

The Greens Movement of Georgia/Friends
of the Earth **Georgia**



• **By Ketevan Kiria**

Monitoring of Drinking Water Resources

- Monitoring the quality of drinking water in rural areas of Georgia;
- Identify the sources of pollution through participation and involvement of rural population;
- Introduction of alternatives/solutions;
- Elaboration of recommendations;



Results:

- **9 villages monitored on water quality; (sanitary chemical analyses carried out, micro-biological analyses and quick nitrate tests)**
- **Sources of pollution identified (pit-latrines, cattle manures, discharged and sewerage water, agricultural chemicals, including fertilizers and pesticides, etc. poor sanitation habits,**
- **Increased awareness of local population on water and health related disease;**
- **Active participation of local population in monitoring processes achieved;**
- **Raised awareness of public on alternative solutions; Constructed dry-toilets, improved hygienic habits, Constructed wells, rehabilitated water-supply system, awareness raising campaigns through: Informational materials; mass-media campaigns; trainings/workshops/seminars/meetings, etc; Demonstrational projects;**
- **Recommendations elaborated;**




lessons learned and the replications

- **Poor drinking water quality especially in rural areas, despite of abundance of water resources in Georgia;**
- **Lack of knowledge on water quality and preventing measures to defense water sources;**
- **Poor hygienic conditions causing pollutions of water resources and influencing human health;**
- **Poor conditions of facilities and equipments;**
- **Irrational water consumption;**
- **Poor conditions/absence of sewerage systems;**
- **Lack of human and financial resource capacity;**
- **Collapsed sanitary inspection systems over the country;**
- **Absence of state monitoring program in rural areas;**
- **E.g. About 80 local population in village Sepieti are on the waiting lists to obtain an alternative sanitary solutions;**
- **E.g about 15 local population constructed alternative sanitary solutions themselves;**
- **Local schools are searching for funding to construct school eco-san toilets;**
- **Resource centers founded in order to provide access to local population on safe sanitation facilities;**



Capacity of laboratories in Georgia - barriers.

- Poor conditions and facilities of equipments;**
- Lack of financial resources;**
- Lack of interests from authorities;**
- Lack of expert/specialists;**
- Lack of laboratories/monitoring institutions;**
- Non-adequate legislation and segregated responsibilities;**



challenges, barriers, positive or negative experiences with the decision makers/authorities;

- **Lack of real data on water quality;**
- **Low awareness on water situation;**
- **Low involvements and initiations from decision makers;**
- **Willingness to cooperate with NGOs on water and sanitation issues;**
- **Support sustainable sanitation initiatives;**