



Selection of Target Communities in Pilot Watersheds (Ambrolauri, Oni, Telavi and Akhmeta Municipalities) Republic of Georgia

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1. INTRODUCTION

According to the INRMW program, during the detailed assessment stage a list of 50–60 communities with the demographic and geographic potential to be successful in terms of participation in watershed management planning and implementation of integrated natural resources management actions through small grants financing needed to be identified in all 4 selected pilot watersheds. During the first year (FY 1), INRMW program implemented its activities in two upstream watershed areas of Rioni and Alazani-lori river basins encompassing Ambrolauri, Oni (Racha region) Telavi and Akhmeta (Kakheti region) municipalities. This report provides information on the process, criteria and methodology used for communities' identification in the mentioned municipalities. It also provides the list of identified communities and brief information on them.

2. PROCESS

There are a total of 71 rural communities in target watersheds including 18 communities in Ambrolauri, 17 communities in Oni, 22 in Telavi and 14 in Akhmeta municipalities. Each community consists of 1 to 10 villages¹. The task of the exercise was to identify about 15 communities in each watershed or about 30 communities in total which would be able to participate in watershed management planning and execution of integrated natural resources management activities, particularly small grants projects, throughout the INRMW program's implementation.

The process of communities' identification started with surveying the communities. A questionnaire (see annex 1) for the survey was developed by the CARE project team with the contribution of all program partners. The questionnaire was designed to collect information on the socio-economic and demographic situation, the state of infrastructure, availability of natural resources and existence of environmental problems at the village level. The questionnaire was introduced to the representatives of local governments of Ambrolauri and Oni municipalities at meetings organized on 23 June and 21 July 2011 and they were asked to provide information for filling out the questionnaire in cooperation with the project community mobilizers.

In Ambrolauri and Oni municipalities there are a number of communities and villages with a very small population. To save the project time and resources it was decided not to survey such communities as their demographic potential to successfully participate in the INRMW program is limited. 11 larger communities were pre-selected in Ambrolauri municipality (communities with more than 450 people) and 7 (communities with more than 250 inhabitants) in Oni municipality for

¹ According to the Georgian Law on Local Self-Government (2005) community is administrative unite, part of municipality, where the territorial body of the self-government shall be created. Community consists of villages -settlements in the boundaries of which the land and other natural resources determined for agricultural activities are included and where the infrastructure is basically focused on the implementation of agricultural activities.

surveying². In Telavi and Akhmeta municipalities, where the number of people in all communities is large, all communities were selected to be surveyed.

The survey in Kakheti region started in mid-June, 2011. In Racha region it started in July 2011. CARE project field coordinators and community mobilizers visited each of the communities for the survey. They had meetings with representatives of local governments in each community and 2-3 representatives from each village to fill out the questionnaires. In total 18 communities were surveyed in Racha region (upstream watershed of Rioni river basin) in July-August and 36 communities in Kakheti region (upstream watershed of Alazani-Iori river basin) in June-July.

In the beginning of August 2011 the CARE project team, in cooperation with the FIU-Georgia team, developed initial criteria for communities' identification. The initial set of proposed criteria is provided in Annex 2. Further, evaluation matrix and methodology for using the criteria for communities' identification was drafted by the CARE project team. The methodology was designed to evaluate communities and it was based on the criteria and a scoring system. It was agreed that scoring would be done at a village level or scores would be given to each village in the communities. It was also decided that the communities' identification would be a transparent and participatory process – all project partners and major stakeholders would participate in the identification.

A workshop was organized by the CARE project team in Ambrolauri on 17-18 August, 2011 for identifying target communities in Racha region. Representatives of the FIU-Georgia, Winrock International, and USDoI-ITAP participated in the meeting. Communities' selection criteria, evaluation matrix and selection methodology was presented and discussed on the first day of the workshop. Workshop participants suggested changes in the criteria and evaluation methodology. Some of the earlier proposed criteria were merged, few others were removed from and some new criteria were added to the list. Instead of earlier suggested system of scoring with 1 to 3 points, a simplified system of scoring with 0 and 1 points was agreed upon. For each criteria score 1 would be given to villages with evident existence of respective problem (e.g. disaster prone villages, villages with low quality drinking water supply or with other environmental problems, etc.), and score 0 would be given to villages where such problems are not evident based on the information contained in the questionnaires, rapid basin assessment documents, or other available materials.

The final set of criteria, the communities' evaluation matrix, and the evaluation methodology are provided in annexes 2, 3 and 4 respectively. It was also agreed that in addition to the criteria and evaluation methodology, experts' judgment would be used for identification of target communities.

² Demographic threshold for pre-selecting communities in Ambrolauri municipality was 450 inhabitants in community. For Oni municipality where communities are smaller the threshold was 250 inhabitants.

After consensus on the selection criteria and scoring system was achieved, the evaluation exercise was carried out. All workshop participants participated in the evaluation exercise. Questionnaires filled out during the communities' survey, maps and materials collected for INRMW program Rapid Basin Assessment, including thematic maps were used for evaluation of villages in each community. Evaluation matrixes with scores for each community/village in Ambrolauri and Oni municipalities are provided in annex 5.

Almost all communities in Ambrolauri municipality received scores close to each other. This strongly suggested that environmental and natural resources management problems are similar and equally represented in the communities of this municipality. Therefore, it was proposed to use experts' judgment for identifying target communities in this municipality. For instance, it was suggested and afterwards agreed upon by all parties to select those communities which would better represent the watershed and its sub-catchments geographically. Following the discussion and consultations 8 target communities out of 11 preselected communities were identified in Ambrolauri. In Oni municipality all 7 communities preselected based on the demographic potential were agreed by the workshop participants to be included in the list of target/identified communities.

A workshop on communities' identification for the Kakheti region (Akhmeta and Telavi municipalities) was organized on 23 August in Tbilisi with the participation of all project partners, representatives of the Ministry of Environment and the USAID. Criteria and methodology adopted at the workshop in Ambrolauri was used by the workshop participants. All project participants participated in the scoring and evaluation exercise. Evaluation matrixes with scores for each community/village in Telavi and Akhmeta municipalities are provided in annex 5. Both in Akhmeta and Telavi municipalities 10 communities with villages which received scores higher than 10 points were preselected at the workshop. Later, based on discussions and the experts' judgment, the workshop participants selected 8 communities in each municipality. In the process of final selection of communities the workshop participants took into consideration factors such as geographic location of the communities, linkages with prospective protected areas, presence of historical and cultural heritage, representation of ethnic groups, etc. It was agreed by the workshop participants to include Tusheti community, part of Akhmeta municipality, even though geographically this community does not belong to the Alazani-Iori river basin. Rather it is located in the watershed of Pirikita Alazani River which flows to the north into the Russian Federation.³ In total 16 communities were identified in Kakheti region – upstream watershed of Alazani-Iori river basin.

³ Tusheti community is a unique community: It has a very limited number of people permanently living in Tusheti villages (58 people). However, in summer time, the number of people coming from lower land villages of Kakheti region and staying in Tusheti increases significantly. Tushetian villages are located in the protected landscape of the Tusheti National Park which is a part of Greater Caucasus high to middle mountain landscapes/ ecosystems. It is a significant tourist destination.

3. RESULTS

At the conclusion of the participatory and transparent identification process, and based on the best available information, 31 communities out of total 71 communities were identified in upper watersheds of Rioni and Alazani-Iori river basins. 8 identified communities are located in Ambrolauri and 7 in Oni municipalities - 15 communities in total in Racha region, the upstream watershed of Rioni river basin; 8 identified communities are located in Telavi and Akhemta municipalities – 16 communities total in the Kakheti region in the upstream watershed of the Alazani-Iori river basin. A list of the identified communities by the municipalities, villages, and population are provided in tables 1-4 below. Their geographic locations are presented in maps in annexes 7-8. In upstream watersheds of Rioni (Racha region) and Alazani-Iori river basins all subcatchments are represented by the identified communities. Brief information on the communities is provided in annex 9. More detailed information on the communities and villages they encompass can be found in the questionnaires filled out by the representatives of the communities specifically for this project in cooperation with CARE project team.

In summary, 31 communities (encompassing 92 villages) have been identified in FY1 in upstream pilot watersheds of the Rioni and Alazani-lori river basins. These are the communities with acute environmental and natural resources management problems. These communities have relevant demographic, geographic and community mobilization potential to be successful in terms of participation in watershed management planning and implementation of appropriate actions. The INRMW program will work with these communities intensively in various ways, including capacity building, participatory INRM planning, implementation of small grant projects, etc.⁴

⁴ It has been suggested by the project partners not to select additional communities for participation in the INRMW program but to work with all identified communities throughout the program's implementation.

	Community	Village	Population (persons)
1	Sadmeli		1602
		1. Bostana	353
		2. Dzirageuli	372
		3. Kldisubani	292
		4. Sadmeli	585
		5. Ghviara	185
2	Likheti		979
		1. Likheti	417
		2. Uravi	401
		3. Abari	161
3	Bugeuli		904
		1. Abanoeti	120
		2. Bugeuli	407
		3. Bareuli	97
		3. Gorisubani	51
		4. Kedisubani	69
		5. Djvarisa	160
4	Nikortsminda		765
		1. Kachaeti	126
		2. Nikortsminda	639
		3. KharisTvala	3
5	Tcheliaghele		732
		1. Agara	138
		2. Tlughi	359
		3. Ukheshi	110
		4. Tcheliaghele	116
6	Khidikari		675
		1. Kvatskhuti	388
		2. Khimshi	287
7	Tsesi		600
		1. Mukhli	28
		2. Tsesi	572
8	Znakva		452
		1. Znakva	155
		2. Motkiari	27
		3. Saketsia	270

Table 1. List of identified communities in Ambrolauri municipality (upstream watershed of Rioni river basin)

	Community	Village	Population (persons)
1	Ghebi		723
		1. Ghebi	493
		2. Litlle Ghebi	230
2	Tsedisi		295
-		1. Tsedisi	96
		2. Kvedi	122
		3 Iri	52
		4 Skhanari	5
		5 Kvedrula	20
2	Shouhani	3. (Vedi did	196
Э	Sileuballi	1 Chaultani	400
		1. Sneubani	160
		2. Lachta	210
		3. Tchala	55
		4. Kristesi	Village with 1 to 7 households
		5. Nigvznara	Village with 1 to 7
			households
		6. Khirkhonisi	Village with 1 to 7
		7 Khuruti	nousenoids Village with 1 to 7
		7. Kiluluti	households
		8. Tsola	Village with 1 to 7
			households
		9. Komandeli	61
		10. Skhieri	1
4	Glola		390
		1. Glola	390
5	Sakao		765
		1. Sakao	138
		2. Mazhieti	58
		3. Lagvanta	75
		4. Khidashlebi	37
		5. Bortso	28
6	Ghari		525
-		1. Ghari	465
		2. Tsmendauri	60
7	litsera		441
1	0.3010	1 Utcora	771
		1. Ulsela	515
		Z. NIgavzeni	39

Table 2. List of identified communities in Oni municipality (upstream watershed of Rioni river basin)

3.Faravneshi	12
4. Nakieti	75

Table 3. List of identified communities in Akhmeta municipality (upstream watershed of Alazani-Iori river basin)

	Community	Village	Population (persons)
1	Matani		5560
		1. Matani	5560
2	Zemo Alvani		5070
		2. Zemo Alvani	4986
		3. Khorbalo	84
3	Kvemo Alvani		3647
		1. Kvemo Alvani	3407
		2. Babaneuri	240
4	Qistauri		3350
		1. Qistauri	2304
		2. Akhalsheni	338
		3. Akhshani Valley	248
		4. Akhshani	248
		5. Arashenda	174
		6. Sachale	38
5	Ozhio		2139
		1. Ozhio	901
		2. Koghoto	502
		3. Khorkheli	388
		4. Alaverdi	176
		5. Chabinaani	172
6	Jokolo		1742
		1. Jokolo	1060
		2. Birkian-Dzibakhevi	682
7	Sakobiano		1425
		1. Sakobiano	564
		2. Kvareltskali	299
		3. Koreti	279
		4. Kutsakhta	103
		5. Khevistchala	54
		6. Dedisperuli	45
		7. Bakilovani	81
8	Tusheti		58

8 Tusheti

Table 4. List of identified communities in Telavi municipality (upstream watershed of Alazani-Iori river basin)

	Community	Village	Population (persons)
1	Tsinandali		3390
		1. Tsinandali	3390
2	Ruispiri		3100
		1. Ruispiri	3100
3	Napareuli		2856
		1. Napareuli	2856
4	Ikalto		2521
		1. Ikalto	2521
5	Kisiskhevi		2246
		1. Kisiskhevi	2246
6	Pshaveli		848
		1. Pshaveli	679
		2. Lechuri	169
7	Gulgula		1250
		1. Gulgula	1250
8	Laliskuri		759
		1. Laliskuri	759

ANNEX 1. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SURVEYING COMMUNITIES/VILLAGES

1. Village/community
2. How far from administrative centre/km/
3. Village population (total number)
4. Number of households
5. Number of women
6. Number of men
7. Number of children under 18
8. Number of the retirement age people
9. Number of economically active/employed people
10. Number of people below poverty rate
11. Number of IDPs
I. Natural Resources
I.1.Land Resources
Agricultural land hectare
Arable land hectare
Perennial plantshectare
Mowing landhectare
Pastureshectare

I.2. Water Resources

- I.2.1. Rivers/tributaries-short description
- I.2.2. Ravines/list, indicate locations
- I.2.3. Mineral, thermal waters/name, indicate location

I.3 Mineral resources

I.4. Forest resources -----hectare

II. Water Supply: Drinking (potable) Water

II. 2 Drinking (potable) Water

Drinking (potable) water supply network/outline

I II.1 Drinking (potable) network	water supply	1. Is installed in whole village and covers 100% of population/indicate length (km) of magisterial and internal network
		2. Is installed only in some parts and covers % of population/indicate the percentage

3. Is not installed

Questions I.I.2 _ I.I.7 are given to respondents living in village that has internal water supply network

Is supplied for/during 24 hours (unlimited supply)
 Is supplied during 12 or more hours (but not

unlimited supply)

- 3. Is supplied during less than 12hours
- 4. Is not supplied at all

II.3 Drinking (potable) Water System's Internal Network

Other (indicate)

- 1. Is in satisfactory state
- 2. Requires fundamental repairing
- 3. Is completely amortized and can not be repaired

II.4 *I*f potable water system's internal network requires fundamental repairing, please give detailed explanation of what works are necessary to be done? (*part, length of rehabilitation section, etc.*)

11.5 Is it planned to rehabilitate/ repair	1 Yes, completely
damaged network?	2. Only partially
	3. Is not planned

Headwork(s) of water supply facility		
II.6 Headwork(s) of water 1. Is in our village/community (indicate number/amount,		
supply facility	concrete location (several answers are allowed/accepted)	
	2. There is not any	
Questions II.7-II.11 are given to respondents living in village/community that has Headwork(s)		
	of water supply facility	
II.7 Short information about 1. Is in satisfactory state		
headwork(s) of water supply	2. Requires fundamental repairing (indicate name and/or	
facility/water abstraction	location of each such building)	
types:		
1. Underground/indicat		
e source of water		
abstraction drills	3. Is amortized and can not be repaired (indicate name	
amount and common	and/or location of each such building)	
capacity		
2. Surface/ indicate		
source of water		
abstraction drills		

II.8 If full or partial repairing of damaged network is planned, please explain in details *what works are planned to be done and by whom? /government/NGO/ International*

II.9 If headwork(s) of water supply facility require fundamental repairing, please indicate in details and describe each case: what works must be done and by whom? /government, NGO, international/

II.10 Is it planned to rehabilitate	1. Yes, completely
(restore/repair) damaged headworks?	2. Only partially
	3. Is not planned

II.11 If headworks' restoration and partial repairing are planned, please describe in details: what works must be done and by whom? /government, NGO, international/

Questions I.I.12 - I.I.14 are given to respondents living in villages that have water supply system

II.12. Indicate source where you	1. Artesian well/do people have wells in their
get/supply water from	own yards or the village has a common one?,
(several answers are allowed)	please indicate /
	2. Spring
	3. Neighbor village/community etc (indicate)
II.13. How satisfactory is drinking water	1. Satisfactory
quality?	2. Not satisfactory/ explain
	3. There is not information about drinking
	water quality

II.14 If creation of water supply system is planned, please, give detailed description of **what** works must be done and by whom? /government, NGO, international/

III. Rain water canals/system

III.1. Rain water canals	1. Are located in whole village
	2. Are only in certain parts
	3. There are not any
Questions III.2 _ III.6 are given to respo	ondents living in village/community that has
drain	nage canals
III.2 Drainage canals	1. Are in satisfactory state
	2. Require fundamental repairing
	3. Are fully amortized and can not be repaired
III.3. Discharge points for rain water canals	Indicate location

III.4. If the drainage canals require fundamental repairing, please explain in details **what works must be done and by whom? /government, NGO, international/**

III.5. Is it planned to restore/repair damaged	1. Yes, completely
drainage system?	2. Only partially
	3. Is not planned

III.6 If it is planned to fully or partially repair drainage system, please give detail description of **what** works are planned to be done and by whom? /government, NGO, international/

IV. Sewerage System

IV.1. Sewerage system	1. Is installed in whole village, covering 100% of
	population/indicate length (km) of magisterial and
	internal network/
	2. Is installed only in certain parts, covering %
	3. Is not installed
Questions IV.2 _ IV.6 are given to respondents living in village/community that has sewege	
	system

IV.2 Sewege system	1. Is in satisfactory state
	 Requires fundamental repairing Is fully amortized and can not be repaired

IV.3. If sewege system requires fundamental repairing, please describe in details, what kind of works must be done (part, rehabilitation section length, etc.)

IV.4 If it is planned to fully or partially repair the damaged sewege system, please give detailed description of **what works must be done and by whom? /government, NGO, international/**

IV.5. Is it planned to restore/repair damaged sewage system	 Yes, completely Only partially Is not planned
IV.6. Waste water treatment facility for sewege system	 Sewege system is connected to waste treatment facility
	2. There is waste treatment facility, but is amortized/indicate-completely or partially
	3. There is not any
Questions IV.7_IV.11 are given to respon	dents living in village that has waste water
treatment facility	for sewege system
IV.7 Waste water treatment facility for	1. Is in satisfactory state (describe)
sewege system	2. Requires fundamental repairing
	3. Is fully amortized and can not be repaired

IV.8 Waste water treatment facility for sewege system (e.g.river)	Indicate location

IV.9. If Waste water treatment facility for sewege system requires fundamental repairing please give detailed discription of what kind of works must be done:

IV.10. Is it planned to restore/repair the	1. Yes, completely
damaged waste water treatment facility for	2. Only partially
sewege system?	3. Is not planned

IV.11 If it is planned to fully or partially repair the damaged facility, please give detailed description of: what works are planned to be done and by whom? /government, NGO, international/

V. Drainage System

V.1.Drainage system for underground	1. Is installed in whole village
or drainage water	2. Is installed only in certain part
	3. Is not installed
Questions V.2_V.6 are given to respondents living in village/community that has drainage	
system	
V.2 Drainage System	1. Is in satisfactory state/describe
	2. Requires fundamental repairing
	3. Is completely amortized and can not be
	repaired

V.3. Reason of drainage system installation in your village/describe

V.4. If drainage system requires fundamental repairing , please describe in details what works must be done (*part, rehabilitation section lenght, etc*)

V. 5 Is it planned to rehabilitate	1. Yes, completely
(restore/repair) damaged system?	2. Only partially
	3. Is not planned

V.6 If it is planned to completely or partially repair damaged drainage system, please give detailed description of: what works are planned to be done and by whom? /government, NGO, international/

VI. Electro-Transmission System

VI.1 Electro-transmission system	1. Is installed in whole village
	2. Is installed only in certain part
	3. Is not installed
Questions VI. 2 VI.4 are given to respondents living in village/community that has	
Electro-transmission system	
VI.2 Electro-transmission system	1. Is in satisfactory state
	2. Requires fundamental repair
	3. Is completely amortized and can not be repaired

VI. 3 Is it planned to repair damaged	1. Yes, completely
Electro-transmission system?	2. Only partially
	3. Is not planned

VI.4 If it is planned to fully or partially repair the damaged <u>Electro-transmission</u> system, please give detailed description of: what works are planned to be done and by whom? /government, NGO, international/

VII. Health

Medical unit-building(s)		
VII.1. Is there a medical	1. Yes, there is (indicate the number)	
unit building(s) in your	2. There is not	
village/community?		

VII.2. Medical unit-	1. Is in satisfactory condition/state
building(s)	2. Requires fundamental repair (indicate names of such
	buildings and/or location)
	·
	3. Is amortized and can not be repaired (indicate name and/or
	location of such buildings)

VII. 3 Is rehabilitation	1. Yes, completely
(restoration/repair) planned in	2. Only partially
damaged buildings?	3. Is not planned

VII.4 If it is planned to completely or partially repair damaged buildings, please give detailed description of: what works are planned to be done and by whom? /government, NGO, international/

Questions VII.5 _ VII.7. are given to respondents living in village where infectious deseases have occured

VII.5 Have infectious diseases occurred in	1. Yes
your village?	2. No
	3. There is not information about this issue

VII.6 If infectious diseases have occurred in your village, please describe the disease types and causing reasons; /indicate number of infected people and death rate, if any

VII.7 Describe what actions were held and by whom

Recreation Center(s)		
VII.8 Are there	1. Yes (indicate number, location)	
recreation	2. No	
center/centers in your		
village		
VII.9 Recreation	1. Are in satisfactory state	
center/centers	2. Require fundamental repairing (indicate name and	
(several answers are	or/location of each such center)	
allowed)		
	3. Is amortized and can not be repaired (indicate name and/or	
	location of each such center)	

VII. If recreation center(s) require fundamental repairing please indicate in details and describe each case: what works must be done (roof, internal repairs, bathrooms, heating, etc)

VII.11 Is it planned to rehabilitate (restore/repair)damaged building/buildings? Yes, completely
 Only partially
 I not planned

VII.12 If it is planned to completely or partially repair damaged building/buildings, please give detailed description what works are planned to be done and by whom? Governmental / NGO/International

VIII. Dumpsites/sanitary landfills

Dumpsite 1. Yes (indicate number)------

VIII.1 Does your village/community have

dumpsite? Including: domestic, 2. No

agricultural/pesticides/industrial

VIII.2 Dumpsite's state

1. Satisfactory/describe/

3. Amortized/describe

Questions VIII.3 –VIII. 7. Are given to respondents living in village/community that does not have dumpsite

VIII.3 Are there men-made dumpsites in your village?	1. Yes/give the location	
	2. No	
VIII.4 Are there illegal, men-made dumpsites which are used for dangerous waste?	1. Yes/give the location	
	2. No	
VII.5 Are dumpsites polluting environment?	1. Yes	
	2. No	

Question VIII.6 are given to only those respondents living in villages, dumpsites of which is polluting environment

VIII.7 If dumpsite is polluting environment, describe damage (Describe encompassing territory, e.g. is it located near to river bank or water spring, etc)

VIII. 8 Is it planned to organize a new	1. Yes
(municipal and industrial) dumpsite?	2. No

VIII.9 If it is planned to organize new dumpsite, please describe in details: what works are planned to be done and by whom? /Government, NGO, International/ what's the cost

IX Education

	Kindergarten/nursery school-building(s)	
IX.1 Does your	1. Yes, indicate number	
village/commu		
nity have	2. NO	
kindergarten		
building(s)		
IX.2	1. Are in satisfactory state	
Kindergarten-	2. Requires fundamental repairing (indicate name and or/location of each	
building(s)	such center)	
	3. Is amortized and can not be repaired (indicate name and/or location of	
	each such center)	

IX.3. If kindergarten building(s) requires fundamental repairing, please indicate in details and describe each such case: what works must be done for its/their complete (full) operation? (Roof, internal renovations, bathrooms, heating, etc)

IX.4 Is it planned to rehabilitate	1. Yes, completely
(restore/repair) damaged building(s)?	2. Only partially
	3. Is not planned

IX.5 If it is planned to completely or partially repair damaged building/buildings, please give detailed description *what works are planned to be done and by whom? Governmental/NGO/International*

Publicschool-building(s)		
IX. 6 Are there	1. Yes (indicate number)	
public school	2. No	
building(s) in your		
village/community?		

IX.7 Public school-	1. Are in satisfactory state
building(s)	2. require fundamental repairing (indicate name and/or location of each such building)
	3. Is amortized and can not be repaired (indicate name and/or location of each such building)

IX.8 If public school building(s) require fundamental repairing, please, in details indicate and describe each case: what works must be done (roof, internal renovations, bathrooms, heating, etc)

IX.9 Is it planned to rehabilitate	1. Yes, completely
(restore/repair) damaged building(s)?	2. Only partially
	3. Is not planned

IX.10 If it is planned to completely or partially repair buildings, please give detailed description of *what kind of works are planned and by whom?/government, NGO, International/*

IX.11 Is there an environmental club in your	1. Yes
village or public school?	2. No

Question IX. 12 is given to respondents living in village that has an environmental club

IX.13. Has the environmental club carried out any activity in your village/community? Describe in details/indicate contact person

X. Internal Roads

X.1 Is your village connected to central	1. Yes, and road is in satisfactory state
highway with transports' road?	2. Yes, but requires fundamental repairing
	3. No
X.2 If connected, what type of road is it?	1. Asphalt

2. Gravel
3. Ground
4. Other (indicate)

X.3. If road requires fundamental repairing, please indicate and describe each such case: what works must be done.

X.4 Is it planned to rehabilitate 1. Yes, completely		
(restore/repair)damaged	2. Only partially	
roads?	3. Is not planned	

X.5 If it is planned to completely or partially repair roads, please give detailed description of *what kind of works are planned and by whom?/government, NGO, International/*

X.6 If road requires fundamental repairing please describe in details what works must be done for its full operation

X.7 Is your village connected to	1. Yes and road is in satisfactory state
administrative center with road?	2. Yes, but requires fundamental repairing
	3. No
X.8 If it is connected, what type of road is	1. Asphalt
it?	2. Gravel
	3. Ground
	4. Other (indicate)

X.9 Is it planned to rehabilitate (restore/repair)	1. Yes, completely
damaged road?	2. Only partially
	3. Is not planned

X.10. If it is planned to completely or partially repair roads, please give detailed description of *what kind of works are planned and by whom?/government, NGO, International/*

XI. Natural Gas

Natural gas-central pipeline	
XI.1. Natural gas central pipeline	1. Is in our village/community and is in satisfactory
	state
	2. Is in our village/community, but requires
	fundamental repairing
	3.Is fully amortized and can not be repaired
	4. There is not any

XI.2. If it requires fundamental repairing, please give detailed description of what works must be done.

Natural gas-internal network					
XI.3	XI.3 Natural gas supply internal 1. Is installed in whole village/community		1. Is installed in whole village/community		
netw	ork				2. Is installed only in certain part
					3. Is not installed
Questions XI.4_ XI.7 are given to respondents living in villages that have natural gas internal					
netw	ork				
XI.4 N	Natural gas	inter	nal netwo	rk	1. Is in satisfactory state
					2. Requires fundamental repairing (indicate name and
					or/location of each such building)
					3. Is amortized and can not be repaired (indicate name
					and/or location of each such building)

XI.5 If it requires fundamental repairs, please describe in details, what works must be done for full operation (part, rehabilitation section lenght, etc)

XI.6 Is it planned to restore/repair	1.	Yes, completely
damaged internal network?	2.	Only partially
	3.	Is not planned

XI.7 If it is planned to completely or partially repair the damaged network, please describe in details what works must be carried out and by whom? /government, NGO, International/

Questions XI.8 _ *XI.10 are given to respondents living in villages that do not have natural gas supply internal network*

XI.8 What is the alternative fuel source and where is it supplied/provided from	 Liquid gas Firewood Other/indicate
XI.9 Is it planned to install natural gas supply internal network?	 Yes, completely Only partially Is not planned

XI.10 If it is planned to install internal network, please describe in details what works must be carried out and by whom?/government, NGO, International/

	Irrigation System		
XII.1. Irrigation System	1. Is installed in whole village/network length km/		
	2. Is installed only in certain part		
	3. Is not installed		
Questions XII. 2 _ XII. 5 are given to r	espondents living in village, which has irrigation system		
XII. 2 Irrigation System	1. Is in satisfactory state		
	2. Requires fundamental repairs		
	3. Is amortized and can not be repaired		
XII.3 If it requires fundamental repair full operation / describe	rs, please describe in details, what works must be done for		
XII.4 Is it planned to restore/repair	1. Yes, completely		
damaged irrigation system?	2. Only partially		
	3. Is not planned		

XII.5 If it is planned to completely or partially repair damaged irrigation system please describe in details what works must be carried out and by whom? /government, NGO, International/

XIII. NGO sector

XII. Agriculture

XIII.1 Is there	1. Yes (name/list)
NGO/CBO/Initiative	
group in your	2. No
village/community?	

Question XIII.2. Is given to respondents living in village/community where NGO/CBO/Initiative Group is working

XIII.2 has NGO/CBO/Initiative Group carried out any activity in your village/ community? Describe in details/indicate contact person

XIV. Business Sector

XIV.1 Is there	1. Yes (name, indicate field)
small/average/large	
business in your	2. No
village/community	

Questions XIV. 2. - XIV.3 are given to respondents living in village/community where there is small/average/large business

XIV.2. Is business related to natural resource abstraction/use? Please indicate the resource type

XIV.3 Has the small/average/large business carried out any activity in your village/community?/describe in details/indicate contact person

XV. Environmental Protection

XV.1. What environmental problems does your village have/ please list according to priorities:

Surface and underground water pollution Soil pollution Soil erosion Soil salinization Soil bog up Bad waste management Deforestation Agricultural and forests parasites Illegal hunting Illegal fishing Other/indicate

XVI. Natural disasters

XVI.1. Natural disasters in your village/e.g.	1 Yes/ indicate-several answers are allowed
flood, landslides, mudflow, etc./	
	2 No

Questions XVI.2. - XVI.7 are given to respondents living in village where natural disasters have occurred

XVI.2 Risks' assessment

Disaster	Seasonal prevalence	Repetitiveness	Scale	Related dangers/threats	Risk/high, average, low

XVI.3. Please give detailed description of damages caused by natural disasters/infrastructure, agricultural lands, human-if any

XVI.4. Were the damages caused by natural	1. Yes, completely
disasters improved?	2. Only partially
	3. No

XVI.5. If damage was completely or partially improved, please describe in details what works were done and by whom?

XVI.6 Is it planned to improve these	1. Yes, completely
damage(s)?	2. Only partially
	3. No

XVI.7 If it is planned to completely or partially improve the damages, please describe in details what works are planned and by whom?

XVI.8 List potential threats, which have not occurred in your village, but may occur

Threats	Risk	Possible damage					

XVII. Alternative energy sources

VII.1 Are there alternative energy sources / biogas,	1.	Yes/indicate	source	and
solar batteries, wind power system/ in your		location		
village/community	2.	No		

Question XVII 2. is given to those respondents from villages which have alternative energy sources/donor

XVII.2 Name/consumers' number and consumed energy volume

Questions XVII.3-XVII.4 are given to those respondents from villages that do not have alternative energy sources

XVII.3 is there planned to create alternative	1. Yes/name which
energy in your village/community?	2. No

XVII.4 If it is planned, please give detailed description of what kinds of works are planned and by whom?/governmental/NGO/International

XVIII. Additional information

XVIII.1. Please indicate the projects/programs planned for future 3 years in your village/community is planned by who/approximate budget/which is left beyond this Questionnaire

XVIII.2. Please name important problems of your village/community, which are left beyond these issues.

XVIII.3. Please indicate the active citizens/leaders of your village/ name, surname, profession and contact information/telephone number

Remarks:

Rehabilitation buildings must be owned by municipality or/and the Ministry of Economics

Signature

Majoritarian MP

Territorial Attorney

Community Mobilizer

Date

ANNEX 2. CRITERIA FOR COMMUNITIES'IDENTIFICATION

Table 1. Initial criteria proposed by CARE and FIU-Georgia for communities' identification

Criteria

1 Number of inhabitants

2	Presence of drinking water supply/safety problem in the community
3	Physical evidence of environmental problems or natural resources degradation in the community, as defined in the river basin assessment and community survey, e.g. surface or ground water pollution, water scarcity, inefficient water use, risk of flash floods, land erosion, land degradation, soil pollution, etc.
4	Significant impact of existing environmental or natural resources management issues on the well-being of community (health, livelihood, socio-economy)
5	Visible/obvious impact of environmental issues at the watershed scale
6	Importance of the community as a resort (e.g. Shovi, Utsera, etc) or as a Cultural Heritage (e.g. Nikortsminda)
7	Location in the support zone or in the neighborhood of a protected area
8	Location close to a water body (e.g. river, lake, wetland) in the watershed
9	Presence of a school with eco club activities and/or is within the same micro- catchment and is close to the school selected for eco club activities
10	Presence of industrial facilities or agro busyness in the community
11	Presence of legal structure in the form of CBO or incentive group in the community
12	Has a positive experience of implementing some form of development project in the past
13	Presence of active women group(s) in the community
14	Presence of significant amount of vulnerable groups: e.g. IDPs, families with more than 3 children
15	Community priority(ies) related to natural resources management are listed in the municipal development plan and/or there is government funding available
16	There are other USAID/other donor programs working on community engagement, mobilization, local development, poverty reduction, natural resources management, small-scale activities etc.

Table 2. Final criteria used at the workshop in Ambrolauri (17-18 August) for communities'identification

	Criteria
1	Number of inhabitants
2	Distance from the major water bodies in the watershed
3	Drinking water quality
4	Drinking water availability
5	Pollution of the environment
6	Visible/obvious impact of environmental issues at the watershed scale
7	Natural Disasters and their potential (floods, landslides, avalanches, etc)
9	Intensive use of water resources
10	Intensive use of forest resources
11	Intensive Use of biodiversity
12	Use of mineral resources for industry
13	Linkage with existing and prospective protected areas
14	Level of mobilization of the community (existence of CBO, women's groups, eco clubs, incentive groups)

ω					2						1									
Likheti	Meore Tola	Pirveli Tola	Khvanchkara	Chordjo	Khvanchkara	Ghviara	Sadmeli	Kldisubani	Dzirageuli	Bostana	Sadmeli		Community							
979	333	276	579	286	1474	185	585	292	372	353	1602		Population (persons)							
64%	13%	12%	11%	14%	10%	14%	19%	16%	7%	12%	12%		Share of vulnerable groups in the population							
												1	Number of people							
												2	Distance from the major water bodies in the watershed							
												ω	Drinking water quality							
												4	Drinking water availability							
												σ	Pollution of the environment							
												6	Evident impact of the environmental problem on the watershed							
												7	Natural Disasters and their potential (floods, landslides, avalanches, etc)	Ç						
												00	Land degradation (erosion, pollution, water logging) related to agricultural	iteria						
												9	Intensive use of water resources							
												10	Intensive use of forest resources							
												11	Intensive Use of biodiversity							
												12	Use of mineral resources for industry							
												1	Linkage with existing and perspective protected areas							
												14	Level of mobilization of the community (existence of CBO, women's groups, eco clubs, incentive groups)							
													Total score							

	Likheti	417	55%													
	Uravi	401	75%													
	Abari	161	60%													
4	Bugeuli	904	16%													
	Abanoeti	120	20%													
	Bugeuli	407	10%													
	Bareuli	101	19%													
	Gorisubani	51	29%													
	Kedisubani	69	39%													
	Djvarisa	160	15%													
5	Tchrebalo	841	0,12													
	Gendushi	42	23%													
	KvemoZhoshkha	178	23%													
	Zemo Zhoshkha	231	5%													
	Tchrebalo	390	11%													
6	Nikortsminda	765	15%													
	Kachaeti	126	23%													
	Nikortsminda	639	13%													
	Kharistvala	3														
7	Tcheliaghele	732	13%													
	Agara	138	10%													
	Tlughi	359	15%													
	Ukeshi	110	12%													
	Tcheliaghele	116	13%													
8	Khidikari	675	21%													
	Kvatskhuti	388	9%													
	Khimshi	287	12%													

9	Tsesi	600	16%								
	Mukhli	28	32%								
	Tsesi	572	16,00%								
10	Tchkvishi	545	16%								
	Zeda Tchkvishi	28	60%								
	Tchkvishi	243	19%								
	Qvishari	274	10%								
11	Znakva	452	17%								
	Znakva	155	26%								
	Motkiari	27	10%								
	Saketsia	270	17%								

Note: Criteria have been grouped by categories such as a) demography and geographic location in the watershed; b) drinking water availability and quality c) environmental pollution; d) natural disasters; e) Land degradation; f) use of natural resources; g) Linkage with protected areas; h) community mobilization. These criteria groups are in different colors in the matrix.

ANNEX 4. EVALUATION CRITERIA AND METHODOLOGY FOR IDENTIFICATION OF TARGET COMMUNITIES IN UPSTREAM WATERSHEDS OF RIONI AND ALAZANI-IORI RIVER BASINS

The evaluation matrix (see annex 2) incorporates criteria developed for identifying target communities in the watersheds. The criteria address issues such as community population, location of the communities in the watershed, presence of drinking water supply, environmental pollution, natural disasters, use of natural resources, and linkages with communities' mobilization. The purpose of using this criteria and evaluation methodology is to identify those communities where there are significant problems related to environmental protection and natural resources management and which have a potential to successfully participate in the INRMW program including watershed management planning and implementation of watershed management actions through executing small grant projects.

The evaluation matrix also contains a list of communities and villages in the watersheds. The population and share of vulnerable groups (people below poverty rate and IDPs) is provided in the matrix in order to help evaluators have an understanding of demographic and socio-economic situations in the communities. Detailed information related to the environment and natural resources, as well as community mobilization levels in the villages have been provided in the filled in questionnaires designed and used for the communities survey undertaken in the target watersheds in the period of June-July 2011 by CARE project staff specifically for INRMW program. Some more information is provided in Municipality Investment Passports as well as in the "River Basins Preliminary Assessment" developed within the INRMW Program by FIU. These sources of information together with watershed maps should be used for evaluating communities against the criteria provided in the matrix.

It should be noted that villages are evaluated using this methodology. It is assumed that evaluation results will help to make decisions for identification. Evaluation scores will not be used as the sole criteria for communities' identification. Experts' judgments, which may take into consideration other factors not, can be used for final identification.

Evaluation is conducted with scores 0 and 1. Details on the criteria and evaluation scores are provided below.

Criterion1. Population number

This criterion evaluates demographic potential of villages and communities. Evaluation scores:

- 0 There is no population in the village or the population number is below 100.
- 1- Population is above 100.

Source of information: Questionnaire, page 1.

Criterion 2. Geographic location in the watershed or closeness to water bodies

Criterion evaluates how far the village is from the watershed's main river, its tributaries, lakes or wetlands.

Evaluation sores:

0 - Village is far from the main rivers (Azani, Iori, Rioni) and their tributaries, lakes, wetlands;

1 - Village is close to main rivers (Azani, Iori, Rioni) or their tributaries, lakes, wetlands.

Source: Watershed maps, questionnaire 1.2.1-1.2.2

Criterion 3 - Drinking Water Quality

This criterion evaluates drinking water quality on the basis of information provided in the questionnaire. State of current water supply networks and water facilities is also taken into consideration.

Evaluation sores:

- 1 Water quality is satisfactory and there is no problem in this sphere;
- 0 Water quality is not satisfactory.

Source of information: Questionnaire, chapter II.

Criterion 4- Drinking water supply

This criterion evaluates access to drinking water for rural populations and the state of drinking water supply infrastructure.

Evaluation sores:

0 - water supply covers 100% of village population, infrastructure is in satisfactory state, there are no problems in this regard;

1- water supply network/ headworks of the facility require rehabilitation, water supply is limited.

Source of information: Questionnaire, Chapter II.

Criterion 5 - environmental pollution

Criteria evaluates pollution of surface and ground waters as well as soil pollution. Poor waste management is taken into consideration as well as discharges of untreated household and industrial wastewaters

Evaluation scores:

- 0 There is no problem in this regard;
- 1 There is at least one of the above listed problems.

Source of information: questionnaire, IV, VIII, XV chapters.

Criterion 6 - Obvious impact of environmental problem on the watershed scale.

This criterion evaluates the scale and significance of environmental problems at a watershed level. It evaluates, e.g., whether surface or ground water or soil pollution in the settlement impacts the entire watershed or not. It also evaluates whether, e.g., the village is included in high natural disaster risk zones recognized by national environmental authorities.

Evaluation scores:

- 0- There is no impact or impact is insignificant;
- 1- There is a significant impact.

Source of information: questionnaire VIII, XV chapters, information provided by the participants.

Criterion 7- Existence of natural disasters and potential threats

This criterion evaluates existence and level of impact of natural disasters in the settlement: flashflood, dry ravines, landslide, and erosion of the river banks.

- 1- There is no such problem;
- 2- There is at least one such problem.

Source: Questionnaire: XVI.1 chapter; XVI.2 chapter; XVI.3 chapter; Information provided by the participants.

Criterion 8- Soil erosion/degradation

Criterion evaluates problematic soil erosion/degradation in the village.

Evaluation scores:

- 0 There is no problem observed;
- 1 There is a problem.

Source of information: questionnaire XV chapter.

Criterion 9- Intensive sue of water resources

This criterion evaluates how intensively groundwater or surface water resources are used in the settlement e.g. by industrial facilities, in irrigation systems, hydropower plants, etc.

Evaluation scores:

- 1- There is not intensive use of water resources;
- 2- There are industrial facilities, power plants or irrigation systems that intensely use water;

Source: information provided by the participants, maps; XIV.1-XIV.2.

Criteria 10- Intensive use of forest resources

Criterion evaluates how intensively forest resources are used, whether forests are under danger of deforestation or whether timber is extracted for industrial purpose.

Evaluation scores:

- 1- There is no such problem, or very small number of population is using timber resource.
- 1- Timber is intensely cut for industrial or commercial purposes.

Source: information provided by the participants, questionnaire, investment passports of Ambrolauri and Oni municipalities (2010), Questionnaire XIV.1-XIV.2 chapter; XV chapter;

Source of information: questionnaire XV chapter.

Criterion 11 – Intensive extraction of biological resources

Criterion evaluates use of biological resources, such as hunting, fishing, intensive collection of medical plant species, high rates of extraction of other non-timber forest products that threatens biodiversity, etc.

Evaluation scores:

- 0 Intensive extraction of biological resources has not been observed;
- 1- High rates of the use of biological resources have been observed;

Sources of information: questionnaire and expert's knowledge.

Criterion 12- Use of mineral resources for industrial purpose/perspectives

This criterion evaluates whether mineral resources are extracted for industrial purposes.

Evaluation scores:

- 1- No extraction of mineral resources;
- 2- Mineral resources are extracted or are planned to be extracted in near future.

Source: questionnaire chapter XIV.2. Information of the Ministry of Economy on licenses issued for naturala resources extraction.

Criterion 13 - Linkage to existing and perspective protected areas

This criterion evaluates whether the village is located close to, or linked to, existing or prospective protected areas.

Evaluation scores:

0 - No

1 - Yes

Source: map of protected areas.

Criterion 14 - Community mobilization level

This criterion evaluates existence of initiative groups, CBOs, Women Groups, Eco Clubs, NGOs in the community; Whether the community has experiences in donor funded small scale projects' implementation.

Evaluation scores:

- 1- There is none from the above listed groups. The community does not have experience in projects' implementation.
- 2- There is at least one from the above listed groups, or the community has experience in projects' implementation.

Source of information: questionnaire XIII.1 chapter; XIII.2 chapter, investment passport, information provided by the participants.

ANNEX 5. FILLED IN EVALUATION MATRIX FOR AMBROLAURI AND ONI MUNICIPALITIES

	Community	Population(persons)	Share of vulnerable groups in the population	Number of People	Distance from the major water bodies in the watershed	Drinking water quality	Drinking water availability	Pollution of the environment	Evident impact of the environmental problem on the watershed	Natural Disasters and their potential (floods, landslides, avalanches, etc)	Land degradation (erosion, pollution, water logging) related to agricultural activities)	Intensive use of water resources	Intensive use of forest resources	Intensive Use of biodiversity	Use of mineral resources for industry	Linkage with existing and perspective protected areas	(existence of CBO, women's groups, eco clubs, incentive groups)	Total score
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	Sadmeli	1602	12%															
	Bostana	353	12%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Dzirageuli	372	7%	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
	Kldisubani	292	16%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	9
	Sadmeli	585	19%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
	Ghviara	185	14%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
2	Khvanchkara	1474	10%		•				•	•	•	•				•		

Table 1. Evaluation matrix for Ambrolauri municipalitv⁵

⁵ Criteria have been grouped by categories such as a) demography and geographic location in the watershed; b) drinking water availability and quality c) environmental pollution; d) natural disasters; e) Land degradation; f) use of natural resources; g) Linkage with protected areas; h) community mobilization. These groups of criteria are in different colors in the matrix.

	Chordjo	286	14%	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
	Khvanchkara	579	11%	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	10
	Pirveli Tola	276	12%	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	9
	Meore Tola	333	13%	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
3	Likheti	979	64%		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	·	• •	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	• •	·		• •	• •	• •	• •	• •
	Likheti	417	55%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
	Uravi	401	75%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	12
	Abari	161	60%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
4	Bugeuli	904	16%															
	Abanoeti	120	20%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
	Bugeuli	407	10%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	11
	Bareuli	101	19%	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
	Gorisubani	51	29%	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Kedisubani	69	39%	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Djvarisa	160	15%	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
5	Tchrebalo	841	0,12															
	Gendushi	42	23%	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
	Kvemo Zhoshka	178	23%															7
				1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
	ZemoZhoshkha	231	5%															7
				1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Tchrebalo	390	11%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	10
6	Nikortsminda	765	15%															

	Kachaeti	126	23%															8
				1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	
	Nikortsminda	639	13%															9
				1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	
	Kharistvala	3														1		
7	Tcheliaghele	732	13%		•	•											•	
	Agara	138	10%	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
	Tlughi	359	15%	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	9
	Ukeshi	110	12%	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
	Tcheliaghele	116	13%	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	9
8	Khidikari	675	21%											•				•
	Kvatskhuti	388	9%	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1		1	9
	Khimshi	287	12%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0		1	9
9	Tsesi	600	16%		•	•	•				•	•					•	
	Mukhli	28	32%	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	10
	Tsesi	572	16%	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0		0	7
10	Tchkvishi	545	16%															
	Zeda Tchkvishi	28	60%	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		1	5
	Tchkvishi	243	19%	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		1	7
	Qvishari	274	10%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0		1	9
11	Znakva	452	17%															
	Znakva	155	26%	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	7
	Motkiari	27	10%	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
	Saketsia	270	17%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13

Identified communities

- 1. Sadmeli (Sadmeli, Kldisubani, Gviara, Dzirageuli, Bostana);
- 2. Likheti (Likheti, Uravi, Abari);
- 3. Bugeuli (Bugeuli, Abanoeti, Bareuli, Jvarisa);
- 4. Nikortsminda Nikortsminda, Kachaeti;
- 5. Tcheliaghele (Agara, Tlughi, Ukeshi, Tcheliaghele);
- 6. Khidikari (Kvatskhuti, Khimshi);
- 7. Tsesi (Mukli, Tsesi);
- 8. Znakva (znakva, Motkiari, Saketsia).

		ω						2			4		
Lachta	Sheubani	Sheubani	Qvedrula	Skhanari	Iri	Qvedi	Tsedidi	Tsedisi	Patara Ghebi	Ghebi	Ghebi		Community
2	1	4	2	5	б	1	1	ω	2	4	7		Population (persons)
2	1	30.5%	2	4	2	5	3	49.3%	2	5	12.0%		Share of vulnerable groups in the population
1	1		0	0	0	1	1		1	1		1	Number of People
1	1		1	0	1	0	0		1	1		2	Distance from the major water bodies in the watershed
1	1		1	0	1	1	1		0	0		ω	Drinking water quality
1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1		4	Drinking water availability
1	1		1	0	1	1	1		1	1		σ	Pollution of the environment
1	1		0	0	1	0	0		1	1		6	Evident impact of the environmental problem on the watershed
1	1		1	0	1	1	1		1	1		7	Natural Disasters and their potential (floods, landslides, avalanches, etc)
1	1		0	0	1	1	1		1	1		∞	Land degradation (erosion, pollution, water logging) related to agricultural activities)
0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0		9	Intensive use of water resources
0	0		1	1	1	0	0		0	0		1	Intensive use of forest resources
1	0		1	0	1	1	0		0	0		11	Intensive Use of biodiversity
0	1		0	0	1	0	1		1	1		12	Use of mineral resources for industry
0	0		1	0	1	1	0		1	1		1	Linkage with existing and perspective protected areas
0	0		0	0	0	0	0		1	1		14	(existence of CBO, women's groups, eco clubs, incentive groups)
9	9		8	2	11	8	7		10	10			Total score

Table 2. Evaluation matrix for Oni municipality

	Tchala	55	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
	Qristesi	Village with1 to 7 households																0
	Nigvznara	Village with1 to 7 households																0
	Khirkhonisi	Village with1 to 7 households																0
	Khuruti	Village with1 to 7 households																0
	Tsola	Village with1 to 7 households																0
	Komandeli	61	13	0														0
	Skhieri	1	0	0														0
4	Glola	390	10.3%															
	Glola	390	10.30%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	11
5	Sakao	765	3.5%															
	Sakao	138	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
	Mazhieti	58	15	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Lagvanta	68		0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
	Khidashlebi	37	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0		1	1	0	0	0	7
	Bortso	28	8	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	8
6	Ghari	525	12.2%															

	Ghari	465	51	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	9
	Tsmendauri	60	13	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
7	Utsera	441	İ															
	Utsera	315	14%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	13
	Nigvzebi	39	12%	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
	Paravneshi	12	16%	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
	Nakieti	75	17%	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	9

Identified communities:

1. Ghebi (Ghebi, Patara Ghebi)

- 2. Sheubani (Sheubani, Lachta, Chala)
- 3. Glola (Glola)
- 4. Utsera (Utsera, Nakieti, Nigvzebi, Paravneshi)
- 5. Sakao (Sakao, Mazhieti, Lagvanta, Khideshlebi, Bortso)
- 6. Ghari (Ghari)
- 7. Tsedisi (Tsedisi, Qvedi, Iri, Qvedrula)

4		ω		2		1		
Ruispiri	Tsinandali	Tsinandali	Kurdgelauri	Kurdgelauri	Karajala	Karajala		Community
3100	3390	3390	4880	4880	8988	8988		Population (persons)
4	10%	10%	25%	25%	1%	1		Share of vulnerable groups in the population
	1		1		1		4	Number of People
	1		0		1		2	Distance from the major water bodies in the watershed
	1		1		1		ω	Drinking water quality
	1		1		1		4	Drinking water availability
	1		ц		1		თ	Pollution of the environment
	0		0		0		6	Evident impact of the environmental problem on the watershed
	1		ц		1		7	Natural Disusters and their potential (floods, landslides, avalanches, etc)
	1		1		1		∞	Land degradation (erosion, pollution, water logging) related to agricultural activities)
	1		1		1		9	Intensive use of water resources
	1		0		1		10	Intensive use of forest resources
	1		0		1		11	Intensive Use of biodiversity
	1		0		1		12	Use of mineral resources for industry
	1		0		0		13	Linkage with existing and perspective protected areas
	0		1		0		14	Level of mobilization of the community (existence of CBO, women's groups, eco clubs, incentive groups)
	12		8		11			Total score

Table 1. Evaluation matrix for Telavi municipality

	Ruispiri	3100	4%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	10
5	Vardisubani	2944	14%															
	Vardisubani	2944	14%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	10
6	Napareuli	2856	7%															
	Napareuli	2856	7%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	12
7	Ikalto	2521	17%															
	Ikalto	2521	17%	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11
8	Kondoli	2770	11%															
	Kondoli	2770	11%	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	9
9	Shalauri	2537	2%															
	Shalauri	2537	2%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	10
1 0	Kisiskhevi	2246	8%															
	Kisiskhevi	2246	8%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	12
1 1	Akura	2148	4%															
	Akura	2148	4%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	10
1	Pshaveli	848	2,26%															
-	Pshaveli	679	2%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
	Lechuri	169	7%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13
1	Kvemo			-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
3	Khodasheni	1580	4%															
	Kvemo Khodasheni	1580	4%	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	8

1	Busheti																	
4		1370	10%															
	Busheti	1370	10%	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	9
1	Gulgula	1250	9%															
5																		
	Gulgula	1250	9%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	12
1	Vanta																	
6		1151	4%		1	1			1	1					1			
	Vanta	1151	4%	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	7
1	Saniore																	
7		398	5,39%		-	-			-						-			
	Saniore	335	4%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	9
	Jughaani	63	15%	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	9
1	Artana	1112	14%															
8																		
	Artana	1112	14%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	10
1	Lapankuri	1074	13%															
9																		
	Lapankuri	1074	13%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	10
2	Laliskuri	759	20%															
0																		
	Laliskuri	759	20%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	12
2	Nanawaldawalt																	
-	Nasamkhrall																	
1	Nasamkhrall	586	16%															
1	Nasamkhrali	586	16%	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	9

2																		
	Tetritsklebi	330	4%	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	8

Idetified communities:

1. Pshaveli (Pshaveli, Lechuri)

2. Kisiskhevi

3. Gulgula

4. Laliskuri

5. Tsinandali

6. Napareuli

7. Ikalto

8. Ruispiri

		ω			2		1		
Tsinubani	Duisi	Duisi	Khorbalo	Zemo Alvani	Zemo Alvani	Matani	Matani		Community
306	4250	4556	8	4986	5070	5560	5560		Population (persons)
48%	25%	26.40%	7	7	7%	20%	20%		Share of vulnerable groups in the population
1	1		0	1		1		4	Number of People
1	1		1	1		1		2	Distance from the major water bodies in the watershed
1	0		0	1		1		ω	Drinking water quality
0	0		0	1		1		4	Drinking water availability
1	1		1	1		1		л	Pollution of the environment
0	0		0	1		0		6	Evident impact of the environmental problem on the watershed
1	1		0	1		1		7	Natural Disasters and their potential (floods, landslides, avalanches, etc)
1	1		1	1		1		∞	Land degradation (erosion, pollution, water logging) related to agricultural activities)
0	1		0	1		1		9	Intensive use of water resources
0	1		0	1		1		10	Intensive use of forest resources
1	1		0	1		0		11	Intensive Use of biodiversity
0	0		0	1		1		12	Use of mineral resources for industry
0	1		0	1		0		1	Linkage with existing and perspective protected areas
1	1		0	1		1		14	Level of mobilization of the community (existence of CBO, women's groups, eco clubs,
8	10		ы	14		1			Total score

4	Kvemo Alvani	3647	5.3%	1														
	Kvemo Alvani	3407	5%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
	Babaneuri	240	8%	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	9
5	Qistauri	3350	10.7%					<u>.</u>		<u>.</u>			<u>.</u>					
	Qistauri	2304	11%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12
	Akhalsheni	338	7%	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	8
	Akhshani Valley	248	7%	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
	Akhshani	248	7%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
	Arashenda	174	23%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
	Sachale	38	1%	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
6	Ozhio	2139	7.15%	I										•				
	Ozhio	901	6%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	9
	Koghoto	502	7%	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
	Khorkheli	388	10%	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	11
	Alaverdi	176	8%	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	9
	Chabinaani	172	14%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
7	Kvemo	2013	8.49%															
	Khalatsani																	
	Omalo	1300	6%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	12
	Dumasturi	246	19%	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	9

	Shua Khalatsani	220	6%	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	10
	Zemo Khalatsani	125	9%	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	9
	Kvemo Khalatsani	122	13%	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	8
8	Zemo Khodasheni	1938	7%					-										
	Zemo Khodasheni	1216	8%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	11
	Atskuri	722	6%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	10
9	Jokolo	1742	52,64%															
	Jokolo	1060	52%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	12
	Birkian-Dzibakhevi	682	54%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
10	Sakobiano	1425	6,45%									<u> </u>	<u> </u>					0
	Sakobiano	564	5%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	11
	Kvareltskali	299	6%	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	9
	Koreti	279	6%	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	9
	Kutsakhta	103	11%	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	10
	Khevistchala	54	0%	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	7
	Dedisperuli	45	18%	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	8
	Bakilovani	81	7%	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	9
11	Maghraani	1 20 6	7.46%															
	Maghraani	577	7%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	10
	Argokhi	329	5%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	10
	Pichkhovani	300	11%	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	10

12	Kasristskali	352	3%															0
	Kasristskali	352	3%	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	C	0	0	1	1	8
13	Akhmeta	225	40,44%	1														
	Shakhvetila	154	31%	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	10
	Chachkhrila	53	60%	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	9
	Chartala	18	61%	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	8
14	Tusheti	58	3%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	13

Identified communities: 1. Z.Alvani; 2. Kv. Alvani; 3. Tusheti; 4. Kistauri (Qistauri, Akhalsheni, Akhshani Valley, Ahshani, Arashenda, Sachale); 5. Jokolo (Jokolo Birkian-Dzibakhevi); 6. Matani 7. Ojio (Ozhio, Koghoto, Khorkheli, Alaverdi, Chabinaani) 8. Sakobiano (Sakobiano Kvareltskali, Koreti, Kutsakhta, Khevistchala, Dedisperuli, Bakilovani)



ANNEX 7. MAP OF UPSTREAM WATERSHED OF RIONI RIVER BASIN WITH IDENTIFIED COMMUNITIES

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ANNEX 8. MAP OF UPSTREAM WATERSHED OF ALAZANI-IORI RIVER BASIN WITH IDENTIFIED COMMUNITIES





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