to land and resources owned communally or by the state as a result of this project.

Information on Displaced Persons:	
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? If yes, approximately how many? ______________________	[**X**] No [ ] Yes
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks?	[**X**] No [ ] Yes Not known
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?	[**X**] No [ ] Yes Not known

Note: The project team may attach additional information on the project, as necessary.

Annex 3. Minutes of Meeting with Deputy State Representative in the Mtskheta-Mtianeti Region and Mtkheta municipality representatives, 26.04.2023

Minutes of Meeting with Deputy State Representative in the Mtskheta-Mtianeti Region and Mtkheta municipality representatives
26.04.2023

Preparing Energy Storage and Green Hydrogen Sector Development Program

Attendees:
Giorgi Chipchiuri – Deputy State Representative in the Mtskheta-Mtianeti Region,
Tamaz Poladashvili – Deputy Mayor of Mtskheta
Giorgi Jikia – Deputy Head of City council of Mtkheta
PMSC
Mr Ucha Uchaneishvili - Deputy Team Leader
Ms Gvantsa Lukava – Resettlement Expert

Objective:
The objective of the meeting was to present the Preparing Energy Storage and Green Hydrogen Sector Development Program, and to obtain feedback from local government representatives. The collaboration with all stakeholders is crucial to the success of this initiative.

Summary:
The meeting was meeting was held between the Governor of Mtskheta-Mtianeti, the Deputy City Mayor, the Deputy Head of City Council, and the PMCG team, including the Deputy Team Leader, Ucha Uchaneishvili, and Resettlement Expert, Ggvantsa Lukava, to present the Preparing Energy Storage and Green Hydrogen Sector Development Program funded by ADB and to obtain feedback from local government representatives. The meeting discussed the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and its importance as part of the development of renewable energy sources, as well as potential project areas for the BESS in the Mtskheta-Mtianeti region. The local government representatives expressed their positive attitude towards the BESS initiative and its potential benefits for the national energy system. They also requested another meeting with the PMCG team to discuss the technical details of the project once it is finalized, and expressed their readiness to support and coordinate with the team in future consultations with the local population. The potential impact of the project on land use was discussed, but it was concluded that the project area is too small to have a significant impact on the livelihood of local livestock farmers. Overall, the collaboration with all stakeholders was emphasized as crucial to the success of the initiative.

Items Discussed:

1. Presentation of the Preparing Energy Storage and Green Hydrogen Sector Development Program funded by ADB.

2. Introduction of Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and its importance as part of the development of renewable energy sources.

3. Discussion of four potential project areas for the BESS in the Mtskheta-Mtianeti region.

4. Feedback on potential project areas from the local government representatives.

5. Questions raised by the local government representatives regarding the potential size of the BESS and its impact on land use in the area.
6. Positive attitude expressed by the local government representatives towards the BESS and its positive impact on the national energy system.
7. Request for another meeting with the team to discuss the technical details of the project once it is finalized.

Discussion:

The meeting started with a presentation of the Preparing Energy Storage and Green Hydrogen Sector Development Program, which is funded by the ADB. The purpose of the presentation was to introduce the project to the local government representatives and to obtain feedback about the initiative.

The PMCG team introduced the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and explained its importance as part of the development of renewable energy sources. The team elaborated on how the BESS works and why Georgia needs it as part of the overall plan to develop renewable energy substations.

Four potential project areas for the BESS in the Mtskheta-Mtianeti region were discussed during the meeting. The resettlement expert, Ggvantsa Lukava, presented the potential areas to collect feedback from all stakeholders and incorporate their opinions during the project planning process.

During the meeting, the local government representatives provided feedback regarding the potential project areas for the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). They informed PMCG team that a private company is planning to build a Hydro Power Plant (HPP) on the Mtkvari River, near the village of Dzegvi. The Hydro Power Plant (Dzegvi HPP) will be connected to the Ksani substation through transmission lines. These lines are planned to be installed in the project area south. In addition, the representatives expressed their preference for the project area east.

During the discussion, the local government representatives raised questions about the potential size of the BESS and its impact on land use in the area. They specifically asked if the project would have a significant impact on the land that is currently used by livestock farmers for grazing and feeding their animals. The local government representatives concluded that the project area is too small to have a significant impact on the livelihood of local livestock farmers. Additionally, they mentioned that the area around the substation is mostly uninhabited, and therefore, the project would have minimal impact on land use.

The local government representatives expressed their interest in the BESS initiative and welcomed its potential benefits for the national energy system. They acknowledged the importance of the project for the development of renewable energy sources in the region.

The local government representatives requested another meeting with the PMCG team to discuss the technical details of the project once it is finalized. They expressed their readiness to support and coordinate with the team in future consultations with the local population.

Question / Answer Section

Q: What is the purpose of the meeting?

A: The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the proposed Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) project.

Q: What is BESS and what is its impact?

A: BESS is a type of energy storage system that uses batteries to store excess energy generated from renewable sources such as solar or wind power. Its impact is that it can provide a reliable source of energy to the grid during peak demand periods, reducing the need for fossil fuel-based power plants and promoting the use of clean energy.

Q: Will BESS minimize energy loss?

A: Yes, BESS can help minimize energy loss by storing excess energy during periods of low demand and releasing it during periods of high demand. This helps to balance the supply and demand of energy on the grid, reducing the amount of energy that is wasted or lost.

Q: What is the approximate territory needed for BESS?

A: The exact territory needed for the BESS project will depend on the size of the system and the specific location of the installation. However, typically BESS projects require a relatively small footprint compared to traditional power plants and can be installed in areas with limited available space.

Annex 4. List of Participants

Project Title: Preparing Energy Storage and Green Hydrogen Sector Development Program

Mtskheta, 26.04.2023

N	სახელი, გვარი Name	ორგანიზაცია Company name	დაკავებული პოზიცია Occupied Position	ტელეფონის ნომერი / ელ ფოსტა Tel num / Mail	ხელმოწერა Signature
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	577 607 125 ~~[illegible]~~@gmail.com	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	599 29 46 35 giorgi.[illegible]@gmail.com	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	577 05 53 80 giorgi.chipchiani@mtskheta.gov.ge	
	Ucha Uchaneishvili	PMCG	Deputy team leader	uchaneishvili.ucha@gmail.com	
	Gvantsa Lukava	PMCG	Resettlement Expert	577 570 570 gvantsa.lukava@hotmail.com	

Annex 5. Minutes of Meeting with Deputy State Representative in the Mtskheta-Mtianeti Region and Mtkheta municipality representatives, 08.09.2023

Minutes of Meeting with Deputy State Representative in the Mtskheta-Mtianeti Region and Mtkheta municipality representatives
08.09.2023
Preparing Energy Storage and Green Hydrogen Sector Development Program

Attendees:
Deputy State Representative in the Mtskheta-Mtianeti Region
Deputy Mayor of Mtskheta
Deputy Head of City Council of Mtskheta
PMCG Team:
Deputy Team Leader
Resettlement Expert
Representative from GSE
Objectives:
The objective of the meeting was to offer more detailed insights into the Preparing Energy Storage and Green Hydrogen Sector Development Program and BESS, as well as to gather feedback from local government representatives.
Summary:
The meeting was attended by local government representatives and members of the PMCG team. Topics discussed included the program's objectives, technical characteristics of BESS, consultation requirements with local communities, and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The local government expressed a positive attitude toward the project, specifically emphasizing the importance of considering job opportunities for the local population during construction activities.
Items Discussed:
- Program's outputs, goals, and potential outcomes.
- Advantages of BESS for the national grid.
- BESS usage and benefits.
- Current status of the project.
- Design considerations for BESS.
- Consultation requirements with local communities.
- Grievance Redress Mechanism

Discussions:
A presentation was made to introduce local government representatives to the program and BESS.
GSE's representative elaborated on the project's impact on national energy security, best practices of BESS, and its implications for climate change and disaster management.
The Resettlement Expert underscored the importance of public consultations and the Grievance Redress Mechanism.
Questions & Feedback from Local Government:
Local government inquired if the implementation of the project would minimize electricity cuts.
Questions were raised regarding employment opportunities during project implementation.
Conclusions and Next Steps:
Local government committed to facilitating future consultation meetings with the local population.
It was emphasized that job opportunities for the local population should be considered during construction activities.

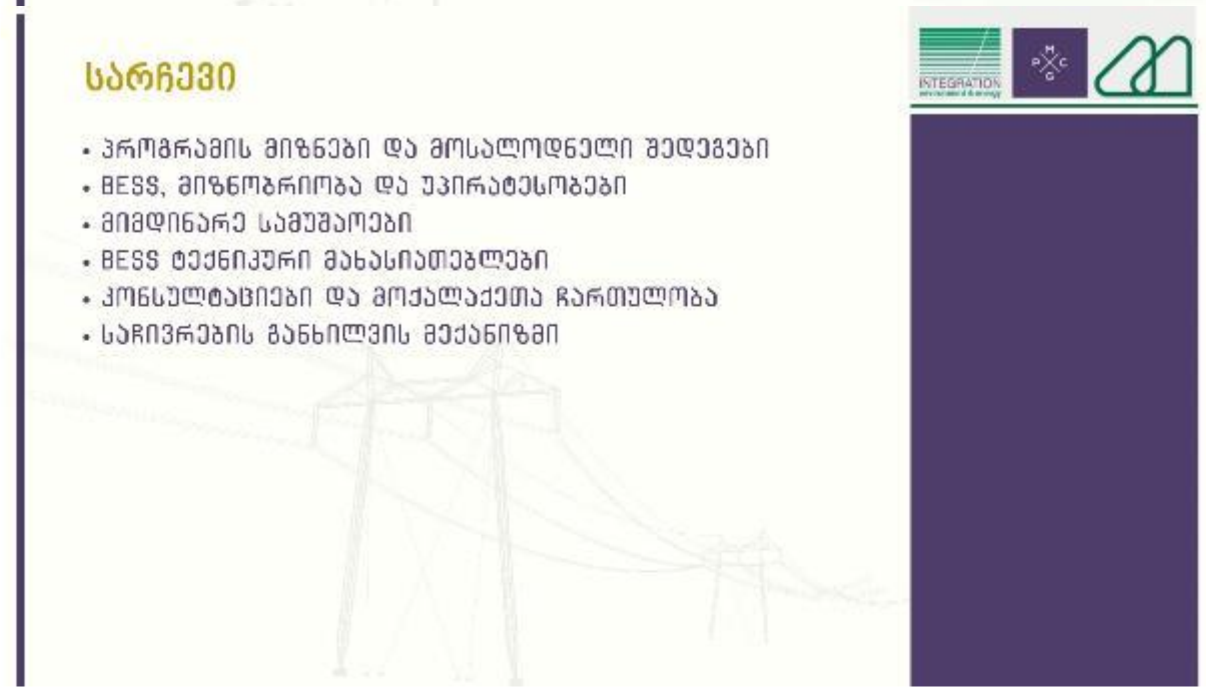
Annex 6. List Of Participants

Project Title: Preparing Energy Storage and Green Hydrogen Sector Development Program

Mtskheta, 08.09.2023

N	სახელი, გვარი Name	ორგანიზაცია Company name	დაკავებული პოზიცია Occupied Position	ტელეფონის ნომერი / ელ ფოსტა Tel num / Mail	ხელმოწერა Signature
	[illegible]	PMCG	[illegible]	577 272227 [illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	GSE - სსე	[illegible]	zezva.kulashvili@gse.com.ge 598638087	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	577 607125 [illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	599 294633	[illegible]
	[illegible]	PMCG	[illegible]	577570520	[illegible]

Annex 7. Consultation Meetings Presentation



პროგრამის შესახებ

ენერგიის შენახვისა და მწვანე წყალბადის სექტორის განვითარების პროგრამის მიზანია ინვესტიციებისა და პოლიტიკის მხარდაჭერით, ელექტრო ქსელის უსაფრთხოების გაძლიერება, მარეგულირებელი ბაზის გაუმჯობესება და კერძო სექტორის მონაწილეობის გაზრდა ენერგიის შენახვისა და განახლებადი ენერგიის განვითარებაში, (ქარის, მზის და მწვანე წყალბადის ჩათვლით).

პროგრამა ხორციელდება აზიის განვითარების ბანკის დაფინანსებით და მხარს უჭერს ენერგეტიკის სექტორის რეფორმის, ელექტროენერგიის ტრანსსასაზღვრო ვაჭრობის გაძლიერებისა და გადამცემი ქსელის ეფექტურობის გაუმჯობესების შესახებ საქართველოს მთავრობის მიზნებს.

პროგრამის მოსალოდნელი შედეგები

პროგრამის განხორციელების შედეგად:

•გაუმჯობესდება ენერგეტიკის სექტორის ფინანსური მდგრადობა
•გაძლიერდება ქვეყნის ენერგეტიკული უსაფრთხოება
•სათბურის გაზების ემისიები, ენერგიის გამომუშავებისა და გადაცემის სექტორში, შემცირდება და მიაღწევს 2030 წლის საცნობარო სცენარის პროგნოზით გათვალისწინებულზე 15%-ით დაბალ მაჩვენებელს.

პროგრამის მიზნები

- ბატარეის ენერგიის მდგრადი შენახვის სისტემის განთავსების პოლიტიკისა და მარეგულირებელი ჩარჩოს მომზადება
- მწვანე წყალბადის განვითარების წახალისებისთვის კერძო სექტორის მონაწილეობით პოლიტიკის დოკუმენტის, სტრატეგიისა და მარეგულირებელი ჩარჩოს შემუშავება
- კლიმატისა და კატასტროფებისადმი მდგრადი ბატარეის ენერგიის შესანახი სისტემის დამონტაჟება.

რა არის ბატარეის ენერგიის შენახვის სისტემა (BESS)?

BESS, იგივე ბატარეის ენერგიის შენახვის სისტემა, არის ტექნოლოგია, რომელის მეშვეობით შესაძლებელია ელექტრო ენერგიის ქიმიური ენერგიის სახით ბატარეებში შენახვა. BESS შედგება ურთიერთდაკავშირებული ბატარეის მოდულებისაგან, დენის კონვერტაციის სისტემებისგან, თერმული მართვის კომპონენტებისგან და დახვეწილი მართვის სისტემებისგან.

BESS შეიძლება გამოყენებულ იქნას ენერგომომარაგების მართვისთვის, სარეზერვო ენერგიის უზრუნველსაყოფად, განახლებადი ენერგიის გამომუშავების რყევების შესამსუბუქებლად და ისეთი სერვისების შეთავაზებისთვის, როგორიცაა პიკური მოთხოვნის მართვა და სიხშირის რეგულირება.

რატომ BESS?

- ენერგეტიკული უსაფრთხოება
- პიკის მართვა
- განახლებადი ენერგიის წყაროების ინტეგრაცია
- ქსელის სტაბილურობა
- ხარჯების ეფექტურობა
- რეზერვები საგანგებო სიტუაციებისთვის
- რეგულაციებთან შესაბამისობა

BESS და მდგრადი განვითარების მიზნები

BESS წარმოადგენს მნიშვნელოვან ინსტრუმენტს გაეროს მდგრადი განვითარების მიზნების, განსაკუთრებით ენერგეტიკისა და გარემოს დაცვის მიზნების მისაღწევად. შემოთავაზებული პროგრამა მიზნად ისახავს BESS-ის გამოყენებას მოქნილი, ინკლუზიური და მდგრადი ენერგეტიკული მომავლის შესაქმნელად.

SDG-ებთან შესაბამისობა:

მიზანი 7: ხელმისაწვდომი და უსაფრთხო ენერგია: BESS ხელს უწყობს განახლებადი ენერგიის ინტეგრაციას, რაც ყველასთვის ხელმისაწვდომი და მდგრადი ენერგიის წვდომის საშუალებას იძლევა.
მიზანი 11: ქალაქებისა და დასახლებების მდგრადი განვითარება: ქსელის სტაბილურობისა და ეფექტურობის გაზრდით, BESS ხელს უწყობს სტაბილური და მდგრადი ურბანული ტერიტორიების მშენებლობას.
მიზანი 13: კლიმატის მდგრადობის მიღწევა: განახლებადი ენერგიის ოპტიმიზაციის მეშვეობით, BESS ეხმარება სათბურის გაზების ემისიების შემცირებას, მხარს უჭერს გლობალური კლიმატის სამოქმედო ძალისხმევას.

მდგრადი განვითარების მიზნები

- მდგრადი განვითარების მიზნები (SDGs), ასევე ცნობილი როგორც გლობალური მიზნები, მიღებულ იქნა გაერთიანებული ერების ორგანიზაციის მიერ 2015 წელს, როგორც უნივერსალური მოწოდება მოქმედებისკენ.
- მდგრადი განვითარების მიზნები 17 მიზნისა და 169 ინდიკატორის ნაკრებია, რომლებზეც თანხმდება გაეროს ყველა წევრი ქვეყანა უკეთესი და უფრო მდგრადი მომავლის მისაღწევად.
- ეს მიზნები ჩვენ წინაშე არსებულ თანამედროვე გლობალურ გამოწვევებს ეხება: სიღარიბის, უთანასწორობის, კეთილდღეობის, მშვიდობისა და სამართლიანობის საკითხებს, ასევე კლიმატურ და ეკოლოგიურ გამოწვევებს. ეს მიზნები მჭიდროდ უკავშირდება ერთმანეთს და იმისთვის, რომ არავინ დარჩეს მათ მიღმა, მნიშვნელოვანია, თითოეული ეს მიზანი და ინდიკატორი 2030 წლამდე შესრულდეს.
- 17 SDG ინტეგრირებულია – ისინი აღიარებენ, რომ მოქმედება ერთ სფეროში გავლენას მოახდენს სხვა სფეროს შედეგებზე და რომ განვითარებამ უნდა დააბალანსოს სოციალური, ეკონომიკური და გარემოსდაცვითი მდგრადობა.

BESS-ის წვლილი კლიმატისა და კატასტროფებისადმი მდგრადობისთვის

I. ენერგიის უწყვეტობა: BESS უზრუნველყოფს დაუყოვნებელ წვდომას შენახულ ენერგიაზე ელექტროენერგიის გათიშვის დროს, რაც უზრუნველყოფს ძირითადი სერვისების ფუნქციონირებას, რითიც აძლიერებს საგანგებო სიტუაციებზე რეაგირებას და ამცირებს ეკონომიკურ ზარალს.

II. ქსელის სტაბილურობა: BESS ს შეუძლია მილიწამებში რეაგირება სიხშირისა და ძაბვის ცვლილებებზე, რაც ხელს უწყობს ქსელის დაბალანსებას, რითიც ამცირებს გათიშვის რისკს, ზრდის ქსელის საერთო ეფექტურობას და მხარს უჭერს ენერგიის მრავალფეროვანი წყაროების ინტეგრაციას.

III. განახლებადი ენერგიის ინტეგრაცია: BESS არბილებს განახლებადი ენერგიის ინტეგრაციას პიკური წარმოების დროს, ჭარბი ენერგიის შენახვით და დაბალი წარმოების დროს ენერგიის გამოყოფით, რითიც ხელს უწყობს განახლებადი ენერგიის მიღებას, ამცირებს წიაღისეულ საწვავზე დამოკიდებულებას და ხელს უწყობს გარემოს დაცვას.

IV. პიკური მოთხოვნის მართვა: ენერგიის მოთხოვნის დაბალანსება პიკის დროს რითაც თავიდან აიცილებს სტრესს ქსელზე.

V. მოქნილი ინფრასტრუქტურა: კატასტროფების დროს კრიტიკული ობიექტების მხარდაჭერა.

მიმდინარე სამუშაოები

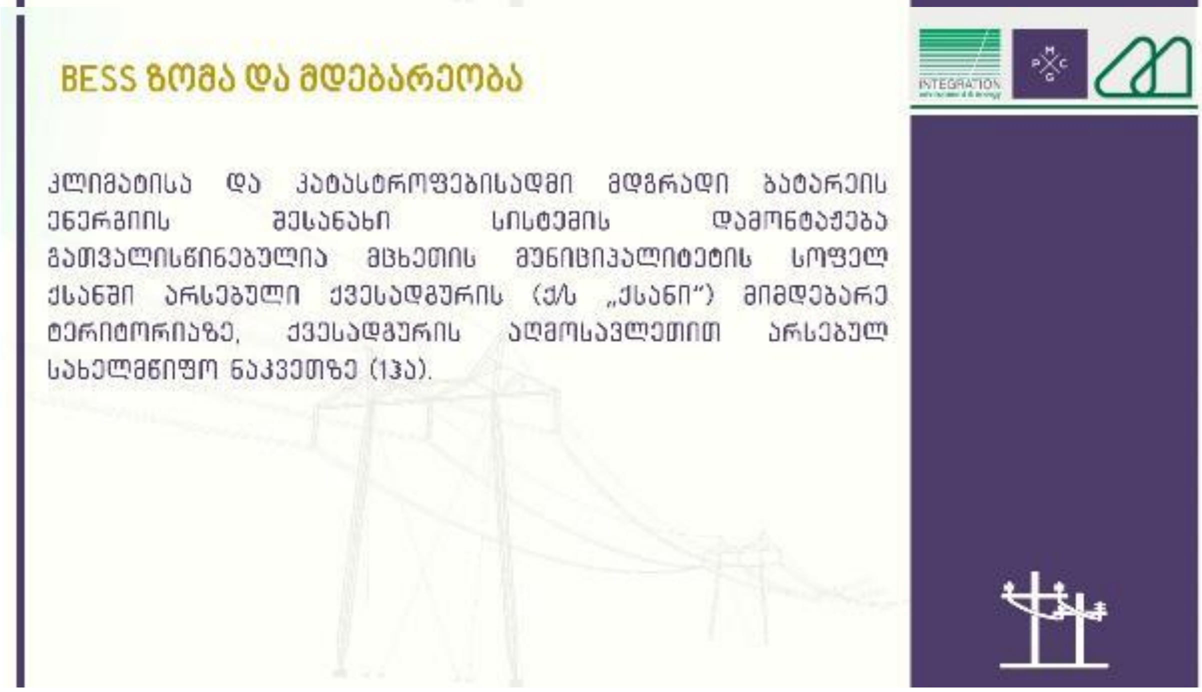
- BESS-ის განლაგების საუკეთესო ტექნიკური ვარიანტების იდენტიფიცირება, (მდებარეობა, ზომა და საუკეთესო ტექნოლოგია)
- სატენდერო დონის დეტალური დიზაინის მომზადება GSE სისტემის ფარგლებში პირველი ფართომასშტაბიანი BESS პროექტის განსათავსებლად
- სატენდერო დოკუმენტის მომზადება
- გარემოს და სოციალურ დაცვის დოკუმენტების მომზადება

BESS ტექნიკური მახასიათებლები

ბატარეის ტიპი: ლითიუმის რკინის ფოსფატის ბატარეა (LFP) ეს არის ლითიუმ-იონური ბატარეა ლითიუმის რკინის ფოსფატით, (კათოდური მასალა) და გრაფიკული ნახშირბადის ელექტროდი მეტალის საყრდენით, (ანოდი).

ბატარეები განთავსდება სპეციალურ კონტეინერებში. ბატარეების კონტეინერებში განთავსებამდე მოეწყობა ბეტონის საფარი.


LFP ბატარეების უპირატესობები
- არ შეიცავს ნიკელს ან კობალტს
- სრული ციკლების მაღალი მაჩვენებელი (3000 – 10000)
- დაბალი სიმძლავრის დანაკარგები
- უსაფრთხოების კარგი მახასიათებლები (თერმული და ქიმიური სტაბილურობა)


BESS ზომა და მდებარეობა
კლიმატისა და კატასტროფებისადმი მდგრადი ბატარეის ენერგიის შესანახი სისტემის დამონტაჟება გათვალისწინებულია მცხეთის მუნიციპალიტეტის სოფელ ქსანში არსებული ქვესადგურის (ქ/ს „ქსანი") მიმდებარე ტერიტორიაზე, ქვესადგურის აღმოსავლეთით არსებულ სახელმწიფო ნაკვეთზე (1ჰა).

კონსულტაციები და მოქალაქეთა ჩართულობა

აზიის განვითარების ბანკის მიერ დაფინანსებული პროექტებისთვის მოქალაქეებთან კონსულტაციები იწყება პროექტის ადრეული დაგეგმვის ეტაპიდან და გრძელდება პროექტის სრული ციკლის განმავლობაში.

კოსულტაციების მეშვეობით პროექტის ზემავლენის ქვეშ მყოფი ადამიანები იღებენ დროულ და რელევანტურ ინფორმაციას დაგეგმილი თუ მიმდინარე სამუშაოების შესახებ.

კონსულტაციების პროცესი არის გენდერულად მგრძნობიარე და ინკლუზიური და უნდა ასახავდეს მოწყვლადი ჯგუფების ინტერესებს.

კონსულტაციების მეშვეობით ხდება ზემოქმედების ქვეშ მყოფი პირებისა და სხვა დაინტერესებული მხარეების ყველა შესაბამისი შეხედულების ჩართვა ისეთი გადაწყვეტილების მიღების პროცესში, როგორიცაა პროექტის დიზაინი, შემარბილებელი ღონისძიებები, განვითარების სარგებლისა და შესაძლებლობების გაზიარება და განხორციელების საკითხები.

მოქალაქეთა ჩართულობის მნიშვნელობა

ADB-ის მიერ დაფინანსებული პროექტებისთვის კონსულტაცია ორმხრივი პროცესია. ეს არ გულისხმობს მხოლოდ შეხვედრებს ან საჯარო განხილვებს. ეს არის ინფორმირებისა და მოსმენის პროცესი. ეს არის საშუალება, რომლითაც პროექტი ურთიერთობს ადამიანებთან და თემებთან (დაინტერესებულ მხარეებთან), რომლებზეც შეიძლება გავლენა იქონიოს პროექტმა, დადებითად ან უარყოფითად, პირდაპირ თუ ირიბად. კონსულტაციები არის უმნიშვნელოვანესი პროცესი და შეუძლია განსაზღვროს პროექტის ან პროგრამის წარმატება ან წარუმატებლობა.

საჩივრების განხილვის მექანიზმი (GRM)

ADB-ის GRM არის ინსტიტუციური ჩარჩო, რომელიც შექმნილია ADB-ის მიერ მხარდაჭერილი პროექტების ფარგლებში ზეგავლენის ქვეშ მყოფი მოქალაქეების საჩივრების განსახილველად.

GRM უზრუნველყოფს სტრუქტურირებულ, პროგნოზირებად, გამჭვირვალე და ანგარიშვალდებულ პროცესს ADB-ის პროექტებთან დაკავშირებულ სოციალურ და გარემოსდაცვით საჩივრებისა და რეკომენდაციებისთვის.

GRM-ის მიზანია უზრუნველყოს, ADB-ის მხარდაჭერილი პროექტების სოციალური და ეკოლოგიური მდგრადობა და ზედავლენის ქვეშ მყოფი თემების უფლებების და ინტერესების დაცვა.

GRM-ის პრინციპები

ხელმისაწვდომობა

გამჭვირვალობა

დროული რეაგირება

უწყვეტი გაუმჯობესება


მადლობა ყურადღებისთვის
INTEGRATION

Annex 8. Disseminated of information on Public Consultation

Annex 9. Minutes of Public Consultation Meeting in Ksani (16.09.2023)

Minutes of Public Consultation Meeting with local population in Ksani
16.09.2023
Preparing Energy Storage and Green Hydrogen Sector Development Program

Location: Ksani Administrative Unit Building
Attendees:

- Local government representatives
- Men and women from the Ksani community
- GSE (Georgian State Electrosystem) representative
- Project Team:
- Deputy Team Leader
- Resettlement Expert
- Environmental Expert
- Gender Expert

Objectives of public consultation meeting:
The objective of the meeting was to inform local residents about the program, introduce the Battery Energy Storage System, discuss the program's objectives, outline BESS's benefits for the national grid, gather feedback, and maintain transparent communication with the host community.
Summary:
The meeting was attended by both local government officials and community members. Given that BESS technology is new to the country, a detailed presentation was made covering various aspects of the technology, its applications, and the Grievance Redress Mechanism.
Items Discussed:

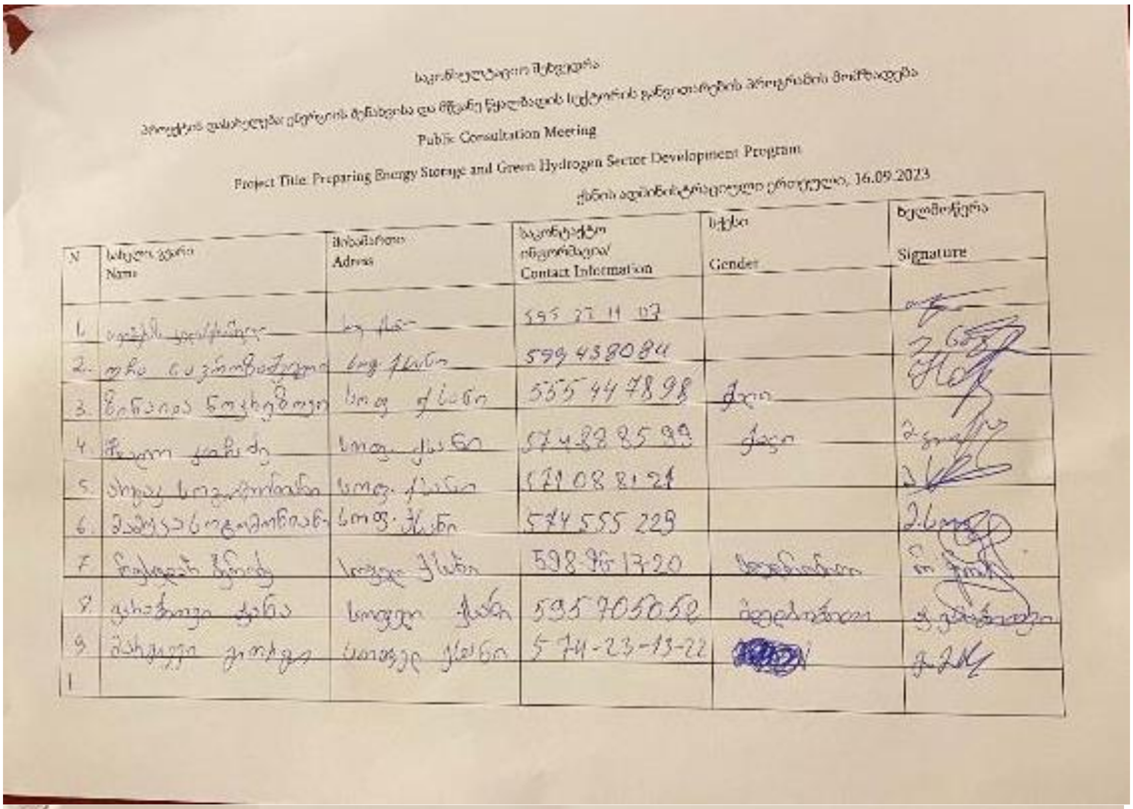
- Introduction to the BESS Project and its objectives.
- Benefits of BESS for the national grid.
- BESS's role in climate change and disaster management.
- BESS's contributions to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Public consultation and participation opportunities.
- Overview of the Grievance Redress Mechanism.

Opening Remarks:
The Deputy Team Leader opened the meeting, briefly outlined its objectives, and set the stage for subsequent presentations and discussions.
Presentation by Resettlement Expert:
The Resettlement Expert provided a detailed presentation on the scope and specifics of the project. They familiarized the attendees with the various stages of work that would be carried out, highlighted the land required for the project using a cadastral map, and discussed the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and public consultation opportunities. The expert emphasized that community feedback is vital for the project's success and that several channels exist for public participation and redress of grievances.
The Environmental Expert elaborated on the potential environmental impacts of the project and the mitigation measures planned to minimize these impacts. They discussed the regulatory frameworks governing environmental concerns and how the project aims to adhere to these guidelines. The expert also highlighted the project's commitment to sustainable and responsible practices.
A representative from the Georgian State Electrosystem discussed the importance of BESS for the country's energy security and its potential applications for renewable energy integration, grid balancing, and managing climate change and disaster-related risks.

Feedback from the Local Population:
Members of the local community brought up the condition of the access road to the Ksani substation. They recommended that the road be rehabilitated within the framework of the project for better access, especially in emergencies. This point was noted as significant feedback for project consideration.
Q&A Session:
After the presentations, the floor was opened for questions, providing the community an opportunity to express opinions and seek clarification on various issues. Some of the questions posed were:

Q: What is the purpose of the meeting?
A: The meeting aims to provide detailed information on the project, gather feedback from the local community, and inform residents about the GRM and BESS technology.
Q: Where is the land plot required for the project located?
A: The land required for the project is state-owned and located next to the Ksani Grid station on the east side.
Q: We've heard that BESS can pose fire hazards. How is the project addressing this?
A: BESS is equipped with automatic response systems designed to mitigate fire hazards. Additionally, local firefighters will be trained on how to manage any fire-related issues specific to BESS.
Q: Can the employment of the local population be considered under the project?
A: Employment opportunities for the operation of BESS are specialized and require specific technical expertise. However, the employment of local residents will be taken into consideration for construction activities related to the project.

Annex 10. List of Participants

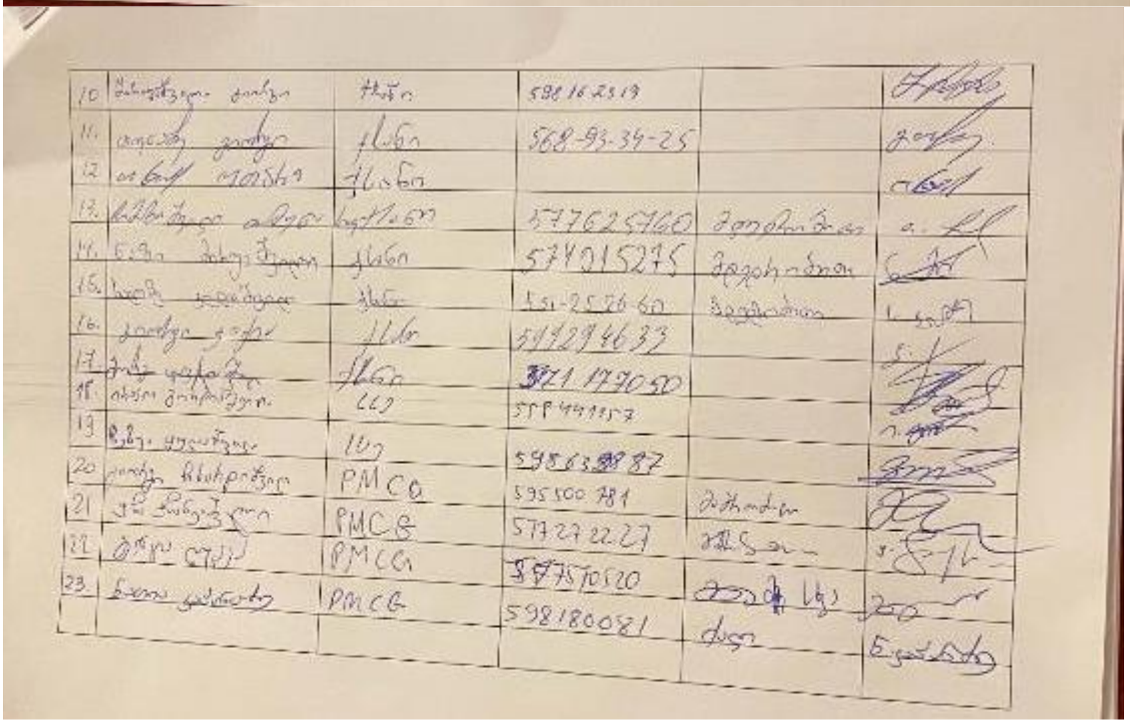


Public Consultation Meeting

Project Title: Preparing Energy Storage and Green Hydrogen Sector Development Program

16.09.2023

N	სახელი, გვარი Name	მისამართი Adress	საკონტაქტო ინფორმაცია/ Contact Information	სქესი Gender	ხელმოწერა Signature
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	595 27 11 07		[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	599 438084		[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	555 447898	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	574 88 85 99	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	571 08 81 21		[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	574 555 229		[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	598-96-17-20	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	595 705050	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	574-23-13-22	[illegible]	[illegible]
1					



10	[illegible]	[illegible]	598 16 23 19		[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	568-93-34-25		[illegible]
12	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	577625760	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	574015275	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	551-25 26 60	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	591294633		[illegible]
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	571 179050		[illegible]
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	555 441157		[illegible]
19	[illegible]	[illegible]	598639887		[illegible]
20	[illegible]	PMCG	595500781		[illegible]
21	[illegible]	PMCG	577272227	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	[illegible]	PMCG	597570520	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	[illegible]	PMCG	598180081	[illegible]	[illegible]

Annex 11. GSE GRM Order #226

საქართველოს სახელმწიფო ელექტროსისტემა
Georgian State Electrosystem

ბრძანება

31.12 2019 წ. ქ. თბილისი # 226

მოსახლეობის საჩივრებზე რეაგირების კომისიის საქმიანობის რეგლამენტის დამტკიცების თაობაზე

საერთაშორისო საფინანსო ინსტიტუტებისა და დონორი ორგანიზაციების, ასევე საქართველოს ბიუჯეტით დაფინანსებული ელექტროგადამცემი ხაზების რეკონსტრუქციის, მოდერნიზაციის, მშენებლობის, რეაბილიტაციის და სხვა სამუშაოების ჩატარების მიზნით განსახორციელებელი პროექტების მიმდინარეობისას, მიწის შესყიდვის, კომპენსირების და განსახლების პროცედურებთან დაკავშირებით წარმოშობილ პრობლემურ საკითხებთან დაკავშირებული საჩივრების შესწავლის და სს „საქართველოს სახელმწიფო ელექტროსისტემის" (შემსდგომში - ელექტროსისტემა) რეაბილიტაციის მმართველის/მმართველთა საბჭოს თავმჯდომარისათვის შესაბამისი რეკომენდაციების წარდგენის მიზნით რეაბილიტაციის მმართველის/მმართველთა საბჭოს თავმჯდომარის 2019 წლის 6 ნოემბრის N191 ბრძანებით დამტკიცებული მოსახლეობის საჩივრებზე რეაგირების კომისიის საქმიანობის რეგლამენტის დამტკიცების მიზნით,

ვ ბ რ ძ ა ნ ე ბ:

1. დამკიცდეს წინამდებარე „მოსახლეობის საჩივრებზე რეაგირების კომისიის საქმიანობის რეგლამენტი".
2. დაევალოს მოსახლეობის საჩივრებზე რეაგირების კომისიას იხელმძღვანელოს ამ ბრძანების პირველი პუნქტით გათვალისწინებული რეგლამენტით.
3. წინამდებარე ბრძანების შესრულებაზე კონტროლი დაევალოს მმართველთა საბჭოს წევრს (კომისიის თავმჯდომარე) ზ. ავალიანს.
4. წინამდებარე ბრძანება ძალაში შედის მისი ხელმოწერის დღიდან.

უჩა უჩანეიშვილი ----------------

მმართველთა საბჭოს თავმჯდომარე/რეაბილიტაციის მმართველი

<u>შეთანხმებულია:</u>

მმართველთა საბჭოს წევრები:

ზ. ეზუგბაია

გ. ამუზაშვილი

მ. სხილაძე

დ. ვარდიაშვილი

ვ. ქინქლაძე

ზ. ავალიანი

ვ. ბეგიაშვილი

გ. მღებრიშვილი

იურიდიულ საკითხთა და სემეკ-თან ურთიერთობის დეპარტამენტის უფროსი: დ. გოლოშვილი

ადამიანური რესურსებისა და კომუნიკაციის დეპარტამენტის უფროსი: მ. ზიბზიბაძე

Annex 12. Grievance Submission Form

Grievance Submission Form **Achara #**	
Name, Last name	
Contact Information **Please indicate the preferable means of communication (Mail, Telephone, E-mail)**	☐ **Mail: Please indicate the postal address:** ____ ____ ______________________________________ ☐ **Telephone:** _________________________________ ☐ **E-mail:**_______________________________
The language desirable for the communication	☐ **Georgian** ☐ **English** ☐ **Russian**
Describe the grievance/claim:	What is the complaint about? What is the claim?
Date of Negotiation:	Resolution of Negotiation:
What is the basis of your claim?	
Signature: ___________________________ Date: _____________________________	