

## **Annex 7b**

### **ANNEXES TO THE STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND ENGAGEMENT PLAN AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISM**

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## ANNEX 1 – LIST OF MEETINGS

#	Region	Municipality	Date	Community	Stakeholder	Total # of participants	Men	Women
1	Tbilisi	Tbilisi	5-Mar-19	n/a	MoEPA (Biodiversity and Forestry Division, NFA)	4	1	3
2	Tbilisi	Tbilisi	5-Mar-19	n/a	MoEPA (Environmental Supervision)	1	0	1
3	Kakheti	Telavi	21-Mar-19	Telavi	Regional Government	4	3	1
4	Kakheti	Telavi	21-Mar-19	Telavi	Regional Forestry Service Department	2	2	0
5	Kakheti	Telavi	21-Mar-19	Vardisubani	Community Members	15	15	0
6	Kakheti	Akhmeta	22-Mar-19	Akhmeta	Municipality staff	3	1	2
7	Kakheti	Akhmeta	22-Mar-19	Argokhi	Community Members	17	15	2
8	Kakheti	Kvareli	22-Mar-19	Kvareli	Municipality staff	2	0	2
9	Kakheti	Kvareli	22-Mar-19	Shilda	Community Members	16	16	0
10	Tbilisi	Tbilisi	25-Mar-19	n/a	WWF	1	1	0
11	Tbilisi	Tbilisi	26-Mar-19	n/a	Energy Efficiency	2	1	1
12	Tbilisi	Tbilisi	26-Mar-19	n/a	Green Movement and Women for Common Future	2	0	2
13	Guria	Ozurgeti, Lanchkhuri, Chokhatauri	27-Mar-19	Ozurgeti	Regional Government, Municipality staff	3	19	8
14	Guria	Lanchkhuti	28-Mar-19	Zodi	Community Members	23	18	5
15	Guria	Ozurgeti	28-Mar-19	Mtispiri	Community Members	27	5	22
16	Guria	Chokhatauri	28-Mar-19	Lesa	Community Members	16	12	4
17	Guria	Ozurgeti	29-Mar-19	Ozurgeti	NFA	5	5	0
18	Kakheti	Dedoplistskharo	1-Apr-19	Dedoplistskharo and Khornabuji	Community Members	10	5	5
19	Kakheti	Dedoplistskharo	1-Apr-19	Dedoplistskharo	Municipality staff	3	2	1
20	Tbilisi	Tbilisi	3-4 April 19	n/a	Public Consultation/Validation: MoEPA, NGOs, Consultants, partners	42	24	18
21	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Mtskheta	8-Apr-19	Mtskheta	NFA	1	1	0
22	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Mtskheta	8-Apr-19	Mtskheta	Regional Government	3	1	2
23	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Tianeti	8-Apr-19	Tianeti	Municipality staff	4	2	2
24	Tbilisi	Tbilisi	23-Apr-19	Tbilisi	Public Consultation/Validation: NGOs, Education Institutions, partners	36	15	21
25	Kakheti	Akhmeta	3-May-19	Akhmeta	Staff of the Tusheti Protected Landscape	8	6	2

## ANNEX 2 – MINUTES OF MEETINGS

### Minutes of Meetings

<b>Date:</b> 21.03.2019	<b>Time:</b> 15:30 – 16:30
<b>Location of meeting:</b> Kakheti. Vil, Vardisubani	
Village population	<b>Total Number of participants:</b> 15 men, 0 women
<b>Participants GIZ project:</b> Name: Natia Gobejishvili Position: Project Advisor  Name: Lasha Khizanishvili Position: Field Coordinator  Name: Nana Sumbadze Position: Consultant on Gender  Name: Nana Berdzenishvil, Position: Consultant ESIA/ESMP	
<b>Objectives of meetings:</b> Information gathering for the Gender Report and ESIA/ESMP, Fuelwood use practice, forest use, readiness to invest in energy efficient stoves, alternative fuel and house insulation.	
<b>Question 1: How do you heat houses?</b>	
Almost all villagers use fuelwoods for heating houses. It is much more cheap than gas. The village has a natural gas supply, but gas is used only for cooking. Preference is given to firewood stoves because gas stoves are expensive, gas is expensive, quality of gas is bad and it does not give much energy, even to cook is very time consuming. Only one men pointed that he uses Karma like gas stove in the evening for heating one room. One more participant said that his brother uses gas and had three heaters as he has a very big family. All the others said that they use iron stoves and heat only one room. Majority uses traditional stoves which cost 40 GEL but last only one year and consume a bit more woods than Svanetian stoves, which are made of thicker iron and last 5 years but cost about 400-500 GEL. Houses are big, but majority heats only one room in the house. Besides stoves many have also fireplaces. Some have “torne” for baking bread. Medium size family needs to bake bread at least twice a week, but now most of the people rather buy bread than bake.	
<b>Question 2: Do you insulate houses?</b>	
About 40% of houses have metaloplastic windows. Everybody is interested in having them but its expensive.	
<b>Question 3: How do you get fuelwoods?</b>	
Among the group members there were some professional cutters. They have all the tools and cars and cut woods for themselves and also commercially. The places where cutting is allowed are far deep in the forest so that non-professionals in fact cannot cut. They also need special cars for transporting. To bring woods without car is impossible. Cutters are only men, women in fact do not go into forest even to collect residues or small branches.	
<b>Question 4: What non-timber products do villagers obtain in forest?</b>	
Villagers get berries, mushrooms, “Jonjoli, wild garlic, chestnuts, herbs for tea-“Bekkondara”. Collecting is done mostly by men, women do not go into forest. It is a hard job and needs strength to	



carry collected chestnuts or mashrooms. Collectors sell the products to traders. Women gather only berries.”
<b>Question 5: Do people go for worship or entertainment to the forest?</b>
There many churches in the forest where people, villagers as well as visitors from other places in Georgia and tourists go. Villagers look that no damage to the forest is done in such places. They are not littered. As for the special sites for feasting and entertainment, which also are in nearby forests they are littered and villagers often go and clean them.
<b>Question 6: Who are main earners in the family, women or men?</b>
Village is very close to the town Telavi. So many work in Telavi. More men than women are employed, they work mostly in small private workshops. Women work more in public sector.
<b>Question 7. Who makes decision in the family on purchasing goods that cost more than 200 GEL?</b>
More often men, but there was also opinion that decision is made by the member of the family who earns more, but again this often is man.
<b>Question 8. How would you evaluate condition of forests?</b>
Forests are in better condition than they were some 7 years ago. New trees are growing. Less cuttings are made due to stricter control and also gasification.
<b>Question 9: What should be done to improve condition of forests?</b>
The government should give gas vouchers to population for 2-3 months.
<b>Question 10: What will be most effective way for changing ecological awareness?</b>
Engagement of people of high authority, also elders, using all media, and internet, which is used by about 70% of village population.
<b>Question 11. How will you estimate level of participation of population?</b>
It is low. Only one group member said that in near past he wrote a letter of protest regarding construction right to representative of his village in Sakrebulo and organized a small meeting with his supporters in front of Sakrebulo building.
<b>Questions raised by stakeholders and responses provided:</b>
Questions were asked about the project, its content and time-frame
<b>Commitments made by team:</b>
Problem was absence of women in group discussion.
<b>Grievances raised by stakeholders:</b>
n/a

### Minutes of Meetings

<b>Date:</b> 21.03.2019	<b>Time:</b> 14:00 – 15:00
<b>Location of meeting:</b> Kakheti Region, Telavi Municipality, Telavi	
<b>Key participants:</b> Name: Badur Gamtkitsulashvili Position: Forestry Service Manager  Name: Ioseb Turashvili Position: Forestry Service Deputy Manager	<b>Total Number of participants:</b> 0 Women 2 Man
<b>Participants GIZ project:</b> Name: Natia Gobejishvili Position: Project Advisor Name: Lasha Khizanishvili Position: Field Coordinator Name: Nana Sumbadze Position: Consultant on Gender Name: Nana Berdzenishvil, Position: Consultant ESIA/ESMP	
<b>Objectives of meetings:</b> Information gathering for the Gender Report and ESIA/ESMP, obtain feedback from Kakheti Regional Forestry Service team regarding challenges, impacts.	
<p>NG has introduced project and provided brief overview on key components, timeline of on-going activities and long-term plan in terms of proposal finalization.</p> <p>BG provided information about the current structure of the Forestry Service team, the composition is following Forestry Service Manager, Forestry Service Manager Deputy Manager, 15 specialist of forest (all men), 2 senior specialist (women) mostly working in administration, 3 staff members responsible for analytics (women) and 22 specialists. It was mentioned that Kakheti region is divided into 5 clusters which should be managed by the above-mentioned team. The main concern of BG was limited number of staff in comparison to the workload. Both Manager and the deputy expressed their concerned regarding the recent changes in the law and stated that it will be very difficult, if not impossible to take care of the forest with the limited human resources, in conjunction with the fact the that the forestry department has very outdated equipment and cars. Concerns regarding the recruitment process in frames of the recent changes were share, namely potential candidates did not know how to apply for position, some of them did not have enough IT background to upload all required documentation.</p> <p>BG mentioned that taking into the account limited resources often times they can not follow the procedure of producing tree cutting permit on the spot, instead it is done in the office.</p> <p>BG provided information that there are up to 200 tree cutting points in Telavi municipality, with the 5 staff members in charge, whenever individuals need to cut the trees, they outsource local service providers to proceed with the task. (those service providers are not officially registered)</p> <p>BG was sure that in case there will be proper access to an alternative fuel population will use it, and it will support them to manage forest better, since demand for wood will decrease.</p> <p>BG mentioned that gas is an expense alternative, and local population can not afford it, unless GoG will provide financial support to purchase and install gas hitters, local population will continue referring to the forest. The issues of provided gas quality was raised, it was mentioned that local population is not happy with it, especially during the winter season.</p> <p>BG mentioned that there are a lot of left overs in the forest as a result of tree cutting activities, which are not used at all for any purposes.</p>	

BG and IT expressed their concerns in terms of central government's awareness about the local problems, they also challenged level of their involvement in the process of the development of the new law, they did not felt being consulted enough.

BG said that the biggest problem nowadays is quality of Kakheti forest. It has been overconsumed during the last 30 years. One of the most burning issues which is not followed up is inventarization of the forest, which in his opinion should have been done prior to change anything in the law.

BG confirmed fact that local population collect following products in the forest: mushrooms; chestnuts, berries, "ghandzili", herbs- it is used for domestic consumption, but part of it got sold on local market, about 90 % of population would sell collected product on local market either individually or to wholesalers. Those products are collected by both women and man, however women do it more frequency them men. (mainly mushrooms are collected by men, the rest is done by women).

BG mentioned that there are a lot of saw mills (could not provide number), however their control is very difficult dur to the limited number of staff, based on the recent changes, sawmills are not longer controlled by the forestry department. Akhmeta is in a very difficult situation since sawmills are the main income generation activity for the majority of population, however in a long run even Akhmeta will have to decrease growth of this business since forest is decreasing.

BG mentioned that based on current regulations forestry department can cut only 20 % of the trees, while there is a need to cut higher percentage in order to make sure for regeneration. In case central government will not change it, it will have negative impact on forest.

BG mentioned that in terms of alternative hitters for the households, it will be possible only under the condition of being donated to the population, he mentioned that based on information he has those ovens cost GEL 700.

Bird watching takes place in the forest;

There are places for camping in the forest;

BG mentioned that level of local population's involvement into the development of the forest management plans is very low, however in case forest has any religious meaning, then population is highly sensitive (example of Khatis forest was shared)

BG mentioned that hunting related regulations should be revised and on-going dynamics should be taken into the account, hence annual quotas should be posted by the government, based on needs of the forest.

BG also criticized difficult procedures of hiding process and mentioned that it would be much easier for them to proceed with an individual contract, rather then follow the complicated tender process.

**Questions raised by stakeholders and responses provided:**

n/a

**Commitments made by team:**

n/a

**Grievances raised by stakeholders:**

n/a

### Minutes of Meetings

<b>Date:</b> 21.03.2019	<b>Time:</b> 12:00 14:00
<b>Location of meeting:</b> Kakheti Region, Telavi Municipality, Telavi	
<b>Key participants:</b> Name: Natia Tatishvili Position: Regional Projects Coordinator  Name: Benedict Gegegchkori Position: Head of Self governance Communications Department  Name: Valeri Dzamshashvili Position: Senior Specialist at Self governance Communications Department  Name: Giorgi Erukidze Position: Head of Telavi municipality Health and Social Affairs Department	<b>Total Number of participants:</b> 1 Women 3 Man
<b>Participants GLZ project:</b> Name: Natia Gobejishvili Position: Project Advisor  Name: Lasha Khizanishvili Position: Field Coordinator  Name: Nana Sumbadze Position: Consultant on Gender  Name: Nana Berdzenishvili, Position: Consultant ESIA/ESMP	
<b>Objectives of meetings:</b> Information gathering for the Gender Report and ESIA/ESMP, obtain feedback from Kakheti Regional government representatives regarding challenges, impacts.	
<b>Summary of Discussions:</b> NG has introduced project and provided brief overview on key components, timeline of on-going activities and long-term plan in terms of proposal finalization. BG provided information on consultation council, which was established in March 2019, the consultation council will start functioning in April 2019, the council consist of 12 members, all of them are citizens of Telavi from different sectors. 30% of council members are women. It was mentioned that those councils are established in different municipalities, while Telavi and Kvareli ones are supported by WV Georgia. This support unites package of trainings and technical consultations in terms of councils' operations and efficient work. BG provided overview on activism of local population, based on this experience activism and engagement of local population is very low, even in regards to the issues which have high importance for them (example on water system rehabilitation was shared as a evidence that local population did not show high interest in terms of participation in meetings) it was mentioned that, in general level of trust towards the local government is relatively low and generally speaking local	

population thinks that their ideas will not be considered, however local government representatives are very hopeful that work on local consultation council will influence this dynamic in a positive way, hence level of trust will be increased.

BG mentioned that central government has relaunched Community Support Program, which is managed by the Ministry of infrastructure and Regional Development, the program intends to provide small scale grants to communities (10,000- 20,000 GEL, also municipality co-funds some projects) based on process, which requires community participation in terms of identification of ideas. Regional Government representatives consider this approach as a good tool for the engagement of local population in the dialogue. This program is also cited as a great opportunity for government to collect information on key issues/problems at the community level.

NT has mentioned that in frames of the Community Support Program, 250+ community meetings were conducted from January 15 till February 22 in Kakheti Region, one of the main learning as result of those meeting was following: it was easier to handle dialogue in those communities which had CBOs, in those communities process was more constructive and results oriented, it worth mentioning that CBOs are managed by women in majority of cases.

BG has provided information about the establishment of 9 Women Rooms at municipal level in 2018, supported by Mercy Corp and HEPSEPER, at the moment regional government is in the process of defining operational strategy for those Women Rooms in order to make them effective and more vibrant. General vision is to create strong communication channels among the 9 Women Rooms in different municipalities and encourage them to exchange ideas on type of projects and initiatives they can/should implement. However, at the moment due to the lack of strategy the success of each Women Room is hugely dependent on the creativity and activism of the manager in charge. The vision of Regional government is that, those Women Rooms are not for women only, but broader society and the main idea is to create a venue to encourage dialogue among the different stakeholders. Question of consultant on what has been done in Telavi by the Women Room has been unaddressed, with the excuse that manager is on maternity leave and meeting participants did not have details on particular projects and initiatives implemented.

BG listed the main challenges in the region in terms of gender: (i) early marriages; (ii) domestic violence; (iii) lack of woman in decision makes position, however in Akhmeta head of Sakrebulo is woman, in Signaghi and Gurgaani deputies of mayors are woman; (iv) Access to finances for business start up – it is linked to property ownership, also culturally men are given preference in terms of being provided with the loans. It was mentioned that despite of the limited number of women in the government, during the election campaigns the main support is provided by woman. It was also mentioned that there is lack of gender specific programs at the municipal level, while there are some at national level.

BG has mentioned that the main channel of communication for population in terms of engagement with the local government is through the official letters sent to the governor's office. It has been mentioned that women are more active in this process then men.

NT has also mentioned that while CBOs are mainly managed by women, cooperatives are dominated by men (however some project implemented by donors, required participation of woman in cooperatives, which has changed this dynamics)

BG suggested to consider community perception while being asked about the key challenges which could be raised as a result of this project, namely in his opinion the biggest challenge will be linked to the higher price of the gas heater compare to the stoves used by local population now. He also mentioned that in case community members will be offered to get financial support to cover expenses related to the purchase of the energy efficient stoves, it may impact household living under the poverty line in a negative way, and might result in stopping monthly governmental

allowance for them, hence this particular group should be considered very carefully in terms of support.

GE mentioned that based on survey conducted in 2015 majority of population is interested to consider alternative hitting sources.

NT provided information on gasification in Kakheti region, namely: 80% of communities has access to natural gas, while Akhmeta and Tusheti municipalities are faced by challenges

NT mentioned that for local population it is financially beneficial to use wood as a fuel then gas.

There is a brick processing factory in Akhmeta, however despite the fact that bricks are not expensive population can not afford to purchase special stoves, due to the high prices. (please, note when NT was asked how much the special stoves costs, she did not know the price).

NT mentioned that for the first phase of the projects it will be winning strategy to target schools, kindergartens and other municipal buildings as the main beneficiaries of an alternative energy source, since the rest of community population might get convinced based on their experience.

NT mentioned that there is a huge potential to use Namja as a material for bricks, since people burn it without any considerations for further usage. (in Dedoplistskharo only there are 60,000 hectare of Namja)

NT mentioned that one of the biggest challenge for this projects will be linked to the awareness of local population, unless population see immediate economic benefit, it will be extremely difficult to convince them. Suggestion of making sure that that code of forest is followed very strictly was made. In a nutshell the main challenges could be clustered under 3 main themes: (i) Awareness (ii) legislative changes, (iii) technical/material support.

BG mentioned that majority of local population does not think in terms of long-term economical impact, they are not ready for this since they are in the positioning of daily breadwinners. The level of acceptance of new ideas in terms of alternative hitting materials will largely depend on target group: business sector will be convinced easily, school and kindergartens can be considered as pioneers, while socially disadvantaged population will be the most difficult segment to be outreached and convinced.

BG mentioned that under no condition will Kakheti inhabitants stop using wood for baking local bread and barbeque. He mentioned that this is part of Kakheti region identity. From 5 to 10% of community population has "Tone" at house.

BG mentioned that youth will be very useful to be involved, especially in terms of awareness raising activities, it was mentioned that some schools have Eco clubs and implement different type of campaigns and activities, youth is respected in this region and it will be very beneficial to involve them, however Pankisi might be a problem, since community structure is different and role of elderly is superior. Gurjaani and Lagodekhi municipalities have very active Youth Councils, hence they can be referred. It was emphasized that Peer to Peer model works very well in Kakheti region. In terms of outreach campaign door to door was suggested as the best methodology for community information and awareness raising.

BG shared his opinion on importance to refer to the radical measurer when it comes to the need of enforcing new rules and regulations, he acknowledged the fact that such measures might have high political high price as a consequence, however he was in favor of taking the risk. The most radical method used by the communities in terms of protest in Kakheti region was barricading the road. Meeting participants confirmed fact that community members use forest for the collection of non-forest products, such as: berries and herbs. There is a cooperative in Akhmeta, however in majority of cases this is rather individual activity. It was suggested to use example of Japan and implement project titled: One Village One Product, the main concept of the project is to identify one unique product in community and market it.

NT mentioned that some NGOs are working in the region however they have projects focused on municipalities rather than region, (WV Georgia, CENN) Kakheti Regional Development Fund, a local NGO which works in Pankisi, and it could be considered as a good resource for the regional projects. Local Advisory Groups funded by EMPARD, Institute for Democratic Changes in Kvareli were also can referred. them.

**Questions raised by stakeholders and responses provided:**

n/a

**Commitments made by team:**

n/a

**Grievances raised by stakeholders:**

n/a

**Minutes of Meetings**

<b>Date:</b> 22.03.2019	<b>Time:</b> 18.00 – 19:00
<b>Location of meeting:</b> Kakheti. Vil, Shilda, situated very close to forest	
Village population	<b>Total Number of participants:</b> 16 men, 0 women
<b>Participants GIZ project:</b> Natia Gobejishvili; Lasha Khizanishvili, GIZ employees, Nana Berdzenishvili (E&S Specialist), Nana Sumbadze (Gender Specialist)	
<b>Objectives of meetings:</b> Information gathering for the Gender Report and ESIA/ESMP, Fuelwood use practice, forest use, readiness to invest in energy efficient stoves, alternative fuel and house insulation.	
<b>Question 1: How do you heat houses?</b>	
Almost all villagers use fuelwoods for heating houses. It is much more cheap than gas. The village has a natural gas supply, but gas is used only for cooking, as for heating it is too expensive and they could not afford it. Traditional stoves from thin iron are used, as they are cheap. Few use “Svanetian stoves” . They do not buy Svanetian stoves as they are much more expensive and require shorter logs, so more labor intensive for cutting, also you cannot burn tree residues. Households heat from 1 to 3 rooms, depending on the family size and economic possibilities. One of the villagers said he installed 3 gas heaters, but pays more than 1,000 GEL per month.	
<b>Question 2: Do you insulate houses?</b>	
About half has metaloplastic windows. Everybody is interested in having them but its expensive.	
<b>Question 3: How do you get fuelwoods?</b>	
The forest is just behind the village, so population brings fuelwood by special cars, but also buys it. Why should we buy fuelwood, when it is in abundance behind our houses?”	
<b>Question 4 :What is fuelwood used for?</b>	
The fuel wood cannot be substituted with bricks, as food prepared on wood tastes different. The taste of “Khashlama”-boiled meat is different when prepared on the open fire, also the distillation of Chacha (vodka like beverage) needs wood logs. In summer people prepare preserves and as they are made in big quantities they are made on open fires. Many have fireplaces which are not used for regular heating but are used in special occasions.	
<b>Question 5: Do women go to the forest?</b>	
As a rule women do not go into forest.	
<b>Question 6:What problem they have in regard to forest?</b>	
There is no problem. They are content with their rights to use forest.	
<b>Question 7: What non-timber products do villagers obtain in forest?</b>	

Villagers collect berries (Rubus), mashrooms, “Jonjoli ( Staphylea pinnata,L) and walnuts. But they are not in a big quantity, so they do not sell them collect only for home consumption. “
<b>Question 8.: How would you evaluate condition of forests?</b>
Forest is in a very good condition. The villagers look after it. There are diverse tree types and forest is well kept due to the villagers’ and foresters’ attempts.
<b>Question 9: Do people go for worship or entertainment to the forest?</b>
There are many churches in the forest where people, villagers go. Villagers look that no damage to the forest is done in such places. They are not littered. There are very beautiful sites but they are not accessible. They need to have roads and then can use as tourist sites. Now in fact only Nekresi is used as such.
<b>Question 10: Who are main earners in the family, women or men?</b>
The village is famous for grapes from which wine “Eniseli” is made. It is surrounded by grape yards and this accounts for higher affluence of local population. More men than women are employed. Women work in wine factories.
<b>Question11: Who makes decision in the family on purchasing goods that cost more than 200 GEL?</b>
More often by men.
<b>Question 12 : How active is youth?</b>
They are active. Schoolchildren are involved in cleaning forests.
<b>Question 13: What economic opportunities exist in the village?</b>
They mostly work in grape yards. In recent years there is a big change and women became much more economically active. By daily work in vineyards and strawberry fields women can earn about 700 GEL.
<b>Questions raised by stakeholders and responses provided:</b>
Questions were asked about the project, its content and time-frame
<b>Commitments made by team:</b>
Problem was absence of women in group discussion. The feeling of ownership of forests is very high and villagers are aware of the goods of forests. This is a big village, with 2,800 households and much less poor than Angokhi. It is at the border of Dagestan, Russian federation and road to the border goes through the village.
<b>Grievances raised by stakeholders:</b>
n/a



### Minutes of Meetings

<b>Date:</b> 22.03.2019	<b>Time:</b> 10:30 - 11:30
<b>Location of meeting:</b> Kakheti Regio, Akhmeta Municipality, Akhmeta	
<b>Key participants:</b> Name: Zaza Migriauli Position: First Deputy Mayor of Akhmeta Municipality  Name: Khatia Udzliauri Position: Senior Specialist of category two  Name: Bela Marukashvili Position: Staff member responsible for gender	<b>Total Number of participants:</b> 2 Women 1 Man
<b>Participants GLZ project:</b> Name: Natia Gobejishvili Position: Project Advisor  Name: Lasha Khizanishvili Position: Field Coordinator  Name: Nana Sumbadze Position: Consultant on Gender  Name: Nana Berdzenishvili, Position: Consultant ESIA/ESMP	
<b>Objectives of meetings:</b> Information gathering for the Gender Report and ESIA/ESMP, obtain feedback from Akhmeta municipality representatives regarding challenges, impacts.	
<p>NG has introduced project and provided brief overview on key components, timeline of on-going activities and long-term plan in terms of proposal finalization.</p> <p>Social budget of Akhmeta municipality is 533,000 GEL (about 150 k is allocated for the social house, which serves up to 300 poor people from Akhmeta municipality, also part of this budget is allocated for health related issues. Electricity vouchers for 100 GEL.</p> <p>Out of 15 trustees, only 1 is woman (Pankisi / Duisi); Total number of communities is 59</p> <p>Akhmeta municipality does not have consultative council, and all interaction with the local communities are conducted via the community trustees;</p> <p>In Akhmeta Mayors office majority of staff members are women, also head of Sakrebulo is woman;</p> <p>In terms of involvement of local population, the main means of expressing their idea is via the individual meetings, rather than anything else;</p> <p>ZM mentioned that processing factory for bricks production has stopped operations.</p> <p>ZM mentioned that enforcement of the new forest code in 2020 will be very unbeneficial for local population and for government since it is an election year.</p> <p>Akhmeta population has access to gas however they will not stop use fuel wood, since gas is much more expensive.</p> <p>ZM mentioned that even bricks are very expensive, he did not know the exact prices, however Lasha said that 1 tone of bricks will cost 550 GEL (this is less than 7-8 cubic meters.</p>	

ZM mentioned that people live in a very desperate conditions in Akhmeta municipality;

ZM mentioned that the main income source for local population is: municipal jobs, some farmers have vineyards, gardening.

ZM has mentioned that local population can not access forest, since the license has been issued to the Chinese company;

ZM mentioned that price of fuel wood has been increases, it used to be 150 now costs 400, in case community will be forced to use gas only, locals will not be able to afford it;

ZM mentioned that awareness of population is very low, his attitude on usage of bricks for heating was not positive. Svan stove is very popular since it is very energy efficient.

ZM mentioned that in case people will have not access to wood, and it will be restricted by the law, then they will use special ovens;

ZM mentioned that in case people will not have access to fuel wood, it may get escalated up to the social unrest, since people are starving.

On question - what can trigger among population interest to take care of forest – ZM mentioned that the only issue, which can solve this problem is via economical empowerment of local population, so that they can use gas or other alternative fuel, ZM mentioned that when people are in a desperate conditions it will be difficult for them to stop using wood fuel, hence it is difficult to find out the triggers to make sure tree felling is stopped;

KU mentioned that in case bricks are produced out of vine yards, (lertsami), since farmers use different pesticides and people might be resistant to use it; (Namja may have the same problem);

Saw mills are located in Akhmeta, since 1990, however, they have been closed due to bribing people to get materials;

There are about 10,000 people in Akhmeta living now, in case they would be given ovens for free and bricks will be available then they may use it, without problem.

Community Support Program – women participation has been increased due up to 40 % out of absolute number, which is linked to the fact that there are some NGOs working in different communities and those NGOs expose women to practice their right of participation;

ZM has mentioned that some people collect non forest products and sell them as well. Berry Zhandzili; Majority of the local residents are selling products on local market;

Akhmeta municipality has staff member responsible for gender issue, who is responsible for the management of Women Room, which was established in 2018 (February). The person is managing the room, and she is responsible for gender related issues.

Women Room is used as a reference point to take care of children in some cases.

Sakrebulo committee working on gender meets regularly, in order to discuss what should/ could be done, ZM mentioned that there is no difference between men and women in Akhmeta.

Women Room has strategy BM has strategy mainly making sure that all regulations are mainstreamed at the municipal level, to be up to the standard. She is gender advisors in Akhmeta since 2013 and it was a novelty in Kakheti region; it was her idea to establish gender council;

One of the functions of the Women Room is to support integration among the community trustees, to create value for meetings and sharing ideas, often times this room is used by older population than the young generation;

BM mentioned that Akhmeta municipality needs to be more active in terms of working on issues related with the people with disabilities, since other municipalities are much more ahead;

BM mentioned that the main challenges for women: (i) domestic violence due to alcohol abuse, (ii) physiological abuse towards women and children; (iii) unemployment – women need economical empowerment in order to be more independent;

<p>ZM mentioned that it would be good to have more NGOs working in different communities of Akhmeta, at the moment the main target is only Pankisi;</p> <p>KU mentioned that women participation is higher then men;</p> <p>Tourist attraction – there are limited number of tourist in Akhmeta;</p>
<p><b>Questions raised by stakeholders and responses provided:</b></p> <p>n/a</p>
<p><b>Commitments made by team:</b></p> <p>n/a</p>
<p><b>Grievances raised by stakeholders:</b></p> <p>n/a</p>

### Minutes of Meetings

<b>Date:</b> 22.03.2019	<b>Time:</b> 15:10 – 16:00
<b>Location of meeting:</b> Kakheti Region, Kvareli Municipality, Kvareli	
<b>Key participants:</b> Name: Maia Avazashvili Position: Head of Health and Social Affairs Department  Name: Lia Ruasiashvili Position: Specialist at city hall	<b>Total Number of participants:</b> 2 Women 0 Man
<b>Participants GLZ project:</b> Name: Natia Gobejishvili Position: Project Advisor  Name: Lasha Khizanishvili Position: Field Coordinator  Name: Nana Sumbadze Position: Consultant on Gender  Name: Nana Berdzenishvili, Position: Consultant ESIA/ESMP	
<b>Objectives of meetings:</b> Information gathering for the Gender Report and ESIA/ESMP, obtain feedback from Kvareli municipality regarding challenges, impacts.	
<p>NG has introduced project and provided brief overview on key components, timeline of on-going activities and long-term plan in terms of proposal finalization.</p> <p>Advisory Council is established in Kvareli city hall, there are 11 members, 5 of them are women, it has been established several months ago, composition is following: sakrebulo representatives, doctor and local residents, MA did not know what was the selection process. 3 meetings were conducted by the Advisory Council. At the moment advisory council members are in the process of identifying goals and vision of the council, they need to realize what should be done by them. The members are very active in general and they would like to implement a lot of projects.</p> <p>Kvareli mayor does not have advisor in gender as such, however they have person working in gender issues.</p> <p>There is a Women Room at the municipality managed by Lia Rusiashvili.</p> <p>Women room has been established in Kvareli in January 2019. This room is used by the Mayor to meet citizen with children for meeting. They think about the establishing the English learning courses for all stakeholders.</p> <p>MA listed following problems concerning women: (i) unemployment, (ii) some women might be exposed to domestic violence, however they do not realize that they are victims, hence there is a need for the awareness raising. (iii) early marriages is an issue for none Georgian population located in 3 different communities Tivi, Saruso, Chantliskhure. (all communities are Muslims), it worth mentioning that those communities do not see value in Education, hence neither girls nor boys get education, majority migrate to Daghestan and are more integrated there, then into local society.</p> <p>There are some instances when women are offered some job but they reject it, like waiters. Majority are involved into the daily works at wine yards, rate per day is 30 GEL. The season is in Spring and Winter. Also, women are involved in strawberry collection and there are the same group moving</p>	

around, those groups are managed by men in general. Per season 1 woman can earn up to 700 gel per months. Men earn more than women.

Despite the fact that City hall announces info about the consultations, the level of local populations involvement and activism is not very high. In her opinion people think that government will do whatever government would like to do. People practice more activism when it comes to the social issues, mainly via official letters of requests for an individual meetings. Out of 32,000 people 2,500 live below the poverty line.

Almost all communities are gasified, and majority tries to refer to gas stoves. Some communities can not afford gasification, and often times families use Socar loans. Some community members are afraid of being gas ovens in order to not being excluded from the social allowance program managed by the government.

Locals can not afford Svan stove which costs 150 and more.

In case suggested stoves would be cheap then locals may got interested.

Attitude towards the forest is that forest should be saved, population does not like that forest is used by companies.

Non forest products: Mushroom for collected by men, ghandzili, Chestnuts, some barriers. In majority of cases these produced are sold on local market.

Sawmills - there is one licenced in Akhalsopeli.

There are up to 250 wine factories, they employ women.

Youth is not very active in this municipality, there are some NGOs working in communities with youth, however MA could not recall any significant project.

The main employment opportunities are concentrated in Kvareli: banks, hotels, local government's office.

Novelties – for the awareness raising the best approach is to collect people in communities, on so called “birja”s, also using local trustees. Door to door campaigns are good as well.

**Questions raised by stakeholders and responses provided:**

n/a

**Commitments made by team:**

n/a

**Grievances raised by stakeholders:**

n/a

### Minutes of Meetings

<b>Date:</b> 22.03.2019	<b>Time:</b> 12:30 – 13:30
<b>Location of meeting:</b> Kakheti. Vil, Angokhi near forest and Babanauli protected area	
Village population	<b>Total Number of participants:</b> 15 men, 2 women
<b>Participants GIZ project:</b> Natia Gobejishvili; Lasha Khizanishvili, GIZ employees, Nana Berdzenishvili (E&S Specialist), Nana Sumbadze (Gender Specialist)	
<b>Objectives of meetings:</b> Information gathering for the Gender Report and ESIA/ESMP, Fuelwood use practice, forest use, readiness to invest in energy efficient stoves, alternative fuel and house insulation.	
<b>Question 1: How do you heat houses?</b>	
Almost all villagers use fuelwoods for heating houses. It is much more cheap than gas. The village has a natural gas supply, but gas is used only for cooking. The gas was installed only recently, so villagers do not have gas heaters, but anyway gas is expensive and they could not afford it. They use "Svanetian stoves" mostly.	
<b>Question 2: Do you insulate houses?</b>	
Very few houses have metaloplastic windows. Everybody is interested in having them but its expensive.	
<b>Question 3: How do you get fuelwoods?</b>	
The forest is just behind the village, so population brings fuelwood by hand or horses, and donkeys they do not buy it. You can see this as there are no piles of fuelwood in front of houses. Population is poor and cannot pay for it. "This is our forest. Our forest is our forest, so we should use it, and would not let anyone to use it"- This is opinion expressed by one, but supported by everyone. They are content with the situation concerning the forest use and do not support any change. " Let it be like it is".	
<b>Question 4: Do women go to the forest?</b>	
As a rule women do not go into forest. Only those women go who do not have a male family member. One female participant said she regularly goes to get fuelwood, as she lives alone. Another female participant said she never goes as she is afraid, there are wolves who even come to her house.	
<b>Question 5: What problem do you have in regard to forest?</b>	
The problem is that in protected area, near the village there are many decayed trees, that should be taken out. This is needed for forest regeneration. But villagers are not allowed to take them out of the area.	
<b>Question 6: What non-timber products do villagers obtain in forest?</b>	
There is not much to collect in the woods. Villagers collect mashrooms, and sometimes "Jonjoli (Staphylea pinnata)i. Collectors sell the products to traders.	
<b>Question 7: Do people go for worship or entertainment to the forest?</b>	
There are many churches in the forest where people, villagers go. Villagers look that no damage to the forest is done in such places. They are not littered. There are many very beautiful sites. Up in 15-20 kms are waterfalls. Villagers go, but as for tourists to visit such places the road is needed.	
<b>Question 8: Who are main earners in the family, women or men?</b>	
Definitely men.	
<b>Question 9: Who makes decision in the family on purchasing goods that cost more than 200 GEL?</b>	
More often men, but there was also opinion that decision are made together by the members of the family.	

<b>Question 10.: How would you evaluate condition of forests?</b>
Forest is in a very good condition. The villagers look after it. They would not cut the trees behind their houses for their houses than to be flooded. They understand the need to protect forest.
<b>Question 11: What economic opportunities exist in the village?</b>
They grow grapes "Kesi" which is highly valued. The vineyards in their village are not irrigated, so the grapes contain high level of sugar/spirit and the wine from these grapes is highly valued. Female participant said that she got 3.20 GEL per kilogram last year. Both women and men work as day laborers in the vine yards. They get 30 GEL per day. There are women's and men's teams, but also teams with mixed gender. The tasks are gender specific. Women are working with the plants, men do ground works. Some teams are organized and team leaders get the contracts, organize transportation and all the logistics. Leaders of female teams are women.
<b>Questions raised by stakeholders and responses provided:</b>
Questions were asked about the project, its content and time-frame
<b>Commitments made by team:</b>
Problem was absence of women in group discussion. The feeling of ownership of forests is very high and villagers are aware of the benefits that forest offer.
<b>Grievances raised by stakeholders:</b>
n/a

#### Minutes of Meetings

<b>Date:</b> 27.03.2019	<b>Time:</b> 14:30 – 16:00
<b>Location of meeting:</b> Guria Region Ozurgeti Municipality	
<b>Key participants:</b> Regional government representatives, municipal government representatives from Ozurgeti, Lanchkhuti and Chokhatauri	<b>Total Number of participants: 19</b> 11 Women 8 Man
<b>Participants GIZ project:</b> Name: Natia Gobejishvili Position: Project Advisor  Name: Nana Sumbadze Position: Consultant on Gender  Name: Catherine Garcia Position: Senior Consultant ESIA/ESMP  Name: Nana Berdzenishvili Position: Consultant ESIA/ESMP	
<b>Objectives of meetings:</b> Information gathering for the Gender Report and ESIA/ESMP, obtain feedback from Ozurgeti, Lanchkhuti and Chokhatauri municipalities as well as regional government regarding challenges, impacts.	
NG has introduced project and provided brief overview on key components, timeline of on-going activities and long-term plan in terms of proposal finalization.	
<b>Question 1: Has the municipality Advisor's Board?</b>	

Advisory boards are established in Ozurgeti, Lanchkuti and Chokhatauri Municipalities. It has been mentioned that there are 2 types of boards, at Mayors office and at sakrebulo.

Ozurgeti municipality advisory board consist of local residents, business representatives, however meeting participant could not provide information on how members of the board were selected, and there are 15 members, out of them 9 women.

Chokhatauri municipality – meeting participant could not provide information on how board was established, were not sure about the process. There are 16 members, and out of them 4 women.

Lanchkhuti municipality representatives provide information on establishment of the board, they had a better idea about the process. There are 10 members, out of them 4 are women.

In those municipalities board members meet on a quarterly basis.

**Question 2: How active is population?**

Meeting participants reported that level of participation of local residents depends on subject, and in case is it linked to the social problem then population is more engaged. It has been mentioned that in general women are more active than men, however it has been linked to the fact that there is a high unemployment rate among the woman, hence they have more time to participate in public meetings. The main job provider in the region is local government. There is only 1 factory in Ozurgeti.

In order to increase local activism and crate opportunities for citizens' empowerment, Guria region has adapted the model of one of the project implemented by an international NGO (Norway), namely they have established fund of 150,000 GEL, which opens up opportunity for local citizen to develop small scale grants and get funding to implement them in municipal centers. The voting for the projects is done via the online platform. It has been mentioned that every community in Guria has access to computer and internet, which makes it possible for them to proceed with the on-line voting.

Trustees were referred as a good canal of communication, every community in Guria region has a trustee who is appointed by the local government. Trustees are responsible to collect data from the communities and play role of mediator between the local government and community population.

Community Development Program was mentioned as a tool to communicate with local population and solve their problems. Process was referred as being very transparent and it was reposted that in general community members are actively involved into the identification of ideas to be funded, trustee plays role of mediator and arranges logistics, while final decision making power is in the hand of the community members.

Based on general observation regional and municipal government uses a lot online platforms for the interaction with communities, however it should be validated.

**Question 3: Has the municipality “Women’s Room”?**

None of the municipalities reported having a Women Room, however in every municipality there is a person who has gender as part of their role.

**Question 4: The problems that implementation of the project can encounter?**

It has been reported that communities have an experience of using bricks, mainly schools and kindergartens use it, however based on the calculation Guria region does not have enough materials to produce bricks and there is an issues in terms of demand and supply. It has bee also mentioned that there is some timber in the forest, but due to the regulations no one is allowed to collect it. It was also mentioned that in general Guria has forest is located in mountainous area and it is extremely difficult for community members to arrange free felling and transportation, hence in case GoG or a projects will be able to introduce any solution which will be cheaper than the fuel wood, population will switch to it without any resistance.

There are only 2 companies in Georgia producing bricks in Kakheti and Samegrelo Regions, it is difficult to negotiate prices with them since they have monopolized market.

Inventory of forest has been undertaken in Guria.



Hazelnut shells could be considered as a material for the bricks, however it will be enough to meet up to 15% of demand. Currently local population do not use energy efficient stoves, from 3 to 5 % of population has hermetic windows installed at households.

In general meeting participants reported that local population might be interested in purchasing the stoves, however it should be affordable, through introducing some flexible payment schemes.

**Question 5: What negative outcomes can be expected from the project?**

The main winning point for the introduction of the energy efficient stoves should be financial viability, also availability of the hitting materials on the market. In case suggested stoves and materials will not be cheaper than the fuel wood, then it will be difficult to convince population to use it.

Meeting participant acknowledged the fact that bricks are much better, they are cleaner and based on their feedback local residents will have no resistance to use them.

Issue of people living below the poverty line was discussed, and it was suggested to make sure that all arrangements in terms of this group are made on central government level, in order to avoid any issues and exclusion of those people from the governmental allowance program.

It was also mentioned that suggested stoves should be produced locally, it will be crucial for the success of the project, since it will create additional jobs in the region.

**Question 6: What are non – timber uses of the forest?**

Local population collect Chesnutt, berry, tsitsibo and jonjoli in the forest. Those products are collected by women and children.

**Question 7: Gasification of the region**

40% of communities are gasified, however communities do not use gas for hitting. They use wood fuel.

**Question 8: Promising sectors for the Economic Development**

Tourism has been named as a sector with the great potential, mainly based on assumption that Guria region can absorb some of the tourism from the seaside. Bakhmaro was pointed as a promising resort.

Tea growing and beekeeping were mentioned as well, despite the fact that Guria region produces high quality honey they still cannot market it on international markets, due to the lack of systems of structures which would enable farmers to access the proper markets.

**Questions raised by stakeholders and responses provided:**

n/a

**Commitments made by team:**

n/a

**Grievances raised by stakeholders:**

n/a

### Minutes of Meetings

<b>Date:</b> 28.03.2019	<b>Time:</b> 17:45 – 18:45
<b>Location of meeting:</b> Imereti. Village Lesa	
Village population	<b>Total Number of participants:</b> 13 men, 5 women
<b>Participants GLZ project:</b> Natia Gobejishvili; employe, Cathrin Garcia & Nana Berdzenishvili (E&S Specialist), Nana Sumbadze (Gender Specialist)	
<b>Objectives of meetings:</b> Information gathering for the Gender Report and ESIA/ESMP, Fuelwood use practice, forest use, readiness to invest in energy efficient stoves, alternative fuel and house insulation.	
<b>Question 1: How do you heat houses?</b>	
All villagers use fuelwoods for heating houses. The village does not have a natural gas supply. Majority uses enhanced “Svanetian ” firewood stoves. Houses are big, but they heat only one room in the house. There are plans of gas installation, but still in case they have gas they will continue using fuelwood as gas is very expensive	
<b>Question 2: Do you insulate houses?</b>	
About 40% of houses have metaloplastic windows. Everybody is interested in having them but its expensive.	
<b>Question 3: How do you get fuelwoods?</b>	
They take it from woods. But this is in wetlands and it is difficult to get them out. In rainy days one has to wait for 20 days to get them out. They take woods by horses or big trucks. Some have plots where they grow Tkhemla and Acacia which are quickly growing trees, they cut them and use as fuel.	
<b>Question 4: Will you buy energy-efficient stoves?</b>	
No, they should be donated.	
<b>Question 5: Are you ready to use briquettes as alternative fuel?</b>	
Yes, if they will be cheaper than fuelwood. Now they are more expensive. And they have one problem, they loose quality in hummed climate that we have. They are using briquettes at kindergarten and are quite satisfied.	
<b>Question 6: What non-timber products do villagers obtain in forest?</b>	
They can use forests only for grazing, as they are in wet lands and there is nothing to collect there, unlike dry forests.	
<b>Question 7: Do people go for worship or entertainment to the forest?</b>	
No	
<b>Question 8 Who are main earners in the family, women or men?</b>	
Men earn more than women, but permanent employment have more women than men as they work in public sector-schools, kindergartens, etc. 40 women from the village go to Poti where they work in sewing factory.	
<b>Question 9: Who makes decision in the family on purchasing goods that cost more than 200 GEL?</b>	
Mostly together.	
<b>Question 10: How would you evaluate condition of forests?</b>	
Forests are in bad condition due to Global Warming. For years there was no colds or snow. Trees get fungus. The water resources decreased. There were waterfalls in nearby forest, but they have dried.	
<b>Question 11. How will you estimate level of participation of population?</b>	
They are active. They communicate with local government through trustee and their representative in Sakrebulo. The villagers express orally their concerns and trustee puts them on the paper with title and takes to the municipality.	
The project for the Village Development Program of Ministry of Infrastructure was selected by the Village Assembly most probably without considering gender balance of participants.	

<b>Question 12: What economic activities are in the village?</b>
Many, both women and men go to Turkey for 3 month to collect tea. They have cattle, produce honey and have hazelnut and tangerine plantations, one has a greenhouse which is heated by fuelwood and one has poultry farm with over 1000 hens. The village is famous for its unique pears called "Vanichka".
<b>Question 13: What economic possibilities has the village?</b>
The best prospects have tea plantations. Greenhouses can be profitable as well as beekeeping, hazelnut and laurel plantations. The region should have at least one fruit processing factory, like producing juice or dry fruit. Opening of the sewing factory would be also very helpful.
<b>Question 14: What is the main problem?</b>
Lack of jobs make people migrate.
<b>Questions raised by stakeholders and responses provided:</b>
<b>Commitments made by team:</b>
<b>Grievances raised by stakeholders:</b> n/a

#### Minutes of Meetings

<b>Date:</b> 28.03.2019	<b>Time:</b> 14:00 to 15:30
<b>Location of meeting:</b> Guria Region, Ozurgeti Municipality, Village Mtispiri	
<b>Key participants:</b> Members of Mtispiri Community	<b>Total Number of participants:</b> 14 Women 3 Men
<b>Participants GIZ project:</b> Name: Catherine Garcia Position: E&S Consultant ESIA/ESMP  Name: Nana Berdzenishvil Position: Consultant ESIA/ESMP	
<b>Objectives of meetings:</b> Information gathering for ESIA/ESMP, obtain feedback from communities	
NG from GIZ introduced the project. The team separated: 1) GIA; 2) ESIA	
<b>Question #1 – Community Information</b> Have primary and kindergarten infrastructure. 240 HH up to 950 people. Say that community is very forward thinking and not discriminate women. Meetings held in group. Issues are discussed together with the community and then decide who needs to participate, if all community or just men or women. Small village, everyone know each other.	

Issues are discussed with the local government (trustee) who will then raise any issue to the regional government if required.

Household decisions are made by both men and women, if it involves an expensive item then discuss with husband. It varies by household, in some HH only men make decisions.

Most women are unemployed. Men have seasonal jobs picking tea leaves in Turkey. Also some work at a small HPP or Quarry located close to their village.

They use to produce hazelnuts, but the trees were infected by an insect and they no longer do this. They produce tomatoes and cucumbers and other market garden produce but for own consumption, if there are extra they sell in the market.

They also produce corn but they need herbicides due to the insect that has attacked their hazelnut trees.

Village located relatively close to the road.

**Question #2 – How do they heat the house**

Don't have gas.

Use fuelwood for cooking and heating.

Before they used electricity more, but they were removed as mountain people status from government so they no longer received free electricity, so they use electricity less.

Last 2 years it has been harder to get fuel wood since there is more control from government.

They get their own fuelwood through the ticketing system or some also buy from community suppliers that have their own equipment. They don't buy from the market nor NFA.

Claim they are not even allowed to gather sticks from the forest and seems there is more enforcement from the NFA.

Some people in their village have been fined by the NFA for cutting trees.

They use the normal stoves that last about 2 to 5 years. As a rule there is one stove per HH.

Kindergarden uses briquettes. Community says that it is better than fuel wood in terms of cleanliness and energy efficiency. It also generates less waste (the ashes are buried in a whole and covered near the school. Municipality provides them with the briquettes, they manage the entire process.

**Questions #3 – How will community members feel about the EE and briquettes.**

They know about EE stoves and briquettes.

Would welcome using them if the price is right. They would prefer to switch since it is cleaner and hard to get fuelwood.

**Question #4 – Have they heard about the new code.**

Not aware of a new forest code.

Government regulations are restrictive and at the end the burden lies with the communities.

Implementing code if restrictive would be a vicious circle for them and can impact their livelihoods.

**Question #5 – Do they use the forest**

They don't collect anything from forest only fuel wood.

They are relatively close to the forest.

Use forest for grazing livestock. They caution that Government cannot stop them from grazing in the forest and it would really affect them. They claim that grazing is good for the forest since it cleans the forest.

Children are not allowed to go to the forest because of wildlife, they have wolves and bears.

Claim that every year someone from the village will see bear and that bears sometimes destroy their agriculture fields.

Men know all the tree species.

Use forest for traveling since there are shortcuts.

The more valued tree is the Muja.
<b>Are they aware of climate change?</b> Aware of climate change. They say they haven't damaged the forest and need to take care of forest and it needs to be "sustainable".
<b>What do they suggest that can be done to minimize impacts of new reform?</b> Income generating activities for example tea plantations, they go to Turkey, why can't this be done locally. Infrastructure projects. Hazelnut trees were very good but since insects has attached them they can no longer depend on them. Government should support they with this.
<b>Questions raised by stakeholders and responses provided:</b> n/a
<b>Commitments made by team:</b> n/a
<b>Grievances raised by stakeholders:</b> n/a

### Minutes of Meetings

<b>Date:</b> 28.03.2019	<b>Time:</b> 11:30 – 13:400
<b>Location of meeting:</b> Imereti. Village Zoti	
Village population	<b>Total Number of participants:</b> 18 men, 4 women
<b>Participants GIZ project:</b> Natia Gobejishvili; employe, Cathrin Garcia & Nana Berdzenishvili (E&S Specialist), Nana Sumbadze (Gender Specialist)	
<b>Objectives of meetings:</b> Information gathering for the Gender Report and ESIA/ESMP, Fuelwood use practice, forest use, readiness to invest in energy efficient stoves, alternative fuel and house insulation.	
<b>Question 1: How do you heat houses?</b>	
Almost all villagers use fuelwoods for heating houses. The village does not have a natural gas supply. Majority uses traditional firewood stoves. Houses are big, but majority heats only one room in the house.	
<b>Question 2: Do you insulate houses?</b>	
About 40% of houses have metaloplastic windows. Everybody is interested in having them but its expensive.	
<b>Question 3: How do you get fuelwoods?</b>	
Zoti is situated at the altitude of 850 m at the ridge of the forest. They traditionally use forest for getting wood. They can take wood by hand or horse.	
<b>Question 4: What non-timber products do villagers obtain in forest?</b>	
Villagers get berries, mushrooms and Dzmerkhal-decorative green plant, which can be found only in Guria. Women do not go to the forest. Everyone uses forests for grazing, but cattle does not harm trees as they graze in alpine zone. In summer they take cattle to Bakhmaro area, in 20kms from their village. They cannot have many cows as cannot collect enough hey and even now have to buy it.	
<b>Question 5: Do people go for worship or entertainment to the forest?</b>	
They are not using forest for recreation. There are no sacred places or churches there either.	
<b>Question 6: Who are main earners in the family, women or men?</b>	
Village is very far away from town or the main road. For many kms road is not covered with asphalt. So access to markets is their main problem. The village is mostly engaged in animal husbandry, but cannot sell the milk due to bad roads and high cost for transporting. Men earn more than women.	
<b>Question 7. Who makes decision in the family on purchasing goods that cost more than 200 GEL?</b>	
Mostly together.	
<b>Question 8. How would you evaluate condition of forests?</b>	
Forests are not in bad condition. But the people with cutting license do fallings and this is not acceptable for population.	
<b>Question 9: What should be done to improve condition of forests?</b>	
The outsiders should not be allowed to do fallings in their forest. Villagers are most suited for protecting the forests as it is in their direct interests. It's unfair that they should buy woods either for fuel or construction. They live in wooden houses, and houses need an yearly repairs. They should be allowed to cut the trees for this purposes. They suggest election of commission which will decide who really needs logs for construction.	
<b>Question 10. How will you estimate level of participation of population?</b>	
They are active. Usually villagers share their concerns orally with trustee and Sakrebulo deputy from their village, who also attended our meeting. These two persons share the concern with Municipality administration. Recently were discussions on constructing two Hydro power stations in the village, but a big part of population is against. They will agree only in case the constructors put asphalt on the road before beginning construction. But constructors promise to do so after finishing construction and villagers	

do not agree. There are also talks on gold mining. In the river that goes through village is trout, which is in the list of endangered species. Hydro station will block the river so the fish will disappear. Decisions are made by Village assembly. Recently in the framework of Village Development program of Ministry of Infrastructure they decided to build public toilet and install street lights for allocated to the village 16,000GEL.. They had Community organization but it did not work and had to close it.
<b>Question 11: What economic activities are in the village?</b>
Many, mostly men go to Turkey for 3 month to collect tea. They have cattle, produce honey and have hazelnut plantations.
<b>Question12: What economic possibilities has the village?</b>
Tourism can be developed. In 14 kms is a place called "Sanisle" with warm 24 degrees spring waters. Someone built 3 bathes there.
<b>Question: 13 Are there any problems with discrimination or criminality?</b>
This is very law abiding community. There are no cases of domestic violence, drug addiction or criminal actions.
<b>Question 14: Are you informed about new Forest Code?</b>
The villagers know about the main provisions of the new Code and do not like it. They, who in fact live in forest should go far away to buy the wood that is cut behind their houses. It's not rational.
<b>Question 15: What consequences do you see in case of implementation of Forest Code?</b>
If people are not allowed to take wood from forest they could migrate.
<b>Question 16: Are there people who know well the forest?</b>
Every third villager knows well the forest
<b>Question 17: What species can be found in forest?</b>
Sochi,naZvi, wifela,aryis xe, chestnut, tsaskhvi, tela, more rarely maple, rckhila, urTkhmela and oak.
<b>Question 18: Do people fish?</b>
Yes, there is trout in the river.
<b>Questions raised by stakeholders and responses provided:</b>
Questions were asked about the project, its content and time-frame
<b>Commitments made by team:</b>
Village is very big, numbering 1100 persons. It has a new very good school building. Population of the village is entirely Muslim Ajarians.
<b>Grievances raised by stakeholders:</b>
n/a

### Minutes of Meetings

<b>Date:</b> 29.03.2019	<b>Time:</b> 11:00 – 13:00
<b>Location of meeting:</b> Guria Region, Ozurgeti Municipality	
<b>Key participants:</b> Name: Kakhaber Ghlonti Position: Head of Guria Forestry Service  Name: Teimuraz Antidze Position: Senior Forester of Guria Forestry Service	<b>Total Number of participants:</b> 0 Women 5 Man
<b>Participants GIZ project:</b> Name: Natia Gobejishvili Position: Project Advisor  Name: Nana Sumbadze Position: Consultant on Gender  Name: Catherine Garcia Position: Senior Consultant ESIA/ESMP  Name: Nana Berdzenishvili Position: Consultant ESIA/ESMP	
<b>Objectives of meetings:</b> Information gathering for the Gender Report and ESIA/ESMP, obtain feedback from Guria Forestry Service regarding challenges, impacts NG has introduced project and provided brief overview on key components, timeline of on-going activities and long-term plan in terms of proposal finalization.	
<b>Question #1 – what is structure and reporting line of the forestry agency</b> Guria Forestry service head reports to his supervisor at National level, he has no reporting line to the governor's office or head of municipality, all communication at the regional and municipal levels is proceeded based on official written letters. Neither Governor nor municipality representatives have authority to delegate any tasks on the forestry agency staff. There are 25 staff member working in the Guria Forestry Service, out of them 6 Specialist (previously referred as Raingers, 2 per municipality)	
<b>Question #2 – what do you think about new forest code</b> In general meeting participants evaluated code as a positive change for the region and Georgia. They felt involved and consulted in the process of code development. Some of them were not 100% happy with the fact that not all recommendations were reflected in the final version of the code, however they also confirmed that part of the recommendations were taken into the consideration. TA mentioned that stopping system of tickets and making sure that forest is managed by the specialist exclusively. is a positive change and forest will benefit as a result of it.	
<b>Questions #3 – how will community member get wood fuel in frames of new forest code</b> Forestry Agency has 2 storages in different municipalities (Chokhatauri and Lanchkuti), in a long run they would like to increase it up to 5 storages. Community members will have access to all of them and buy wood fuel from those storages. Based on meeting participants' feedback community members will get as much as they will afford, there will not be a limitation, (please, note at the moment each household is eligible to get from 7 to 15 cubic meters of wood fuel). KG mentioned that even economically it will be more beneficial for community members to buy the wood fuel from those storages, since at the moment community members have to mobilize equipment	



and labor in order to get it based on the tickets. However he also mentioned that some community members were dishonest while cutting the trees and would cut more than indicated in the ticket. He also mentioned that he is aware of a criticism of community members regarding the new forest code, however he strongly believes that it is based on concerns related to the lack of access to the unmonitored cutting of wood needed for the construction, rather than wood fuel.

**Question #4 – what are the main challenges in light of the new forest code**

KG mentioned that the main difficulties will be related to the communities located in the mountainous areas, since historically they had access to the forest and it will be difficult for them to cope with the new reality and regulations.

TA mentioned that new code may effect relationships of communities and forestry service staff in a negative way. Forestry service staff use to stay at community members houses in case of need, while lately due to some tensions it was more difficult and might get worse in future.

TA mentioned that for majority of community members living in the mountainous communities, selling wood fuel was the main source of income (some of them would cut it illegally), hence losing it now will generate some dissatisfactions.

KG mentioned that community population is not used to the fact of buying the wood fuel, it is not culturally acceptable, and hence time is needed to allow people to get accustomed to this.

The main challenges for the forestry service team are following: lack of good quality equipment, such as cars and machinery, poor conditions of the road, uncontrolled grazing, which damages forest a lot.

**Question #5 – how often do you fine local population**

On average forestry agency issues 3-4 fines per month for entire region. The amount of fine varies from GEL 80 up to GEL 500.

**Questions raised by stakeholders and responses provided:**

n/a

**Commitments made by team:**

n/a

**Grievances raised by stakeholders:**

n/a

### Minutes of Meetings

<b>Date:</b> 1.04.2019	<b>Time:</b> 12:00 – 14:00
<b>Location of meeting:</b> Kakheti. Dedoplistskaro	
Village population	<b>Total Number of participants:</b> -- men, --women
<b>Participants GLZ project:</b> Natia Gobejishvili; employe, Cathrin Garcia & Nana Berdzenishvili (E&S Specialist), Nana Sumbadze (Gender Specialist)	
<b>Objectives of meetings:</b> Information gathering for the Gender Report and ESIA/ESMP, Fuelwood use practice, forest use, readiness to invest in energy efficient stoves, alternative fuel and house insulation.	
<b>Question 1: How do you heat houses?</b>	
<p>All villagers use fuelwoods for heating houses. The village has a natural gas supply. Majority uses traditional firewood stoves, although some have "Svanetian stoves". In town some use gas heaters, but heating by gas costs about 200GEL a month, which very few can afford. Houses are big, but they heat only one or two rooms in the house. If brackets will cost cheaper than fuelwood they will use them. Now in kindergartens briquettes are used and they are quite content with them, as they are easy in use and depending on the quality, the type of tree it is made of, they give much warmth. Schools are heated centrally by gas. They don't use electricity or "Saliarka"-kind of crude oil due to high price.</p> <p>They will buy enhanced stoves if the price would be lower than Svanetian stoves or they will be given possibility to pay gradually.</p>	
<b>Question 2: Do you insulate houses?</b>	
About 20% of houses in villages and about 40% in town have metaloplastic windows. Everybody is interested in having them but its expensive.	
<b>Question 3: How do you get fuelwoods?</b>	
They do not have tickets, as there are no fuelwood resources in local woods. Half of the population buys woods, which here is more expensive than elsewhere as is brought from other regions. Another half gets it illegally, for free from forest. The rangers try to tax them but this does not work, as population don't have money and one cannot get it out of them. If taxed and the case is in court judge just tells them not to do it again.	
<b>Question 4: What non-timber products do villagers obtain in forest?</b>	
Women collect berries, walnuts and mushrooms, herbs for tea that they sell in the local market. Everyone uses forests for grazing. They have cows, sheep and pigs.	
<b>Question 5: Do people go for worship or entertainment to the forest?</b>	
<p>Vashlovani Protected area is bordering their territory. The area has many tourists in summer. There is also natural monument Khornabuji in the region in Artsivis Kheoba (Eagle Gorge) where now local NGO-The friends of Vashlovani Protected Area builds camping place. Schoolchildren are brought in this gorge. The village has two guesthouses. Protected area is in 50 km.s</p> <p>In Alazani there are fishing sites, and one has to register beforehand for getting licence. There are about 18 species of fish-Chanari, loKo, Borja, shamaia etc.</p> <p>The forest resources include different tree species, such as Shindi, Kvimli, Oak, Maple, Ipani, Tela. Wolves and "Aptari" foxes are in woods.</p>	
<b>Question 6: Who are main earners in the family, women or men?</b>	
Men earn more than women. They are mostly busy on agricultural works and animal husbandry.	
<b>Question 7. Who makes decision in the family on purchasing goods that cost more than 200 GEL?</b>	
Mostly together.	
<b>Question 8. How would you evaluate condition of forests?</b>	
Forests are in bad condition, but probably in a bit better than some 10-15 years ago, due to stricter control on cuttings.	

<b>Question 10. How will you estimate level of participation of population?</b>
Population is engaged and you can see it in elections. The Mayor is a very active young men who is in regular contact with population. He has reception hours once a week, goes to villages. Region has Village Development Program, This year the decision was made to do the well and to clean springs and the cemetery. Population is very active indecision-making, especially women. Among the attendants of last Village assembly out of 220 persons 150 were women . One of the preconditions of the program is employment of local population as daily laborers for the implementation of the program.They do not have CBOs. Communication is channelled through village trustee.
<b>Question 11: What economic activities are in the village?</b>
There are animal 3-4-farms, farms employ about 15 people. Main income source are sunflower, grain and animal farms. They had a sunflower oil factory but had to close it. They have vineyards. People are employed in Public institutions, shops, different services. 2 teams of daily laborers operate, consisting of men and women. They get from 30 to 50 GEL a day depending on the task. Women usually poison fields against rats.
<b>Question12: What economic possibilities has the village?</b>
Tourism can be developed.
<b>Question 17: What is the main problem?</b>
The main problem to forests pose Azeri animal farmers from Sagaredjo district, who spent about 9 months in Dedoplistskaro, constantly changing places, living in tents or buildings with their families. They cut woods illegally. Another problem is Namja-straw left after harvesting. There is huge amount of straw that is burnt-this is bad for climate, dangerous as often stimulates fire and bad for earth. Namja can be transformed to fuel briquettes.
<b>Questions raised by stakeholders and responses provided:</b>
<b>Commitments made by team:</b> Meeting was attended by Dedoplistkaro population (population 7.500) and village Khornabuji (population .3.100) which is next to it.
<b>Grievances raised by stakeholders:</b> n/a

### Minutes of Meetings

<b>Date:</b> 01.04.2019	<b>Time:</b> 14:30 to 15:45
<b>Location of meeting:</b> Municipal Government Office, Kakheti	
<b>Key participants:</b> Mayor of Dedoplistskaro Deputy Mayor Gender Representative	<b>Total Number of participants:</b> 1 Women 2 Men
<b>Participants GLZ project:</b> Natia Gobejishvili (GLZ); Catherine Garcia & Nana Berdzenishvili (E&S Specialists), Nana Sumbadze (Gender Specialist)	
<b>Objectives of meetings:</b> Information gathering for ESIA/ESMP and GIA/GAP, obtain feedback from local government	
<b>How is the Municipality Structured</b> Dedoplistkaro is part of the EU program of Covenant of Mayors. They have a project with ENPARD to eradicate poverty in the municipality. There are 12 members in the Advisory Council, and they meet on a quarterly basis. The Council is represented by different part of the Dedoplistskaro community such as doctors, business people, teachers and other. They are appointed by the Mayor based on criteria such as their contribution to the community, if they have a successful business, good environment practices and other. There are 10 departments at the municipality, 5 headed by men and 5 by women. 53% of the people employed at the municipality are women.	
<b>Do you have a women's room.</b> Yes, there is one in each municipality in Khaheti. The objective of the women's room is to increase women's participation in civic duties in the municipality. They have done a campaign to support single mothers e.g. collecting clothes and other. They are in the process of organizing a campaign against domestic violence. People are calling more about domestic violence, which doesn't mean it is increasing but that people are more aware of the problem. They are in the process of developing a strategy for women.	
<b>What are the main economic activities.</b> Agriculture (looking at new directions almond and hazelnut production) they have a lot of water resources and can install goo irrigation systems, tourism, wheat, sunflower seed, sunflower oil. Small scale production is working better in the municipality instead of large business which have gone under. There used to be a large production of oil, but they closed down due to the low salary they were paying to the farmers. Small family businesses survived but not the large ones. Businesses such as retail, car wash, beauty salons, there is a quarry that employs about 1000 people. Problem is that the people have been urbanized and no one wants to work in agriculture. They have a large territory for pasture (30,000 ha and 54,000 ha for agriculture.	
<b>Is there a Municipal Development Plan</b>	

There is no local development plan but there is an infrastructure plan for the municipality.

There are individual lists per village and amounts are allocated depending on the size of the village. The municipality receives about 1.2 million lari from the central government and 4.8 lari from their own money, it total 6 million lari is available for local development.

Small villages receive about 15,000 lari per year and average size village 24,000 lari, the large village receive 30,000 lari.

The villages know how much they receive, and they plan accordingly in the list of priorities they might have.

The municipality has budget to build roads and that budget is separate from the local budget available to the communities.

Selection of projects by the villages is done by a voting system and both men and women participate in the selection process, but sometimes it depends on the village. There are 2 villages that have eco-migrants from Adjara and apparently, they are less gender sensitive.

Interaction with the villages is through letters, meetings, visits from the Mayor directly (he seems to like one to one visits and seems to be very active in the villages), social media specially to reach the younger population, local council.

According to Mayor, women are very active in the municipality.

The 17 kindergartens in the municipalities have recently been refurbished and as a result enrollment rate has increased by 60%.

**What do you think will be the challenges and/or impacts of the project**

Communities are open to receive new things and they need options since there are very little opportunities for fuelwood.

There are no briquettes in the local market.

Not sure if EE stoves and briquettes is enough since there are very large old houses which need to be insulated to be more energy efficient.

Suggests considering solar systems...they are currently using solar systems to heat water in the kindergartens.

**What are the best ways to communicate messages.**

Best way is to go directly to the villages and talk to the people and also pass the messages in the schools.

Also need to communicate with the transient populations (herders). They live in the area on a temporary basis, they are Georgian, but the women don't speak Georgian, they travel through Azerbaijan also. It is a challenge because they cut the wood, even the wind brakes. They spend about 6 months every year in the area and there is a bit of conflict between them and the settlers due to the cattle destroying some crops. They have money because of the cattle but social problems since their children don't go to school.

It is important that alternatives for the communities are provided with the New Forest Code, just forbidding and enforcing something is not going to work.

Continue with the GIZ support in the municipality, they help us a lot. They provide us with advice regarding agriculture and new techniques.

**Commitments made by team:**

**Grievances raised by stakeholders:**

n/a



### Minutes of Meetings

<b>Date:</b> 08.04.2019	<b>Time:</b> 10:15 to 11:30
<b>Location of meeting:</b> NFA Office, Mtskheta-Mtianeti	
<b>Key participants:</b> Deputy Head of NFA	<b>Total Number of participants:</b> 1 Man
<b>Participants GIZ project:</b> Natia Gobejishvili (GIZ); Catherine Garcia & Nana Berdzenishvili (E&S Specialist), Nana Sumbadze (Gender Specialist)	
<b>Objectives of meetings:</b> Information gathering for ESIA/ESMP and GIA/GAP, obtain feedback from NFA Regional Office	
<b>How is the regional office structured?</b>  There are 21 specialists and 9 forest rangers. Before new code they used to have 80 people but with new code this has changed. They have started restructure in January and will be finalized in April. A lot of the people that were working at the NFA are now under the Supervision department. There is no head of NFA at the moment. Position is open.	
<b>Are you aware of the new Forest Code and are there any challenges?</b>  NFA has been provided with different versions of code and were consulted. Not sure if communities were consulted. Not sure about process with communities they were not involved in the consultation process with the communities, but know the MoEPA and Municipalities consulted with the communities. Doesn't envisage problems of implementation. NFA has been weakened by the Supervision Department has strengthened.	
<b>What is the attitude of the communities vs a vs the forest</b>  Communities don't have a lot of awareness regarding conservation, there might be communities that still will cut illegally and if NFA would have more staff they would be able to control this illegal cutting more. Look at forest for angle of consumption. We need to take into account the social background and lack of options.	
<b>How do communities use forest?</b>  Collect berries, mushrooms, grazing, construction materials and other non timber products. Do they have places to arrange picnic? There are some spots but not well organized. Before they didn't have the right to establish some areas for this kind of things, but now they have with new code. In the long run he thinks they might be able to rehabilitate areas for picnics and camping. Some local businesses benefit from the forest from tourism, they organize trips to visit forest. Trend is that tourism businesses will increase. Businesss are owned a lot by Tbilisi people but there are cafes and guest houses owned by local people. Businesses use local guides also that know the forest. Entering forest doesn't require their permission, everyone is allowed to go to the forest.	

**Would you say the forest is in a better condition now or in the past and how do you suggest we engage with the communities to improve sustainability of forest.**

Forest in better condition now due to monitoring by government. It was good to exclude social cutting and in the long run it will help regenerate. But problem with communities, we need to think of alternatives with communities.

10 years ago there was a lot of uncontrolled tree cutting that contributed to the degradation of the forest. For the last 5 years we introduced better monitoring system, and the situation has improved. We have to support forest to regenerate but it also regenerates naturally. Factors that have contributed to improvement of forest: Monitoring, demand for fuel wood is decreasing. Government might consider subsidizing vouchers for electricity.

The communities need alternatives...some alternatives include briquettes, biomass (from forest), briquettes is becoming popular, there is no production of briquettes in Mtskheta. There are 3 legal sawmill operators. In the past there were a couple of illegal sawmills (legislation is very strict now so no one would dare open an illegal sawmill).

Awareness of code should be done by Trustees and Municipalities and how it affects the forest in the long term. NFA also doesn't have enough resources to do this.

Follow-up question: Is it not because the government provides Gas subsidies? No, he doesn't think it is because of the subsidies but more because of Government monitoring. Note: One municipality Tuleti gets gas subsidy, Gazghezi receive allowance 500 to 700 m3 of gas.

**How is the relationship between NFA and communities**

Relationship is good between NFA and communities at the moment.

Social cutting phasing out is new for us and the communities. We have been in constant dialogue and we have been informing the communities that social cutting won't be allowed. There might be small clashes with communities, but it was same when we started the monitoring, initially there was resistance but now it is better. Through constant dialogue with communities it avoids conflict. Strongly believe that code needs to be followed and if people don't follow we need to fine them.

**What do you think about the introduction of EE stoves?**

Target those communities that consume fuelwood the most, but thinks also that houses need to be insulated to be more efficient. Maximum cost of stove should be 200 gel, otherwise nobody is going to buy it. Majority of communities cannot afford to isolate homes from cold. People will still need fuel so we need to make sure we provide them with alternatives, otherwise we will face challenges.

This region doesn't use briquettes in schools or kindergartens. About 15% have gas and the rest use fuelwood. We have some mountains communities that still use fuel wood.

The NFA stores have been selling less wood because people are using less fuel wood:

2016 56,000m3

2017 48,000m3

2018 43,000m3

**Questions raised by stakeholders and responses provided:**

Why did you not target Dusheti district, it is a district that is in a very difficult situation?

This was a decision made by the MoEPA based on numerous discussions and criteria.

**Commitments made by team:**



<b>Grievances raised by stakeholders:</b>
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n/a
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### Minutes of Meetings

<b>Date:</b> 08.04.2019	<b>Time:</b> 13:00 to 14:00
<b>Location of meeting:</b> Regional Government Office, Mtskheta-Mtianeti	
<b>Key participants:</b> Deputy Governor	<b>Total Number of participants:</b> 2 Women 1 Man
<b>Participants GIZ project:</b> Natia Gobejishvili (GIZ); Catherine Garcia & Nana Berdzenishvili (E&S Specialists), Nana Sumbadze (Gender Specialist)	
<b>Objectives of meetings:</b> Information gathering for ESIA/ESMP and GIA/GAP, obtain feedback from regional government	
<p><b>As a follow-up to the question raised by the regional government about why Dusheti was not part of the pilot project (see below in questions raised by stakeholders). What they meant about Dusheti being in a difficult situation.</b></p> <p>Dusheti is the biggest district and covers 2/3 of territory. A lot of villages located in mountain area. There are 250 villages and 50 out of them are very small from 1 to 10 households.</p> <p>Population has no gas, everyone uses fuelwood. Dusheti was not included in gas program because population has no money to pay for gas (decision made by Min of Economy during census).</p> <p>Harsh climate, population uses fuelwood and forest is degraded because there are no other alternatives for population.</p> <p>Difficult due to socio-economic situation of people, no access to gas, degraded condition of forest and the fact that they are located in mountainous region. The roads are frequently blocked due to snow during winter leaving them with no access.</p>	
<p><b>Are you aware of the new Forest Code.</b></p> <p>Have heard there is a new forest code but were not involved in the consultations.</p> <p>Looking forward to getting more involved.</p> <p>Not aware of any consultations regarding Forest Code.</p> <p>They are waiting to receive the Forest Code and they have been asked to support awareness campaigns about the code once it has been approved. Entire communication campaign will be led by forestry agency and regional government will provide support.</p>	
<p><b>What would be the best way to communicate with the communities</b></p> <p>When we want to communicate really we cant talk only about internet nor social media.</p> <p>The only way is to go from village to village. Going to the villages is the best way to communicate.</p> <p>Also majority of communities don't have access to internet. Even media like TV they won't have access to.</p> <p>Also, they can use information centers located at the municipality centers..e.g. trustee office, information board for printed material. They dont have one trustee per community like in other regions. In Tianeti they have 12 trustees and up to 70 communities. The only CBO they have is in Kazbegi. They also have elected members, but trustee is closer to the communities. They have some women trustees (numbers to be provided).</p>	
<p><b>Is there are Regional Development Plan</b></p> <p>Have a strategic development plan for 3 years and revise regularly.</p>	

<p>The Young Economist Association supported municipalities develop and they get a list of projects and integrate in the regional plan. Initially it was scattered but in 2014 they have integrated all municipalities under one plan.</p> <p>Budget starts March 1st establish working group with trustee, infrastructure dept , finance sit down together and look at letters of request by communities and come up with list and this list is applicable for 3 years with priorities fore each municipality.</p> <p>They look at past, new and future priorities to triangulate data. In November it is submitted to Sabrabulo and then see if aligned with the regional and municipal plans.</p> <p>There is municipal fund and also regional budget,so they have access to municipal budget and also regional plan. Regional depends on how much money they get from Central Government. There is a formula that determines how much \$ each region gets and it is based on population and HH.</p> <p>Biggest project can be around 50,000 lari...need two approvals, municipal level and regional level to get approval.</p> <p>If outsiders want to implement and fund projects they can do on their own, or pass through Central Government. Or the organizations give the grants to the municipalities which in turn implement the projects. Donors do it themselves other times they go through Municipality or Region.</p>
<p><b>What is the attitude the communities have towards the forest and how to improve forest sustainability</b></p> <p>In Georgia we know we need to conserve the forest for future generations but in reality due to socio economic reason this doesn't happen.</p> <p>Gas is prohibitive due to costs so people use fuelwood and cut the forest down.</p> <p>Needs a combination of awareness raising and improving socio economic situation and providing alternatives to fuelwood, but alternatives should not cost more than what people spend now for fuelwood.</p> <p>Long term view is not something that can be introduced to the communities since due to their conditions they think more short term.</p>
<p><b>What are the socio economic directions or alternatives for the communities?</b></p> <p>Tourism, but infrastructure is not good, agriculture but thinking small scale at the household level, rather than large scale.</p> <p>There is the project ENPARD funded by the EU, they have a number of solar driers in some municipalities. Products are from forest and agriculture from communities. There seems to have been some issues about lack of supply and calculations of solar power, but project is operational and functioning in the municipalities.</p>
<p><b>Who would be the contact person if Project wants to raise awareness at schools and kindergartens?</b></p> <p>For Kindergartens the municipalities.</p> <p>For Primary and Secondary Schools the representative of the Ministry of Education based at the Municipality.</p>
<p><b>Questions raised by stakeholders and responses provided:</b></p> <p>Why did the project only concentrate in one district in Mtskheta, you are targeting more districts in the other regions?</p> <p>This was a decision made by the MoEPA based on numerous discussions and criteria.</p> <p>Why did you not target Dusheti district, it is a district that is in a very difficult situation?</p> <p>This was a decision made by the MoEPA based on numerous discussions and criteria.</p>
<p><b>Commitments made by team:</b></p> <p>GIZ mentioned that she was going to discuss with GIZ management the issue about Dusheti and GIZ would get back to the regional government.</p>

GIZ will receive from Regional Government their local development plan, vulnerability and IDP statistics and list of NGOs from the region.

**Grievances raised by stakeholders:**

n/a

### Minutes of Meetings

<b>Date:</b> 8.04.2019	<b>Time:</b> 2:00-3.00
<b>Location of meeting:</b> Mtskheta-Mtianeti Region, Tianeti Municipality	
<b>Key participants:</b> Name: Tamaz Mechiauri Position: Mayor of Tianeti Municipality  Name: Marina Khetaguri Position: Deputy Mayor  Name: Tamaz Riajeli Position: Deputy Mayor  Name: ----- Position: Staff member responsible for gender Name: Maya ----- Representative of Regional administration Name: Beso ----- Representative of Regional administration	<b>Total Number of participants:</b> 3 Women 3 Man
<b>Participants GIZ project:</b> Name: Natia Gobejishvili Position: Project Advisor Name: Catherine Garcia Position: Consultant ESIA/ESMP  Name: Nana Sumbadze Position: Consultant on Gender  Name: Nana Berdzenishvil, Position: Consultant ESIA/ESMP	
<b>Objectives of meetings:</b> Information gathering for the Gender Report and ESIA/ESMP, obtain feedback from Tianeti municipality representatives regarding challenges, impacts.	
<b>Question 1: Has the municipality Advisor's Board?</b>	
TM & M.Kh: Tianeti municipality does not have Advisory Board. They had a board, but it was not functional. Municipality thinks of establishing one. All interaction with the local communities are conducted via the trustees	
<b>Question 2: How active is population?</b>	
Population is active, more women than men. The main mean of expressing opinion is via the trustees and individual meetings, rather than anything else; Mayor has reception on Wednesdays. Communication with population is very active through social media. Every village has access to internet.	
<b>Question 3: Do you have a person assigned for gender issues?</b>	
Mayor's assistant advises Mayor on gender issues. She is not paid for this and does not have job description.	

<b>Question 4: Has the municipality “Women’s Room”?</b>
Municipality does not have women’s room. They are planning to open it, but do not have space.
<b>Question 5: What are the main problems that women of the region face?</b>
TM : Unemployment. There are not many cases of gender violence.
<b>Question 6: How involved are women in decision-making process?</b>
M.Kh: Sakrebulo has Gender Advisory Committee. It consists of 4 members of Sakrebulo and 2 members of self-governance, specifically deputy head M.KH. and gender advisor. But its not functional.
<b>Question 7: What problems are associated with forest use?</b>
Serious problem is caused by the business which holds licence for cutting. Nobody knows who are they and how long they will stay. They haven’t seen the contract. The price of fuelwood is high as they are selling it. The trucks they use ruin the roads. Some inhabitants work for this business, this fact mitigates a bit the tension between the business and population.
<b>Question 8: Has the municipality natural gas supply?</b>
TM: municipality has the population of 13,000 in 85 villages and two bigger settlements of Tianeti and Sioni. There is natural gas supply in Tianeti and number of villages, in about one third of villages. The gasification has stopped as villagers don’t use much of it due to the price. Now municipality tries to put other villages in gasification plan
<b>Question 9: What economic opportunities exist in the municipality?</b>
TM: Now the road to Akhmeta is constructed. It will shorten the distance from Tbilisi to Russia, through Dagestan by 100 Kms. It will connect Tianeti with Iran. So it will bring big advantage and will promote tourism, as the ecological condition of Tianeti is very good, its cool in summer and as places like Tbilisi and Mtskheta are expensive tourists will be able to travel from Tianeti. The artificial lake-Sioni is in the region, but works only in summer. Sport complex is constructed now for it to function the whole year long. The fruit processing cooperative, consisting of 11 persons has been opened in the framework of ENPAD program. It uses plants and fruits from forest to dry and prepare sauces. In the season it employs about 200 persons as collectors. Population is occupied mainly in animal farming and cultivating beans, potatoes and tomatoes. Very high quality honey is produced, but the problem is the marketing due to small amounts of produce.
<b>Question 10: What is used for heating?</b>
Fuelwood. . But notwithstanding gas, in places where population has it up to 5% uses it for heating. It is expensive. Population will not buy energy-efficient stoves if their price will be higher than of that which are now in the market.
<b>Question 11: What are non – timber uses of the forest?</b>
Population collects Ganzili (wild garlic) and mushrooms and then sell them in local market.
<b>Question 12: What type of economic activities should be supported?</b>
Mainly tourism
<b>Questions raised by stakeholders and responses provided:</b>
<b>Grievances raised by stakeholders:</b> n/a







შეხვედრის დასახელება  
Meeting title

შეხვედრის ადგილი  
Meeting venue

შეხვედრის თარიღი  
Date

#	სახელი Name	გვარი Last Name	თანამდებობა Position	ტელეფონი Phone	ქალი Female	კაცი Male	ხელმოწერა Signature
1	მამია	მამიაშვილი	პირველი მოადგილე	577 700 000			
2	მამია	მამიაშვილი	მამიაშვილი	577 700 000			
3	მამია	მამიაშვილი	მამიაშვილი	577 700 000			
4	მამია	მამიაშვილი	მამიაშვილი	577 700 000			
5	მამია	მამიაშვილი	მამიაშვილი	577 700 000			
6	მამია	მამიაშვილი	მამიაშვილი	577 700 000			
7	მამია	მამიაშვილი	მამიაშვილი	577 700 000			
8	მამია	მამიაშვილი	მამიაშვილი	577 700 000			
9	მამია	მამიაშვილი	მამიაშვილი	577 700 000			
10	მამია	მამიაშვილი	მამიაშვილი	577 700 000			
11	მამია	მამიაშვილი	მამიაშვილი	577 700 000			
12	მამია	მამიაშვილი	მამიაშვილი	577 700 000			

შეხვედრის დასახელება  
Meeting title

შეხვედრის ადგილი  
Meeting venue

შეხვედრის თარიღი  
Date

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1	მამია	მამიაშვილი	პირველი მოადგილე	577 700 000			
2	მამია	მამიაშვილი	მამიაშვილი	577 700 000			
3	მამია	მამიაშვილი	მამიაშვილი	577 700 000			
4	მამია	მამიაშვილი	მამიაშვილი	577 700 000			
5	მამია	მამიაშვილი	მამიაშვილი	577 700 000			
6	მამია	მამიაშვილი	მამიაშვილი	577 700 000			
7	მამია	მამიაშვილი	მამიაშვილი	577 700 000			
8	მამია	მამიაშვილი	მამიაშვილი	577 700 000			
9	მამია	მამიაშვილი	მამიაშვილი	577 700 000			
10	მამია	მამიაშვილი	მამიაშვილი	577 700 000			
11	მამია	მამიაშვილი	მამიაშვილი	577 700 000			
12	მამია	მამიაშვილი	მამიაშვილი	577 700 000			

შეხვედრის დასახელება  
Meeting title

შეხვედრის ადგილი  
Meeting venue

შეხვედრის თარიღი  
Date

#	სახელი Name	გვარი Last Name	თანამდებობა Position	ტელეფონი Phone	ქალი Female	კაცი Male	ხელმოწერა Signature
1	სოიბი	ილია	მედიკოსი	555637859		✓	
2	ავთი	გიორგი	მედიკოსი	59700077		✓	
3	ილია	სოსელია		59573-6311		✓	
4	გიორგი	მამუკაძე	იუნიტი	577.11.14-06		✓	
5	გიორგი	მამუკაძე	მედიკოსი	599762849		✓	
6	გიორგი	მამუკაძე	მედიკოსი	593214201		✓	
7	გიორგი	მამუკაძე	მედიკოსი	599324798		✓	
8	გიორგი	მამუკაძე	მედიკოსი	593676773		✓	
9	გიორგი	მამუკაძე	მედიკოსი	588-6124-01		✓	
10	გიორგი	მამუკაძე	მედიკოსი	557024108		✓	
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შეხვედრის დასახელება  
Meeting title

შეხვედრის ადგილი  
Meeting venue

შეხვედრის თარიღი  
Date

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1	გიორგი	მამუკაძე	GIZ coordinator	577720020		✓	
2	გიორგი	მამუკაძე	ქვეყნის მთავარი	599157432	✓		
3	გიორგი	მამუკაძე	სახელმწიფო	599856020	✓		
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შეხვედრის დასახელება  
Meeting title

შეხვედრის ადგილი  
Meeting venue

შეხვედრის თარიღი  
Date

#	სახელი Name	გვარი Last Name	თანამდებობა Position	ტელეფონი Phone	ქალი Female	კაცი Male	ხელმოწერა Signature
1	მეჩაძე	ნაზარია	პატრონიზაციის მენეჯერი	591 400 300		✓	
2	მეჩაძე	მეჩაძე	საზ. ს.ს. შიგ. მართვა	593-93-93-64		✓	
3	ვის	მეჩაძე	საზ. ს.ს. შიგ. მართვა	599 2783 03		✓	
4	მეჩაძე	მეჩაძე	მეჩაძე	597-23-33-43		✓	
5	მეჩაძე	მეჩაძე	საზ. ს.ს. შიგ. მართვა	574 95 97 09	✓		
6	მეჩაძე	მეჩაძე	საზ. ს.ს. შიგ. მართვა	595 36 64 76		✓	
7	მეჩაძე	მეჩაძე	საზ. ს.ს. შიგ. მართვა	577 95 79 13	✓		
8	მეჩაძე	მეჩაძე	საზ. ს.ს. შიგ. მართვა	599 80 67 08	✓		
9	მეჩაძე	მეჩაძე	საზ. ს.ს. შიგ. მართვა	595-710-200		✓	
10	მეჩაძე	მეჩაძე	საზ. ს.ს. შიგ. მართვა	599-17-95-94	✓		
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შეხვედრის დასახელება  
Meeting title

შეხვედრის ადგილი  
Meeting venue

შეხვედრის თარიღი  
Date

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1	მეჩაძე	მეჩაძე	პატრონიზაციის მენეჯერი	595 55 63 44	✓		
2	მეჩაძე	მეჩაძე	საზ. ს.ს. შიგ. მართვა	591 174 333	✓		
3	მეჩაძე	მეჩაძე	საზ. ს.ს. შიგ. მართვა	532-555-141	✓		
4	მეჩაძე	მეჩაძე	საზ. ს.ს. შიგ. მართვა	599 80 67 08	✓		
5	მეჩაძე	მეჩაძე	საზ. ს.ს. შიგ. მართვა	577 95 79 13	✓		
6	მეჩაძე	მეჩაძე	საზ. ს.ს. შიგ. მართვა	595 710 200	✓	✓	
7	მეჩაძე	მეჩაძე	საზ. ს.ს. შიგ. მართვა	599-17-95-94	✓		
8	მეჩაძე	მეჩაძე	საზ. ს.ს. შიგ. მართვა	599 54 51 94	✓		
9	მეჩაძე	მეჩაძე	საზ. ს.ს. შიგ. მართვა	599-13-74-55		✓	
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შეხვედრის დასახელება  
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შეხვედრის ადგილი  
Meeting venue

შეხვედრის თარიღი  
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#	სახელი Name	გვარი Last Name	თანამდებობა Position	ტელეფონი Phone	ქალი Female	კაცი Male	ხელმოწერა Signature
1	იუზი	სიომიძე		514 904080			
2	ჭაბა	აბაძე		577-05-29-36			
3	საგან	ანთაძე		514-20-709			
4	გვანა	ქიქოძე		593 38-56-15			
5	იუზი	მამუკაძე	მუშაობის მეთოდური სემინარი	555 471185			
6	კობი	ანთაძე		577 12 13 10			
7	შაბაძე	ანთაძე		577 12 13 14			
8	მომხმ	მომხმ		577-44-52-88			
9	გია	ქათამაძე		555-05-04-20			
10	გია	იხეშაძე		599-70-10-08			
11	მანუჩი	მანუჩი		599-61-599			
12	ილია	ილია		593 47 3009			

შეხვედრის დასახელება  
Meeting title

შეხვედრის ადგილი  
Meeting venue

შეხვედრის თარიღი  
Date

#	სახელი Name	გვარი Last Name	თანამდებობა Position	ტელეფონი Phone	ქალი Female	კაცი Male	ხელმოწერა Signature
1	მეშა	ანთაძე		577 05 240			
2	გორა	იხეშაძე		599 26 9598			
3	თიქაძე	ხიქაძე		555 306864			
4	გვანა	იხეშაძე		557 4788 77			
5	იქაძე	იხეშაძე		533-56-00-25			
6	მანუჩი	აბაძე		555-15-08-08			
7	ნათია	ანთაძე	ადგილობრივი თანამდებობის მფლობელი	57705-2990			
8	თეა	იხეშაძე	მფლობელი	593-26-65-65			
9	ნათია	მანუჩი	ტელეფონი	559 09 2045			
10	მანუჩი	მანუჩი	ქათამაძე	57702 71 00			
11	ილია	იხეშაძე	მუშაობის მეთოდური სემინარი	599-48-69-15			
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შეხვედრის დასახელება  
Meeting title

შეხვედრის ადგილი  
Meeting venue

შეხვედრის თარიღი  
Date

#	სახელი Name	გვარი Last Name	თანამდებობა Position	ტელეფონი Phone	ქალი Female	კაცი Male	ხელმოწერა Signature
1	ყუყუა	იხუმაძე	დიასახლისი	577-05-29	✓		ყ. იხუმაძე
2	ნანი	შუაველი	ფინანსის	599-751920	✓		ნ. შუაველი
3	ნანი	ხაფიშვილი	დიასახლისი	598-509611	✓		ნ. ხაფიშვილი
4	გეგე	გვამბაძე	დიასახლისი	591-94-14-61	✓		გ. გვამბაძე
5	მარიამ	ხაფიშვილი	დიასახლისი	577-35-21-77	✓		მ. ხაფიშვილი
6	დედა	გვამბაძე	სამ/შპს მენეჯერი	595-00-21-80	✓		დედა გვამბაძე
7	მეჩი	გოგუაძე	დიასახლისი	796-57-78-84	✓		მ. გოგუაძე
8	მანანა	გოგუაძე	ფინანსის	596-01-64-81	✓		მ. გოგუაძე
9	მადე	გვამბაძე	დიასახლისი	595-50-23-59	✓		მ. გვამბაძე
10	და	გოგუაძე	დიასახლისი	595-91-73-10	✓		დ. გოგუაძე
11	მეჩი	ინჟინერი	მსახური	598-14-96-67	✓		მ. ინჟინერი
12	მარიამ	გვამბაძე	მსახური	597-32-19-11	✓		მ. გვამბაძე

შეხვედრის დასახელება  
Meeting title

შეხვედრის ადგილი  
Meeting venue

შეხვედრის თარიღი  
Date

#	სახელი Name	გვარი Last Name	თანამდებობა Position	ტელეფონი Phone	ქალი Female	კაცი Male	ხელმოწერა Signature
1	თამარი	გვამბაძე	მენეჯერი	571-15-76-04	✓		თ. გვამბაძე
2	ეკი	ქადაძე	დიასახლისი	595-58-85-59	✓		ე. ქადაძე
3	იხუმა	ხაფიშვილი	დიასახლისი	599117969	✓		ი. ხაფიშვილი
4	იხუმა	გოგუაძე	სამოგოველი	568-33-21-41	✓		ი. გოგუაძე
5	ქადაძე	ხაფიშვილი	დიასახლისი	568-62-86	✓		ქ. ხაფიშვილი
6	ნინო	გვამბაძე	დიასახლისი	568-30-15-79	✓		ნ. გვამბაძე
7	იხუმა	ხაფიშვილი	დიასახლისი	551-646-546	✓		ი. ხაფიშვილი
8	იხუმა	ხაფიშვილი	დიასახლისი				ი. ხაფიშვილი
9	ხოსრო	გვამბაძე	მსახური	593-53-84-89	✓		ხ. გვამბაძე
10	ნეკი	გვამბაძე	მსახური	598-30-28-24			ნ. გვამბაძე
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შეხვედრის დასახელება  
Meeting title

შეხვედრის ადგილი  
Meeting venue

შეხვედრის თარიღი  
Date

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1	ჩუკო	მჭედლოძე	საერთაშორისო ურთიერთობების მენეჯერი	555383179		✓	
2	დავით	ნადგო		555381997		✓	
3	სოფო	გომბაძე		555598915		✓	
4	ილინა	ახალაძე		591912881	✓		
5	ლორე	თხეშელაშვილი		596112177		✓	
6	ზაქარია	ქადაგიძე		55733-9910		✓	
7	თეიმურაზ	შენიშვილი		558407465		✓	
8	ლორე	ლომთაშვილი		593105571		✓	
9	დავით	ნადგო		599620360		✓	
10	ვარაზ	სახველიძე		593765746		✓	
11	ზინა	გულაშვილი		595501488		✓	
12	თინათინ	ნადგო		593-19-9088		✓	

შეხვედრის დასახელება  
Meeting title

შეხვედრის ადგილი  
Meeting venue

შეხვედრის თარიღი  
Date

#	სახელი Name	გვარი Last Name	თანამდებობა Position	ტელეფონი Phone	ქალი Female	კაცი Male	ხელმოწერა Signature
1	ლორე	ჭელიძე	პროექტების მენეჯერი	594-23-92-25	+		
2	დარიუხ	ხარაბაძე	მედიის მენეჯერი	551-02-45-10	✓		
3	მარინა	იხუტაძე	პროექტების მენეჯერი	599-75-92-51			
4	მარიკა	იხუტაძე	პროექტების მენეჯერი	595-43-13-67			
5	ნინო	ბრეგვაძე	მედიის მენეჯერი	577-30-79-92		✓	
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Meeting title

Meeting with Regional Forestry department.

Meeting venue

Guria Region. Ozurgeti municipality. Ozurgeti

შეხვე  
Date

29.03.2019.

[illegible]

Meeting title

Meeting with community members

Meeting venue

Curia Region. Municipality. LEA community

Date \_\_\_\_\_

28.03.2019.

#	სახელი Name	გვარი Last Name	თანამდებობა Position	ტელეფონი Phone	ქალი Female	კაცი Male	ხელმოწერა Signature
1	ნახიშ	ახალი		595497966	✓		ნ. ა.
2	ლი	ჩხი		568634657	✓		მ. მ.
3	შინე	ეფიშვილი		595898743	✓		მ. მ.
4	დვით	ლომე	ბრძნის ნათესავი ლომე ად. ქველძე	551136515		✓	მ. მ.
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შეხვედრის დასახელება  
Meeting title

შეხვედრის ადგილი  
Meeting venue

შეხვედრის თარიღი  
Date

#	სახელი Name	გვარი Last Name	თანამდებობა Position	ტელეფონი Phone	ქალი Female	კაცი Male	ხელმოწერა Signature
1	სამხაი	გოთიშვილი	საქონლის დამამუშავებელი	599 313952		X	ს.სამხაი
2	ფხიკაძე	ნინოშვილი	მედიკოსი	599 369 3340		X	ნ.ფხიკაძე
3	ფიქაძე	ზორაბაძე	მოსახლე	568 121137	X		ზ.ფიქაძე
4	ქადაძე	დავითიძე	მოსახლე		X		დ.ქადაძე
5	ნაცვლიშვილი	ვანუშვილი	მოსახლე	555-909-284	X		ვ.ნაცვლიშვილი
6	ყარა	ბაგდადშვილი	მოსახლე	555-20-22-28	X		ბ.ყარა
7	ბაბია	თეონიძე	მოსახლე	557-76-76-50	X		თ.ბაბია
8	მეჩი	მეჩიშვილი	მხმედწიფის სკოლის მასწავლებელი	599 855269		X	მ.მეჩი
9	ნოდია	მეჩიშვილი	მედიკოსი	577 106341		X	ნ.ნოდია
10	მამია	მამიაშვილი	მოსახლე	577-71-74-60		X	მ.მამია
11	ვაჟა	ხუბერძინაძე	მოსახლე	577 101817		X	ვ.ვაჟა
12							

შეხვედრის დასახელება  
Meeting title

შეხვედრის ადგილი  
Meeting venue

შეხვედრის თარიღი  
Date

#	სახელი Name	გვარი Last Name	თანამდებობა Position	ტელეფონი Phone	ქალი Female	კაცი Male	ხელმოწერა Signature
1	ნინო	გომეზაძე	გენერალ-მაიორი	591 977 277	X		ნ.გომეზაძე
2	დავით	ფხოველიშვილი	მერიის პირველი მოადგილე	577 60 7040		X	დ.ფხოველიშვილი
3	ნუგოზი	ბახიშვილი	მერი	568434141		X	ნ.ნუგოზი
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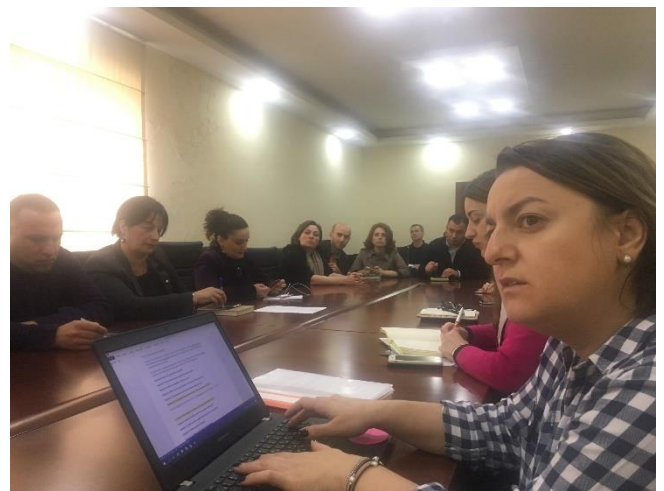


შეხვედრის დასახელება  
Meeting title

შეხვედრის ადგილი  
Meeting venue

შეხვედრის თარიღი  
Date

#	სახელი Name	გვარი Last Name	თანამდებობა Position	ტელეფონი Phone	ქალი Female	კაცი Male	ხელმოწერა Signature
1	სამიანი	გიორგიშვილი	საქონლის დამამუშავებელი	599 313952		X	ს. სამიანი
2	ფხიკაძე	ნინოშვილი	მედიკოსი	593 693340		X	ნ. ფხიკაძე
3	ფიქაძე	მარიამი	მასწავლებელი	568 181127	X		მ. ფიქაძე
4	ქადაძე	დავითი	მოსახლე		X		დ. ქადაძე
5	ნაცვლიძე	ვანუშა	მოსახლე	555-909-284	X		ვ. ნაცვლიძე
6	ყარა	ბაგდადური	მოსახლე	551-20-22-28	X		ბ. ყარა
7	ბაბია	თეიმურაზი	მოსახლე	552-76 76-52	X		თ. ბაბია
8	მეჩი	მეჩიშვილი	მხმ. ინჟინერი	599 255269		X	მ. მეჩი
9	ნოდია	მეჩიშვილი	მხმ. ინჟინერი	597 106342		X	ნ. ნოდია
10	ბაბია	თეიმურაზი	მოსახლე	577-71-74-00		X	თ. ბაბია
11	ვაყა	ხაჩიძე	მოსახლე	577 104817		X	ვ. ვაყა
12							



**Meeting with Ozurgeti Regional Government (March 27, 2019)**



**Meeting with the communities in Lesa (March 28, 2019)**



**Meeting with the communities in Mtsipiri (March 28, 2019)**





**Meeting with the communities in Zoti (March 28, 2019)**



**Meeting with Dedoplistskaro community (April 1, 2019)**



**Tianeti Municipal Office**



**Lesa Local Government Office**



**Public Consultation Meeting in Tbilisi (April 3 and 4, 2019)**



**Public Consultation meeting in Tbilisi (April 23<sup>rd</sup>) - Presentation by MoEPA and GIZ**



**Public Consultation meeting in Tbilisi (April 23<sup>rd</sup>) - Presentation by Gender Consultant and Social Consultant**

**ANNEX 5 – LIST OF MEETINGS WITH PROJECT TECHNICAL TEAM TO FRAME  
PROJECT CONCEPT**

## ANNEX 6 – SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

### Kakheti: Highlights from the Discussions with Municipality and Communities

- One peculiarity in Kakheti Region is the presence of transient population, these are Georgian cattle herders that travel from Azerbaijan to Georgia and settle seasonally in Kakheti. According to the Municipality, although they are economically better off than a lot of the HH in Kakheti they are not integrated in community life and their children don't go to school. They settle in the winter months in Kakheti and fell wood illegally for household use. This is probably a vulnerable group that will need to be integrated in the project, possibly through the development of a pilot project to furnish EE stoves and briquettes. The livelihood programs that will be developed by the Project will also need to integrate this group of people in the design of the programmes.
- Large agriculture businesses seem to have failed in Kakheti, the recommendation of the local authorities is to focus on smaller family-owned businesses.
- Wind and water erosion are a big problem in Kakheti. The Government has installed windbreaker trees, but a lot of them have been cut illegally, including by the transient population.
- Potential for tourism was mentioned a few times. The cultural and natural biodiversity of Kakheti provides an opportunity for the development of recreational, agricultural, eco-tourism and adventure tourism. There are opportunities to develop travel services taking opportunities of the cultural and historical heritage and unique wine-making techniques.
- Women's role in the local community is important, though subordinate to the men. A significant number of women work as educators or nurses' aides, while housewives produce cheese, preserved foodstuffs and some craft items to contribute to the family budget. Reports of domestic violence have increased, however, it is possible that this is due to awareness and campaigns regarding domestic violence organized by the Municipality.

### Guria: Highlights from the Discussions with Municipality and Communities

- In Guria, most of the kindergartens and schools use briquettes, but not at the Household level. The briquettes are provided by the Municipality. Communities

mentioned they would be happy to switch to briquettes since it is less time consuming and more efficient than fuelwood, but it would depend on the cost of the briquettes. In addition, they mentioned that given that the forest is in mountainous areas, it is difficult for them to access the wood.

- The population size of the villages visited; 200 HH (Zoti), 240 HH (Mtispiri) and 550 HH (Lesa).
- The region has several cooperatives that could support the livelihood programs, there are 22 cooperatives in Lanchkhuti, 14 in Ozurgeti and 10 in Chokhatauri.
- The Regional Capital, Ozurgeti, is very active in social media. A lot of community development project voting system and information is done via online platforms, however, it was noted during the visit that none of the villages visited had good access to internet or computers.
- Only about 3 to 5% of the population have insulations installed at their homes.
- Trustees are very active in the Region and represent the needs of the communities at the Municipal level.
- Fuelwood is obtained generally by individual HH through the ticketing system or they buy the fuelwood from informal community businesses that most likely have felled the wood illegally. The phasing out of the social cutting program will therefore have an impact not only at the HH level but also the informal sector.
- Opportunities in the agriculture sector, in particular tea production and bee keeping. A lot of the men travel to Turkey for employment during the tea harvest season. Guria used to have a strong tea production but has been declining in recent years. Villages at the moment are struggling due to the pest that has invested corn fields and hazelnut trees.
- Women's role in the local community is important, though subordinate to the men's. There is good representation of women at the Municipal level advisory boards, for example more than 50% of women are members of the Ozurgeti Advisory Board and although there are no Women's Room at the Municipal level, there is a gender focal point at each Municipality.
- There is little awareness regarding forest sustainability; amongst other things, people feel that grazing in the forest is good for the forest and that livestock don't damage



the forest. However, the field visit confirmed that the more remote villages are more attached to the forest due to the ecosystem benefits (provision services) they derive from the forest.

#### Mtskheta-Mtianeti: Highlights from the Discussions with Municipality and Communities

- The number of employees at the NFA has reduced significantly since the New Forest Code. Previously there were approximately 80 people, at the moment there are 21 specialists and 9 forest rangers. Most of the people have moved to the Supervision Department.
- Municipality staff believe the forest has improved in the last couple of years, however, the imagery shown in Figures 19 and 20, do not correspond with this perception.
- The EU supported a project called “Supporting Agriculture Cooperation in Georgia”, agricultural cooperative “Tianetis Nobati”. This project is financed by ENPARD and Oxfam. The purpose is to provide added value to forest products such as berries, herbs, and agricultural produce from the farms (although the cooperative is managed by 6 women and 5 men, they buy produce from approximately 200 farmers). The project has had success and there are lessons learnt that can be applied to the livelihood programs that will be supported by the Project.



- In Tianeti municipality 215 women and 44 men are employed in the private sector and 320 women and 160 men – in public sector. One of the key factors promoting gender equality is professional training of the population, establishing vocational education institutes and training centers.
- Stakeholders recommend that awareness and communication need to be done by the Municipality and local government. Also, communication and consultation should be



delivered at the village level. Social media platforms can be used to reinforce the message. Similar to other Regions, the entry point to provide awareness at the kindergarten and primary/secondary school level are the Municipality for the former and the Representative of the Ministry of Education based at the Municipality for the latter.

- Volume 1 describes the Grievance Mechanism Procedure, one of the tools that can be used for communities to lodge grievances is a letter box. An example of a letter box is available at the Tianeti Municipality, a similar box can be installed for project grievances.



- According to the people consulted, the most appropriate way to improve the sustainability of the forest is through awareness raising campaigns, improving the socio-economic situation of the population and providing energy alternatives. However, the alternatives should not be more expensive than the current HH energy budget. In addition, using a long-term benefit approach to explain the advantages of Energy Efficient Stoves will not be effective with the communities, since due to their economic situation they are forced to think and act on a short-term basis.
- Approximately 20% of the Tianeti population have access to gas, the rest of the people use fuelwood. Only 5% of the population have some type of insulation material in their homes.

- According to the Tianeti Municipality there are about 1,800 HH that receive the social allowance, however, in reality there are about 2,200 HH that are vulnerable. Also, this figure does not correspond with the Social Service statistics shown in **Error! Reference source not found..**

- The NFA Business Service Yards (BSY) have been selling less wood, the reason provided is because people are using less fuelwood probably due to the switch to gas or electricity; 2016 56,000m<sup>3</sup>; 2017 48,000m<sup>3</sup>; and 2018 43,000m<sup>3</sup>.

However, this statement cannot be confirmed since it is possible that people might continue cutting the forest illegally, since there is no data showing the amount of fuelwood consumed by the population, only what is sold at the BSY.

- Both the NFA and Regional Government made a request to the MoEPA, via GIZ staff, to include Dusheti in the Project Pilot, since it is the largest Municipality (it covers approximately  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the Region) also due to the degraded forest and difficult socio-economic situation of the population. GIZ forwarded this request to the MoEPA.

## ANNEX 7 – AGENDAS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION WORKSHOPS

### GCF Funding Proposal – Final Validation Workshop

#### “Enabling Implementation of Forest Sector Reform in Georgia to reduce GHG Emissions from Forest Degradation and Build Ecosystem Resilience to Climate Change”

Wednesday 03<sup>rd</sup> April to Thursday 04<sup>th</sup> April, 2019

**Sheraton Grand Tbilisi Metekhi Palace**

**Address: #20 Telavi Street**

#### Agenda Day 1:

Time	Description	Comments
10:00	Welcome and Objective Deputy Minister Nino Tandilashvili Programme Director Hans Joachim Lipp	Ministry / GIZ
10:10 – 10:35	Project objective and results, paradigm shift and transformative change in a long-term climate perspective / project target area  <i>15min presentation / 10min discussion to verify the contributions</i>	Marina/GIZ
10:35 – 11:40	Theory of change and overall project structure / linkages between the two sectors and components respectively / overall budget and flow of funds / overall implementation arrangements  <i>30min presentation / 30min discussion to verify</i>	Marina/GIZ
11:40 – 12:00	Coffee Break with refreshment	
12:00 – 13:00	Output 1. Sustainable Forest Management Part I Activity 1.1 Activity 1.2	UNIQUE

	<i>25min presentation / 35min discussion to verify</i>	
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch break	
14:00 – 16:00	Output 1: Sustainable Forest Management Part II Activity 1.3 Activity 1.4 Activity 1.5 <i>40min presentation / 50 min discussion to verify</i>	UNIQUE
16:00 – 16:20	Coffee break	
16:20 – 17:00	Detailed budget and implementation arrangements for Output 1	UNIQUE/GIZ
17:00– 17:10	Summary of the day	GIZ

### Agenda Day 2:

Time	Description	Comments
09:30 – 11:10	Output 2: Energy Efficiency and Alternative Fuels Activity 2.1 Activity 2.2 Activity 2.3 Activity 2.4 <i>2x 30min presentation / 25min discussion to verify</i>	Marina
11:10 -11:40	Detailed budget and implementation arrangements for Output 2	Marina/GIZ
11:40 – 12:00	Coffee Break with refreshment	
12:00 – 12:30	Preliminary results of ESIA and gender assessment and proposed draft measures <i>15min presentation / 15min discussion to verify</i>	Catherine / Nana
12:30 – 13:00	Envisaged project results and project indicators Carbon benefits Adaptation benefits Social, environmental and economic benefits Project Indicators <i>20min presentation / 10min discussion to verify</i>	UNIQUE / Marina
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch break	

14:0 – 15:30	Organisational issues until submission and review phase Timeline until submission Proposal for process of commenting of funding proposal and feasibility study before submission Important To Do's from administrative perspective Agreements on handling the review phase	GIZ
15:30 - 16:00	Coffee Break	
16:00 – 16:30	Draft Implementation timeline & Steering Structure <i>10min presentation / 10min discussion to verify</i>	GIZ
16:30 – 16:45	Wrap up and reserve time	GIZ

### **List of participants**

No	Name & Surname	Organization, Position	Signature*
1.	Nino Tandilashvili	Deputy Minister, MEPA	
2.	Kakha Mdivani	Acting Head of Climate Division, MEPA	
3.	Maia Tskvaradze	Chief Specialist at Climate Division, MEPA	
4.	Karlo Amirgulashvili	Head of Biodiversity and Forestry Department, MEPA	
5.	Natia Tskovrebadze	Senior Specialist at Biodiversity and Forestry Department, MEPA	
6.	Antje Fischer	CIM Integrated Expert, Biodiversity and Forestry Department, MEPA	
7.	Koba Chiburdanidze	Head of Forestry Division, Biodiversity and Forestry Department, MEPA	
8.	Natia Iordanishvili	NFA Deputy Head	
9.	Irakli Sisvadze	NFA	
10.	Giorgi Khabeishvili	NFA	

11.	Natia Saralidze	EIEC	
12.	Vaja Tabatadze	Deputy Head of DES	
13.	Giga Bliadze	NFA Deputy	
14.	Lia Komakhidze	Financial Department, NFA	
15.	Tea Levidze	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	
16.	Tamar Zedginidze	Head of Financial Department, MEPA	
17.	Margalita Arabidze	Deputy Head of Energy Department, Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	
18.	Tamar Sabelashvili	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	
19.	Nikoloz Kholodovi	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	
20.	Giorgi Bezhashvili	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	
21.	Giorgi Abulashvili	Energy Efficiency Center	
22.	Liana Garibashvili	Energy Efficiency Center	
23.	Maia Chkhobadze	DES	
24.	Marine Egutia	APMA	
25.	Archil Bukia	Deputy Head of APMA	
26.	Giorgi Jibladze	Deputy Head of APMA	
27.	Irakli Kadagishvili	Governor of Kakheti Region	
28.	Natia Tatishvili	Regional Government Representative - Kakheti	
29.	Zurab Nasaraia	Governor of Guria	
30.	Lika Glonti	Regional Governance Representatives Guria	
31.	Maia Chonkadze	Regional Governance Representatives Mtskheta-Mtianeti	
32.	Shalva Givishvili	Regional Development Agency of Mtskheta-Mtianeti	
33.	Ioseb Turashvili	NFA Kakheti Regional Representative	

34.	Kakha Jgenti	NFA Guria Regional Representative	
35.	Kakha Mtsituri	NFA Mtskheta-Mtianeti Regional Representative	
36.	Gvantsa Ichkiti	Donor Coordination Division, MEPA	
37.	Archil Bakuradze	Crystal	
38.	Manuchar Chitaishvili	Crystal	
39.	Irma Melikishvili	GIZ Climate Project	
40.	Ketevan Vardosanidze	GIZ Climate Project	
41.	Nino Janashia	GIZ Climate Project	
42.	Lutz Jarczyński	GIZ GCF Project Team Leader	
43.	Jan Engelmann	GIZ GCF Project Development Team	
44.	Marina Olshanskaya	GIZ GCF Project Consultant	
45.	Laura Kiff	UNIQUE	
46.	Axel Weinreich	UNIQUE	
47.	Gulbahar Abdurasulova	UNIQUE	
48.	Catherine Garcia	ESIA Consultunt	
49.	Nana Berdzenishvili	ESIA Assistant Consultunt	
50.	Nana Sumbadze	Gender Consultunt	
51.	Seth Landau	Energy Efficiency Consultunt	
52.	Hans Joachim Lipp	GIZ IBiS	
53.	Benedikt Ibele	GIZ IBiS	
54.	Natia Gobejishvili	GIZ IBiS	
55.	Kristine Zurabashvili	GIZ IBiS	



**United Meeting within the National Forestry Program of Georgia II  
and VII working groups - “Alternative Energy Resources and  
Sustainable Use of Firewood ” - “Forests and Climate Change”**



**Consultation Meeting with Civil Society Organisations on GCF Project Concept**

Tuesday, 23 April, 2019

*Bomond Garden Hotel (Marshal Gelovani 6-a, Tbilisi)*

09:30 – 14:00

**Agenda**

<b>09:30 - 10:00</b>	<b>Welcome Coffee / Registration</b>
<b>10:00 - 11:45</b>	<p><b>Moderator:</b> Mr. Karlo Amirgulashvili, Head of Biodiversity and Forest Department, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia</p> <p><b><u>Welcome Addresses</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Presentation of project concept (GIZ Georgia, MEPA)</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Question and answer session</u></b></p>
<b>11:45 – 12:00</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>
<b>12:00 -13:00</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Presentation of main findings of ESS consultations, including environmental and social risks</li> <li>➤ Presentation on gender risks, benefits, and impacts</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Question and answer session</u></b></p>
<b>13:00 – 14:00</b>	<b>Closing Remarks, Lunch</b>



**United Meeting within the National Forestry Program of Georgia II and VII  
working groups - “Alternative Energy Resources and Sustainable Use of  
Firewood ”**

საქართველოს ეროვნული სატყეო პროგრამის ფარგლებში II და VII სამუშაო  
ჯგუფების- „ალტერნატიული ენერგორესურსები და შეშის მდგრადი  
გამოყენება“- „ტყეები და კლიმატის ცვლილება“ გაერთიანებული შეხვედრა

**23.04.2019**

**09:30 - 14:00**

**სასტუმრო/ Hotel - „Bomond Garden“**

**მისამართი: მარშალ გელოვანის ქუჩა 6ა, თბილისი/ Adress: Marshal**

**Gelovani Street 6A, Tbilisi**

**List of Participants**

<b>N</b>	<b>Name &amp; Surname</b>	<b>Organization, Position</b>	<b>Mail/ Mobile</b>	<b>Signature*</b>
1	Davit Aladashvili დავით ალადაშვილი	Mtskheta Mtianeti Head of regional service. მცხეთა მთიანეთის რეგიონალური სამსახურის უფროსი		
2	Giorgi Kolbin გიორგი კოლბინი	GIZ. გერმანიის საერთაშორისო თანამშრომლობის საზოგადოება		
3	Rezo Getiashvili რეზო გეთიაშვილი	CENN, Project Manager, Sustainable Forest Governance. კავკასიის გარემოსდაცვითი არასამთავრობო ორგანიზაცია, მდგრადი ტყის მმართველობის პროექტის მენეჯერი		

4	Tamar Shervashidze თამარ შერვაშიძე	GIZ, Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Committee. გერმანიის საერთაშორისო თანამშრომლობის საზოგადოება გარემოს დაცვისა და ბუნებრივი რესურსების კომიტეტი		
5	Irakli Aptarauli ირაკლი აფთარაული	Administration of Protected Landscape Tusheti თუშეთის დაცული ლანდშაფტის ადმინისტრაცია		
6	Besik Verdzeuli ბესიკ ვერძეული	Georgian Furniture cluster (GFC) Board Chairman ქართული ავეჯის კლასტერი (GFC) გამგეობის თავმჯდომარე		
7	Marina Shvangiradze მარინა შვანგირაძე	მდგრადი განვითარების ცენტრი "რემისია" Sustainable Development Center "Remission"		
8	Sergi Sofadze სერგი სოფაძე	Eco Vision, Executive Director ეკო ხედვა, აღმასრულებელი დირექტორი		
9	Akaki Chalataashvili აკაკი ჩალათაშვილი	WWF ბუნების მსოფლიო ფონდი		
10	Mariam Kimeridze მარიამ ქიმერიძე	Georgian Society of Nature Explorers "ORCHIS", Head საქართველოს ბუნების მკვლევარების საზოგადოება "ORCHIS" ხელმძღვანელი		
11	Nana Goginashvili ნანა გოგინაშვილი	Agrarian University, Professor აგრარული უნივერსიტეტის პროფესორი		
12	Merab Machavariani მერაბ მაჭავარიანი	National Forestry Agency, Advisor ეროვნული სატყეო სააგენტო, მრჩეველი		

13	Nato Sultanishvili ნატო სულხანიშვილი	Agency of Protected Areas, Head of planning and development service დაცული ტერიტორიების სააგენტო, დაგეგმვისა და განვითარების სამსახურის უფროსი		
14	Hans-Joachim Lipp	GIZ, Program Director, Regional Office პროგრამის დირექტორი, ბიომრავალფეროვნების ინტეგრირებული მართვა სამხრეთ კავკასიაში		
15	Kakha Artsivadze კახა არცივაძე	NACRES ბიომრავალფეროვნების კვლევისა და კონსერვაციის ცენტრი		
16	Giorgi Kavtaradze გიორგი ქავთარაძე	Agrarian University, Agrarian University Director of Gulishishvili Forestry Institute აგრარული უნივერსიტეტი, აგრარული უნივერსიტეტის გულიშიშვილის სატყეო ინსტიტუტის დირექტორი		
17	Tamar Nadiradze თამარ ნადირაძე	Telavi State University, Professor თელავის სახელმწიფო უნივერსიტეტის პროფესორი		
18	Marina Zukhbaia მარინა ზუგბაია	Autonomic Republic of Abkhazia, Autonomic Republic of Abkhazia - Head of the department of agriculture, environmental protection and natural resources აფხაზეთის ავტონომიური რესპუბლიკა- სოფლის		

		მეურნეობის, გარემოს დაცვისა და ბუნებრივი რესურსების განყოფილების უფროსი		
19	Karlo Amirgulashvili კარლო ამირგულაშვილი	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia, Head Department საქართველოს გარემოს დაცვისა და სოფლის მეურნეობის სამინისტრო, დეპარტამენტის უფროსი		
20	Liana Giorgadze ლიანა გიორგაძე	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia, The Deputy Head საქართველოს გარემოს დაცვისა და სოფლის მეურნეობის სამინისტრო, უფროსის მოადგილე		
21	Natia Tskhovrebadze ნათია ცხოვრებაძე	The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia, Chief Specialist საქართველოს გარემოს დაცვისა და ბუნებრივი რესურსების სამინისტრო, მთავარი სპეციალისტი		
22	Koba Chiburdanidze კობა ჩიბურდანიძე	MEPA საქართველოს გარემოს დაცვისა და ბუნებრივი რესურსების სამინისტრო		
23	Papuna Kapanadze პაპუნა კაპანაძე	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia, Chief Specialist საქართველოს გარემოს დაცვისა და ბუნებრივი რესურსების		

		სამინისტრო, მთავარი სპეციალისტი		
24	Irine Khutateladze ირინე ქუთათელაძე	Cheap specialist of Environmental Information and Education Center (EIEC), Head of Environmental Information and Education Cente გარემოსდაცვითი ინფორმაციისა და განათლების ცენტრის უფროსი სპეციალისტი (EIEC), გარემოს დაცვის საინფორმაციო და საგანმანათლებლო ცენტრის ხელმძღვანელი		
25	Natalia Jamburia ნატალია ჯამბურია	Energy Department of MESD ეკონომიკისა და მდგრადი განვითარების სამინისტრო, ენერგეტიკის დეპარტამენტი		
26	Tamar Sabelashvili თამარ საბელაშვილი	Energy Department of MESD ეკონომიკისა და მდგრადი განვითარების სამინისტრო, ენერგეტიკის დეპარტამენტი		
27	Margarita Arabidze მარგარიტა არაბიძე	Energy Department MoESD ეკონომიკისა და მდგრადი განვითარების სამინისტრო		
28	Murman Margvelashvili მურმან მარგველაშვილი	Weg მსოფლიო გამოცდილება საქართველოსთვის		
29	Rusudan Simonidze რუსუდან სიმონიძე	The Greens Movement of Georgia საქართველოს მწვანეთა მოძრაობა		
30	Irakli Sisvadze ირაკლი სისვაძე	National Forestry Agency, The Head of Forest Inventory Department		

		ეროვნული სატყეო სააგენტო, სატყეო ინვენტარის დეპარტამენტის უფროსი		
31	Giorgi Khabeishvili გიორგი ხაბეიშვილი	National Forestry Agency, Deputy head of Forest Use Department ეროვნული სატყეო სააგენტო, ტყის გამოყენების დეპარტამენტის უფროსის მოადგილე		
32	Catherine Garcia	ESIA Consultunt  ESIA კონსულტანტი		
33	Nana Berdzenishvili ნანა ბერძენიშვილი	ESIA Consultunt ESIA კონსულტანტი		
34	Nana Sumbadze ნანა სუმბაძე	Gender Consultunt გენდერის კონსულტანტი		
35	Giorgi Abulashvili გიორგი აბულაშვილი	EEC		
36	Natia Gobejishvili ნათია გობეჯიშვილი	GIZ		
37	Maia Chkhobadze მაია ჩხოზაძე	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia, Head of Biodiversity Control Service საქართველოს გარემოს დაცვისა და სოფლის მეურნეობის სამინისტრო, ბიომრავალფეროვნების კონტროლის სამსახურის უფროსი		
38	Vazha Tabatadze ვაჟა ტაბატაძე	SSA, Environmental Supervision Department, Deputy Head of Department		

		სსდ გარემოსდაცვითი ზედამხედველობის დეპარტამენტი, დეპარტამენტის უფროსის მოადგილე		
39	Antje Fischer	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia საქართველოს გარემოს დაცვისა და ბუნებრივი რესურსების სამინისტრო		
40	Eristo Lagadze ერისტო ლაღაძე	Director of the Tusheti Protected Landscape Administration თუშეთის დაცული ლანდშაფტის ადმინისტრაციის დირექტორი		
41	Kakhaber Mdivani კახაბერ მდივანი	MEPA		
42	Maia tskhvaradze მაია ცხვარაძე	MEPA		
43	Ekaterine Melkadze ეკატერინე მელქაძე	National Forest Program coordinator ეროვნული სატყეო პროგრამის კოორდინატორი		







## ANNEX 9 – EXAMPLE OF A COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL MESSAGE

# Chaski-Photos

What happens with the  
Garbage in Yanacachi?

May  
2019






Where does our garbage go? How is it discarded? Who is responsible? Urgent questions that arise again and again in the municipality of Yanacachi. In main communities and their surroundings, you see many unofficial garbage containers. Over the last few years, the consumption of plastic containers for different products has aggravated. That is why our program, Public Access has decided to work on this issue the next few months. At the beginning of May, fifth and sixth grade students from the four educational units within the region were asked to participate in a competition "Knowing my municipality " to provide information, through research on how to resolve the garbage problem in Yanacachi. The four best jobs will be rewarded. The goal is to sensitize teenagers on the trash problem and its environmental impact. To support our teenagers, for their research, they will be offered workshops, courses, etc. on research methods.

Donaciones a: Freunde Boliviens e.V.  
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The Village Foundation / Die Dorfgemeinschaft



## ANNEX 10 – SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REGISTER

		Stakeholder Information							Grievance Description						Grievance Treatment				
Ref No.	Date Received	Complainant Name	Complainant Address	Complainant Contact Info	Gender	Village / Town	Municipality	Region	Project Representative that received complaint	Grievance Category (subject)	Severity of Grievance	Acknowledgement Letter Delivery Date (if required)	Complaint Description	Is the grievance eligible?	Resolution Description	Status	Acceptance of the Resolution by the Complainant	Closure Date	Duration of Grievance