

Monitoring of Green Houses and Water Rehabilitation Projects in Tusheti

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In August 2012, have been monitored the water projects and green house funded by Georgian Carnivore Conservation Project in 2011. Below are written the monitoring results.

Green Houses in Tusheti

The project was implemented by Alvani 2000. The goal of this project was to develop economically Tushetian villages by increasing local business opportunities in the area and local people's marketing skills.

It had been decided to support the permanent residents in Tusheti with green houses because in the mountains it is strict weather and even in summer the vegetables like tomatoes, eggplants and cucumbers can't manage to grow, whilst greenhouse would allow the local people to sow and harvest crops months earlier than they could otherwise in cool locations.

By making the green houses the local peoples' growing season will be extended and their annual yield should increase. Certain crops can be harvested continuously and frost-tender plants can be protected in their green house. The relatively high temperature in the greenhouse can increase the quality and yield of tomatoes and eggplants.

In the project it was intended that the green house beneficiaries would use the vegetables primarily for private consumption and would sell the gross product to local guest houses.

First it was planned to provide green houses to seven permanent residents in two Tushetian villages, Omalo and Shenako but then it became available to buy more materials and it gave a chance to Alvani 2000 to build three more green houses. As a result, Alvani 2000 reported that there were built ten green houses in three Tushetian villages - Omalo, Shenako and Dartlo for following beneficiaries:

Village Qvemo and Zemo Omalo:

1. Sergo Melaidze
2. Zurab Mouravidze
3. Rusudan Setidze
4. Onise Ichirauli
5. Omar Ichirauli
6. Temur Arshaulidze
7. Tristan Tatrulaidze

Village Shenako:

8. Kako Bukvaidze
9. Kristo Bukvaidze

Village Dartlo:

10. David Baskhajauri

Below you can find the monitoring results:

Village Qvemo Omalo:

1. **Sergo Melaidze**

The green house was functioning, it was in good condition with already grown vegetables – tomatoes in two lines and cucumber in three lines. Next year they are planning to plant tomatoes in one line and cucumber in two lines because as Sergo Mozaidze said: “*vegetable needs more space to grow quicker and faster*”.

The tomatoes were planted in April and it should have been ripe for that time but the seeds were not suitable breed for the green houses. For next season they will plant the other breed which grows faster and is smaller and lower.



2. **Zurab Mouravidze**

Zurab planted cucumbers at the beginning of May but he left the door open and hens ate the seeds. Then he planted again in at the beginning of June and was expecting the harvest in around one week. The cucumber was planted in four lines, two lines to the left and two to the right. Next year he is going to plant also the eggplants and spice.

The green house owner was happy to have a green house and this year, also next couple of years he will use the vegetables for only family consumption but in future if he has more to sell, he will sell them to local guest houses.



3. Rusudan Shetidze

The Green House had tomatoes that were planted in May. Next year they were going to plant low breed and soon growing potatoes and cucumbers as well. Currently they are going to use the vegetables for only family consumption.



Village Zemo Omalo:

4. Onise Ichirauli

They had some problems and could not manage to plant vegetables on time so there was nothing grown in that green house but next year they are going to grow cucumbers and tomatoes.



Village Qvemo Omalo:

5. Omar Ichirauli

The tomato was planted in late June so it was still in blossoms. They are expecting the grown tomatoes to the end of August. Omar said that he this year and next year he is thinking to grow vegetables only for family but in the future he will sell to the guest houses as well.



6. Temur Arshaulidze

There was no green house built. As Temur Arshaulidze reported he had health problems and could not build or maintain the green house and gave back all supplies to Alvani 2000.

Qvemo Omalo

7. Tristan Tatrulaidze

They planted potatoes and cucumbers at the end of May. They are going to harvest vegetables at the end of August. As they said next year will have more experience and accordingly will get more cucumbers and tomatoes. The vegetables were not ripe yet for eating.



8. Kako Bukvaidze

Kako Bukvaidze reported that he planted tomatoes, cucumbers, eggplants and spice at the beginning of May. Cucumbers were ripe but other vegetables were still in blossoms.



9. Kristo Bukvaidze

They planted only tomatoes which were in blossoms still. Kristo Bukvaidze said that next year they will also plant cucumbers and eggplants.



Village Dartlo

10. Davit Baskhajauri

He planted the cabbage, tomatoes and cucumbers in mid may. Cabbage did not grow but tomatoes and cucumbers were still in blossoms. Next year he is going to plant more cucumbers and is expecting better harvest based on current experience.



Monitoring of rehabilitated water points in Tusheti

It had been identified at the community needs assessment workshop conducted in Qvemo Alvani by Georgian Carnivore Conservation Project, that drinking water was a problem for the villages in Tusheti. Based on the assessment results and follow up discussions, the project management team decided to support the rehabilitation of drinking water systems in eight villages of Tusheti. Those eight villages were selected based on the second workshop conducted specifically to identify the villages according to the votes of local people.

To make the calculation and conduct actual rehabilitation work, GCCP contracted ACF (Action Against Hunger) which has a good experience in similar activities in different regions of Georgia. The rehabilitation work was conducted in summer 2011.

Those eight villages were:

- Dano (1)
- Chesho (2)
- Baso (3)
- Beghela (4)
- Parsma (5)
- Dartlo (7)
- Vestomta (8)
- Chala (or Khiso)

In August 2012 GCCP coordinator and assistant coordinator visited some of the water points to monitor the work done one year ago. It was not possible to visit all water points during the trip because they had to see other GCCP funded activities as well.

i. Village Dartlo

This project was a rehabilitation of the existing system. The water catchment zone was renovated and a 3 ton water tank reservoir was installed. Some piping was replaced and connected to the existing system. (according to the report of ACF, summer 2011)

When GCCP coordinator and assistant coordinator visited the village, water was running. They talked with one of the local persons who was involved in the rehabilitation work previous year. He reported that the water debate is very few and the village people were going to increase the 3 tone water tank to 5 tone by their own resources.

ii. Village Dano



In Dano the catchment zone was constructed and the water pipeline connected and laid in earth channels prepared by the villagers.

One public water point was renovated and there are four points at which the pipe splits to supply other parts of the village.

This picture was taken in August 2012, during the monitoring visit in village Dano.

As you can see from the picture, the water flow is good and the sink is close to populated place so people can effectively use water.

“This is the best thing that has been done in our village” mentioned Natela Maisuradze while speaking with us.



“After rehabilitation of water systems in our village, life became a lot easier. I am a farmer (livestock owner) and permanently live in this village but my family comes in summer season. My wife, children and grand children are here too right now and as you know water is needed on every step: washing, cleaning, cooking – you can do nothing without water. When you have a water point at the house, everything is done faster and work is effectively performed as well. Before we preferred to throw away the wool because the water was far and could not wash wool there but now my wife can wash the wool here and she is going to make blankets of it.

iii Village Parsma



The water catchment zone was constructed and the 50mm pipeline laid in the ground and covered. At one point, en route to Parsma, the pipeline crosses a deep gorge and the pipe had to be suspended for a 90 metre distance. A cable is to be slung across this gorge and was secured to the ground by iron supports. The pipeline was secured to the cable.

In Parsma, three public water points were connected and there are five points at which the water pipeline splits to supply different areas of the village.

We checked the points and water was running in all sinks.